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Use of complementary and alternative treatment in the patients with cancer

Gulcan Bahçecioglu Turan¹, Safiye Yanmış², Seda Karaman, Fatma Gunduz Oruc¹ and Suheyra Yarali

¹Ataturk University, Turkey

²Nineteen may university hospital, Turkey

Objective: In cancer treatment, in addition to drug treatment or nonpharmacological measures alone have an important place. Complementary Alternative Therapy (TAT), which is used unconsciously, can cause organ dysfunction due to the weight of the disease table and the side effects that occur

Methods: This study was conducted between January and June 2017 with 250 cancer patients in the oncology and hematology clinic of a university hospital in Turkey. The data was collected by using questionnaire consisting of the information about the patient's demographic characteristics and using state of complementary and alternative treatment. Data that was collected from the study was analyzed by using means, percentage and chi-squared test.

Results: It was determined that 23.6% of the patients participating in the study was in the 31-41 age group, 57.2% was female, %84.4% was married, 66.4% ,38.2% was primary school graduate, 40% were housewives and 66.8% were not smoking. It was also found that 33.6% of the treatment duration was between 6-8 years, 53.6% was 3 phases of the disease,72.4% were accompanied by another chronic illness,74.8% of the patients had at least one patient with cancer in the family, and 74.8% received chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment It has shown that %71.2% of the patients use complementary and alternative treatment, marital status and gender with use of complementary and alternative treatment were found not to be statistically significant ($p>0.05$), age, occupation, educational status, smoking, duration of treatment, stage of disease, type of cancer, another accompanying chronic illness, the presence of cancer in the family and the type of treatment with use of complementary and alternative treatment were found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Nurses should determine the use of Complementary Alternative Therapy in cancer patients as cancer patients frequently use Complementary Alternative Therapy methods. It can be suggested that nurses should be educated and counseled about the use of Safe Complementary Alternative Therapy for individuals with chronic illness and that the nursing story forms contain questions about the use of Complementary Alternative Therapy.

Key words: Cancer, complementary and alternative treatment, nursing, patient

Biography

Young researcher Fatma Gündüz Oruç I was born in 1988 Elazığ. I graduated from nursing in 2009. In 2014. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, I finished the master's degree in nursing . Now Atatürk University health sciences faculty of internal medicine in nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

fato_2325@hotmail.com

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