The association of chemotherapy versus hormonal therapy and health outcomes among patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer: Experience from the patient perspective

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BACKGROUND

For women diagnosed at an earlier stage breast cancer, the incidence of distant recurrence is slightly increased in chemotherapy over hormone therapy (HT) users. In this study, we aimed to expand on these findings by investigating the differential effect of chemotherapy (CT) versus HT on health outcomes in patients with metastatic breast cancer (mBC), using the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy–Breast (FACT-B©) questionnaire.

METHODS

Patients with mBC were recruited via telephone through interview facilities which includes physician panel recruiting, garnizone contracting, and patients advertising in the U.S. (55.5%), Sweden (21.6%), Germany, France, Spain, and Japan (12.4%).

Inclusion criteria:
- Agreed to informed consent
- Currently treated with either HT, CT, or both
- Age: ≥18 years old
- Trained with breast cancer
- Cancer treatment guidelines indicate that increasing patients’ overall survival and HRQoL is crucial by which the effectiveness of mBC treatments should be assessed.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to characterize the impact of HT and cancer treatments on HRQoL, treatment satisfaction and side effects by the patient’s perspective.

RESULTS

No significant differences were found on the social蛎, while being subscale for HT vs. CT users (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Summary of Adjusted FACT-B Scores across Treatment Group

Findings suggest that HT is associated with better HRQoL, greater treatment satisfaction, less side effects, and is associated with engaging patients in the decision-making process.

CONCLUSIONS

- All data from the current study are used to report HT and CT, focusing on the effectiveness of HT treatments.
- No significant differences were found on the social蛎, while being subscale for HT vs. CT users (see Figure 2).

Figure 3. Summary of Adjusted Work and Activity Impairment and Treatment Inconvenience across Treatment Group


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