

Psychological profile and quality of life (QoL) assessment in cancer breast patients

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Aim of the work: To investigate and highlight the quantitative and qualitative psychological profile and quality of life changes taking place in the lives of the breast cancer patients to supply a guide to the intervention strategies for better coverage of the patient? suffering and subsequently better understanding of the factors affecting the quality of life of the breast cancer survivors. Method: 40 patients with breast cancer and 20 healthy controls are subjected to full psychiatric interview, SCID, BPI, HADS, FLIC (this last questionnaire isn't done in controls). Results: The prevalence of major depressive disorder among breast cancer patients is 42.5%, that of anxiety is 70% and 17.5% of the patients with breast cancer have adjustment disorder. Patients below the age of 50 have more severe symptoms than the patients above 50 and worst quality of life. Lumpectomy is commonly associated with clinical anxiety while modified radical mastectomy is commonly associated with major depression. Conclusion: Cancer breast and its surgical treatment are commonly associated with psychiatric morbidity, being more severe in patients below the age of 50.