

· 临床研究 ·

老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间症状群、心理痛苦及生存状态的相关性

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年及非老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间症状群、心理痛苦以及生活质量的差异, 分析影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的相关因素。**方法** 选择空军军医大学第二附属医院2020年4月至2023年4月收治的160例胃癌术后化疗患者为研究对象, 根据患者年龄, 将其分为老年组(≥ 60 岁, $n=83$)与对照组(年龄 <60 岁, $n=77$)。化疗完成后, 采用中文版记忆症状评估量表(MSAS)评估患者化疗期间症状群及其严重程度, 采用心理痛苦温度计(DT)评估心理痛苦程度, 采用胃癌患者生命质量测定量表体系(QLICP-ST)评估生活质量。采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用Pearson相关性分析探讨老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间各症状群严重程度、心理痛苦及生活质量之间的相关性。采用多元线性回归模型分析影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的相关因素。**结果** 老年组患者化疗期间能量不足症状群、身心症状群、消化道症状群、手术相关症状群以及神经症状群严重程度得分均高于对照组; DT量表平均得分及心理显著痛苦检出率均低于对照组; 化疗后老年组生活质量QLICP-ST量表中心理态度维度得分高于对照组, 其余维度及量表总得分均低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析提示, 老年组患者术后化疗期间的各症状群包括能量不足、身心症状、消化道症状群、手术相关症状群、神经症状群与其生活质量QLICP-ST量表总得分均呈负相关($r=-0.364, -0.411, -0.376, -0.268, -0.344; P<0.001$)。DT得分与生活质量QLICP-ST量表总得分之间呈负相关($r=-0.371; P<0.001$)。患者各症状群与DT得分之间呈正相关($r=0.275, 0.233, 0.325, 0.263, 0.316; P<0.05$)。多元线性回归分析提示, 年龄 ≥ 79 岁($\beta=-0.334; P<0.001$)、肿瘤分期Ⅲ期($\beta=-0.241; P=0.007$)能负向预测老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量; 而家庭月收入 ≥ 5000 元($\beta=0.316; P<0.001$)能正向预测患者化疗期间生活质量, 这些变量可共同解释生活质量39.40%的变异。**结论** 老年胃癌患者化疗期间心理痛苦程度较其他年龄段轻, 但其化疗耐受力及整体生活质量更差, 建议临床注重老年胃癌患者机体状态的评估与化疗期间各种症状群的预防与处理, 以提高老年患者化疗期间生活质量。

【关键词】 老年人; 胃癌; 术后化疗; 症状群; 心理痛苦; 生活质量

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Correlation of symptom clusters, psychological distress and quality of life in elderly patients with gastric cancer during postoperative chemotherapy

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the differences in symptom clusters, psychological distress and quality of life between elderly and non-elderly patients with gastric cancer during postoperative chemotherapy, and to analyze the related factors affecting the quality of life in the elderly patients. **Methods** A total of 160 patients with gastric cancer undergoing postoperative chemotherapy in our hospital from April 2020 to April 2023 were enrolled, and according to their age, they were divided into elderly group (≥ 60 years, $n=83$) and control group (<60 years, $n=77$). After chemotherapy was completed, Chinese version of memory symptom assessment scale (MSAS) was used to evaluate the symptom clusters and severities during chemotherapy, and distress thermometer (DT) was applied to assess the psychological distress, and quality of life instruments for cancer patients-stomach cancer (QLICP-ST) was adopted to evaluate the quality of life of the patients. SPSS statistics 25.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on data type, *t* test or Chi-square test was used for intergroup comparison. Pearson correlation analysis was performed to explore the correlation of severity of each symptom cluster, psychological distress and quality of life during postoperative chemotherapy. Multivariate linear regression model was utilized to identify the related factors affecting the quality of life in these elderly patients. **Results** The scores of energy deficiency symptom cluster, psychosomatic symptom cluster, gastrointestinal symptom cluster, surgery-related symptom cluster and neurological symptom cluster during chemotherapy were significantly higher, while the average score of DT scale and detection rate of psychological significant

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distress were obviously lower in the elderly group than the control group ($P < 0.05$). After chemotherapy, the elderly group had notably higher score of psychological attitude dimension of QLICP-ST scale and lower scores of other dimensions and total score when compared to the control group ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the symptom clusters during postoperative chemotherapy including energy deficiency, psychosomatic symptom, gastrointestinal symptom, surgery-related symptom and neurological symptom in the elderly group, were negatively correlated with total score of quality of life QLICP-ST scale ($r = -0.364, -0.411, -0.376, -0.268, -0.344; P < 0.001$), the DT score was also negatively correlated with total score of QLICP-ST scale ($r = -0.371; P < 0.001$), and various symptom clusters were positively correlated with DT score ($r = 0.275, 0.233, 0.325, 0.263, 0.316; P < 0.05$). Multivariate linear regression analysis suggested that age ≥ 79 years ($\beta = -0.334; P < 0.001$) and tumor stage III ($\beta = -0.241; P = 0.007$) negatively predicted the quality of life in the elderly patients, while family monthly income ≥ 5000 yuan ($\beta = 0.316; P < 0.001$) positively predicted the quality of life of patients during chemotherapy, and these variables could explain 39.40% of the variation of quality of life. **Conclusion** For gastric cancer patients during chemotherapy, the elderly ones have milder psychological distress, but worse chemotherapy tolerance and overall quality of life than the other age groups. It is suggested that in clinical practice, attention should be paid to evaluating body state of these elderly patients and to preventing and treating various symptom clusters during chemotherapy, so as to improve their quality of life during the period.

[Key words] aged; gastric cancer; postoperative chemotherapy; symptom clusters; psychological distress; quality of life

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胃癌是临幊上常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤,2020年统计显示全球胃癌患者数量已达100万^[1,2]。化疗是现阶段胃癌治疗的常用方案,在胃癌根治术辅助治疗和晚期患者姑息治疗中均占有重要地位。有研究表明,年龄会影响肿瘤患者化疗耐受力及化疗效果^[3,4]。与此同时,随着临床观念的转变,患者治疗期间的生活质量及心理状态也受到较多关注^[5,6]。研究老年胃癌患者术后化疗耐受力及化疗期间的心理痛苦程度与生活质量,在指导老年胃癌患者化疗,改善化疗期间生活质量中具有重要意义。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

开展前瞻性研究,选择空军军医大学第二附属医院2020年4月至2023年4月收治的160例胃癌术后化疗患者为研究对象,根据患者年龄,将其分为老年组(≥ 60 岁, $n = 83$)与对照组(年龄 < 60 岁, $n = 77$)。纳入标准:(1)均经影像学、胃镜及病理等检查确诊为胃癌;(2)胃癌根治术后拟行全程化疗;(3)符合胃癌术后化疗适应证:T3或N1以上胃癌;T2N0M0具有以下高危因素的建议行常规化疗,包括分化程度差,淋巴管、血管或神经受侵,年龄 < 50 岁;(4)体力指数(Karnofsky评分) ≥ 80 分;(5)可完成正常交流沟通;(6)患者均知晓自身病情;(7)参与研究时至少已完成一个化疗疗程。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤;(2)合并心功能衰竭等其他严重基础疾病;(3)合并精神疾病或认知受损;(4)未完成预定化疗方案;(5)突发严重不良事件或其他不能继续研究的因素;(6)临床资料有缺失。患者及家属对研究内容知情并签署知情同意书。本研

究通过医院医学伦理委员会批准(批号:20198474)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般人口学资料及临床资料收集 收集患者性别、年龄、居住地、婚姻状况、受教育程度、家庭月均收入、医疗付费方式、合并症等资料;完善相关检查并明确手术方式、临床分期、肿瘤直径、分化程度、化疗方案、手术至化疗时间等指标。

1.2.2 生活质量评估 采用胃癌患者生命质量测定量表体系(quality of life instruments for cancer patients-stomach cancer, QLICP-ST)^[7]评估患者治疗前生活质量:包括躯体功能(8项)、心理状态(9项)、社会功能(8项)、共性症状和副作用(7项)及特异性症状(7项)5个维度共39项,每项均采用Likert 5级评分法,总分39~195分,得分越高表明生活质量水平越好。

1.2.3 心理痛苦评估 心理痛苦温度计(distress thermometer, DT)^[8]得分0~10分,0分代表无痛,10分代表极度痛苦,DT得分 ≥ 4 分表示受试者需专业心理学家或精神科医师评估指导或进行相关治疗,定义为显著心理痛苦人群。

1.2.4 记忆症状评估 中文版记忆症状评估量表(memorial symptom assessment scale, MSAS)^[9]包括32个条目,分为5个症状群,先评估是否具有相关症状,若回答“有”则继续评估症状的严重程度,严重程度采用Likert 4级评分法,得分1~4分,由“轻度”至“很严重”,症状群严重程度得分为其各症状得分之和。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检

验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson相关性分析探讨老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间各症状群严重程度、心理痛苦及生活质量之间的相关性。采用多元线性回归模型分析影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的相关因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

老年组患者年龄及合并糖尿病、高血压、呼吸

系统疾病者占比均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者性别比例、婚姻状况、受教育程度、手术方式、术后化疗方案、手术距离化疗开始时间等资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者化疗期间症状群严重程度比较

老年组患者化疗期间能量不足症状群、身心症状群、消化道症状群、手术相关症状群以及神经症状群严重程度得分均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Elderly group ($n=83$)	Control group ($n=77$)	t/χ^2	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	67.85±3.43	54.37±5.16	19.590	<0.001
Gender [$n(\%)$] Male	60(72.29)	50(64.94)	1.006	0.316
Female	23(27.71)	27(35.06)		
Marital status [$n(\%)$] Married	61(73.49)	60(77.92)	0.425	0.515
Divorced/widowed/unmarried	22(26.51)	17(22.08)		
Education level [$n(\%)$] Junior high school or below	40(48.19)	43(55.84)	1.381	0.501
Senior high school or Junior college	22(26.51)	20(25.97)		
Bachelor degree or above	21(25.30)	14(18.18)		
Place of residence [$n(\%)$] Urban area	50(60.24)	41(53.25)	0.797	0.372
Rural area	33(39.76)	36(46.75)		
Family monthly income [$n(\%)$] <3 000 yuan	20(24.10)	16(20.78)	0.358	0.836
3 000~<5 000 yuan	40(48.19)	37(48.05)		
≥5 000 yuan	23(27.71)	24(31.17)		
Medical payment method [$n(\%)$] Self-paying	7(8.43)	4(5.19)	0.655	0.419
Medical insurance	76(91.57)	73(94.81)		
Diabetes mellitus [$n(\%)$]	21(25.30)	10(12.99)	3.878	0.049
Hypertension [$n(\%)$]	20(24.10)	7(9.09)	6.412	0.011
Coronary heart disease [$n(\%)$]	15(18.07)	6(7.79)	3.702	0.054
Respiratory system disease [$n(\%)$]	16(19.28)	4(5.19)	7.242	0.007
Tumor diameter (cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.12±1.15	4.19±1.23	0.372	0.710
Differentiation degree [$n(\%)$] High	44(53.01)	47(61.04)	1.192	0.551
Moderate	19(22.89)	16(20.78)		
Low	20(24.10)	14(18.18)		
TNM staging [$n(\%)$] Ⅱ	60(72.29)	57(74.03)	0.061	0.804
Ⅲ	23(27.71)	20(25.97)		
Surgical method [$n(\%)$] Total gastrectomy	34(40.96)	30(38.96)	0.130	0.937
Distal gastrectomy	20(24.10)	18(23.38)		
Proximal gastrectomy	29(34.94)	29(37.66)		
Chemotherapy regimen [$n(\%)$] Cisplatin+5-fluorouracil	29(34.94)	25(32.47)	0.502	0.919
Docetaxel+oxaliplatin+5-fluorouracil	22(26.51)	24(31.17)		
Cisplatin+tegafur	16(19.28)	13(16.88)		
Paclitaxel+tegafur	16(19.28)	15(19.48)		
Time from surgery to start of chemotherapy (weeks, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.43±0.46	4.37±0.53	0.766	0.445
Chemotherapy courses completed during the study (n , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.46±0.53	3.53±0.61	0.776	0.439

TNM: tumor node metastasis classification.

表2 两组患者化疗期间症状群严重程度比较

		Table 2 Comparison of symptom cluster severity during chemotherapy between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)				
Group	n	Energy deficiency symptom cluster	Psychosomatic symptom cluster	Gastrointestinal symptom cluster	Surgery-related symptom cluster	Neurological symptom cluster
Elderly	83	15.36±3.15	6.33±2.01	14.52±2.26	9.46±1.85	5.69±1.66
Control	77	13.41±2.76	4.54±1.76	11.45±2.31	8.51±1.93	4.03±1.45
t		4.151	5.973	8.494	3.179	6.714
P value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001

2.3 两组患者化疗期间心理痛苦水平比较

老年组患者化疗期间 DT 量表平均得分及心理显著痛苦检出率均低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$; 表 3)。

表3 两组患者化疗期间心理痛苦程度比较

Table 3 Comparison of psychological distress degree between two groups during chemotherapy

Group	n	Average score of DT (points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	DT≥4 points [n (%)]
Elderly	83	3.13±0.84	33(39.76)
Control	77	3.46±0.76	50(64.94)
t/ χ^2		2.609	10.141
P value		0.010	0.001

2.4 两组患者化疗期间生活质量比较

化疗前, 两组患者 QLICP-ST 量表中各维度得分及总得分比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。化疗后, 两组 QLICP-ST 量表中各维度得分及总得分均较同组化疗前下降; 老年组患者化疗后 QLICP-ST 量表中心理态度维度得分高于对照组, 其余维度及量表总得分均低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$; 表 4)。

2.5 老年组患者化疗期间症状群、心理痛苦与生活质量的相关性

Pearson 相关性分析提示, 老年组患者术后化疗期间的各症状群包括能量不足、身心症状、消化道症状群、手术相关症状群、神经症状群与其生活质量 QLICP-ST 量表总得分均呈负相关 ($r = -0.364, -0.411, -0.376, -0.268, -0.344; P<0.001$)。DT 得分与生活质量 QLICP-ST 量表总得分之间呈负相

关 ($r = -0.371; P<0.001$)。患者各症状群与其 DT 得分之间呈正相关 ($r = 0.275, 0.233, 0.325, 0.263, 0.316; P<0.05$)。

2.6 影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的多元线性回归分析

多元线性回归分析提示, 年龄 ≥ 79 岁、肿瘤分期 III 期能负向预测老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量; 而家庭月收入 ≥ 5000 元能正向预测患者化疗期间生活质量, 这些变量可共同解释生活质量 39.40% 的变异 (表 5)。

3 讨论

胃癌术后辅助化疗可在一定程度上提高患者总体存活率, 降低癌症复发风险, 目前, 临床普遍建议 T3 或 N1 以上的胃癌患者以及具有高危因素的 T2N0M0 患者术后接受化疗^[10,11]。但有研究报道, 年龄可能会影响个体对化疗的耐受力^[12]。本研究利用患者化疗期间的症候群严重程度评估其化疗耐受力, 结果显示老年胃癌术后化疗者化疗期间各症候群严重程度评分均高于其他年龄段患者, 提示老年胃癌患者术后化疗的耐受力更差。这与老年人胃吸收能力下降, 影响药物吸收; 肾小球滤过率及肝脏功能下降, 影响药物代谢, 增加化疗潜在毒性危险等因素相关^[13]。以上研究提示, 老年胃癌患者术后化疗的耐受力较差, 建议临床通过基因检测、蛋白质表达分析、影像学手段及化疗不良反应监测等多种手段, 有效评估老年胃癌患者化疗耐受力, 给予其合理的化疗方案, 同时还应提高老年胃癌患者化疗期间各症候群的预防与改善措施。

表4 两组患者化疗期间生活质量比较

Table 4 Comparison of quality of life between two groups during chemotherapy (points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Physical function	Psychological status	Social function	Symptom and side effect	Specific symptom	Total score
Elderly	83						
Before chemotherapy		32.45±6.13	30.31±4.69	29.43±5.09	20.03±3.83	22.43±4.49	134.65±30.67
After chemotherapy		20.43±5.39*	24.16±5.71*	23.48±4.31*	13.96±3.31*	18.79±3.68*	100.82±28.95*
Control	77						
Before chemotherapy		33.01±5.73	30.74±5.54	30.01±4.85	19.84±4.06	22.71±4.39	136.31±28.43
After chemotherapy		26.68±5.42**	21.77±5.46**	25.63±4.48**	16.48±3.25**	20.36±3.66**	110.92±29.37**

Compared with the same group before chemotherapy, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after chemotherapy, ** $P<0.05$.

表5 影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的多元线性回归分析

Table 5 Multivariate linear regression analysis of quality of life in elderly patients with gastric cancer during chemotherapy

Factor	B	β	t	P value	F	Adjusted R ²
Age ≥ 79 years	-0.843	-0.334	-4.046	<0.001	22.441	0.394
Family monthly income ≥ 5 000 yuan	0.579	0.316	4.461	<0.001		
Tumor staging stage III	-0.396	-0.241	-2.743	0.007		

有研究表示,患者治疗期间的心理状态会影响疾病应对方式、治疗配合度、治疗体验等^[14]。随着临床观念的转变,患者治疗期间的心理状态及生活质量也逐渐成为临床关注的重点。本研究结果显示,老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间心理痛苦程度低于其他年龄段患者,此外,老年胃癌患者生活质量评估量表QLICP-ST量表中心理态度维度得分高于对照组,也证实老年胃癌患者化疗期间心理状态更好。这可能与老年人对疾病的接受能力更强,且老年人多处于退休状态,生活压力小,家庭及社会负担轻,能坦然接受疾病及相关治疗等因素相关^[15]。但老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间生活质量整体更差。这可能与老年患者化疗期间各症状群更为严重,加重了躯体功能及社会功能障碍有关。

Pearson相关性分析提示,老年组患者术后化疗期间的各症状群与生活质量QLICP-ST量表总得分均呈负相关,DT得分与生活质量QLICP-ST量表总得分之间也呈负相关,而患者各症状群与其DT得分之间呈正相关。提示老年胃癌患者术后化疗期间的症状群、心理痛苦程度以及生活质量之间相互影响,建议临床注重老年胃癌患者化疗期间不良心理状态以及各种症状群的预防与处理,以提高老年患者化疗期间生活质量。此外,多元线性回归分析还提示,年龄、肿瘤分期及家庭月收入是影响老年胃癌患者化疗期间生活质量的相关因素,提示临床还应提高对高龄、肿瘤分期Ⅲ期以及家庭月收入较低者的关注。

此外,本研究所收集到的老年胃癌病例样本量不高,且受到研究设计的限制,因此未进一步分析老年胃癌人群的年龄因素与其化疗期间心理痛苦、症状群及生活质量之间的量效关系。为增强研究的针对性,后续可增加老年胃癌化治疗病例样本量的收集,开展进一步研究。

综上所述,老年胃癌患者化疗期间心理痛苦程度较其他年龄段轻,但其化疗耐受力及整体生活质量更差,建议临床注重老年胃癌患者机体状态的评估与化疗期间各种症状群的预防与处理,以提高老年患者化疗期间生活质量。

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