Abstract

Comparison of the anxiety of women in the third and fourth cycle of chemotherapeutic treatment with apparently healthy women

Vitor Alves Marques

Federal University of Goias, UFG, Brazil.

Abstract:

Cancer is a public health problem, specially in developing countries. In the next decades the impact of cancer may correspond to more than 20 million of new cases. Among the main existing cases, we can point out the breast cancer, the one that affects and kills more women in the entire world. Both in developed countries and in developing ones. In 2018, nearly 18.1 million of new cases were highest rates can be found in Europe and North America. The lowest rates are found in eastern Asia, with breast cancer accouting 11.6% of new cases in 2018.The number of studies involving patients with breast cancer and physical activity has been increasing over the years. however, it is not yet clear the effects of chemotherapy in the third and fourth cycle on measures of anxiety in. The 37 women included in the study were divided into two groups: breast cancer treatment (TCM, n = 19) and apparently healthy (CNT, n = 18) and had 52.2 ± 13 , 11 years and 55.8 ± 8.37 years, respectively. Anxiety was assessed using the IDATE anxiety score scale, an instrument that consists of two separate self-report scales: anxiety state (A-state) and anxiety-trait (A-trait). Each scale consists of 20 statements, in whichthe subjects are required to describe how they generally feel. In this instrument, the scores can vary from 20 to 80, where 20 to 34 points represents mild or low anxiety, 35 to 49 points means moderate anxiety, 50 to 64 points means high or severe anxiety, 65 to 80 points represents very high anxiety or panic levels.Data normality was verified by the Shapiro-Wilk test, and the data were compared between groups by Student's t test. For independent samples, the significance level adopted was p <0.05. Cohen's d-effect size was calculated from the difference in quality of life between groups to examine the magnitude of the effect of breast cancer treatment on the investigated variables). There were no differences in anxiety levels between both TCM and CNT groups However, the effect size for dimensions anxiety state was medium (p = 0,08; ES= 0,56) and trivial for anxiety trait (p = 0,92; ES= 0,03). Conclusion Chemotherapy treatment performed during the third and fourth cycle does not influence anxiety levels, and does not differ with healthy women.

Biography

Vitor Alves Marques is physical education by profession, he holds licenciaded in Physical Education and currently pursuing a doctor in Health Science at the Federal University of Goias. Vitor is master in Health Science at the Federal University of Goias, and its dissertation is about the effects of chemotherapy treatment on muscle performance in women with breast cancer in the year 2018. He is member the Laboratory of Physiology of the Exercise and Nutrition and Healthy at the Federal University of Goias (LAFINS/UFG)and also is member the Laboratory of Analyzes of Human Movimento (LAMOVH/ UFG). He has approved abstract in ACSM's 66th Annual Meeting, with the theme muscle performance in women during chemotherapy treatment with breast cancer.