The Analysis of Uncertainty and Coping Behavior in First Treated Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients In Taiwan

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Purpose
To investigate the uncertainty of newly diagnosed liver cancer patients before the treatment and their related coping behaviors.

Background
Due to medical advances, the current survival rate has improved in part to a variety of treatment options. Clinical care is still somewhat focused on symptom care. However, from diagnosis to treatment, patients are still affected by the crisis, impact, and waiting time before treatment decisions, resulting in different responses, thus affecting the patient’s further course of action.

Methods
This study describes the correlation between mining designs, transection (cross-sectional) Structure of the way. A structured questionnaire is used to collect case data within the northern part of the surgical ward of a medical center. It also includes a basic personal information table, (Mishel Uncertainty in Illness Scale, MUIS) and the coping behaviors scale (Revised Ways of Coping Checklist, RWCCCL). The number of sample cases recorded is 94. SPSS 22.0 software is used to carry out statistical analysis of the research data, including number of times, percentages, mean, standard deviation, and multiple regression analysis described.

Results
The study shows a high degree of uncertainty relates to low coping behaviors. Being highly educated and having a career is the biggest predictor of a sense of uncertainty and response strategies. This study found that the results of the first diagnosis of liver cancer patients use coping behaviors in the center of most issues. It was also found that patients with primary caregivers who understand the effects of aflatoxin have better coping behaviors. The overall relevance of uncertainty and coping behaviors in feelings is shown to be complex and significantly related Aflatoxin.

Implications for Clinical . Conclusion
This study can provide clinical nursing education and relevant school education in regards to feelings of uncertainty of liver cancer patients, their status of hope, coping behaviors, and understanding their diagnosis. Also, it can be used for health education programs and continuing care reference.