

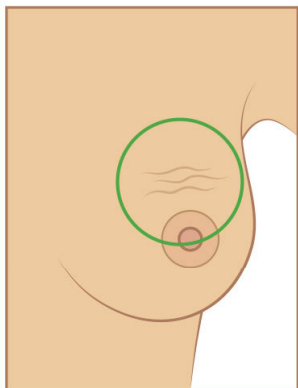


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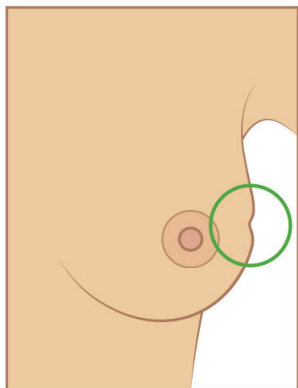
CA breast



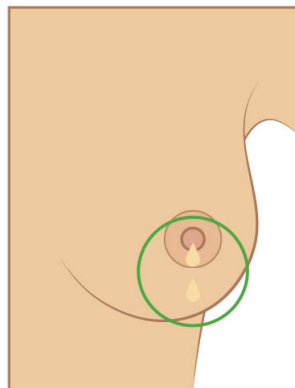
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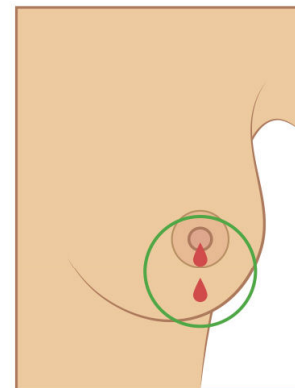
Texture change



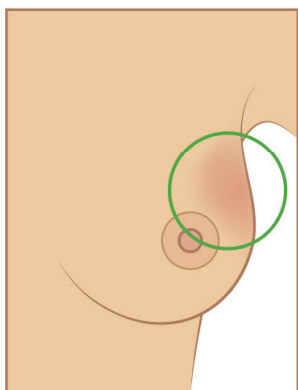
Dimpling



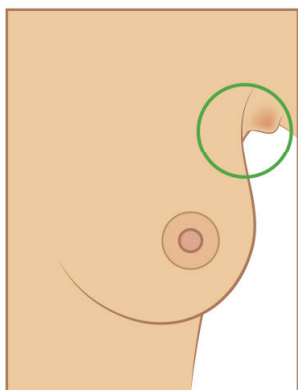
Lymph discharge



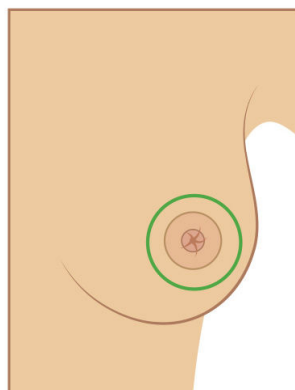
Bloody discharge



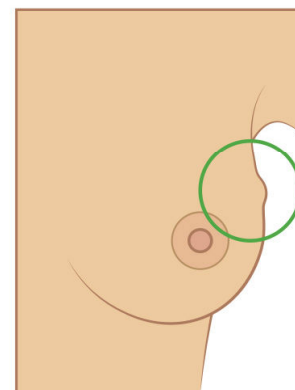
Redness/Rash



Lumps in the armpit



Nipple inversion

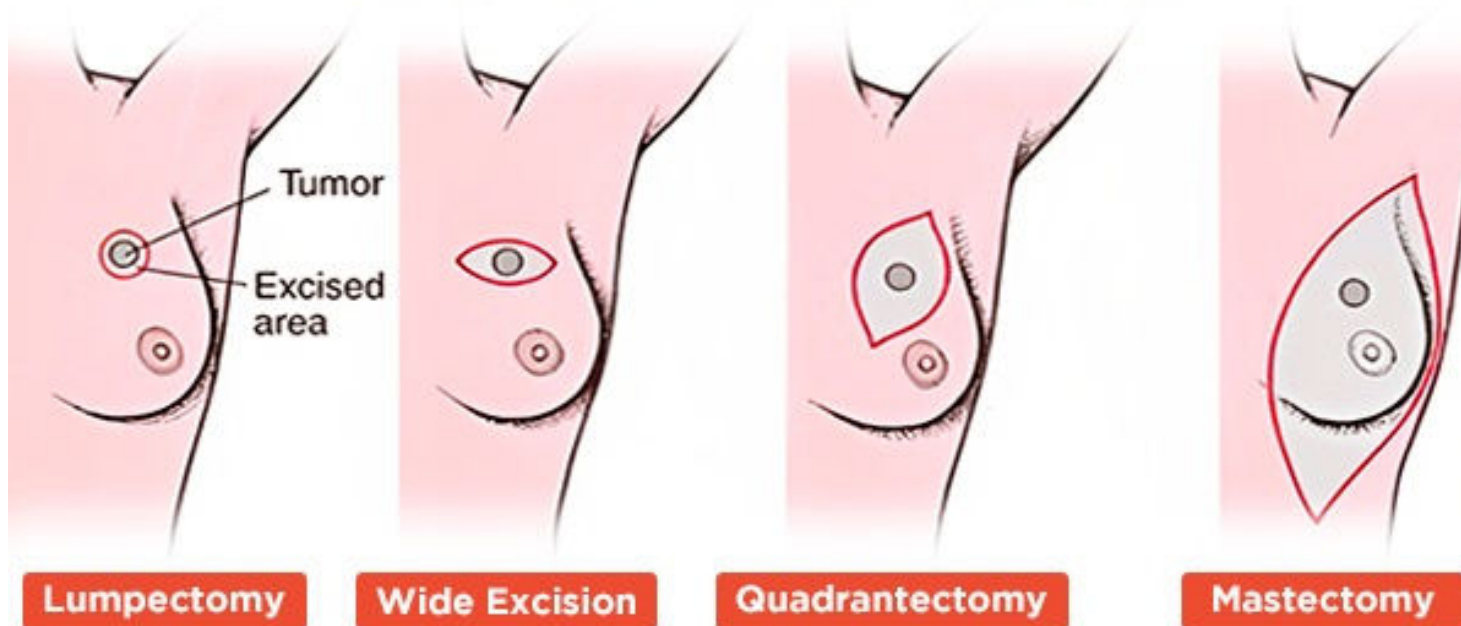


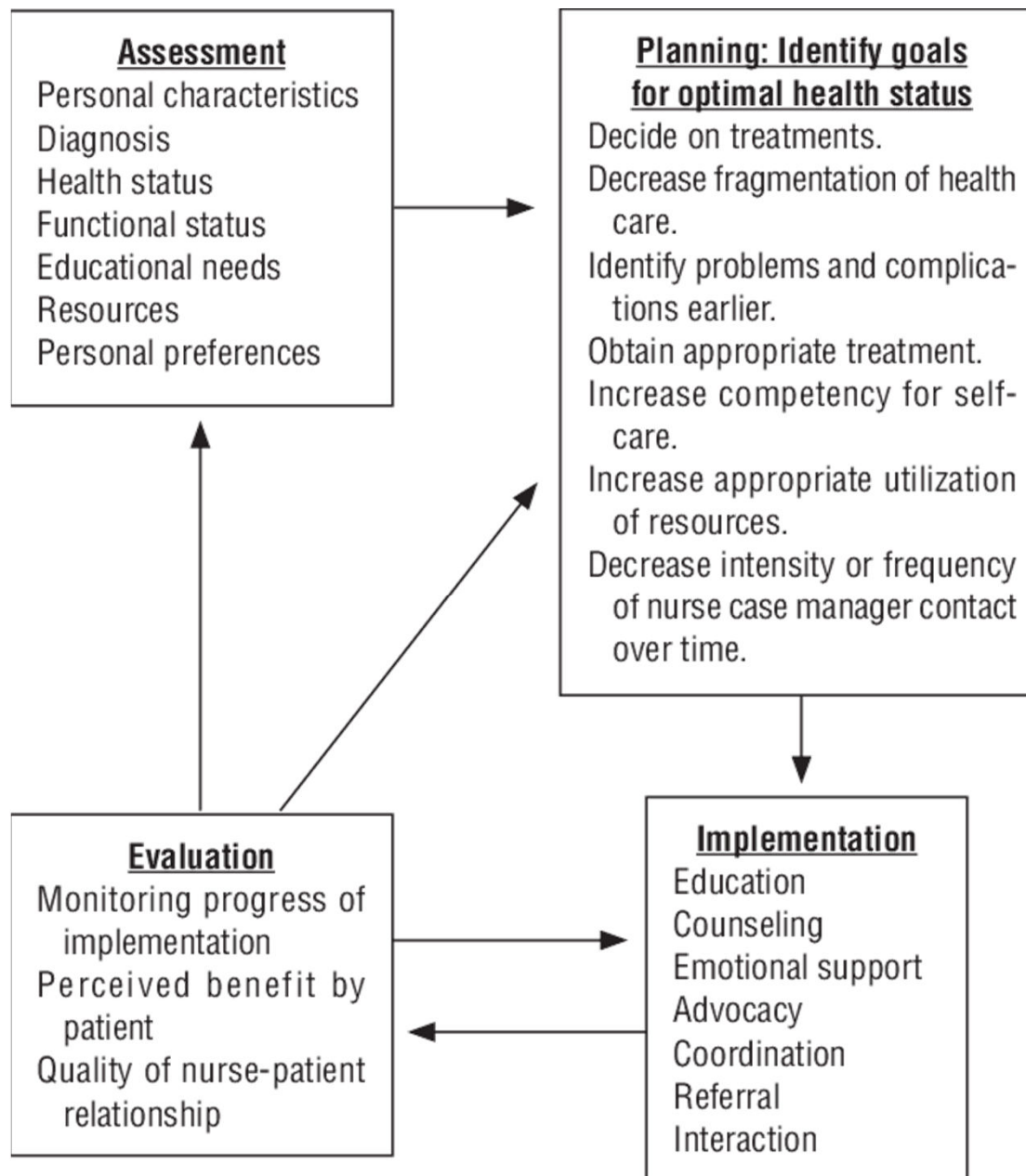
Lump

<https://greenimaging.net/mammogram/>

TYPES OF BREAST CANCER SURGERIES

cm Gomedii





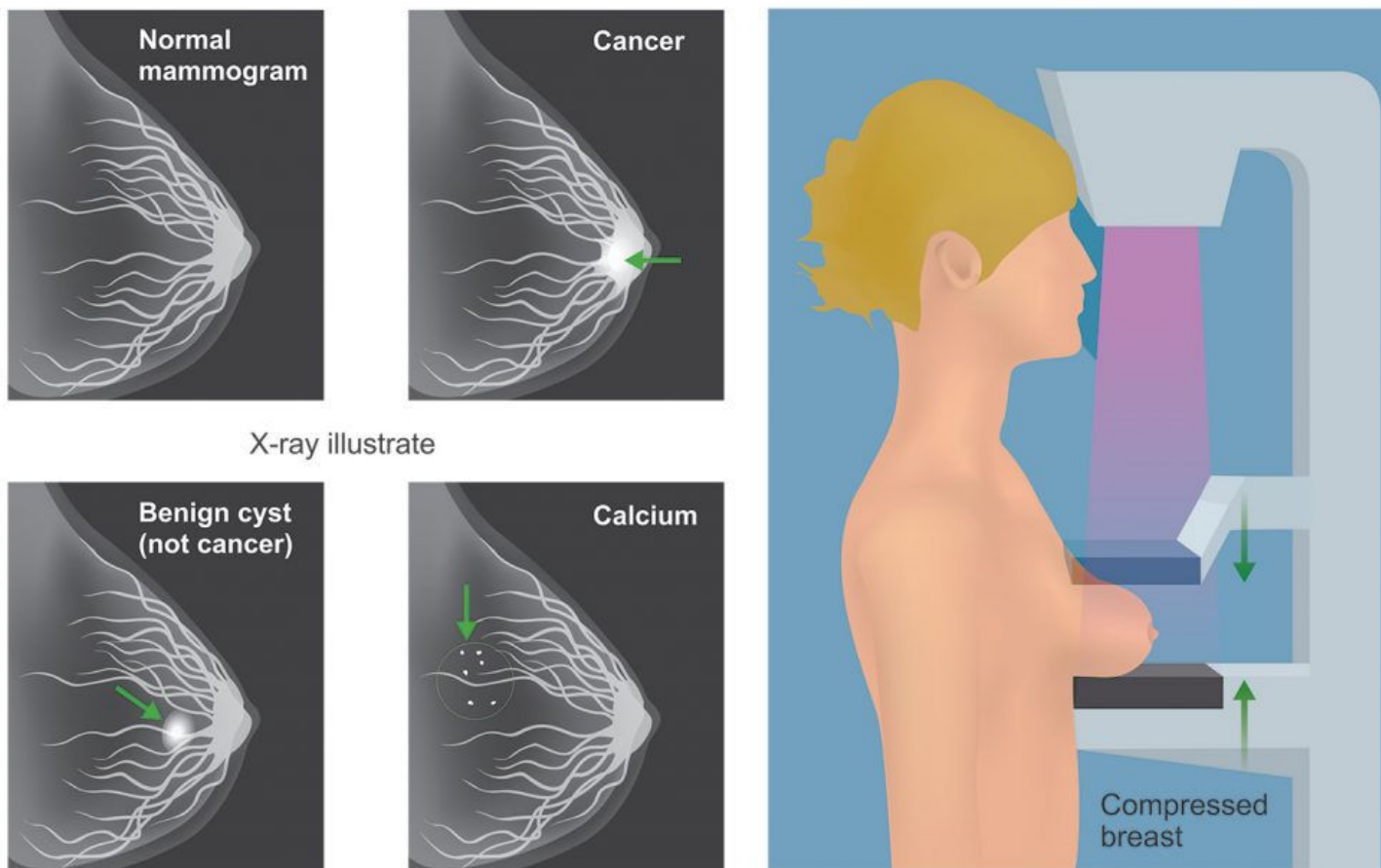
Mammogram

❖ It is a specific type of imaging that uses low doses X- ray system modalities without any effect or hazards. It is used for the early detection and diagnosis of the breast disease in the women including both symptomatic or asymptomatic disease.

❖ Screening Mammography

❖ Diagnostic Mammography





- In mammography, each breast is compressed horizontally.
- During a screening mammogram, the breast is placed between two plastic plates.
- The plates then are briefly compressed to flatten the breast tissue.
- Two views usually are taken of each breast.

Criteria for Screening Mammography

- ❖ Women of 40 or more years of age or after menopause
- ❖ Family Hx. of breast disease
- ❖ Women on hormonal therapy
- ❖ Women having palpable lump
- ❖ Frequently exposed to chemical or radiation
- ❖ Women who have cosmetic surgery and silicone implants





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Palliative care



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Palliative care

- ❖ It is a treatment to relieve symptoms rather than cure. It helps people to live more comfortably.
- ❖ Relief from physical, psychosocial and spiritual problem can be achieved in 90 percentage of advance cancer.
- ❖ Palliative care is the approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing problems with life threatening illness through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification, treatment of pain, other problems, physical, psychological and spiritual. (WHO 2002)

Pain Management in Cancer

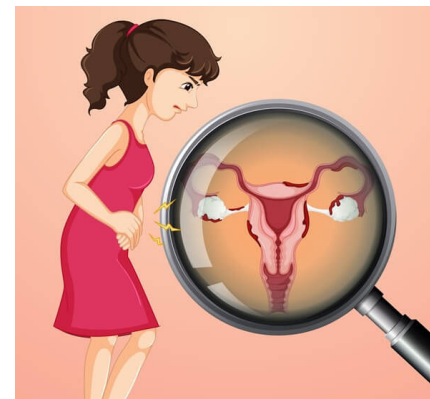
Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage and described in terms of such damage.

Causes of pain in cancer:

Pain form the tumor

Pain from the cancer treatment

Pain form other associated symptoms.



Types of pain

Acute Pain: pain that comes quickly, may be severe but lasts for short period of time.

Incidental pain: pain occurring on particular movements.

Chronic pain: pain that may range from mild to severe and persists over a long period of time.

Breakthrough pain: chronic pain that occurs in patients with chronic pain and is controlled by medications.

Nursing management in pain relief

❖ Assessment of pain

❖ Management of pain.

Non-analgesic methods (massage, application of heat and cold, TENS, relaxation therapy)

◆ Radiofrequency ablation

◆ Cryotherapy

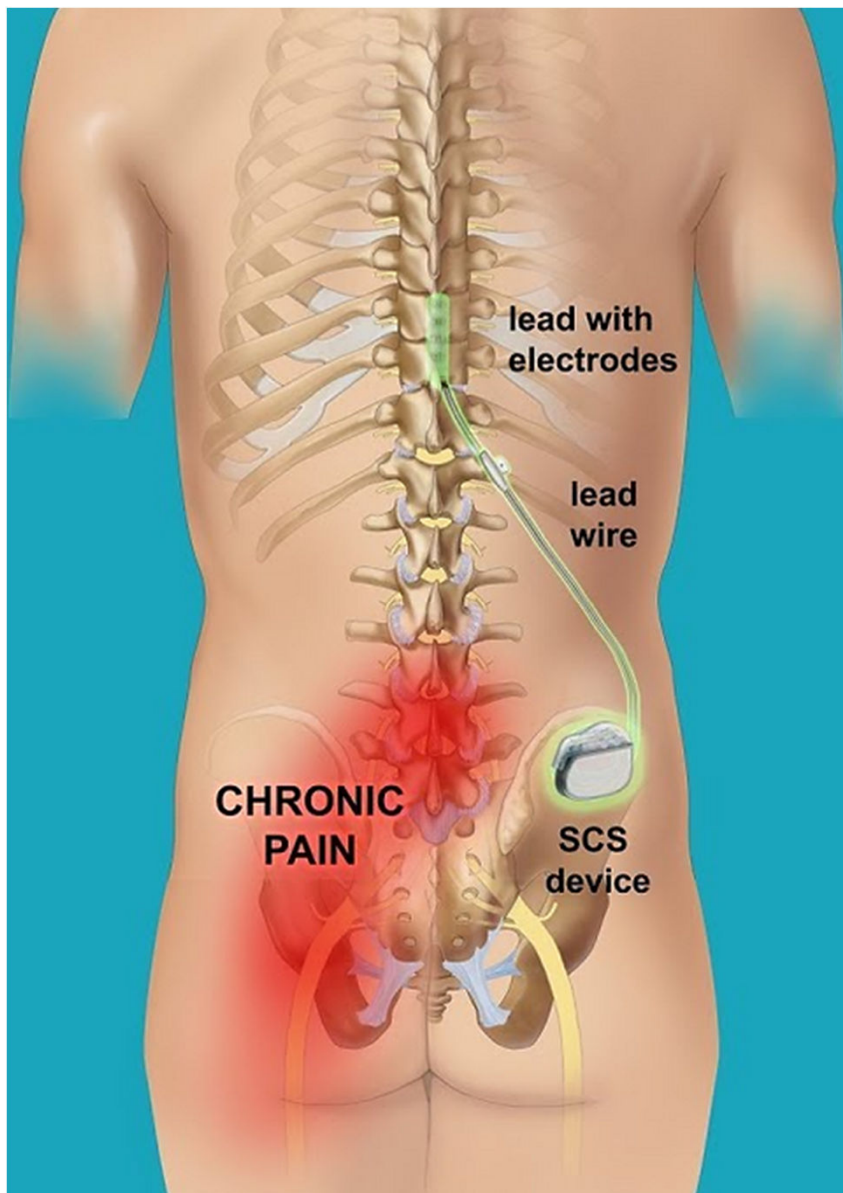
❖ Stimulation induced analgesia

❖ Spinal cord stimulation

❖ Acupuncture

❖ Psychological technique





<https://www.irpamf.org/spinalcordstimulators>

Adjuvant Drugs

Bone/Muscle/pelvic pain = NSAIDS

Neuropathic pain = Amitriptyline

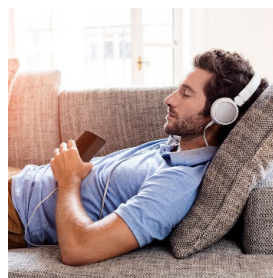
Colic Pain = Buscopan

Nerve compression = Steroid



Non-Pharmacological Methods

- ❁ Cognitive therapy
- ❁ Behavioral therapy
- ❁ Heat and cold application
- ❁ Massage
- ❁ Relaxation therapy
- ❁ Diversion
- ❁ Cryotherapy
- ❁ Acupuncture
- ❁ Physiotherapy/Radiotherapy/Surgery



Care of Terminally ILL cancer patients

❖ Terminally ill cancer patients are end stage patients where care is more focused to reduce symptoms. At terminal phase care received by the patient is the palliative care or hospice care.

❖ Care is provided on 4 categories

To relieve physical symptoms

To reduce psychological symptoms

Social needs

Spiritual needs

Nursing interventions

- ☺ **Assessment of overall patient condition**
- ☺ **Pain management**
- ☺ **Personal hygiene**
- ☺ **Bowel/bladder care**
- ☺ **Nutritional Management**
- ☺ **Psychological support to patient and family members**
- ☺ **Hospice care**

Spiritual Care

☆ The spiritual care can be integrated into the treatment in variety of ways

Good IPR and exploration of spiritual beliefs

Individual and group prayer

Counseling and communication services

Support with end of life issues and decisions

Making provision for rituals ,pray





<https://www.verywellmind.com/five-stages-of-grief-4175361>

Role of oncology nurse

- ❖ Patient assessment
- ❖ Patient and family education
- ❖ Co-ordination of care
- ❖ Direct patient care
- ❖ Symptoms management and supportive care

