The Resilience and Influencing factor among Colorectal Cancer Patients after Surgery

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Background:
Recently, resilience has been suggested as the capacity to cope with adversities like cancer, but rare study to explore this issues in colorectal cancer patient underwent surgery in Taiwan.

Purpose:
To understand the degree of resilience and also identified the influencing factor of resilience among colorectal cancer patients following colorectal surgery (CRS).

Methods:
1. A cross-sectional design,
2. A chart review was first used to identify 571 patients who diagnosed colorectal cancer and underwent a CRS from a 1266-bed hospital in southern Taiwan.
3. A self-report questionnaire was mailed to patients between August 2013 and June 2014, with 188 responses (response rate 32.9%).

Instrument:
1. The resilience scale.
2. Urinary incontinence Scale.
3. Personal features.
4. Disease related variables.

2. The stepwise regression model showed three factors were the predictors of resilience, included physical recovery (4.3%), duration of bladder catheterization (3.3%), and educational years (2.9%), and account for 10.5% total variance.

Result:
1. The degree of resilience was 27.7% (52/188) for low resilience, 50.5% (95/188) for moderate resilience, and 21.8% (41/188) for high resilience.

Conclusion:
This study show that most participants have had a moderate to higher resilience after CRS. The nurse should identified and evaluated the influencing factors of resilience before discharge to enhance patients’ resilience after CRS.