



OPEN ACCESS

Global quality of life in breast cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis

Akbar Javan Biparva,¹ Samira Raoofi,^{2,3} Sima Rafiei,⁴ Fatemeh Pashazadeh Kan ,⁵ Mitra Kazerooni,⁶ Farzaneh Bagheribayati,⁷ Maryam Masoumi,⁸ Maryam Doustmehraban,⁴ Mohaddeseh Sanaei,⁵ Farnaz Zarabi,⁹ Neda Raoofi,¹⁰ Zahra Beiramy Chomalu,⁵ Behrooz Ahmadi,¹⁰ Fatemeh Seyghalani Talab,¹¹ Batool Sadat Hoseini,⁹ Elnaz Asadollahi,² Maryam Mir,⁵ Sama Deylami,⁵ Mahsa Zareei,³ Hadis Sanaei,¹² Fateme Dousti nia Kakavand,² Hooman Koohestani ,¹³ Mahmoud Nasiri ,¹⁴ Negin Vali,¹⁵ Ahmad Ghashghaee ¹¹

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Ahmad Ghashghaee;
ahmad.ghashghaee1996@gmail.com
Dr Sima Rafiei;
sima.rafiee@gmail.com

Received 16 March 2022
Accepted 30 May 2022
Published Online First
16 June 2022

ABSTRACT

Background Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer among women worldwide. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to cover the existing research gap and contribute to existing knowledge to provide both researchers and clinicians with a better profile on the topic and consequently help improve the quality of life (QoL) of patients with BC.

Methods A comprehensive review of original articles published in English from January 2000 to October 2021 from databases including Embase, Scopus, PubMed and Web of Science was conducted based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses statement.

Results Based on the meta-regression which examined a total of 9012 patients with BC, the QoL score calculated by EORTC QLQ-C30 was 64.72 (95% CI 59.24 to 70.20), while the score obtained from FACT-B was 84.39 (95% CI 64.24 to 104.54) and the scores from QLQ-BR23 and SF-36 were 66.33 (95% CI 62.76 to 69.90) and 57.23 (95% CI 47.65 to 66.82), respectively. A meta-analysis affirmed a significant direct relationship between the QoL score of patients with BC and their age ($p=0.03$). The results also revealed that the QoL scores of patients who had completed treatment were higher than those who were currently under treatment.

Conclusion The present systematic review identified several factors that affect the QoL of women with BC worldwide and provided several implications for developing policy interventions to effectively improve the QoL of women with BC. In this way, clinicians can sufficiently give advice to their patients with the purpose of improving their QoL.

PROSPERO registration number
CRD42022309791.

Key messages

What was already known?

⇒ Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women worldwide, in such a way that in 2019 over 268 000 new cases were diagnosed, with nearly 42 000 of women dying from the disease on the same year.

What are the new findings?

⇒ Based on the meta-regression which examined a total of 9012 patients with breast cancer, the quality of life score calculated by EORTC QLQ-C30 was 64.72 (95% CI 59.24 to 70.20), while the score obtained from FACT-B was 84.39 (95% CI 64.24 to 104.54) and the scores from QLQ-BR23 and SF-36 were 66.33 (95% CI 62.76 to 69.90) and 57.23 (95% CI 47.65 to 66.82), respectively.

What is their significance?

⇒ Our review identified several factors associated with quality of life.
⇒ The findings provide scientific evidence to build an inclusive multidimensional plan which encompasses the identified factors to improve the level of quality of life of breast cancer survivors.



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2023. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Javan Biparva A, Raoofi S, Rafiei S, et al. *BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care* 2023;13:e528–e536.

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer among women worldwide, in such a way that in 2019 over 268 000 new cases were diagnosed, with nearly 42 000 of women dying from the disease on the same year.¹ Due to the significantly increasing rate of incidence of BC and the related technological advances in diagnosis and treatment, patients' survival outcomes have been achieved.² However, in addition to survival, quality of life

(QoL) has been regarded as a key outcome indicator in patients with BC, particularly in cancer survivorship research and clinical trials.^{3 4}

In fact, the diagnosis of BC causes significant physical, mental and economic consequences to the patients and their families, which consequently require an important change in a person's natural lifestyle and even the dynamism of family members.⁵ Disease symptoms, negative psychological effects including anxiety, stress, fear and depression, decreased level of perceived life expectancy, and the potential adverse side effects of the disease are the main domains of QoL in different stages of the disease from non-invasive BC to completing the course of treatment, or even receiving palliative care in patients with advanced cancer.⁶ Thus, QoL is a multidimensional concept which encompasses physical, psychological and social well-being. Many definitions have been given for QoL; however, according to the WHO, QoL is defined as a person's perception and satisfaction with life and their general appraisal of their level of functional well-being.⁷ As women are the most important members of the family, their QoL can not only affect their survival, but also the cohesion of their family's structure. Accordingly, evidence has shown that psychosocial problems could double the severity of the physical symptoms of the disease, particularly in patients upon diagnosis who typically feel their treatment symptoms are devastating and intolerable.⁶ Thus, highlighting the significance of patients' QoL following BC diagnosis is essential, and its improvement should be mentioned as one of the key objectives in the BC treatment procedure.⁸

Furthermore, it is necessary to determine the influencing factors of QoL to allow patients to successfully transition to a survival status and adjust themselves to the stressful events of the disease. Many factors have been affirmed to affect the QoL of patients with BC. For example, age, disease stage, economic issues, daily work-life challenges, and the medical and psychosomatic features of patients with BC, including pain, stress, anxiety and depression, in addition to declining self-efficacy and diminishing social relationships, have been mentioned in several studies.^{9–15}

There are several useful articles reporting the status of QoL of patients with BC along with its associated factors. However, studies on factors influencing QoL in these patients focusing on different geographical regions, stage of treatment, age and study period are scarce. Identification of influencing factors could assist healthcare professionals in developing efficient health approaches and promoting the QoL of patients with BC worldwide. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to cover the existing research gap and contribute to existing knowledge to provide both researchers and clinicians with a better profile on the topic and consequently help improve the QoL of patients with BC.

METHODS

Registration and reporting

This systematic review was registered with PROSPERO in 2022 (CRD42022309791; available at https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/display_record.php?ID=CRD42022309791) and was reported based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses statement.¹⁶

Databases and search terms

A comprehensive review of original articles published in English from January 2000 to October 2021 from databases including Embase, Scopus, PubMed and Web of Science was conducted with the following search terms: (Breast Neoplasm[Title]) OR (Breast Tumors[Title]) OR (Breast Tumor[Title]) OR (Breast Cancer[Title]) OR (Mammary Cancer[Title]) OR (Mammary Cancers[Title]) OR (Malignant Neoplasm of Breast[Title]) OR (Breast Malignant Neoplasm[Title]) OR (Breast Malignant Neoplasms[Title]) OR (Malignant Tumor of Breast[Title]) OR (Breast Malignant Tumor[Title]) OR (Breast Malignant Tumors[Title]) OR (Cancer of Breast[Title]) OR (Cancer of the Breast[Title]) OR (Human Mammary Carcinomas[Title]) OR (Human Mammary Neoplasm[Title]) OR (Human Mammary Neoplasms[Title]) OR (Breast Carcinoma[Title]) OR (Breast Carcinomas[Title]) AND (Life quality[Title]) OR (Health Related Quality of Life[Title]) OR (Health-Related Quality of Life[Title]) OR (HRQOL[Title]) OR (quality of life[Title]).

From searching the electronic databases, 545 articles were identified. After importing the papers to the EndNote software, duplicates were removed, resulting in 341 articles. Two independent research members then screened the titles and abstracts of the remaining papers to check for data relevancy. This process led to 186 articles. Accordingly, studies which included data on QoL of patients with BC or its determinants were considered for further review. Conference abstracts were also searched and the references of the included articles were examined for inclusion as additional references. Finally, applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria resulted in 60 studies for inclusion in the research (figure 1).

Inclusion criteria

Studies with quantitative data on the rate of QoL of patients with BC or its contributing factors were included in the review. Different types of studies, including cross-sectional, prospective, case study, case series and cohort studies, with available full text in English and published between January 2000 and October 2021 were also considered.

Exclusion criteria

Other types of studies including interventional studies, case-control, reviews, reports, commentaries, letters

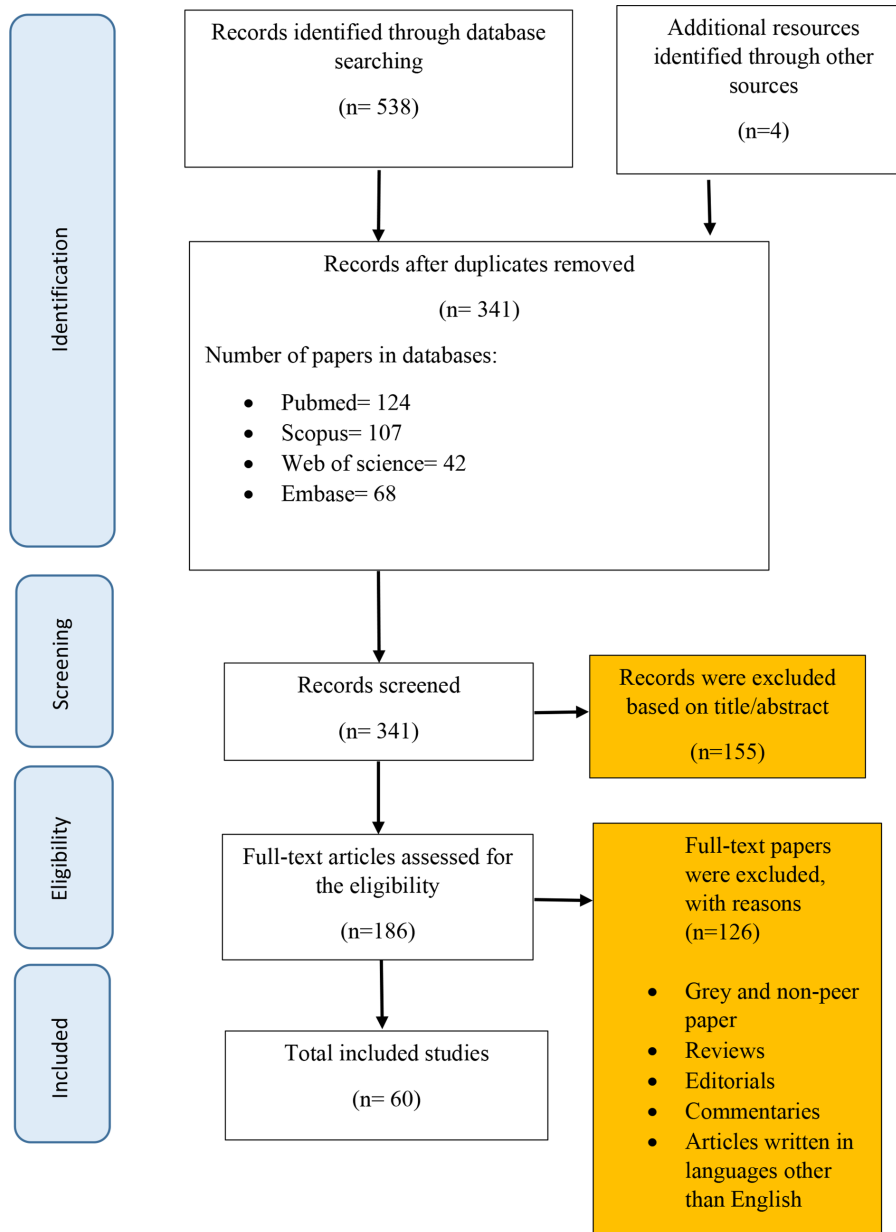


Figure 1 Flow diagram of the review process (PRISMA). PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.

to the editor and books were excluded. Additionally, studies focusing on diagnosis or therapeutic approaches and medication therapies were excluded from the review.

Data collection tools

Based on the initial review, it was found that in most of the literature four main questionnaires were used to score the QoL of patients with BC. Three of them (namely, EORTC QLQ-C30, QLQ-BR23 and SF-36) had similar scales, ranging from 0 to 100, where higher scores are associated with higher prevalence.¹⁷ The QLQ-C30 scale evaluates global health and QoL and encompasses 30 items, with three parts on symptoms (nausea and vomiting, pain, and fatigue) and five sections on functional items (physical, emotional,

social, role and cognitive).^{18 19} On the other hand, the FACT-B tool is a 27-item questionnaire which measures physical, emotional, functional, social or family well-being using a different scale, ranging from 0 to 144; the closer the score is to 144, the better the QoL.²⁰

Quality assessment

The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) was used to evaluate the quality of papers which have been reviewed in our research. In the process of quality assessment, two independent research members participated. In case of any discrepancy, the conflicting issue was resolved by consulting with a third reviewer. The NOS allocates a maximum of 9 points for the minimum risk of bias in three areas of exposure/outcome ascertainment, selection of study groups and comparability. This scoring

includes 4 points for selection of study groups, 2 points for comparability of groups and 3 points for ascertainment of exposure and outcomes. Scores of 0 or 1 in the selection area, 0 in the comparability area, and 0 or 1 in the outcome/exposure area indicate that the article has poor quality. Accordingly, the lowest and highest NOS scores for each of the papers could be 0 and 10, respectively. Thus, in this review, an article with a score below 4 is regarded to have a low level of quality.²¹

Data extraction

To extract data we applied a preliminary data extraction form through which we extracted information such as authors' name, publication date, geographical region, data collection tool, study design, study population, sampling method, risk of bias, and outcome measures including prevalence of QoL and its associated factors.

Statistical analysis

We used random-effects model to estimate the pooled QoL of patients with BC. The findings were presented on a forest plot at a confidence level of 95%. According to the sample size and publication year, the I^2 test of heterogeneity was carried out along with a meta-regression analysis. Afterwards, a subgroup analysis was carried out based on age, stage of treatment, geographical region and publication year. Data were analysed using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis and R software.

RESULTS

Overview

Based on the meta-regression which examined a total of 9012 patients with BC, the QoL score calculated by EORTC QLQ-C30 was 64.72 (95% CI 59.24 to 70.20), while the score obtained from FACT-B was 84.39 (95% CI 64.24 to 104.54) and the scores from QLQ-BR23 and SF-36 were 66.33 (95% CI 62.76 to 69.90) and 57.23 (95% CI 47.65 to 66.82), respectively (table 1).

Subgroup analysis of continents and WHO regions

The results of the analysis based on three questionnaires (EORTC QLQ-C30, QLQ-BR23 and SF-36) showed that the lowest QoL scores respectively belonged to South America at 52.04 (95% CI 29.14 to 64.94), followed by Africa at 58.69 (95% CI 56.85 to 60.54).

Based on the FACT-B questionnaire, South America at 74.31 (95% CI 82.2 to 94.9) and North America at 80.53 (95% CI 35.01 to 126.05) relatively had the lowest QoL score for patients with BC (table 2).

In addition, related findings based on the different WHO regions showed that the lowest QoL was observed in AFRO at 58.69 (95% CI 56.85 to 60.54), and based on the FACT-B questionnaire EMRO at 68.83 (95% CI 66.6 to 71) got the lowest score (table 2).

Meta-analysis of different stages of treatment

To enrich the review findings, we divided patients into two categories: those who were under treatment and those who have completed the treatment procedure. The results revealed that patients in the second group had higher QoL scores compared with the former (table 3).

Meta-analysis based on questionnaire items

We analysed all items of all four questionnaires to obtain the score of each item. Based on the findings in EORTC QLQ-C30, the items cognitive functioning and social functioning had the highest scores with 77.42 (95% CI 74.76 to 80.07) and 76.19 (95% CI 72.62 to 79.76), respectively. The item diarrhoea had the lowest score with 12.82 (95% CI 9.45 to 16.19). In QLQ-BR23, the item body image had the highest score with 59.14 (95% CI 40.60 to 77.68), while the item breast-related symptoms had the lowest score with 16.90 (95% CI 10.47 to 23.33). In SF-36, similar to EORTC QLQ-C30, the item social functioning had the highest score with 73.96 (95% CI 55.27 to 92.65). Finally, in FACT-B, all items approximately had the same value, with no significant differences between them (table 4).

Meta-regression based on publication year

The meta-regression analysis by year of publication depicted a significant direct relationship between QoL score and passing of time. In fact, per unit of increase in the publication year, the QoL score augmented by 5 points (figure 2).

Subgroup analysis of age

A meta-analysis affirmed a significant direct relationship between the QoL score of patients with BC and their age ($p=0.03$), so that a unit of increase in a

Table 1 Meta-analysis based on questionnaires

Groups	Studies (n)	Effect size and 95% CI			Test of null (two-tailed)			
		Point estimate	SE	Variance	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z value	P value
EORTC QLQ-C30	26	64.72	2.79	7.81	59.24	70.20	23.16	0.00
FACT-B	17	84.39	10.28	105.70	64.24	104.54	8.21	0.00
QLQ-BR23	8	66.33	1.82	3.32	62.76	69.90	36.41	0.00
SF-36	9	57.23	4.89	23.91	47.65	66.82	11.70	0.00

Table 2 Meta-analysis based on continents and WHO regions

Groups	Tools	Continents	Effect size and 95% CI					Test of null (two-tailed)	
			Point estimate	SE	Variance	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z value	P value
Continents	Other tools	Africa	58.69	0.94	0.89	56.85	60.54	62.38	0.00
		Asia	65.57	3.66	13.39	58.40	72.75	17.92	0.00
		Europe	63.21	3.93	15.46	55.50	70.92	16.08	0.00
		North America	63.75	0.87	0.76	62.04	65.46	72.96	0.00
		South America	52.04	1.48	2.19	29.14	64.94	21.66	0.00
	FACT-B	Africa	85.39	1.84	3.37	91.79	98.99	51.95	0.00
		Asia	89.26	6.23	38.85	77.04	101.48	14.32	0.00
		Europe	88.61	36.20	1310.21	3.36	145.25	2.05	0.04
		North America	80.53	23.23	539.44	35.01	126.05	3.47	0.00
		South America	74.31	3.26	10.64	82.20	94.99	27.17	0.00
WHO regions	Other tools	AFRO	58.69	0.94	0.89	56.85	60.54	62.38	0.00
		AMRO	63.75	0.87	0.76	62.04	65.46	72.96	0.00
		EMRO	65.84	2.92	8.53	60.11	71.56	22.54	0.00
		EURO	62.72	3.68	13.58	55.50	69.94	17.02	0.00
		SEARO	67.96	7.25	52.62	53.75	82.18	9.37	0.00
		WPRO	63.22	5.80	33.64	51.85	74.59	10.90	0.00
	FACT-B	AFRO	95.39	1.84	3.37	91.79	98.99	51.95	0.00
		AMRO	82.97	18.63	347.06	46.46	119.49	4.45	0.00
		EMRO	68.83	1.11	1.23	66.66	71.00	62.14	0.00
		EURO	74.31	36.20	1310.21	3.36	145.25	2.05	0.04
		WPRO	93.39	5.00	24.97	83.60	103.18	18.69	0.00

patient's age led to an augmentation in the patient's QoL by 0.19 (figure 2).

DISCUSSION

Overview

The main objective of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to combine the results of existing literature exploring QoL scores and identifying its determinants in women with BC worldwide. After an all-embracing review, we identified 60 articles that met our inclusion criteria. The vast majority of these studies used EORTC QLQ-C30, QLQ-BR23, SF-36 and FACT-B questionnaires to calculate QoL scores. Our review identified several factors associated with QoL. These findings provide scientific evidence to build an inclusive multidimensional plan which encompasses the identified factors to improve the level of QoL of BC survivors.

Total score

The average total score of QoL reported in our review was dependent on the questionnaires used in the included studies, ranging from 57.23 to 84.39. The scores were lower than the scores reported for Chinese patients with BC undergoing chemotherapy (average score=93.9) and much lower than the scores reported for Austrian patients with BC who had just completed their treatment procedure, with a mean score of 108.1.^{22 23} The differences between the scores obtained might be due to the diverse study population in terms of age groups. Most of the literature affirmed that patients with BC in their 50s and 60s had higher QoL compared with those in their 30s and 40s.²⁴ In line with the results of three studies, our review found that QoL score was directly affected in older patients, so that younger patients with BC experienced poorer QoL than their older counterparts.^{25–30} Therefore, healthcare providers should give more attention

Table 3 Meta-analysis based on stage of treatment

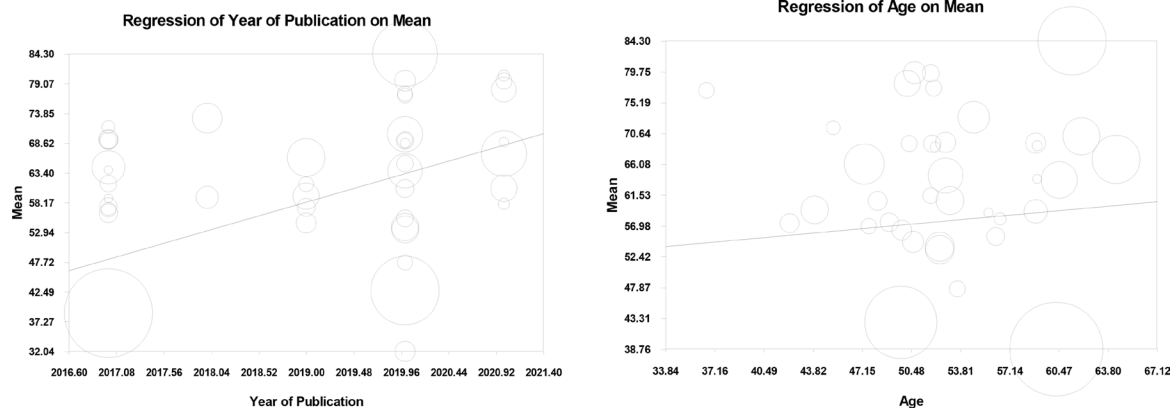
Tools	Groups	Studies (n)	Effect size and 95% CI					Test of null (two-tailed)	
			Point estimate	SE	Variance	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z value	P value
Other tools	Treated	21	64.19	4.21	17.69	55.95	72.44	15.26	0.00
	Under treatment	22	62.77	2.14	4.60	58.57	66.98	29.28	0.00
FACT-B	Treated	11	84.35	12.76	162.73	59.35	109.35	6.61	0.00
	Under treatment	6	84.46	22.39	501.33	40.58	128.35	3.77	0.00

Table 4 Meta-analysis based on questionnaire items

Questionnaires	Items	Effect size and 95% CI					Test of null (two-tailed)	
		Point estimate	SE	Variance	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z value	P value
EORTC QLQ-C30	Physical functioning	77.33	1.55	2.41	74.29	80.37	49.86	0.00
	Role functioning	70.80	2.25	5.07	66.39	75.21	31.44	0.00
	Emotional functioning	70.54	1.14	1.30	68.31	72.77	61.87	0.00
	Cognitive functioning	77.42	1.35	1.83	74.76	80.07	57.20	0.00
	Social functioning	76.19	1.82	3.32	72.62	79.76	41.84	0.00
	Fatigue	34.22	3.40	11.59	27.54	40.89	10.05	0.00
	Pain	25.63	1.32	1.75	23.04	28.22	19.40	0.00
	Dyspnoea	19.71	1.47	2.18	16.82	22.60	13.36	0.00
	Insomnia	31.24	1.87	3.51	27.56	34.91	16.66	0.00
	Appetite loss	20.97	1.95	3.79	17.15	24.78	10.77	0.00
	Constipation	19.90	1.99	3.96	16.00	23.80	10.00	0.00
	Diarrhoea	12.82	1.72	2.95	9.45	16.19	7.46	0.00
Financial problems	30.56	3.47	12.02	23.76	37.35	8.81	0.00	
QLQ-BR23	Body image	59.14	9.46	89.44	40.60	77.68	6.25	0.00
	Sexual performance	29.62	4.35	18.94	21.09	38.14	6.81	0.00
	Sexual satisfaction	47.31	2.42	5.86	42.57	52.05	19.55	0.00
	Future prospects	44.40	2.94	8.66	38.63	50.17	15.09	0.00
	Adverse reactions to treatment	21.60	2.76	7.65	16.18	27.02	7.81	0.00
	Breast-related symptoms	16.90	3.28	10.76	10.47	23.33	5.15	0.00
	Arm-related symptoms	18.48	4.06	16.47	10.53	26.44	4.55	0.00
	Hair loss	41.04	5.33	28.41	30.60	51.49	7.70	0.00
SF-36	Physical functioning	63.42	5.54	30.71	52.56	74.28	11.44	0.00
	Role limitations due to physical health	67.79	8.71	75.93	50.71	84.87	7.78	0.00
	Role limitations due to emotional problems	69.17	10.21	104.23	49.16	89.18	6.78	0.00
	Energy/fatigue	45.49	21.32	454.42	3.71	87.27	2.13	0.03
	Emotional well-being (mental health)	54.56	7.83	61.26	39.22	69.90	6.97	0.00
	Social functioning	73.96	9.53	90.89	55.27	92.65	7.76	0.00
FACT-B	Pain	57.85	15.62	243.98	27.24	88.47	3.70	0.00
	Physical well-being	19.06	0.70	0.48	17.70	20.43	27.43	0.00
	Social well-being	19.90	0.93	0.87	18.07	21.73	21.34	0.00
	Emotional well-being	18.59	0.64	0.41	15.33	19.85	25.78	0.00
	Functional well-being	18.02	0.88	0.78	16.29	19.75	20.43	0.00
Breast cancer	20.42	0.77	0.59	19.92	24.92	30.58	0.00	

and support to younger women, who need a wide-ranging sympathetic plan and follow-ups as psychosocial support systems will help them successfully

complete their treatment regimen and attain psychological health in a shorter possible time. Other reasons for existing inconsistencies in the QoL score might

**Figure 2** Meta-regression based on year of publication and age.

be explained by the heterogeneity of samples and study population, as well as the low statistical power in some of the research due to the small sample size. More importantly, some of the literature highlighted that the difference in QoL scores might be due to the different reference value manuals for assessing QoL in patients with BC. For example, EORTC QLQ-C30 is mainly based on pretreatment QoL data. Thus, it can be concluded that evaluating the QoL of patients at different stages of treatment, including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, can potentially affect the scores obtained.

Regional score

In terms of geographical region, the mean QoL score of patients with BC living in Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria and Nepal was lower than studies conducted in the countries of other continents, including Asia, Australia and America.³¹⁻³⁷ Furthermore, several studies characterised the QoL of patients with BC in the entire WHO region. A systematic review in patients from the Eastern Mediterranean region revealed that the global QoL score ranged between 31.1 and 75.6.⁵ Comparisons show that the mean score for the global QoL domains in our review was higher, indicating better QoL worldwide. These discrepancies might be due to differences in patients' sociodemographic characteristics. For instance, the majority of Ethiopian population belongs to lower socioeconomic class, where a significant portion of income goes to usual domestic expenditures and where the population cannot afford treatments such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

Stages of disease

Regarding treatment-related factors, QoL was negatively affected by advanced stages of the disease and its devastating symptoms and side effects. For example, chemotherapy is significantly associated with poorer QoL in women with BC. These patients are more likely to be diagnosed with advanced stage cancer and might experience higher levels of exhaustion, pain, stress and probably other rigorous psychological side effects, consequently decreasing their QoL.³⁸ Other therapeutic approaches offered to patients in the early stages of the disease are not expected to be connected with advanced stage disease; therefore, they are less likely to adversely influence patients' QoL. Intriguingly, one of the studies revealed that complementary medicine, such as spiritual remedy and herbal therapy, was associated with better QoL, physical functioning and social well-being.³⁹ However, as this type of medication is frequently used in the Middle East countries, related findings might not be applicable to all countries with different cultures with the intention of adding them into therapeutic care approaches for patients with BC.

Other variables

Generally, multiple clinical factors such as cancer stage, time since diagnosis and disease duration were found to be associated with QoL. Literature affirmed that QoL was negatively affected by chemotherapy and mastectomy, while it was reported to be directly influenced by hormone therapy, early treatment and breast reconstruction surgery.⁴⁰ Thus, the perception of body image with regard to body weight and actual body mass index in patients with BC after chemotherapy or mastectomy is a significant factor since distorted body weight perception might influence biopsychosocial functioning.⁴¹ In addition, early diagnosis and medical interventions to improve both physical and psychological well-being of patients with BC were mentioned as useful strategies to improve patients' QoL.^{41 42} Although most of the physical symptoms caused by the disease treatment procedures are recovered after a while, the inability to remember, learn new things, concentrate or make decisions, as well as the struggle with a variety of physical and mental disorders, including insomnia, fatigue, stress and anxiety, may continue in patients with BC even years after the end of treatment. Such difficulties cause negative emotions in patients and harmfully influence their psychological condition.^{43 44} Hence, systematic symptom management interventions are essential in patients with BC who are adjusting themselves to normal lifestyle.

Limitations

Our review has a number of limitations which need to be considered with caution when interpreting the results. First, despite the rigorous search strategy with no restrictions on publication year, our review was limited to studies published in English. Second, lack of data from some geographical regions limited our ability to perform subgroup analysis for different regions. Third, our review lacked data on comparison of QoL in patients with BC in terms of type of surgery performed within the breast. Furthermore, it did not consider the influence of different types of therapy on QoL. Fourth, most of the included studies did not report key clinical variables that could affect QoL, such as the mean time since diagnosis or the precise stage of the disease, despite the fact that it is a reasonable expectation that can change during the continuum of care and that can affect patients' QoL.

CONCLUSION

The present systematic review identified several factors that affect the QoL of women with BC worldwide and provided several implications for developing policy interventions to effectively improve the QoL of women with BC. The implementation of QoL assessment tool within a clinical setting can help in the diagnosis, prognosis, patient monitoring, clinical decision-making, treatment and necessary follow-ups as it provides precise assessments of patients' physical, mental, functional and social

well-being and provides them with adequate knowledge about their own care. In this way, clinicians can sufficiently give advice to their patients with the purpose of improving their QoL.

Author affiliations

- ¹Student Research Committee, School of Health Management and Medical Informatics, Iranian Center of Excellence in Health Management, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ²Student Research Committee, School of Health Management and Information Sciences Branch, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ³Department of Health Services Management, School of Health Management and Information Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- ⁴Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Research Institute for Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran
- ⁵Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ⁷Cellular and Molecular Biology, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ⁸Clinical Research and Development Center, Qom University of Medical Sciences, Qom, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ⁹Department of Anesthesia, Faculty of Allied Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ¹⁰Clinical Research Development Center, Imam Ali Hospital, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ¹¹Student Research Committee, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran
- ¹²School of health Management and information sciences, University of Social welfare and Rehabilitation sciences, Tehran, Iran
- ¹³Department of Neurosurgery, 7Tir Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)
- ¹⁴Researcher at Toward Evidence, Glasgow, UK
- ¹⁵Shahid AkbarAbadi Clinical Research Development unit (SHACRDU), Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Correction notice This article has been updated since it was first published. The article type has been changed to Systematic review.

Contributors Conception and design of study: SRao, AG, FPK, AJB. Acquisition of data: FB, FPK, SRao, MS, FZ, NR, ZBC, BA, SD, MZ, HS, FDnK, NV. Analysis and/or interpretation of data: BSH, AG, EA. Drafting the manuscript: MMi, AG, AJB. Revising the manuscript critically for important intellectual content: AG. Approval of the version of the manuscript to be published: SRao, AG, SRaf, AJB.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Fatemeh Pashazadeh Kan <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5432-1457>

Hooman Koohestani <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9016-5444>
 Mahmoud Nasiri <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6334-8181>
 Ahmad Ghashghaee <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3607-666X>

REFERENCES

- Society AC. *Breast cancer facts & figures 2019–2020*. American Cancer Society, 2019: 1–44.
- Cardoso F, Kyriakides S, Ohno S, *et al*. Early breast cancer: ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up†. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30:1194–220.
- van Leeuwen M, Husson O, Alberti P, *et al*. Understanding the quality of life (QOL) issues in survivors of cancer: towards the development of an EORTC QOL cancer survivorship questionnaire. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2018;16:1–15.
- Bottomley A, Reijneveld JC, Koller M, *et al*. Current state of quality of life and patient-reported outcomes research. *Eur J Cancer* 2019;121:55–63.
- Gonzalez L, Bardach A, Palacios A, *et al*. Health-Related quality of life in patients with breast cancer in Latin America and the Caribbean: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Oncologist* 2021;26:e794–806.
- Richardson LC, Wang W, Hartzema AG, *et al*. The role of health-related quality of life in early discontinuation of chemotherapy for breast cancer. *Breast J* 2007;13:581–7.
- Organization, W.H. *WHOQOL: Measuring quality of life*, 2014. <https://www.who.int/tools/whoqol#:~:text=WHO%20defines%20Quality%20of%20Life,%2C%20expectations%2C%20standards%20and%20concerns>
- Tigeneh W. Pattern of cancer in Tikur Anbessa specialized hospital oncology center in Ethiopia from 1998 to 2010. *Int J cancer Res Mol Mech* 2015;1:1–5.
- Ekwueme DU, Trogon JG. The economics of breast cancer in younger women in the U.S.: the present and future. *Am J Prev Med* 2016;50:249–54.
- Keim-Malpass J, Levine B, Danhauer SC. Work-rRelated perceptions and quality of life among breast cancer survivors. *Psychooncology* 2016;25:873–6.
- Kwan ML, Ergas IJ, Somkin CP, *et al*. Quality of life among women recently diagnosed with invasive breast cancer: the pathways study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2010;123:507–24.
- Hutter N, Vogel B, Alexander T, *et al*. Are depression and anxiety determinants or indicators of quality of life in breast cancer patients? *Psychol Health Med* 2013;18:412–9.
- Leung J, Pachana NA, McLaughlin D. Social support and health-related quality of life in women with breast cancer: a longitudinal study. *Psychooncology* 2014;23:1014–20.
- Papadopoulou C, Kotronoulas G, Schneider A, *et al*. Patient-Reported self-efficacy, anxiety, and health-related quality of life during chemotherapy: results from a longitudinal study. *Oncol Nurs Forum* 2017;44:127–36.
- Herschbach P, Berg P, Waadt S, *et al*. Group psychotherapy of dysfunctional fear of progression in patients with chronic arthritis or cancer. *Psychother Psychosom* 2010;79:31–8.
- Zhang X, Tan R, Lam WC, *et al*. PRISMA (preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses) extension for Chinese herbal medicines 2020 (PRISMA-CHM 2020). *Am J Chin Med* 2020;48:1279–313.
- Brandini da Silva FC, José da Silva J, Sarri AJ, *et al*. Comprehensive validation study of quality-of-life questionnaire using objective clinical measures: breast cancer treatment outcome scale (BCTOS), Brazilian Portuguese version. *Clin Breast Cancer* 2019;19:e85–100.
- Aaronson NK, Ahmedzai S, Bergman B, *et al*. The European organization for research and treatment of cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993;85:365–76.
- Kindts I, Laenen A, van den Akker M, *et al*. Proms following breast-conserving therapy for breast cancer: results from a

- prospective longitudinal monocentric study. *Support Care Cancer* 2019;27:4123–32.
- 20 Zhu X-Y, Li Z, Chen C, *et al.* Physical therapies for psychosomatic symptoms and quality of life induced by aromatase inhibitors in breast cancer patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Front Oncol* 2021;11:745280.
 - 21 Peterson J. *The Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses*. Ottawa: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, 2011: 2. 1–12.
 - 22 Ai Z-P, Gao X-L, Li J-F. Changing trends and influencing factors of the quality of life of chemotherapy patients with breast cancer. *Chin Nurs Res* 2017;4:18–23.
 - 23 Brennan ME, Butow P, Spillane AJ, *et al.* Patient-reported quality of life, unmet needs and care coordination outcomes: moving toward targeted breast cancer survivorship care planning. *Asia Pac J Clin Oncol* 2016;12:e323–31.
 - 24 Kroenke CH, Kwan ML, Neugut AI, *et al.* Social networks, social support mechanisms, and quality of life after breast cancer diagnosis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2013;139:515–27.
 - 25 Ahmed AE. The predictors of poor quality of life in a sample of Saudi women with breast cancer. *Breast Cancer: Targets and Therapy* 2017;9:51.
 - 26 Akin S, Can G, Durna Z, *et al.* The quality of life and self-efficacy of Turkish breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. *Eur J Oncol Nurs* 2008;12:449–56.
 - 27 Najafi F, Zendehdel K, Mirzania M, *et al.* Self-reported versus proxy reported quality of life for breast cancer patients in the Islamic Republic of Iran. *East Mediterr Health J* 2016;22:786–93.
 - 28 Pehlivan S, Kuzhan A, Yildirim Y, *et al.* Comfort and quality of life in patients with breast cancer undergoing radiation therapy. *J Buon* 2016;21:549–55.
 - 29 Safa A, Rahemi Z, Aghajani M. Quality of life in patients with breast cancer in Kashan: a cross-sectional study. *Life Science Journal* 2014;11:141–5.
 - 30 Homaei Shandiz F, Karimi FZ, Khosravi Anbaran Z, Shandiz FH, *et al.* Investigating the quality of life and the related factors in Iranian women with breast cancer. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev* 2017;18:2089–2092.
 - 31 Grabsch B, Clarke DM, Love A, *et al.* Psychological morbidity and quality of life in women with advanced breast cancer: a cross-sectional survey. *Palliat Support Care* 2006;4:47–56.
 - 32 Safaee A, Moghimi-Dehkordi B, Zeighami B, *et al.* Predictors of quality of life in breast cancer patients under chemotherapy. *Indian J Cancer* 2008;45:107.
 - 33 Høyer M, Johansson B, Nordin K, *et al.* Health-related quality of life among women with breast cancer - a population-based study. *Acta Oncol* 2011;50:1015–26.
 - 34 Jassim GA, Whitford DL. Quality of life of Bahraini women with breast cancer: a cross sectional study. *BMC Cancer* 2013;13:1–14.
 - 35 Lôbo SA *et al.* Quality of life in women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. *Acta Paulista de Enfermagem* 2014;27:554–9.
 - 36 Dubashi B, Vidhubala E, Cyriac S, *et al.* Quality of life among younger women with breast cancer: study from a tertiary cancer Institute in South India. *Indian J Cancer* 2010;47:142.
 - 37 Nakitare SK. *Health related quality of life of breast cancer patients at Kenyatta national Hospital*. Kenya: University of Nairobi, 2012.
 - 38 Meeske KA, Patel SK, Palmer SN, *et al.* Factors associated with health-related quality of life in pediatric cancer survivors. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2007;49:298–305.
 - 39 Albabtain H, Alwhaibi M, Alburaikan K, *et al.* Quality of life and complementary and alternative medicine use among women with breast cancer. *Saudi Pharm J* 2018;26:416–21.
 - 40 Sinaei F, Zendehdel K, Adili M, *et al.* Association between breast reconstruction surgery and quality of life in Iranian breast cancer patients. *Acta Med Iran* 2017;55:35–41.
 - 41 Nikmanesh Z, Shirazi M, Farazinezhad F. Examining the predictive role of emotional self-regulation in quality of life and perception of suffering among patients with breast cancer. *Middle East J Cancer* 2017;8:93–101.
 - 42 Moradi Ret *et al.* Investigating the relationship between self-efficacy and quality of life in breast cancer patients receiving chemical therapy. *Bmj* 2017;6:358.
 - 43 Nesvold I-L, Reinertsen KV, Fosså SD, *et al.* The relation between arm/shoulder problems and quality of life in breast cancer survivors: a cross-sectional and longitudinal study. *J Cancer Surviv* 2011;5:62–72.
 - 44 Schmidt M, Weyer-Elberich V, Hengstler JG, *et al.* Prognostic impact of CD4-positive T cell subsets in early breast cancer: a study based on the FinHer trial patient population. *Breast Cancer Res* 2018;20:1–10.