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WOMEN'S DECISION SATISFACTION FOLLOWING EARLY BREAST CANCER TREATMENT  
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Abstract Content: This prospective cross-sectional study investigated Australian women's (N= 104, M= 58 years) cancer treatment support, and decision satisfaction for early breast cancer, three to four months following surgery. Women's satisfaction was surveyed using the Treatment Decision Satisfaction Questionnaire. This instrument consisted on 16 items scored on a 7 point Likert scale and divided into two dimensions: Decision Process Satisfaction (α= 0.91); and Decision Outcome Satisfaction (α= 0.95). The combination of these dimensions forms the Global Decision Satisfaction (α = 0.95) score. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Over sixty percent of women (62.1%) indicated receiving Breast Conservation surgery with radiation. Women who lived alone (p=0.002, p=0.049, p=0.011, respectively) or worked as professionals (p<0.001, respectively) were statistically significantly less satisfied with the decision process, the decision outcome and with their overall treatment decision. 
The majority of women reported they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the family (82.7%), social (70.2%), nursing (68.9%) and informational (80.8%) support they received. Positive correlations were identified between the overall support satisfaction score and process decision satisfaction (r=0.52, p<0.001), outcome decision satisfaction (r=0.46, p<0.001), and global decision satisfaction (r=0.52, p<0.001). Evidenced based guidelines are required by nurses to help support women’s during their process of decision making for early breast cancer treatment. Decision support consists of providing information and identifying those women at risk for developing psychological morbidity and referring them to specialist psychological services. If left untreated women’s decision dissatisfaction could impact their psychological morbidity and quality of life.

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Presenting Author Bio 1: Dr Lea Budden is a RN and has worked as an Academic Nurse Researcher in Australia for over 20 years, teaching in both undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Her research has focussed on oncology and psycho-oncology areas and she is a Scientific member for Primary Care Clinical Trials Group (PC4).

Author Bio 2: Professor Hayes is licensed to practice in general nursing, midwifery and mental health nursing. As a graduate of the University of Melbourne and the University of California, San Francisco, as a WK Kellogg Fellow, Barbara is committed to quality, holistic care to childbearing women forming partnerships with Australian Indigenous women.

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