# Article information:

接受化疗的癌症患者症状体验的潜在过渡分析 - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6399048/>

# Article summary:

1. This article discusses the application of latent transition analysis (LTA) to analyze symptom experiences in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

2. Three symptom clusters were identified: A (mild symptoms), B (physical symptoms), and C (physical and emotional symptoms).

3. LTA was found to be useful for identifying symptom clusters and assessing changes in symptom categories from baseline to the end of the intervention.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the application of latent transition analysis (LTA) to analyze symptom experiences in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The authors provide evidence for their claims, such as citing relevant studies, and they discuss potential limitations of their approach. However, there are some areas that could be improved upon. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative approaches to analyzing symptom data, nor do they discuss any potential risks associated with using LTA. Additionally, while the authors cite relevant studies, they do not provide any evidence for their claims regarding the differences between the three identified symptom clusters or how these clusters may be related to functional status, QoL, and demographic and clinical characteristics. Furthermore, while the authors note that age may influence which cluster a patient belongs to, they do not provide any evidence for this claim or discuss other factors that may influence which cluster a patient belongs to. Finally, while the authors note that 41.8% and 29% of C-class patients transitioned to A-class and B-class respectively at the end of intervention, they do not discuss what happened to those who did not transition or why some transitioned while others did not.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative approaches to analyzing symptom data
* Risks associated with using latent transition analysis
* Factors influencing symptom cluster membership
* Impact of age on symptom cluster membership
* Reasons for non-transition in latent transition analysis
* Relationship between symptom clusters and functional status, QoL, and demographic and clinical characteristics

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0b6236d2247873cd09fb7febd07be500>