

P328. Description of the quality of life in colombian women caribbean survivors of breast cancer

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Context: Survivor of breast cancer (BC) refers to patients who have been diagnosed with the disease and from the time of diagnosis and throughout their lives will be called this way.

Objective: to evaluate the quality of life in Colombian women who survived BC.

Methods: Cross-sectional study belonging to the CAVISCEN project [Quality of Life in Survivors of Breast Cancer], supported by ethics committee of the University of Cartagena, Colombia. The women were taken to cancer centers and two social foundations, invited to participate in a survey conducted by doctors. Research without risks. Data analysis with EPI-INFO 7.

Patient (s): women with twelve months or more with BC confirmed by pathological anatomy, who wish to participate voluntarily. Patients with health limitations that prevented them from participating were excluded.

Intervention (s): sociodemographic and clinical characteristics form, EORTC QLQ-30 scale (European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30) and EORTC QLQ-BR23 (Quality of Life Questionnaire in Patients with Breast Cancer).

Main Outcome Measure (s): 10 functional areas (highest score best quality, less than 50 significant involvement) and 12 symptomatological areas (highest score worse symptomatology, more than 50 major affectation).

Results: 362 women, mean age 55.7 ± 11.4 years, 32.3% between 56-65 years, 78.1% in postmenopause, 43.3% in overweight and 34.6% with sexual activity were studied. 63.2% invasive ductal carcinoma, 56.9% estrogenic receptors (+), 46.9% progestogen receptors (+). 87.0% received chemotherapy, 62.1% radiotherapy, 48.9% modified radical mastectomy, 10.0% presented metastasis, 85.6% without reconstructive surgery. Most affected functional areas: future perspective (59.6 ± 28.6), overall health (72.9 ± 18.8), emotional (80.9 ± 21.6), sexual (84.6 ± 22.3), body image (85.3 ± 22.0). The best was daily activities (88.9 ± 18.7). The worst symptomatic areas were: insomnia (30.2 ± 84.5), arm symptoms (21.7 ± 25.8), fatigue (21.2 ± 23.1), and hair loss (19.9 ± 29.6).

Conclusion: in Colombian Caribbean survivors of BC, no major area was affected, the worst functional were: future perspective and global health, while symptomatology was insomnia.

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