# Results

**The results of this study were presented in (18) tables and**

**( 6) figures. They included the following:**

**Part (I):** Sample characteristics.

- Socio demographic data contain table (1).

- Medical data related to studied patients at pre -intervention ,immediate post intervention  and three months after. table (2).
- Obstetric history contain table (3).

**Part (II):**  Patients knowledge about ovarian cancer and its treatment, Table (4,5,6).

**Part  (III):**  Chemotherapy  side  effects  among  studied  sample  at  (6) cycles figure(1,2,3,4,5,6).

**Part (IV):** Practices  as  reported  by  patients__related  to  chemotherapy  side effects table(,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15).

**Part (V)** Relation between Socio demographic data of patients and their(total knowledge  score,  total  practice  score  and  total  scale  scores) table(16 ,17,18).

**Part (VI):** Correlation between total action of patients and total knowledge and total scale score immediate after intervention  (table 19)

## Part I: Characteristics of the Study Subjects

**Table (1): Socio demographic data of studied patients (n=40)**

| Items | Frequency | |
|---|---|---|
| | **No** | **%** |
| **Age/years:** | | |
| 20- | 9 | 22.5 |
| 30- | 5 | 12.5 |
| 40- | 9 | 22.5 |
| 50+ | 17 | 42.5 |
| **X±SD     46.63±14.87** | | |
| **Social status** | | |
| - Not Married | 2 | 5 |
| -Married | 25 | 62.5 |
| -Divorced | 8 | 20 |
| -widow | 5 | 12.5 |
| **Educational level** | | |
| - Illiterate | 23 | 57.5 |
| -read &write | 5 | 12.5 |
| - Middle education | 12 | 30 |
| **Patient  occupation** | | |
| -Work | 12 | 30 |
| -Not Work | 28 | 70 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Rural | 34 | 85 |
| Urban | 6 | 15 |
| -Total | 40 | 100 |

***This table reveals*** *that* The mean age of patients was (46.63±14.87) years, about slightly less than half of sample were between 50 < 60 years, , and more than half of them were married . Regarding  level of education ,57.5% were Illiterate and 12.5%  were read &write .Regarding residence the majority of sample from rural area.

**Table (3): obstetric history of studied patients (n=40)**

| obstetric history | Frequency | |
|---|---|---|
| | **No** | **%** |
| **Gravidity** | | |
| Nulli gravida | 9 | 22.5 |
| Primigravida | 4 | 10.0 |
| Two times | 14 | 35.0 |
| Three times | 13 | 32.5 |
| More than three | | |
| **-No. of abortion** | | |
| No | 31 | 77.5 |
| Once | 5 | 12.5 |
| Two | 2 | 5.0 |
| More than three | 2 | 5.0 |
| **parity** | | |
| Nullipara | 9 | 22.5 |
| -Primipara | 6 | 15.0 |
| -Two | 17 | 42.5 |
| -More than three | 8 | 20.0 |

*This table reveals that* , 35% of patients were pregnant for two times and 77.5% had no abortion. Regarding parity,  42.5% had two deliveries   while only 15% of them were primipara .

## Part II  patients s 'Knowledge about ovarian cancer and its treatment.

**Table ( 4 ): Distribution of studied patients by total knowledge Score (n=40)**

| Item | poor | | average | | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N o | % | N o | % | No | % |
| Pre intervention | 35 | 87.5 | 5 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Immediate post intervention | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 34 | 85.0** |
| After three months | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7.5 | 35 | 87.5** |

*Chi square = 90.87        p<0.001        **Highly significant*

**This table reveals that** , the majority of studded patients had poor knowledge at pre intervention, while the majority of them had good knowledge at immediate post intervention and three months after. The difference was highly statistically significant p (<0.001).

**Table ( 6 ): Distribution of studied sample regarding the effect of chemotherapy on patients life(n=40)**

| Variables | Frequency | |
|---|---|---|
| | No | % |
| **Social aspect:** | | |
| Inability toget out | 13 | 32.5 |
| Feeling embarrassed | 10 | 25.0 |
| Imbalance in social relations | 10 | 25.0 |
| Social isolation | 4 | 10.0 |
| Inability to exit & social isolation | 2 | 5.0 |
| Imbalance in social relations social isolation | 1 | 2.5 |
| **Psychological aspect:** | | |
| Satisfaction | 14 | 35.0 |
| Restlessness | 20 | 50.0 |
| Despair | 4 | 10.0 |
| Sadness | 2 | 5.0 |
| **Sexual aspect:** | | |
| Still married | 14 | 35.0 |
| Problem with husband | 5 | 12.5 |
| Dysparonia | 9 | 22.5 |
| Not applicable | 12 | 30.0 |

***This table reveals that*** : slightly less than one third of sample are affected socially related to chemotherapy side effects as they can not get out from house and one quarter of them feel embarrassed &imbalance in social relation*Regarding Psychological effect* half of sample feel restlessness

*Regarding sexual effect* slightly more than one third of sample are still married and12.5% only have problem with husband.

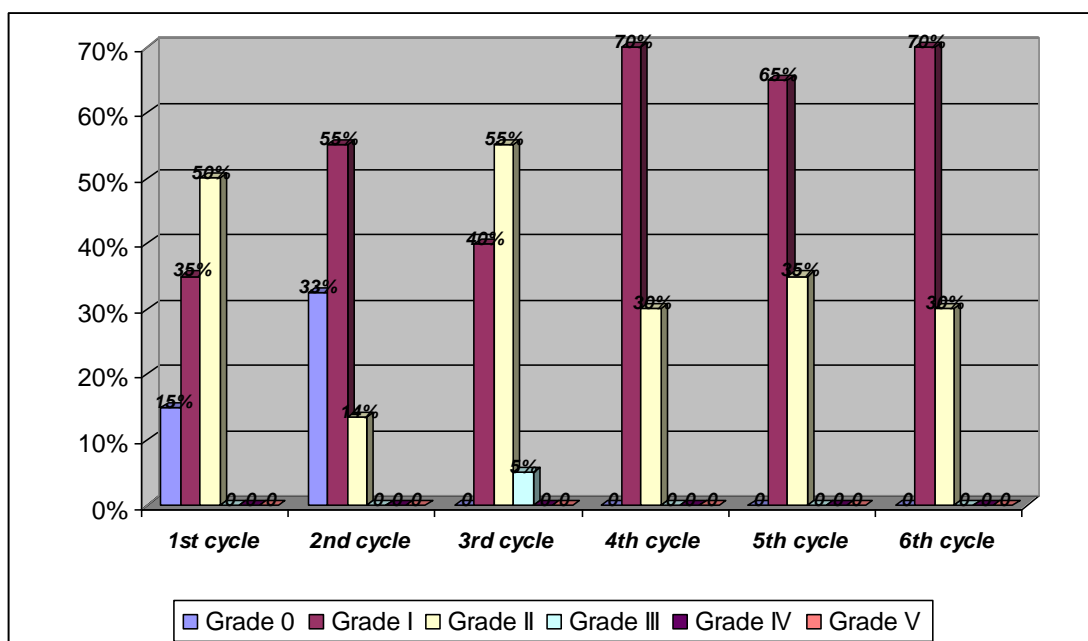# Part (III): Chemotherapy side effects among studied sample at ( 6) cycles



**Figure (1):Distribution of nausea among studied sample during six cycle of chemotherapy treatment**
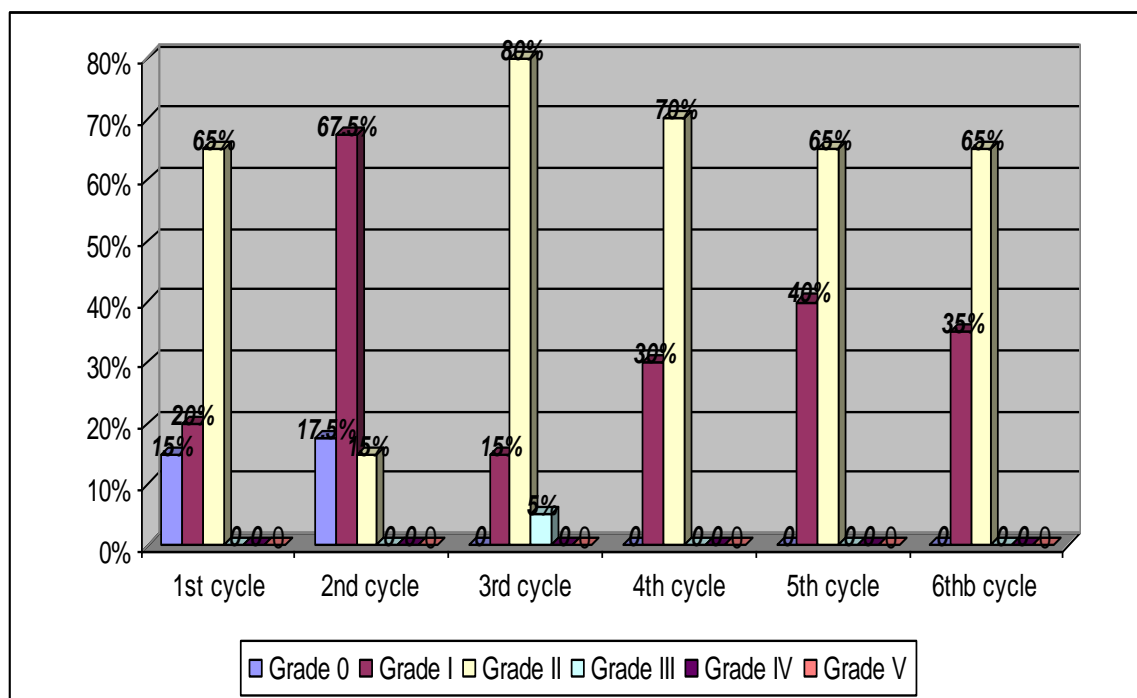
Figure (2): Distribution of vomiting among studied sample during six cycle of chemotherapy treatment
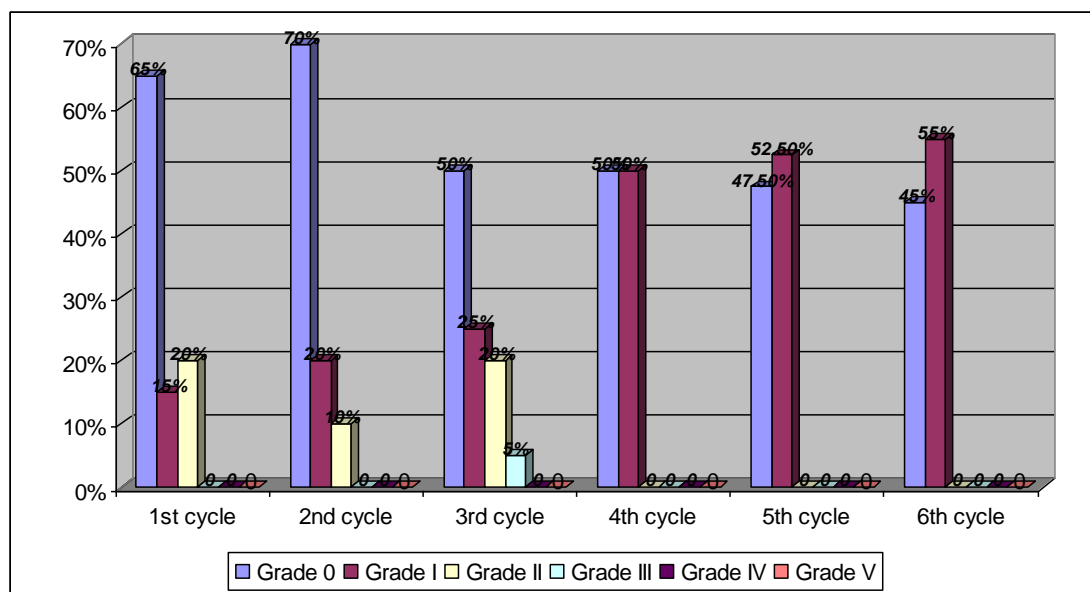
**Figure (3):Distribution of diarrhea among studied sample during six cycle of chemotherapy treatment**
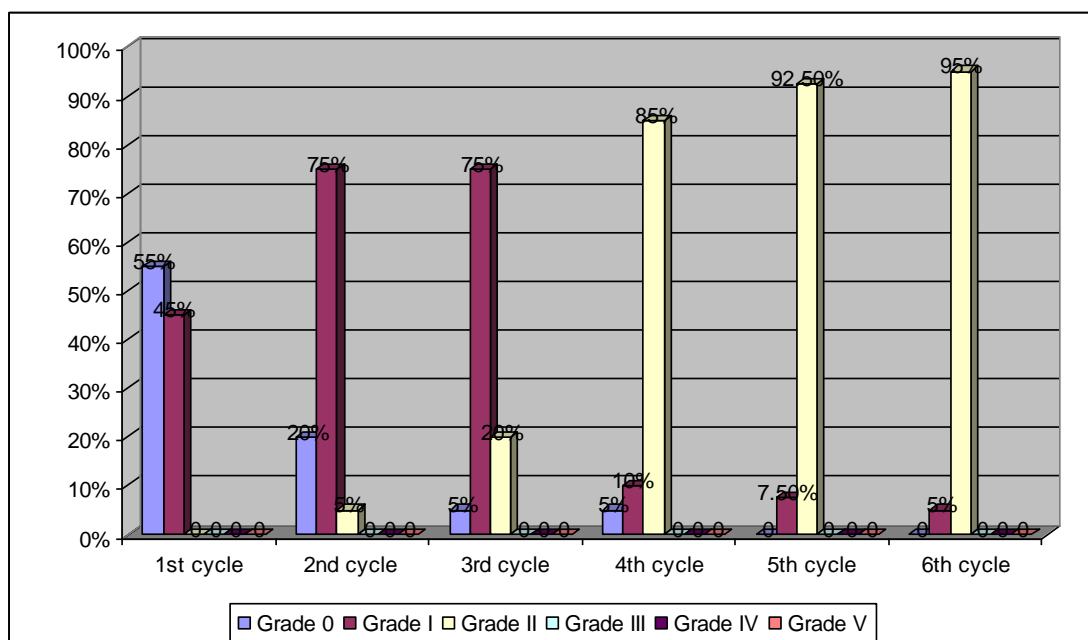
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**Figure (4):Distribution of alopecia among studied sample during six cycle of chemotherapy treatment**
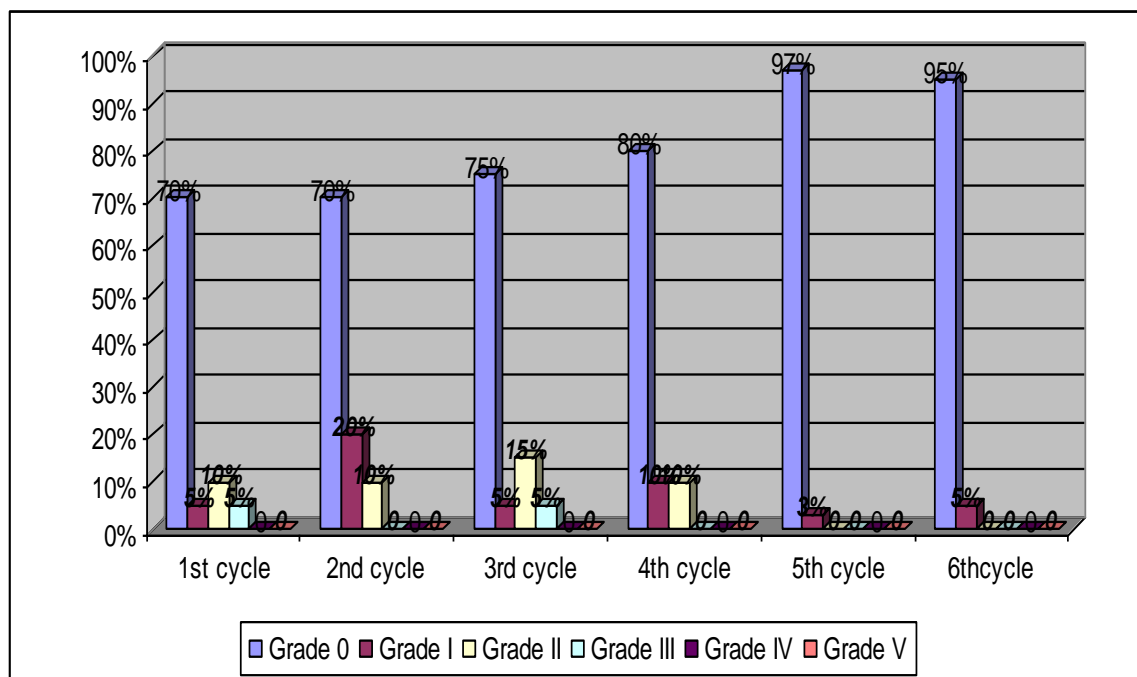
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**Figure (5):Distribution of mucostits among studied sample during six cycle of chemotherapy treatment**
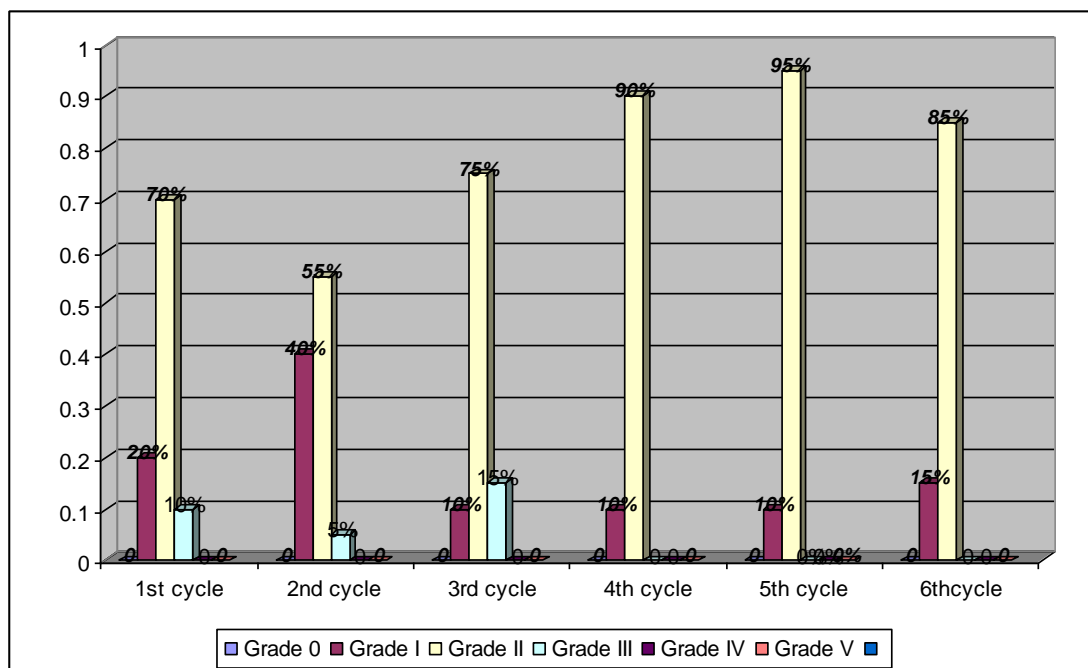
**Figure (6):Distribution of fatigue among studied sample during six cycle of**

  **chemotherapy treatment**

## Part IV )Practices as reported by patients related to chemotherapy side effects:

**Table ( 7): Distribution of studied patients by total practices score as reported by patients** (n=40)

| Item | unsatisfactory | | satisfactory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N o | % | | % |
| Pre intervention | 38 | 95.0 | 2 | 5.0 |
| Immediate post intervention | 7 | 17.5 | 33 | 82.5** |
| After three months | 1 | 2.5 | 39 | 97.5** |

*Chi square = 83.41   p<0.001     **Highly significant*

   ***This table reveals that***,  95.0%of studied patients had unsatisfactory practice  in dealing with chemotherapy side effects  at pre intervention, while 82.5% of them had satisfactory practices at immediate post intervention and 97.5% of them their practices were satisfactory three months after . The difference was highly statistically significant.

**Table ( 8): Distribution of studied patients by total scale
          score**(n=40  )

| Item | Absence of symptoms | | mild | | moderate | | sever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Pre intervention | 32 | 80.0 | 8 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Immediate post intervention | 0 | 0.0 | 32 | 80.0 | 8 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| After three months | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 40.0 | 19 | 47.5 | 5 | 12.5 |

**This table revels that**, 80% of studded patients had no symptoms of chemotherapy side effects before intervention while the same percent had mild symptoms immediately post intervention and nearly half of sample had moderate symptoms three months after.

**Table ( 19 ) Correlation between total practices as reported by patients and total knowledge and total scale score immediate after intervention.**

| Variables | r | P value |
|---|---|---|
| Correlation between total practices as reported by patients scores and total knowledge score. | 0.347 | <0.05 |
| Correlation between Total action of patients and total scale score. | -0.093 | > 0.05 |

*This table shows that* ,there was positive correlation between practices as reported by patients and knowledge while there was negative correlation between action of patients and total scale score.;