

Rapid Communication

Research Trends in QOL of Elderly with Dementia Who had Cancer

Yamamoto Miwa*

Department of Adult & Elderly Nursing, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Japan

Corresponding author:** Yamamoto M, Department of Adult & Elderly Nursing, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Japan**Received:** September 28, 2016; **Accepted:** October 12, 2016; **Published:** October 14, 2016**Abstract*Purpose:** The present study aimed to reveal research trends in QOL of elderly with dementia who had cancer by conducting a comparison study of PubMed.**Methods:** We searched for articles containing the terms "Cancer", "Dementia", "Elderly", and "QOL". Articles containing these terms were analyzed using Trend Search, text mining software developed by FUJITSU and widely available on the market. PubMed comprises more than 22 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Some citations include links to full-text articles from PubMed Central and publisher web sites. Thesaurus words in articles from PubMed were analyzed using the text-mining software "Trend Search". This software was developed by FUJITSU and is commercially. The analysis provides a concept map of relational words, with the strength of the relation between words reflected in the line size and distance between them.**Results:** Hitting articles number was 11 articles, moreover. Mapping yielded two wedges: treatment of cancer and assessment of QOL.**Conclusion:** Wedge 1. Treatment of cancer - The first wedge, treatment of cancer, started with "tumor." This key word was associated with the terms "metastasis," "chemotherapy," "breast", "skin", and "radiotherapy". "Tumor" was associated with "stent," "writing," "families," "reflective," and "patients".

Wedge 2. Assessment of QOL - The second wedge, assessment of QOL, started with "assessment," which was associated with the terms "QOL" and "MVQOLI". "QOL" was in turn associated with "satisfaction," "health," "and "elderly" "MVQOLI" was associated with "instrument" and "scores".

Implications for Nursing: Therefore, the text mining software also revealed the two wedges of mapping yielded two wedges: treatment of cancer and assessment of QOL.**Introduction**

As of 2012, the number of patients with dementia in Japan was roughly 4,620,000 (Labor Ministry study group 2013). This issue represents a large care burden for the Japanese. As front-line providers of healthcare, nurses are under enormous pressure to deliver effective and human services. Moreover, death from cancer: total population is 370,900 at Japan in 2015. In response to the reaction of these backgrounds, Japan's aging rate (the ratio of the population aged 65 and older to the total population) has exceeded 20%, ahead of any other country in the world. On the other hand, its national income ratio of social security benefits is similar to that of the U.K. whose aging rate is about 4% lower than that of Japan. Accordingly, we have to confirm that appropriate services are provided to the elderly with dementia, particularly services for the various problems facing the elderly including non-communicable diseases and dementia.

Therefore, Nurses face to complicated case of Quality of Life (hear after QOL) for elderly with dementia who had cancer.

Purpose

The present study aimed to reveal research trends in QOL of

elderly with dementia who had cancer by conducting a comparison study of Date Base of articles.

Methods

We searched for articles containing the terms "Cancer", "Dementia", "Elderly", and "QOL." Articles containing these terms were analyzed using Trend Search, text mining software developed by FUJITSU and widely available on the market. Thesaurus words in articles from PubMed were analyzed using the text-mining software "Trend Search". This software was developed by FUJITSU and is commercially available¹⁾. The analysis provides a concept map of relational words, with the strength of the relation between words reflected in the line size and distance between them. For ethical purposes, articles were anonymized for analysis. We use PubMed date base in this study. PubMed comprises more than 22 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Some citations include links to full-text articles from PubMed Central and publisher web sites. PubMed comprises over 26 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. PubMed citations and abstracts include the fields of biomedicine and health, covering portions

of the life sciences, behavioral sciences, chemical sciences, and bioengineering. PubMed also provides access to additional relevant web sites and links to the other National Center for Biotechnology Information (hear after NCBI) molecular biology resources. PubMed is a free resource that is developed and maintained by the NCBI, at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (hear after NLM), located at the National Institutes of Health (hear after NIH). Publishers of journals can submit their citations to NCBI and then provide access to the full-text of articles at journal web sites using Link Out.

Thesaurus words in articles from PubMed were analyzed using the text-mining software “Trend Search”. This software was developed by FUJITSU and is commercially. The analysis provides a concept map of relational words, with the strength of the relation between words reflected in the line size and distance between them [1].

Results and Discussion

Hitting articles number was 11 articles, moreover. Mapping yielded two wedges: treatment of cancer and assessment of QOL.

Wedge 1: Treatment of cancer

The first wedge, treatment of cancer, started with “tumor.” This key word was associated with the terms “metastasis,” “chemotherapy,” “breast”, “skin”, and “radiotherapy”. “Tumor” was associated with “stent”, “writing”, “families”, “reflective,” and “patients”.

Wedge 2: Assessment of QOL

The second wedge, assessment of QOL, started with “assessment,” which was associated with the terms “QOL” and “MVQOLI”. “QOL” was in turn associated with “satisfaction,” “health,” and “elderly” “MVQOLI” was associated with “instrument” and “scores”.

MVQOLI meaning is The Missoula-VITAS Quality of Life Index (hear after MVQOLI²). MVQOLI is an assessment instrument that gathers patient-reported information about quality of life during advanced illness. Maintaining optimal quality of life is a core goal of palliative and hospice care, and information gathered via the MVQOLI assists health care professionals in identifying and addressing patient concerns that affect quality of life. The MVQOLI was developed in 1995 by Ira Byock, MD, Melanie Merriman, PhD, and Barry Kinzbrunner, MD (Chief Medical Officer at VITAS Healthcare Corporation), and revised in 2004 [2].

Conclusion

We handled articles sorted this Keywords “Cancer,” “Dementia”, “Elderly”, and “QOL.” Articles containing these terms were analyzed using Trend Search, text mining software developed by FUJITSU by PubMed.

As results, we have Hitting articles number was 11 articles, moreover. Mapping yielded two wedges: Treatment of cancer and Assessment of QOL.

Therefore, we imply research trends in QOL of elderly with dementia who had cancer by conducting a comparison study of PubMed, it contends would are the two wedges of mapping yielded two wedges: Treatment of cancer and Assessment of QOL.

References

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