

<https://doi.org/10.29289/259453942024V34S1092>

Effects of chemotherapy on peripheral neuropathy of women breast cancer survivors: an integrative review

Tatiane Nunes da Silva Rodarte¹, Vitor Alves Marques¹, Flavia Batista Gomes Noletto¹, Ellen Gomes de Oliveira¹, Anderson Garcia Silva¹, Rafael Ribeiro Alves¹, Carlos Alexandre Vieira¹

¹Universidade Federal de Goiás.

Objective: This study aimed to systematize the knowledge produced in articles on chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN) and its effects on the quality of life of women breast cancer survivors. **Methodology:** The SCOPUS, PubMed, and SciELO databases were consulted for the selection of articles. Experimental and non-experimental studies published from 2011 to 2023 were selected. The descriptors used were peripheral neuropathy, chemotherapy, breast cancer, quality of life, and pain management. **Results:** A total of 11 articles were analyzed, of which three were published in English and eight in Portuguese. The findings point to the importance of diagnosing and evaluating CIPN, using specific diagnostics and evaluation methods, as well as sensitivity testing. Risk factors for developing CIPN include older age, history of neurological disease, genetic predisposition, type and dose of chemotherapy, and duration of treatment. The prevention and management of CIPN involve pharmacological strategies, such as anticonvulsants, and non-pharmacological strategies, including physical and occupational therapy, as well as complementary strategies such as acupuncture. CIPN has a profound impact on quality of life, affecting physical, psychological, and social aspects. The pain and loss of sensation limit mobility and independence, while the psychological impact includes anxiety and depression. Socially, isolation and difficulties at work contribute to a decline in quality of life. **Conclusion:** An interdisciplinary approach should be adopted that incorporates different therapeutic strategies to improve the quality of life and well-being of these patients.

Keywords: neurological; tumor; cancer treatment.