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A Descriptive study to assess the level of nausea and vomiting among patients undergoing chemotherapy in tertiary care hospital, Belgavi."

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

Carcinoma is basically the rapid production of unhealthy cells that are not controllable. Individuals receiving anti-cancer meds generate a feeling of being sick for days together. Nausea and vomiting greatly being the commonest effect cause alterations in patients' health by decreasing nutritional state, exhausting the metabolism which results in constipation. Nevertheless, antiemetics can be administered to obviate emesis during cancer therapy. In this study, we have assessed the level of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 60 patients were assessed for the level of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting by using purposive sampling technique. Using 7-point semantic differential rating scale assessment was done in first 24 hours.

RESULTS: From 60 patients assessed 8 (50%), Govt-Employee had mild level of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting with chi-square (15.589) and p value 0.049 and 41.67% had mild nausea, 33.33% had moderate nausea, 25.00% of them had severe.

CONCLUSION: The present study observed the level of nausea and vomiting, the interconnection between chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting and selected demographic variables of patient with cancer showed that occupation is having a significant relationship with chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting.

Key words: Nausea and vomiting, chemotherapy, patients, chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The objectives of the study were prepared and submitted to the ethics committee, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital and MRC. This was a quantitative study. Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics committee of KLE Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi.

The study was carried out in General Oncology ward in KLE's Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital and MRC. The inclusion criteria included patients undergoing chemotherapy (past two years), age group more than 20 years, patients experiencing nausea and vomiting from early administration of chemotherapy and who are willing to participate. The exclusion criteria included patients having history of bleeding disorder or those experiencing thrombocytopenia, critically ill and patients who are shifted to intensive care unit or dialysis after chemotherapy.

The information regarding the study was explained to the patient and relatives. Informed consent was provided to the patient in order to gather the Demographic Performa and to assess the level of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting by using 7-point semantic differential rating scale. The data was collected in 24 hours after administration of chemotherapy.

RESULTS:

Table :1.1 level of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Mild	25	41.67%
Moderate	20	33.33%
Severe	15	25.00%

In the study a total of 60 patients were assessed from which, 41.67% of them had mild nausea and vomiting, 33.33% of them had moderate nausea and vomiting, 25.00% of them had severe.

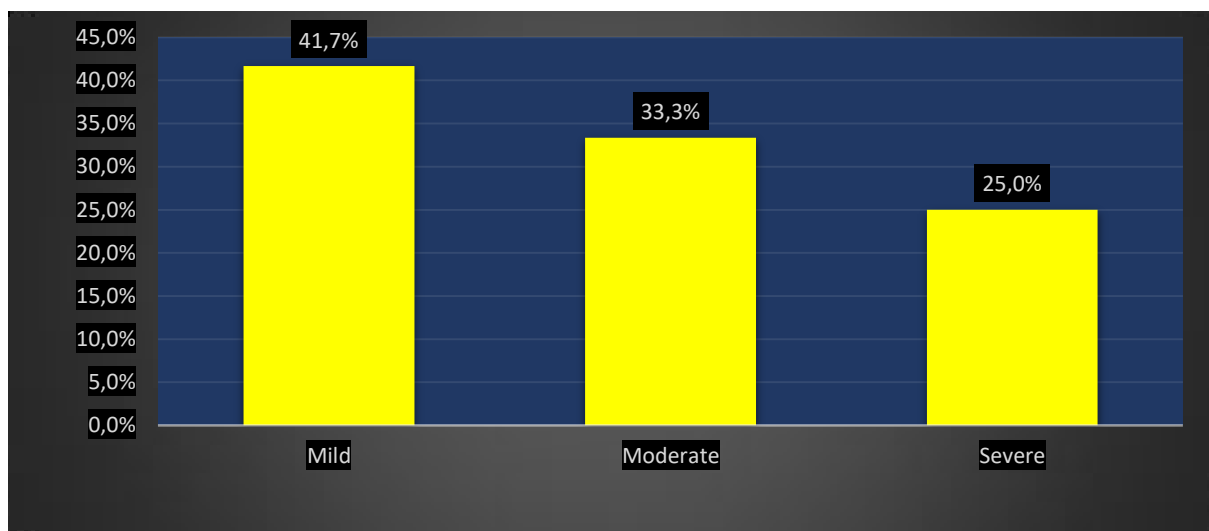


Table 1.2: Comparison of occupation across chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting nausea (N=60)

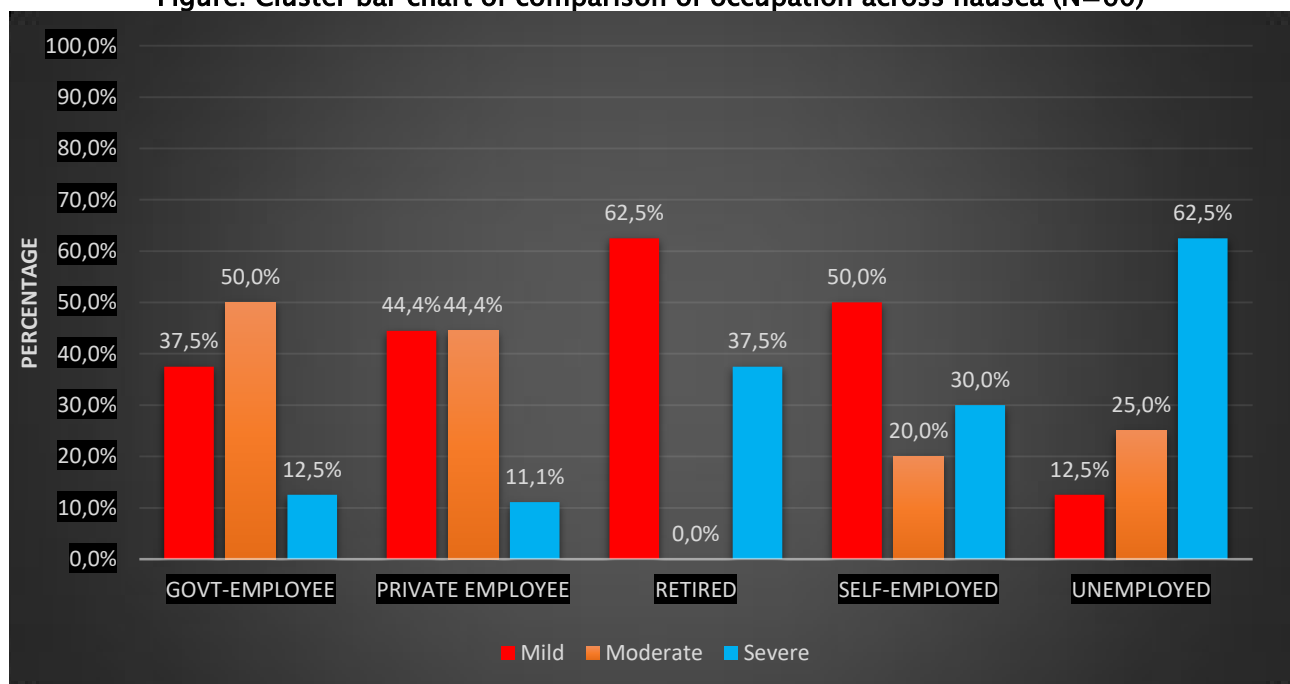
Occupation	Nausea		Chi square	P value
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	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
Govt-Employee (N=16)	6 (37.5%)	8 (50%)	2 (12.5%)	15.589	0.049
Private Employee (N=18)	8 (44.44%)	8 (44.44%)	2 (11.11%)		
Retired (N=8)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (37.5%)		
Self-Employed (N=10)	5 (50%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)		
Unemployed (N=8)	1 (12.5%)	2 (25%)	5 (62.5%)		

Among the study population, those who are Govt-Employee, 8 (50%) of them had moderate nausea, 6 (37.5%) of them had mild nausea and those who are Private Employee, 8 (44.44%) of them had moderate nausea, 8 (44.44%) of them had mild nausea and those who are Self-Employed, 2 (20%) of them had moderate nausea, 5 (50%) of them had mild nausea.

The difference in proportion of occupation across severity was statistically significant. (p value 0.049)

Figure: Cluster bar chart of comparison of occupation across nausea (N=60)



DISCUSSION

The present study was designed to find out the level of nausea and vomiting among patients receiving chemotherapy.

The collected information was organized and presented in three parts

Part I: Description of sociodemographic variables of sample in the study.

Among the study population, 40.00% of them age group were between 21 – 35 years, 33.33% of them age group were between 36–50 yrs., and 26.67% of them age group were between 51–65 yrs. Among the study population, 53.33% of them were male, 46.67% of them female.

Among the study population with religion, 36.67% of them were Christian, 48.33% of them Hindu, 15% of them were Muslim.

Among the study population with Educational Qualification, 33.33% of them were up to middle school level, 25.00% of them were degree, 31.67% of them higher secondary level, 10.00% of them were illiterate.

Among the study population with occupation, 30.00% of them were private employee, 26.67% of them govt-employee, 16.67% of them were self-employed, 13.33% of them were unemployed.

Among the study population, 25.00% of them having habit of tobacco chewing, 23.33% of them having habit of alcohol, 6.67% of them having habit of smoking.

Among the study population, 36.67% of them had family history of cancer and 63.33% of them had no history of family history of cancer.

Among the study population, 25.00% of them site of cancer was breast, 20.00% of them site of cancer was lung, 18.33% of them site of cancer were gastro-intestinal tract, 16.67% of them site of cancer cervical, 6.67% of them site of cancer head and neck.

Among the study population, 33.33% of them duration of illness were 0 to 3 months, 26.67% of them duration of illness were 4–6 months, 25.00% of them duration of illness were 7–12 months.

Among the study population with No of Chemotherapy Attended, 33.33% of them were one, 36.67% of them were two, and 30.00% of them were more than two.

Part II:level of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting among the sample.

Among the study population, 41.67% of them had mild nausea, 33.33% of them had moderate nausea, 25.00% of them had severe.

The finding was supported by a study conducted by Huang X, which found that among 400 clients, 29.8 percent had acute CINV and 23.5 percent had delayed CINV.

Part III:Association between the level of chemotherapy induced nausea & Vomiting with selected demographic variables.

Among the study population, those who are Govt-Employee, 8 (50%) of them had moderate nausea, 6 (37.5%) of them had mild nausea and those who are Private Employee, 8 (44.44%) of them had moderate nausea, 8 (44.44%) of them had mild nausea and those who are Self-Employed, 2 (20%) of them had moderate nausea, 5 (50%) of them had mild nausea.

The difference in proportion of occupation across severity was statistically significant. (p value 0.049)

The findings of the study by Bloechl-Daum B chemotherapy included nausea and emesis, quality of life after treatment. the results showed that 59.7% experienced CINV (36.2% acute, 54.3% delayed) based on FILE assessment. 22.9% reported significant impact of CINV on daily life. They concluded that CINV affects the daily functioning of the life and suggested for more improvement in the use of interventions in clinical practice.

CONCLUSION

This study's research design was descriptive research design. The independent variable was nausea and vomiting, and the dependent variable was the chemotherapy patient. Purposive sampling was used to select a sample of 60 cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Belgaum hospitals.

The following conclusions are reached based on the study's findings:

Assessment of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting among chemotherapy receiving patients shows that, mild (41.67%), 33.33% of them had moderate nausea, 25.00% of them had severe.

There was no significant association between the scores and the demographic variables such as age, gender, site of cancer, duration of illness, no of chemotherapies attended, education, religion, family history.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest

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