

Oxaliplatin-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy and Quality of Life in Patients with Digestive System Cancer

Kim, Hye Young

College of Nursing, Research Institute of Nursing Science, Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea

Purpose: This study aimed to identify the levels of oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy (OXLIPN) and the quality of life (QOL) related to OXLIPN in patients with digestive system cancer. **Methods:** A total of 83 patients with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)-related symptoms participated in this study. Data were collected through self-reported questionnaire which were constructed to include general and clinical characteristics, EORTC QLQ-C30, Patient Neurotoxicity Questionnaire (PNQ), and EORTC QLQ-CIPN20. **Results:** The average scores of OXLIPN upper and lower extremity scale were 30.01 and 29.16, respectively. The average scores of PNQ sensory and motor scale were 2.11 and 1.70, respectively. The mean score of the QLQ-C30 global health status was 54.85, and the range of mean score of the functional and symptom subdomains was 34.85~73.29 and 17.67~53.54, respectively. The CIPN-related symptoms positively correlated with the global health status scale and all subdomains of functional scale, respectively and negatively correlated with fatigue, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, and financial problem subdomains of the symptom scale, respectively. **Conclusion:** Oncology nurses should pay attention and provide remedies for CIPN symptoms reported by their patients. Nursing interventions should be developed for patients with digestive system cancer to alleviate CIPN and enhance their QOL.

Key Words: Quality of life, Chemotherapy, Peripheral neuropathies, Digestive system neoplasms

INTRODUCTION

The number of cancer patients is increasing with the increase in the average life expectancy. However, survival rates in cancer patients are improving at the same time owing to the advancement of cancer therapies such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and targeted therapy. Because of the prolonged period of survival and decreased disease severity achieved with effective cancer treatment, side effects from cancer therapies and quality of life (QOL) are becoming important outcome variables for cancer patients [1,2].

Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN) differs from carcinomatous pain owing to bone metastasis or direct pressure on nerves from nervous system infiltration, and it occurs in approximately 42.0% of patients un-

dergoing chemotherapy [3]. Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy is a severe complication induced in patients treated with neurotoxic chemotherapeutic drugs such as platinum compounds, vinca alkaloids, taxanes, and bortezomib [4]. Typical indolent symptoms include numbness, muscle weakness, and loss of balance, while painful symptoms are burning and tingling sensations [5]. The occurrence of these symptoms depends on the type and accumulated amount of the chemotherapeutic agent, patient age, pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes, and previous exposure to neurotoxic drugs [6,7].

The combination of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) /leucovorin plus oxaliplatin (FOLFOX) is a standard regimen for the chemotherapy of metastatic digestive system cancers. The FOLFOX regimen improves the survival rate by 34.0~50.0 % for patients with progressive or metastatic digestive sys-

Corresponding author: Kim, Hye Young

College of Nursing, Research Institute of Nursing Science, Chonbuk National University, 567 Baekje-daero, deokjin-gu, Jeonju 54896, Korea.

Tel: +82-63-270-4618, Fax: +82-82-63-270-3127, E-mail: tcellkim@jbnu.ac.kr

Received: Mar 29, 2016 / Revised: May 20, 2016 / Accepted: Jun 20, 2016

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>), which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

tem cancers; therefore, is widely used in initial treatments [8,9]. Oxaliplatin, the platinum compound which is included in the FOLFOX therapy is a recommended chemotherapeutic agent for patients with progressive or metastatic digestive system cancers who underwent incomplete tumor resection [9]. However, oxaliplatin affects not only the malignant cells, but also healthy cells, causing systemic side effects. Side effects of oxaliplatin that occurs generally are peripheral neuropathy (78.9%), neutropenia (78.9%), nausea (73.7%), diarrhea (56.3%) and vomiting (47.2%) and compare to the cisplatin in the same platinum compound affiliation, it merely has nephrotoxicity also the toxicity of hematological and digestive system however, characteristically it shows acute/chronic neurologic toxicity symptoms [10].

The characteristics of oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy (OXLIPN) include sensory nervous pain from drug accumulation and numbness from exposure to cold; thus, the dosage of oxaliplatin is limited in certain patients [11]. OXLIPN can cause acute and chronic neurotoxic symptoms, with the most common symptoms being dysesthesia and paresthesia induced or exacerbated by exposure to cold temperatures, accompanied by numbness, muscle cramps, spasms, stiffness, or tightness [11]. Chronic neurotoxic symptoms include dysesthesia and paresthesia of the limbs between treatment periods that are often exacerbated by drug accumulation in the body over time [5,10,11]. In the process of cancer treatment, according to the severity of peripheral neuropathy, chemotherapy should be stopped or reduced its dose as it may affect negatively to the treatment outcome so the neurologic examination and monitoring that can find neurotoxicity in its early stage is very important [4,5]. Moreover, regular surveillance for OXLIPN and effective nursing interventions to reduce OXLIPN are required throughout the treatment period.

OXLIPN may persist for months to years, and sometimes for an entire life after chemotherapy, which makes it a major negative factor in patients' QOL [2,7,11,12]. There are ongoing studies seeking to mitigate and prevent symptoms of OXLIPN [13] and to analyze QOL in different types of cancer patients [5,14], colorectal [11,12], breast [2], gastrointestinal [15], and hematological malignancies [7]. However, the effects of peripheral neuropathy on the QOL of patients attributed to specific types of chemotherapy are still largely unknown.

This study aims to provide a foundation for the development of nursing interventions to reduce the symptoms of CIPN in digestive system cancer patients administered a neurotoxic chemotherapeutic drug, oxaliplatin, by investigating the degree of CIPN and its relationship to QOL in a cohort of digestive system cancer patients who under-

went the FOLFOX regimen-one of the major combined chemotherapy treatments inducing CIPN.

2. Aims

This study aims to examine the degree of CIPN and QOL in digestive system cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy including oxaliplatin and to provide fundamental data for the development of nursing interventions to relieve patients from the symptoms of OXLIPN and improve the QOL. The following is a list of more detailed aims:

- To clarify the characteristics of OXLIPN symptoms;
- To elucidate the difference in the degree of OXLIPN based on patients' characteristics; and
- To clarify the correlation between OXLIPN and QOL.

METHODS

1. Study Design

This study was a descriptive survey study and a secondary data analysis based on the study by Kim et al [16], which aimed to determine the relationship between the degree of OXLIPN and QOL in digestive system cancer patients treated with chemotherapy including oxaliplatin.

2. Participants

Patients in the study were treated at least once with FOLFOX (oxaliplatin + leucovorin + 5-FU) as adjuvant or palliative chemotherapy. Patients who had received other previous chemotherapy prior to the administration of oxaliplatin, those with a history of neuropathy, and those less than 18 years of age were excluded from the study. A total of 83 patients with digestive system cancer underwent FOLFOX treatment, and all 83 cases were analyzed. Digestive system cancers consisted of colorectal, gastric, biliary tract, and pancreatic cancers.

According to Cohen's sampling formula using the sample size calculation program G*Power 3.1.3, 82 patients were required as the minimum sample size with a correlation analysis significance level of .05, a medium effect size (f) of .30, and a power of .80 [17].

3. Measurement

1) General and clinical characteristics

The questionnaire form contained 15 questions concerning age, sex, education, occupation, types of cancer, cancer stage, time since diagnosis, current chemotherapy, dura-

tion of CIPN, reason for the treatment, cumulative dose of oxaliplatin, presence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and chronic renal disease, and Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS).

2) Oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy

OXLIPN was assessed using two patient-based questionnaires (the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 [18] and the Patient Neurotoxicity Questionnaire for oxaliplatin (PNQoxaliplatin, referred to as the PNQ from this point onwards [19]) in this study. First, OXLIPN was assessed using the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 which was validated by Smith et al. [18]. The original tool, European organization for research and treatment of cancer quality of life questionnaire-chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (EORTC QLQ-CIPN20), is a submodule of the QLQ-30, which was developed by Postma et al. [20]. The module comprises 20 questions (4-point Likert scale) assessing the peripheral neuropathic side effects of chemotherapy and includes three scales assessing motor (8 items), sensory (9 items), and autonomic (3 items) symptoms and functioning [20]. However, a study testing the reliability and validity of the original EORTC QLQ-CIPN20 [18] identified three items in the autonomic symptoms subscale (dizziness, blurred vision, and erectile dysfunction) and one item (hearing-related) in the sensory symptom subscale that exhibited low correlations between items, which were then excluded from the original tool. A factor analysis after exclusion reorganized the questionnaire into "Lower extremity CIPN" and "Upper extremity CIPN" subscales. Hearing loss from chemotherapeutic agents often occurs in patients receiving ototoxic agents such as cisplatin, but it is regarded as a non-CIPN related problem because of the limited number of affected patients in this analysis. Similarly, in this study, with 72.3 % of patients being over 60 years of age, the four excluded symptoms mentioned above could arise from factors other than CIPN. Moreover, oxaliplatin has close-to-zero renal- and oto-toxicity compared to cisplatin; thus, this study evaluated only 16 of the 20 original items of the QLQ-CIPN20 tool [20] as four items were deleted during the validity test [18].

According to the tool's scoring guidelines, the higher the score, the higher the degree of severity of CIPN-related symptoms, with scores ranging from 0~100 [21]. Smith et al., determined the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the 16-item QLQ CIPN 20 to be .90 (.88 in our study) for the lower extremity subscale and .91 (.87 in our study) for the upper extremity subscale [18].

Second, the PNQ developed by BioNumerik was used to measure the degree of OXLIPN [19]. The PNQ com-

prises two items that are used to identify the incidence and severity of sensory and motor dysfunction. The subjective responses to each item were graded from A (no neuropathy) to E (severe neuropathy) by the patients. The original PNQ was written in English and a Korean translation was used in the present study. The Korean version of the PNQ was developed using a rigorous forward and backward translation process with independent review by several oncologists and linguistic experts fluent in both languages. The professional group consisting of three nursing professors and one nurse of oncology were selected and from that, verification result of the content validity has shown that content validity coefficients were above 80% in all questions.

3) Quality of life

The QOL of patients was measured using the Korean version of EORTC quality of life questionnaire core 30 items (EORTC QLQ-C30) version 3.0 [22] which was developed by the EORTC and has undergone reliability and validity testing. As a tool to investigate overall health-related QOL, the EORTC QLQ-C30 consists of 2 items from a "global health status" scale, 15 items (physical, role, emotional, cognitive, and social aspects) from a "functional" scale, and 13 items (fatigue, nausea and vomiting, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, appetite loss, constipation, diarrhea, and financial problems) from a "symptom" scale. Two items regarding health-related QOL are evaluated on a 7-point Likert scale, while the remaining 28 items are scored on a 4-point scale. The degree of health related QOL was measured out of 100, according to the tool developer's calculation guidelines [21]. Higher scores in the "global health status" and "functional" scales, and lower scores in the "symptom" scale indicate higher QOL. According to a study by Yun et al., the Cronbach's alpha coefficients were all above .70, with exception of that of the "cognitive function" scale which was .60 [22]; the Cronbach's alpha coefficients from this study were .79, .88, and .81 in global health status, functional, and symptom scale, respectively.

4. Data Collection

Data were collected from January to May 2013. The primary investigator and another trained research assistant collected data from inpatient and outpatient visits at the Division of Oncology of the H Hospital. It took an average of 15~20 minutes for participants to complete the survey questionnaire consisting of questions about the participants' general and clinical characteristics and three instruments from the EORTC, QLQ-CIPN20 and QLQ-C30

and PNQ. Their medical history was acquired from the electronic medical record system.

5. Ethical Consideration

The study was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Boards (IRB) of the C National University Hospital, located in J Province (IRB No. 2012-148) prior to commencement. Participants signed on written consent after being informed about the study purpose, voluntary participation, benefits of participating in this study, possibility of termination, directions for completing the questionnaire, and expected time required to complete the questionnaire. Compensation was provided to the participants.

6. Data Analysis

The statistical software package SPSS/WIN 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for data analysis. A two-tailed *p*-value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant. The characteristics of the patients were calculated as frequencies and percentages. The OXLIPN and QOL levels of the patients were used to calculate the means and standard deviations of the group. OXLIPN levels were analyzed via t-test and ANOVA, and Scheffe's method was used for post-hoc analysis. The relationships between OXLIPN and QOL of patient were analyzed using Pearson's correlation.

RESULTS

1. General and Clinical Characteristics

The general and clinical characteristics of the patients are outlined in Table 1. With an average age of 64.14 years, 37 patients (44.6%) were in their 60's and 23 patients (27.7%) were over 70 years of age. There were 57 male patients (68.7%), and 44 patients (53.0%) had at least a high-school education. Moreover, 66 patients (79.5%) were unemployed. Sixty-seven patients (80.7%) had stage 4 cancer, and 10 (12.0%) had stage 3 cancer. There were 46 patients (56.4%) diagnosed within the previous year, and 71 patients (85.5%) were under chemotherapy inducing peripheral neuropathy at the time of the questionnaire. There were 64 patients (77.1%) with CIPN duration of less than 10 months, and more than half patients (60.0%) were on palliative care. The cumulative dose of oxaliplatin was 780.78 mg/m² on average. There were 7 patients with diabetes (8.4%), 4 patients with high blood pressure (4.8%), and 3 patients

with chronic kidney disease (3.6%). The majority of the patients (60.2%) had an ECOG PS (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status) of 1.

2. Characteristics of OXLIPN Symptoms

The frequency and percentage of participants under FOLFOX treatment who responded, "Strongly agree" or "Agree" on the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 are outlined in Table 2. The two items with the highest frequency in the "upper extremity" subscale were, "Did you have cramps in your hands?" and "Did you have numbness in your fingers or hands?" with 36 (43.4%) and 32 (38.6%) responses, respectively. In the "lower extremity" subscale, "Did you have cramps in your feet?" and "Did you have numbness in your toes or feet?" had the highest frequencies, with 39 (47.0%) and 36 (43.4%) patients, respectively.

The characteristics of OXLIPN symptoms measured with the PNQ revealed that 46 patients indicated Grade B toxicity for the sensory nerves (55.4%), and 26 (31.3%), 5 (6.0%), and 2 (2.4%) patients indicated Grades C, D, and E, respectively. In terms of the motor nerves, Grade B toxicity was observed in 35 patients (42.2%), while Grades C, D, and E were observed in 26 (31.3%), 5 (6.0%), and 1 (1.2%) patients, respectively.

3. OXLIPN Symptoms and Health-related QOL Scores

The OXLIPN scores, measured using the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20, of the patients in this study were 30.01±18.47 and 29.16±19.59 in the upper and lower extremity subscales, respectively. The PNQ scores of the sensory and motor subscales were 2.11±0.95 and 1.70±1.11, respectively. The health-related QOL scores of the global health status showed as 54.85±30.21 and the score of functional scale by subdomain showed the highest in the emotional domain as 73.29±26.21 while the physical domain was shown as lowest as 34.85±20.17. The score of symptom scale by subdomain showed the highest in fatigue domain as 53.54±28.62 while the nausea and vomiting domain was shown as lowest as 17.67±22.89 (Table 3).

4. Mean Differences in OXLIPN according to Patient Characteristics

The OXLIPN scores according to patients' characteristics showed a significant difference for reason for the treatment ($t=-2.46, p=.016$), cumulative dose of oxaliplatin ($F=8.15, p=.001$), and ECOG PS ($F=6.28, p=.003$) in the up-

per extremity subscale. In the lower extremity subscale, age ($F=3.60, p=.017$), occupation ($t=-2.78, p=.007$), reason for the treatment ($t=-2.81, p=.006$), cumulative dose of oxaliplatin ($F=14.09, p<.001$), diabetes mellitus ($t=2.18, p=.043$), and ECOG PS ($F=3.98, p=.023$) had significant differences in their scores. In the sensory and motor subscales measured with the PNQ, occupation ($t=-4.18, p<.001$; $t=-$

$-2.37, p=.024$), duration of CIPN ($F=2.89, p=.040$; $F=4.43, p=.006$), reason for the treatment ($t=-2.32, p=.025$; $t=-3.98, p<.001$), cumulative dose of oxaliplatin ($F=37.91, p<.001$; $F=28.37, p<.001$), diabetes mellitus ($t=7.10, p<.001$; $t=8.39, p<.001$), hypertension ($t=4.42, p=.011$; $t=5.86, p=.003$), chronic renal disease ($t=8.69, p<.001$; $t=10.94, p<.001$), and ECOG PS ($F=17.08, p<.001$; $F=46.84, p<.001$) showed

Table 1. Mean Differences in OXLIPN according to General and Clinical Characteristics

($N=83$)

Characteristics	Categories	n (%)	16-item QLQ-CIPN20				PNQ			
			Upper extremity		Lower extremity		Sensory		Motor	
			M \pm SD	t or F (p)	M \pm SD	t or F (p)	M \pm SD	t or F (p)	M \pm SD	t or F (p)
Age (year)	≤ 50	9 (10.8)	18.51 \pm 12.01	1.91	12.71 \pm 10.03 ^a	3.60	2.33 \pm 0.41	0.37	1.33 \pm 0.24	0.42
	51~60	14 (16.9)	27.89 \pm 15.27	(.135)	24.47 \pm 12.23 ^b	(.017)	2.14 \pm 0.38	(.774)	1.71 \pm 0.28	(.742)
	61~70	37 (44.6)	29.19 \pm 19.16		29.97 \pm 22.25 ^b		2.14 \pm 0.38		1.70 \pm 0.28	
	≥ 71	23 (27.7)	34.11 \pm 19.85		34.42 \pm 17.94 ^c		1.96 \pm 0.31		1.83 \pm 0.30	
Gender	Male	57 (68.7)	28.82 \pm 17.51	-0.81	27.53 \pm 18.24	-1.04	2.09 \pm 0.95	-0.29	1.70 \pm 1.13	0.04
	Female	26 (31.3)	32.60 \pm 20.54	(.421)	32.73 \pm 22.21	(.302)	2.15 \pm 0.97	(.773)	1.69 \pm 1.09	(.971)
Education	< Middle school	22 (26.5)	28.35 \pm 19.01	1.67	36.44 \pm 19.35	1.86	2.18 \pm 0.85	0.106	1.77 \pm 1.11	0.432
	Middle school	17 (20.5)	31.17 \pm 14.33	(.168)	36.00 \pm 16.53	(.124)	2.12 \pm 1.05	(.956)	1.76 \pm 1.14	(.731)
	High school	29 (34.9)	29.39 \pm 14.34		28.18 \pm 13.90		2.10 \pm 1.04		1.76 \pm 1.15	
	\geq College	15 (18.1)	20.95 \pm 11.06		26.64 \pm 19.58		2.00 \pm 0.84		1.40 \pm 1.05	
Occupation	Yes	17 (20.5)	24.37 \pm 11.52	-1.92	21.43 \pm 9.71	-2.78	1.47 \pm 0.62	-4.18	1.24 \pm 0.83	-2.37
	No	66 (79.5)	31.45 \pm 19.67	(.062)	31.14 \pm 21.00	(.007)	2.27 \pm 0.95	(<.001)	1.82 \pm 1.15	(.024)
Cancer stage	2	6 (7.2)	14.28 \pm 6.73	2.67	14.58 \pm 11.16	2.02	1.50 \pm 0.83	1.47	1.33 \pm 0.81	1.67
	3	10 (12.0)	27.62 \pm 18.48	(.076)	26.75 \pm 20.28	(.138)	2.30 \pm 0.82	(.235)	1.20 \pm 1.22	(.195)
	4	67 (80.7)	31.76 \pm 18.63		30.81 \pm 19.69		2.13 \pm 0.96		1.88 \pm 1.10	
Time since diagnosis (months)	≤ 5	20 (24.1)	24.28 \pm 13.00	1.31	22.29 \pm 15.46	2.52	2.18 \pm 0.78	0.29	1.80 \pm 0.95	0.57
	6~13	26 (31.3)	29.12 \pm 19.06	(.278)	25.99 \pm 16.58	(.064)	2.12 \pm 1.05	(.828)	1.46 \pm 1.10	(.636)
	14~27	18 (21.7)	31.74 \pm 19.04		32.43 \pm 21.47		2.10 \pm 0.95		1.83 \pm 1.24	
	≥ 28	19 (22.9)	35.58 \pm 21.31		37.59 \pm 22.91		2.00 \pm 0.99		1.80 \pm 1.18	
Current chemotherapy	Yes	71 (85.5)	29.71 \pm 18.59	-0.35	27.22 \pm 19.06	-2.21	2.04 \pm 0.93	-1.48	1.62 \pm 1.13	-1.59
	No	12 (14.5)	31.74 \pm 18.24	(.729)	35.58 \pm 19.49	(.054)	2.50 \pm 1.00	(.160)	2.17 \pm 0.94	(.088)
Duration of CIPN (months)	≤ 2	24 (28.9)	22.61 \pm 13.09	2.70	21.79 \pm 14.84	2.67	1.67 \pm 0.76 ^a	2.89	1.13 \pm 0.94 ^a	4.43
	3~10	40 (48.2)	35.00 \pm 19.78	(.051)	31.99 \pm 19.96	(.053)	2.28 \pm 0.90 ^b	(.040)	1.90 \pm 1.03 ^a	(.006)
	11~18	9 (10.8)	24.86 \pm 17.29		24.58 \pm 24.14		2.11 \pm 1.16 ^b		1.56 \pm 1.50 ^a	
	≥ 19	10 (12.0)	32.38 \pm 19.41		39.85 \pm 19.08		2.50 \pm 1.08 ^b		2.40 \pm 0.84 ^b	
Reason for the treatment	Adjuvant	33 (39.8)	24.24 \pm 16.07	2.46	22.17 \pm 17.52	-2.81	1.82 \pm 0.95	-2.32	1.15 \pm 1.00	-3.98
	Palliative	50 (60.2)	33.81 \pm 19.10	(.016)	33.77 \pm 19.67	(.006)	2.30 \pm 0.91	(.025)	2.06 \pm 1.04	(<.001)
Cumulative dose of oxaliplatin (mg/m ²)	< 540	17 (20.5)	18.20 \pm 12.84 ^a	8.15	16.93 \pm 11.17 ^a	14.09	0.94 \pm 0.24 ^a	37.91	0.53 \pm 0.71 ^a	28.37
	540~1,080	57 (68.7)	30.99 \pm 17.59 ^b	(.001)	28.84 \pm 17.79 ^b	(<.001)	2.28 \pm 0.79 ^b	(<.001)	1.82 \pm 0.94 ^b	(<.001)
	> 1,080	9 (10.8)	46.03 \pm 20.20 ^c		54.21 \pm 20.96 ^c		3.22 \pm 0.44 ^c		3.11 \pm 0.33 ^c	
Diabetes mellitus	Yes	7 (8.4)	39.45 \pm 18.58	1.41	43.45 \pm 18.01	2.18	3.57 \pm 0.53	7.10	3.14 \pm 0.37	8.39
	No	76 (91.6)	29.13 \pm 18.33	(.201)	27.83 \pm 19.30	(.043)	1.97 \pm 0.86	(<.001)	1.57 \pm 1.06	(<.001)
Hypertension	Yes	4 (4.8)	30.95 \pm 17.60	0.11	39.93 \pm 33.35	1.13	3.25 \pm 0.50	4.42	3.25 \pm 0.50	5.86
	No	79 (95.2)	29.95 \pm 18.61	(.919)	28.61 \pm 19.43	(.262)	2.05 \pm 0.93	(.011)	1.62 \pm 1.08	(.003)
Chronic renal disease	Yes	3 (3.6)	34.92 \pm 19.82	0.44	45.83 \pm 12.50	2.29	3.00 \pm 0.00	8.69	3.00 \pm 0.00	10.94
	No	80 (96.4)	29.82 \pm 18.52	(.702)	28.53 \pm 19.57	(.128)	2.08 \pm 0.95	(<.001)	1.65 \pm 1.10	(<.001)
ECOG PS	0	22 (26.5)	15.98 \pm 14.77 ^a	6.28	17.46 \pm 15.80 ^a	3.98	1.29 \pm 0.72 ^a	17.08	0.07 \pm 0.26 ^a	46.84
	1	50 (60.2)	31.69 \pm 17.60 ^b	(.003)	30.30 \pm 19.90 ^b	(.023)	2.10 \pm 0.81 ^b	(<.001)	1.86 \pm 0.84 ^b	(<.001)
	2	11 (13.3)	38.96 \pm 19.14 ^b		37.96 \pm 16.63 ^b		3.18 \pm 0.84 ^c		2.91 \pm 0.70 ^c	

OXLIPN=oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy; 16-item QLQ-CIPN20=16-item quality of life questionnaire-chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy; PNQ=patient neurotoxicity questionnaires; ECOG PS=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status.

Table 2. Participants Reporting "quite a bit" or "very much" on 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 and Neurotoxic Events graded by PNQ (N=83)

Subscales	Items	n (%)
16-item QLQ-CIPN20	Did you have tingling fingers or hands?	24 (28.9)
Upper extremity	Did you have numbness in your fingers or hands?	32 (38.6)
	Did you have shooting or burning pain in your fingers or hands?	21 (25.3)
	Did you have cramps in your hands?	36 (43.4)
	Did you have a problem holding a pen, which made writing difficult?	18 (21.7)
	Did you have difficulty manipulating small objects with your fingers?	10 (12.0)
	Did you have difficulty opening a jar or bottle because of weakness in your hands?	13 (15.7)
16-item QLQ-CIPN20	Did you have tingling toes or feet?	26 (31.3)
Lower extremity	Did you have numbness in your toes or feet?	36 (43.4)
	Did you have shooting or burning pain in your toes or feet?	20 (24.1)
	Did you have cramps in your feet?	39 (47.0)
	Did you have problems standing or walking because of difficulty feeling the ground under your feet?	34 (41.0)
	Did you have difficulty distinguishing between hot and cold water?	9 (10.8)
	Did you have difficulty walking because your feet dropped downwards?	8 (9.6)
	Did you have difficulty climbing stairs or getting up out of a chair because of weakness in your legs?	23 (27.7)
	If you drive a car, did you have difficulty using the pedals? (n=20)	4 (8.0)
PNQ sensory	Grade A	4 (4.9)
	Grade B	46 (55.4)
	Grade C	26 (31.3)
	Grade D	5 (6.0)
	Grade E	2 (2.4)
PNQ motor	Grade A	16 (19.3)
	Grade B	35 (42.2)
	Grade C	26 (31.3)
	Grade D	5 (6.0)
	Grade E	1 (1.2)

16-item QLQ-CIPN20=16-item quality of life questionnaire-chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy; PNQ=patient neurotoxicity questionnaires.

significant score differences (Table 1).

In the post-hoc analysis, all of the upper extremity subscale and lower extremity subscale and PNQ sensory and PNQ motor subscales, the group with less than 540 mg/m² of cumulative dose of oxaliplatin shows the lowest OX-LIPN scores then in order, the group of 540~1,080 mg/m² and the group of more than 1,080 mg/m² followed. In the upper and lower extremity subscales, a group of ECOG PS score 0 showed lower OX-LIPN compare to the each group of score 1 and 2 and in the sensory and motor subscales, a group of ECOG PS score 0 showed the lowest OX-LIPN scores then the group of score 1 and next score 2. Finally, the PNQ sensory subscales with less than 2 month of CIPN duration showed lower OX-LIPN than the other groups with 3~10 months, 11~18 months, and 19 months or more and the PNQ motor subscales, with less than 2 month of CIPN duration, a group of 3~10 months, and 11~18 months showed lower OX-LIPN score than a group of 19 months or more.

5. Correlation among the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20, PNQ, and Health-related QOL Subscales

The lower extremity subscale in the 16-item QLQ-CIPN 20, PNQ sensory subscale, and PNQ motor subscale showed a negative significant correlation with the QLQ-C30 global health status subscale ($r=-.71, p<.001$; $r=-.37, p<.001$; $r=-.41, p<.001$), respectively (Table 4).

The upper extremity subscale, lower extremity subscale, PNQ sensory subscale, and PNQ motor subscale had a negative correlation in the each of subdomain of the QLQ-C30 functional scale (range of $r=-.34$ to $-.50$; $r=-.31$ to $-.55$; $r=-.31$ to $-.40$; $r=-.32$ to $-.49$).

The upper extremity subscale, lower extremity subscale, PNQ sensory subscale, and PNQ motor subscale showed the positive correlations with fatigue ($r=.51, p<.001$; $r=.39, p<.001$; $r=.36, p=.001$; $r=.45, p<.001$), pain ($r=.34, p=.002$; $r=.37, p=.001$; $r=.33, p=.002$; $r=.24, p=.013$), dyspnea ($r=.27, p=.012$; $r=.32, p=.003$; $r=.23, p=.035$; $r=.27, p=.015$),

Table 3. Participants' Level of 16-item QLQ-CIPN20, PNQ and EORTC QLQ-C30 (N=83)

Subscales	Categories	M±SD
16-item QLQ-CIPN20	Upper extremity	30.01±18.47
	Lower extremity	29.16±19.59
PNQ	Sensory	2.11±0.95
	Motor	1.70±1.11
EORTC QLQ-C30	Global health status scale	54.85±30.21
	Functional scale	
	Physical domain	34.85±20.17
	Role domain	38.35±33.71
	Emotional domain	73.29±26.21
	Cognitive domain	70.88±25.87
	Social domain	59.23±30.93
	Symptom scale	
	Fatigue	53.54±28.62
	Nausea & vomiting	17.67±22.89
	Pain	22.69±31.62
	Dyspnea	34.13±36.43
	Insomnia	32.93±38.42
	Appetite loss	38.55±33.93
	Constipation	26.10±29.92
	Diarrhea	22.89±29.87
	Financial problem	38.54±31.00

16-item QLQ-CIPN20=16-item quality of life questionnaire-chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy;
 EORTC QLQ-C30=European Organization for the Research and Treatment of Cancer quality of life questionnaire core 30 items;
 PNQ=patient neurotoxicity questionnaires.

insomnia ($r=.37, p=.001$; $r=.39, p<.001$; $r=.39, p<.001$; $r=.37, p=.001$) and financial problem domains ($r=.28, p=.010$; $r=.25, p=.026$; $r=.41, p<.001$; $r=.35, p=.001$) in the sub-domain of the QLQ-C30 symptom scale, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy can negatively affect planned drug administration, and results in reduced QOL in cancer patients by hindering their daily activities [5]. Thus, this study sought to provide fundamental data from which nursing interventions could be developed to help relieve symptoms from peripheral neuropathy in digestive system cancer patients, by investigating the degree or severity of OXLI PN which is a common side effect in cancer patients treated with oxaliplatin and its relationship with QOL.

Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy is a very painful symptom in patients receiving neurotoxic chemotherapeutic drugs, and the most frequent symptoms include a "tingling sensation" and "numbness" [23]. Patients who either underwent or are currently receiving FOLFOX treatment in this study also indicated "muscle cramps" and "numbness" of both the upper and lower extremities as their most frequent symptoms. This result supports previous findings that nerve lesions associated with platinum compounds including oxaliplatin target the dorsal root ganglia, causing numbness, paresthesia, muscle spasms,

Table 4. Correlation among the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 Subscales, PNQ Subscales, and Health-related QOL (N=83)

EORTC QLQ-C30	Categories	16-item QLQ-CIPN20		PNQ	
		Upper extremities	Lower extremities	Sensory	Motor
		r (p)	r (p)	r (p)	r (p)
Global health status scales		-.21 (.067)	-.71 (<.001)	-.37 (<.001)	-.41 (<.001)
Functional scales	Physical domain	-.50 (<.001)	-.55 (<.001)	-.37 (<.001)	-.41 (<.001)
	Role domain	-.41 (<.001)	-.49 (<.001)	-.40 (<.001)	-.49 (<.001)
	Emotional domain	-.42 (<.001)	-.32 (.003)	-.33 (.002)	-.38 (<.001)
	Cognitive domain	-.43 (<.001)	-.43 (<.001)	-.28 (.012)	-.38 (<.001)
	Social domain	-.34 (.002)	-.31 (.006)	-.31 (.007)	-.32 (<.001)
Symptom scales	Fatigue	.51 (<.001)	.39 (<.001)	.36 (.001)	.45 (<.001)
	Nausea & vomiting	.06 (.615)	.06 (.595)	.07 (.531)	.02 (.914)
	Pain	.34 (.002)	.37 (.001)	.33 (.002)	.24 (.013)
	Dyspnea	.27 (.012)	.32 (.003)	.23 (.035)	.27 (.015)
	Insomnia	.37 (.001)	.39 (<.001)	.39 (<.001)	.37 (.001)
	Appetite loss	.19 (.088)	.07 (.509)	.27 (<.013)	.17 (.121)
	Constipation	.18 (.110)	.18 (.097)	.11 (.306)	.13 (.244)
	Diarrhea	.18 (.610)	.07 (.526)	.10 (.355)	.10 (.389)
	Financial problem	.28 (.010)	.25 (.026)	.41 (<.001)	.35 (.001)

16-item QLQ-CIPN20=16-item quality of life questionnaire-chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy; EORTC QLQ-C30=European Organization for the Research and Treatment of Cancer quality of life questionnaire core 30 items; PNQ=patient neurotoxicity questionnaires.

and cramps [3,11]. Moreover, the frequency and percentages of individual items in the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 indicate that patients suffer more from symptoms in their lower extremities than from those in their upper extremities. It has been shown that typical CIPN causes more frequent and severe symptoms in the lower extremities [7,18, 23]. Results from this study also demonstrate that OXLIPN symptoms in digestive system cancer patients receiving FOLFOX treatment follow the same trend.

Furthermore, the 16-item QLQ-CIPN20 scores for the upper and lower extremity subscales were 30.01 and 29.16, respectively. Compared to the previous study reporting upper and lower extremity subscale scores of 31.95 and 23.16 in patients with hematological malignancies [7], upper extremity scores are similar, while lower extremity scores are much higher, indicating more severe CIPN symptoms in the lower extremities.

Like above, OXLIPN symptoms for the digestive system cancer patients receiving FOLFOX treatment showed often mainly as "muscle cramps" and "numbness" symptoms in the lower extremity than the upper extremity. Neuropathic symptoms can be divided into the symptom with pain and without and especially the numbness is a one of chronic neuropathic symptoms without pain which increases the risk of impaired physical performance, falls and injuries [11]. Thus, oncology nurses should help patients to identify potential safety hazards in their environment and suggest safety measure to help patients avoid falls and injuries [24]. Fall prevention and balance programs may be available that can benefit patients with numbness in the lower extremities.

Owing to insufficient research on the measurement of OXLIPN in digestive system cancer patients who received FOLFOX using the PNQ, we compared the results from this study to previous findings based on the measurement of peripheral neuropathy severity with the QLQ-CIPN20 in patients treated with neurotoxic chemotherapeutic drugs. The PNQ scores in the sensory and motor subscales were 2.11 and 1.70 in this study, respectively, supporting previous studies and suggesting that sensory nerves are more severely affected than motor nerves [2,12,14,19]. In other words, regardless of the location of tumors-the digestive system, breast, colorectal, or blood-the symptoms were more severe in sensory nerves than in motor nerves. In this study, based on the PNQ, OXLIPN-related sensory and motor neurotoxicities greater than Grade C (moderate) were observed in 39.7% and 38.5% of patients, respectively, which is higher than what has been reported in the previous study [25]. Previous findings indicated a proportional increase in CIPN frequency and severity with in-

creasing levels of oxaliplatin accumulation [11,12]; we believe that the current study involved more patients with more severe sensory and motor neurotoxicities (Grade D) owing to higher than average oxaliplatin accumulation (780 mg/m^2) compared to the previous study (482 mg/m^2) [24]. By its cumulative dose, the preceding study showed the most of patients with 540 mg/m^2 of cumulative dose of oxaliplatin experienced OXLIPN symptoms [26]. In this study, for the cumulative dose of oxaliplatin was 780 mg/m^2 in average and had 79.5% of with 540 mg/m^2 , it is assumed that a numbers of patients may experience the OXLIPN symptoms.

OXLPLIN scores of the participants of this research by the general and clinical characteristics shows significant score differences commonly in occupation, reason for the treatment, cumulative dose of oxaliplatin, diabetic mellitus, and ECOG PS characteristics out of all 4 subscales - the lower extremity, upper extremity, PNQ sensory, and PNQ motor subscales. The results of this study support those previous studies [2,7,11,12] that reported that showed CIPN levels are related to age, diabetes mellitus, cumulative dose of oxaliplatin and exposure to neurotoxic chemotherapeutic agents, and ECOG PS. Diabetic mellitus [12], cumulative dose of oxaliplatin [11,12], and ECOG PS [2,7] are already generally well known the risk factors of CIPN. That means, a diabetic patient with more cumulative oxaliplatin dose and higher ECOG PS level shows severe CIPN symptoms. In this study, a group of without occupation and with palliative chemotherapy showed severe CIPN symptoms additionally. Patients whose upper extremities are affected may experience difficulty with buttoning buttons, zipping zippers, writing, cooking, or any work or home activity that requires manual dexterity. And the patients whose lower extremities are affected may experience difficulty driving, walking, exercising, or engaging in any activity that requires mobility or balance [5,11, 27]. That means, a function of upper and lower extremity should be maintained in a certain level to maintain the work life however, 30% of participants of this study had report more severe OXLIPN symptoms of upper and lower extremity. Thus, it is thought to be the cancer patients who experience the severe OXLIPN symptoms cannot retain the work life. FOLFOX therapy is administered in purpose of adjuvant and palliative chemotherapy and the palliative chemotherapy is administered to the metastatic digestive system cancer patients. So the body condition of the metastatic digestive system cancer patients is poor than the cancer patients who receives the adjuvant chemotherapy [28]. This can be seen that it has a thread of connection with the study results [2,7] of which reported that

the cancer patients who are relatively in normal condition of activity level and body condition has less CIPN symptoms than the cancer patients who are in less activity level. In conclusion, it shows that the OXLIPN symptoms can be affected by variety of clinical characteristics. Therefore, the variables that led to the differential scores in the OXLIPN symptoms should be incorporated into the education and counseling materials for patients with digestive system cancers who are administered neurotoxic chemotherapeutic agents.

From the health-related QOL subscale of this study, scores in the "global health status", "functional", and "symptom" scales were 54.85, 34.85~73.29, and 17.67~53.54, respectively. Previous reports on the QOL of digestive system cancer patients who received chemotherapy reported scores of 50.0, 66.7~86.7, and 0.0~44.4 in the same scales [15]. Comparing the QOL level of the participants of this study to the findings of Kato et al., [15], the global health status scale was in similar level however, we came to know that the QOL in functional and symptom scales are relatively low. However, the study of Kato et al., [15] included multiple chemotherapeutic drugs which caused the CIPN and also their measurement timing was different from this study which grasped the quality of life throughout the middle of use of chemotherapeutic drugs and after, thus it is considered that the interpretation of this study results require caution. Looking at the results of the other solid cancer patient who was administered the neurotoxicity anticancer medicine, studies with similar methods, including a study of colorectal cancer patients who received oxaliplatin with scores of 59.41, 62.72~76.16, and 17.92~36.08 in the above respective scales [12], and breast cancer patients who received paclitaxel with scores of 46.14, 62.43, and 22.70 in the same scales [2] indicate a comparably better "global health status" in our patients with digestive system cancers than in breast cancer patients who received paclitaxel chemotherapeutic drugs, but lower QOL scores in the "functional" and "symptom" scales. Therefore, the systematic neurological investigation of OXLIPN is required for digestive system cancer patients who received FOLFOX in order to prevent reduced QOL in these patients.

It is known that there is a significant correlation between CIPN and QOL [2,7,11,12]. In this study, The OXLIPN symptoms positively correlated with the global health status scale and all subdomains of functional scale, respectively and negatively correlated with fatigue, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, and financial problem subdomains of the symptom scale, respectively. These results further support previous findings indicating a significant correlation between subdomains of health related QOL and CIPN. The

OXLIPN symptoms appears in the evening or the night severely which cause the disturb of sleep and worsen the fatigue [11,29]. In this study also, OXLIPN symptoms showed the correlation with fatigue, pain and insomnia subdomains of symptom scale. Proper analgesic drugs in bed-time may be suggested [11]. CIPN can be considered one of the factors affecting QOL; therefore, Oncology nurses should carefully assess and monitor OXLIPN in digestive system cancer patients who received neurotoxic chemotherapeutic drugs, even prior to treatment, and attempt to improve overall health-related QOL.

The most important clinical goal in assessing the severity of peripheral neuropathy in CIPN patients is to identify functional damage affecting daily activities. The investigation of CIPN in these patients is an important factor in the decision-making process, including whether the patient should continue the treatment, or whether the dose or schedule of drug administration should be altered. Therefore, clinicians treating patients who received neurotoxic chemotherapeutic agents must know the basics of peripheral neuropathy, diagnose symptoms early with regular investigation and maintenance, and apply proper interventions to increase the efficiency of the treatment and improve QOL in patients.

Our study has several limitations. First, as the results of this study had concluded based on the patients with digestive system cancers who administered the FOLFOX therapy in one university hospital, it requires close pay attention to generalize these results to the other study participants. Second, this study was a cross-sectional study involving all digestive system cancer patients under FOLFOX treatment. Therefore, a longitudinal approach involving long-term follow-up of patients with completed chemotherapy will allow better understanding of the characteristics of CIPN in these patients.

CONCLUSION

The most severely painful symptom that the digestive system cancer patients' complaint was sensory neuropathy and concretely there were "muscle cramps" and "numbness" in both the upper and lower extremities. Major complaints about sensory neuropathy from the patients mean the necessity of preventive nursing intervention to prevent the injury due to burn, blister or fall of patients. Surely, not only the nurses but the patients themselves also need to be aware of and be prepared for.

Moreover, patients who received FOLFOX exhibited lower functional and symptom QOL compared to patients who received different types of drugs, and there was a cor-

relation between health-related QOL and OXLIPN in digestive system cancer patients. When give help to improve the QOL for the digestive system cancer patients who administered FOLFOX, the CIPN has to be considered along with. In addition, using this study as a basis, we suggest that more detailed and well-structured studies should be performed to understand the characteristics of CIPN and QOL that are associated with certain cancer types or chemotherapeutic drugs.

REFERENCES

- Sasane M, Tencer T, French A, Maro T, Beusterien KM. Patient-reported outcomes in chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: A review. *The Journal of Supportive Oncology*. 2010;8(6):e15-e21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.suponc.2010.09.029>
- Kim HY, Kang JH, Song CE, Youn HJ. Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy and Quality of Life in Breast Cancer Patients. *Asian Oncology Nursing*. 2013;13(4):222-30. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5388/aon.2013.13.4.222>
- Woo IS. Recent updates on chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *The Korean Journal of Medicine*. 2015;88(1):35-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3904/kjm.2015.88.1.35>
- Azhary H, Farooq MU, Bhanushali M, Majid A, Kassab MY. Peripheral neuropathy: differential diagnosis and management. *American Family Physician*. 2010;81(7):887-92.
- Tofthagen C. Patient perceptions associated with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing*. 2010;14(3):E22-8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1188/10.CJON.E22-E28>
- Dunlap B, Paice JA. Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: a need for standardization in measurement. *Journal of Supportive Oncology*. 2006;4:398-9.
- Song CE, Kim HY, Lee ES. Relationship between chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy and quality of life in patients with hematological malignancies. *Korean Journal of Adult Nursing*. 2015;27(3):358-66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7475/kjan.2015.27.3.358>
- Jung SH, Kim SH, Kim JH. Clinical correlation between *in vitro* chemoresponse assay and first line chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer patients. *Korean Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2015;11:51-8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14216/kjco.15010>
- Louvet C, Andre T, Tigaud JM, Gamelin E, Douillard JY, Brunet R, et al. Phase II study of oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, and folinic acid in locally advanced or metastatic gastric cancer patients. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2002;20(23):4543-8.
- Kim H. Adjuvant chemotherapy in colorectal cancer. *Korean Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2008;4(2):42-7.
- Tofthagen C, McAllister R, McMillan SC. Peripheral neuropathy in patients with colorectal cancer receiving oxaliplatin. *Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing*. 2011;15(2): 182-8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1188/11.CJON.182-188>
- Kim JH, Choi KS, Kim TW, Hong YS. Quality of life in colorectal cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Journal of Korean Oncology Nursing*. 2011;11(3): 254-62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5388/jkon.2011.11.3.254>
- Barton DL, Wos EJ, Qin R, Mattar BI, Green NB, Lanier KS, et al. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of a topical treatment for chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: NCCTG trial N06CA. *Supportive Care in Cancer*. 2011;19(6):833-41. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00520-010-0911-0>
- Kwak MK, Kim EJ, Lee ER, Kwon IG, Hwang MS. Characteristics and quality of life in patients with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Journal of Korean Oncology Nursing*. 2010;10(2):231-9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5388/jkon.2010.10.2.231>
- Kato J, Nagahara A, Iijima K, Yoshimura M, Osada T, Yoshizawa T, Watanabe S. Evaluation of EORTC QLQ-C30 questionnaire in patients undergoing in-hospital chemotherapy for gastrointestinal cancer in Japan. *Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology*. 2008;23(s2):S268-S72. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1746.2008.05414.x>
- Kim HY, Kang JH, Youn HJ, So HS, Song CE, Chae SY, et al. Reliability and Validity of the Korean Version of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire to Assess Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy. *Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing*. 2014;44(6): 735-42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4040/jkan.2014.44.6.735>
- Faul F, Erdfelder E, Buchner A, Lang AG. Statistical power analyses using G*Power 3.1: tests for correlation and regression analyses. *Behavior Research Methods*. 2009;41(4):1149-60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BRM.41.4.1149>
- Smith EM, Pang H, Cirrincione C, Fleishman S, Paskett ED, Ahles T, et al. Effect of duloxetine on pain, function, and quality of life among patients with chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2013;309(13):1359-67. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2013.2813>
- Shimozuma K, Ohashi Y, Takeuchi A, Aranishi T, Morita S, Kuroi K, et al. Feasibility and validity of the Patient Neurotoxicity Questionnaire during taxane chemotherapy in a phase III randomized trial in patients with breast cancer: N-SAS BC 02. *Supportive care in cancer*. 2009;17(12):1483-91. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00520-009-0613-7>
- Postma TJ, Aaronson NK, Heimans JJ, Muller MJ, Hildebrand JG, Delattre JY, et al. The development of an EORTC quality of life questionnaire to assess chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: The QLQ-CIPN20. *European Journal of Cancer*.

- 2005;41(8):1135-9.
21. Fayers PM, Aaronson NK, Bjordal K, Groenvold M, Curran D, Bottomley A, et al. The EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual, 3rd ed. Brussels: European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer; 2001.
 22. Yun YH, Park YS, Lee ES, Bang SM, Heo DS, Park SY, et al. Validation of the Korean version of the EORTC QLQ-C30. Quality of Life Research. 2004;13(4):863-8.
 23. Wolf SL, Barton DL, Qin R, Wos EJ, Sloan JA, Liu H, et al. The relationship between numbness, tingling, and shooting/burning pain in patients with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN) as measured by the EORTC QLQ-CIPN instrument, N06CA. Supportive Care in Cancer. 2012;20(3):625-32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00520-011-1141-9>
 24. Wickham R. chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: a review and implications for oncology nursing practice. Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing. 2007;11:361-76. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1188/07.CJON.361-376>
 25. Yoon WK, Heo MJ, Lee OS, Lim SC. Evaluation of chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy by cisplatin, carboplatin and oxaliplatin. Korean Journal of Clinical Pharmacology. 2012;22(4):356-66.
 26. Armstrong T, Almadrones L, Gilbert MR. Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. Oncology Nursing Forum. 2005; 32(2):305-11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1188/05.ONF.305-311>
 27. Bakitas MA. Background noise: the experience of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. Nursing research. 2007; 56(5):323-31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.NNR.0000289503.22414.79>
 28. Javier NS, Montagnini ML. Rehabilitation of the hospice and palliative care patient. Journal of Palliative Medicine. 2011;14 (5):638-48. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/jpm.2010.0125>
 29. Pachman DR, Barton DL, Swetz KM, Loprinzi CL. Troublesome symptoms in cancer survivors: fatigue, insomnia, neuropathy, and pain. Journal of Clinical Oncology. 2012;30(30): 3687-96. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2012.41.7238>