

## *Results and analysis of data*

**The results of the data analysis were divided into five main sections as the following:-**

- Part I** socio-demographic data as age, sex, job .....ECT **table (1)**
- Part II** Medical characteristics of the study subjects, and common problems related to chemotherapy before educational program implementation among study subjects, after the implementation of the educational program, and after three months **tables (3, 4, and 5)**
- Part III** Patient's knowledge about cancer, chemotherapy, side effects of chemotherapy, relaxation technique before, after, and after three months **tables (6, 7)**
- Part IV** Patient Quality of life (4 domains) physical, psychological, social, and spiritual before, after one month, and after three months. **Tables (8- 23)**
- Part V** Karnfesy function activities before, after one month, and after three months. **Table (24).**
- Part VI** Relation between patient's knowledge and others variables as age 'sex, level of education, and job before, after one month and after three months. **Table (25)**
- Part V II** Relation between patient's quality of life and others variables as age 'sex, level of education and job job before, after one month and after three months. **Table (26- 30)**
- Part V III** Correlation between patient's information Scores, quality of life scores, karnofesky performance and some research variables **Table (31)**

## Part I: Sociodemographic Characteristics

**Table (1):** percentage distribution of the study subjects according to their sociodemographic characteristics.

Variables	N=50	%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	19	38
Female	31	62
<b>Age</b>		
18-44	33	66
45-59	13	26
≥60	4	8
<b>Marital status</b>		
- single	7	14
- married	37	74
- divorced	3	6
- widow	3	6
<b>Level of education</b>		
- illiteracy	22	44
- read& write/ primary	12	24
- secondary	9	18
- university	7	14
<b>Job</b>		
- employed	7	14
- unemployed	16	32
- student	1	2
- house wife	26	52
<b>Job type</b>		
- technical	13	26
- practical	37	74
<b>Job status after disease</b>		
- working the full time	3	6
- working some time	29	58
- leave work	18	36
<b>Family numbers</b>		
3	20	40
4.5	24	48
>5	6	12
<b>Income</b>		
- enough	34	68
- not enough	16	32

**Continue Table (1):** Percentage distribution of the study subjects according to their sociodemographic characteristics.

Variables	N=50	%
<b>Care givers</b>		
- spouse	32	64
- parents	3	6
- siblings	9	18
- children	3	6
- others	3	6
<b>Place of treatment</b>		
- health insurance	3	6
- free	44	88
- the work	1	2
- others	2	4
<b>Is this free</b>		
- enough	42	84
- not enough	8	16

Table 1 showed that more than half ( 62%) of study subject were female , and less than two thirds (66%) of subject were aged 18-44 years old , while three quarter (74%) were married ,and less than half of them (44%) were illiterates ,also half of them (52%) were house wife , and more than half (58%) were work some of time , and less than thirds ( 64%) were care givers are spouse , while the majority ( 88%) of the subject take the treatment free.

## Part II: Medical data

**Table (2):** Percentage distributions of medical data of the study subjects.

Variables	N=50	%
<b>Type of cancer</b>		
- Breast cancer	18	36
- Hodgkin's	12	24
- Gastrointestinal tract cancer	4	8
- lung cancer	6	12
- others	10	20
<b>Duration of disease</b>		
- 1-3 months	31	62
- 4-7 months	9	18
- $\geq 8$ months	10	20
<b>Number of chemotherapeutic cycles</b>		
- 2-6 cycles	34	68
- 7- 10 cycls	1	2
- more than 10	15	30
<b>Chemotherapeutic drugs</b>		
- 5FU+endoxan	8	16
- 5FU+endoxan+ Epirubicin	10	20
- cisplatin+ Gemzar	11	22
- Taxol+ carboplatin	7	14
- Adriamycin+ bleomycin+ Velban+DIC	8	16
- endoxan+ adriamycin+ Oncovin+ prednison	6	12

This table illustrates medical data for subjects of study , as regard to cancer diagnosis ,the higher percentage (36%) were treated for breast cancer , while less percentage (8%) were treated for gastrointestinal tract cancer . in relation to duration of disease more than half of the sample (62%) ranged from 1-3 months, while (18%) of subject ranged from 4-7 months. As regard to number of treatment cycle, the majority ( 68%) of subject received 2-6 treatment cycles, while only (30%) received more than 10 treatment cycle. Also the most frequently administered chemotherapeutic agent were cisplatin +Gemezar in (22%) of subject, while the least (12%) of subject received Endoxan + Adrimycin + oncovin + prednisone.