Scope: What is the long-term adverse health and quality of life effects of the most commonly used breast cancer adjuvant chemotherapy regimens?

Key Questions

- 1. In women with early stage breast cancer, how does the use of adjuvant hormonal therapy affect long-term adverse health outcomes and how does it differ by age, race/ethnicity, and hormone receptor status?
- 2. In women with early stage breast cancer treated with adjuvant hormonal therapy, how does the effect on long-term adverse health outcomes differ by adjuvant hormonal therapy treatment type?
 - a. What is the synergistic effect of the combination multiple adjuvant hormonal therapy types on long-term adverse health outcomes?
- 3. In with women with early stage breast cancer receiving adjuvant hormonal therapy, what is the impact of long-term health outcomes on patient quality of life?

Other

4. Among women with left-sided breast cancer, what is the impact of radiation on long-term adverse health outcomes?

Research Approach

Category	Include	Exclude
Population	Women of all ages with early stage (I-IIIA)	Women with advanced stage (IIIB-IV)
	breast cancer with any receptor status	
Intervention	Adjuvant chemotherapy regimens (used alone	
	or in combination)	
	Anthracyclines	
	o Doxorubicin	
	 Epirubicin 	
	 Cyclophosphamide 	
	Taxanes	
	Trastuzumab	
Comparisons	Women with early stage breast cancer who did	
	not receive adjuvant chemotherapy	
Outcomes:	Chemotherapy-related long-term adverse	
Health	health outcomes	
	Cardiac toxicity	
	Ovarian failure	
	Secondary malignancies	
	 Neurotoxicity 	
	Cognitive dysfunction	
Outcomes:	Quality of life	
Quality of Life		
Timing	Outcomes occurring or persisting beyond the	
	first year of treatment	
Setting		
Study Design		
Language		
Data Sources		
Search Dates		