

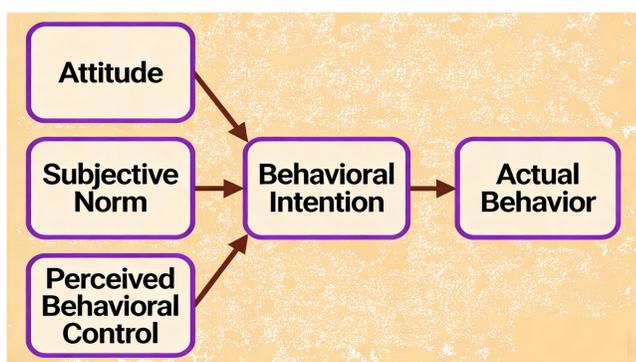
Medication Safety Management of Cancer Patients' Participation in Intravenous Anticancer Therapy Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior: A qualitative study

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

The global cancer burden is rising rapidly, with intravenous anticancer therapy carrying significant medication safety risks, exacerbated by high BMI-related comorbidities. Despite safety protocols, errors persist; patient participation is crucial but constrained, yet existing research ignores healthcare professionals' perspectives. Guided by the Theory of Planned Behavior, this qualitative study explores professionals' perceptions of patient involvement in such therapy safety, identifies influencing factors, proposes strategies, fills theoretical gaps, and supports practical safety management to reduce adverse events.



METHOD

Study Design

- A qualitative study was conducted at a tertiary oncology center in southwest China.
- 19 healthcare professionals (8 physicians, 11 nurses) were recruited via purposeful sampling. All had ≥3 years of experience in intravenous anticancer therapy.
- Semi-structured interviews were guided by the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) framework.

Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria for this study

	physicians	nurses
Inclusion	Clinicians with ≥3 years of practice in anti-neoplastic therapies. Have been directly involved in intravenous anticancer therapy within the past year.	Clinicians with ≥3 years of practice in anti-neoplastic therapies. Have cared for at least 10 patients undergoing intravenous anticancer therapy within the past year.
Exclusion	Have not engaged in clinical work of antitumor therapy.	Have not engaged in clinical work of antitumor therapy.

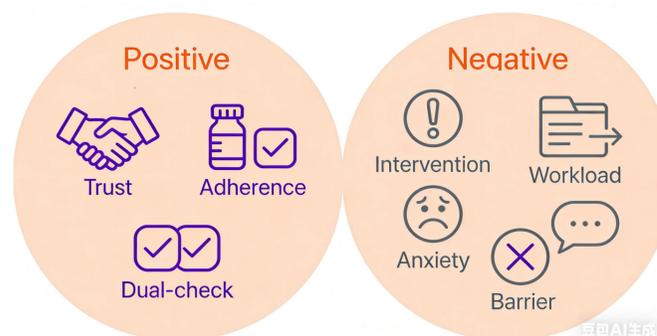
Table 2 Outline for semi-structured interviews.

Interview method	Interview outline
Behavioral Attitudes	What do you perceive as the beneficial aspects of cancer patients participating in medication safety management during intravenous anticancer therapy? What do you perceive as the detrimental aspects of cancer patients participating in medication safety management during intravenous anticancer therapy?
Subjective Norms	During intravenous anticancer therapy, which individuals or groups do you believe influence patients' decisions to participate in medication safety management?
Perceived Behavioral Control	During intravenous anticancer therapy, which circumstances do you believe affect patients' participation in medication safety management?
Behavioral Beliefs	From which aspects or perspectives do you think patients can participate in medication safety management?

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

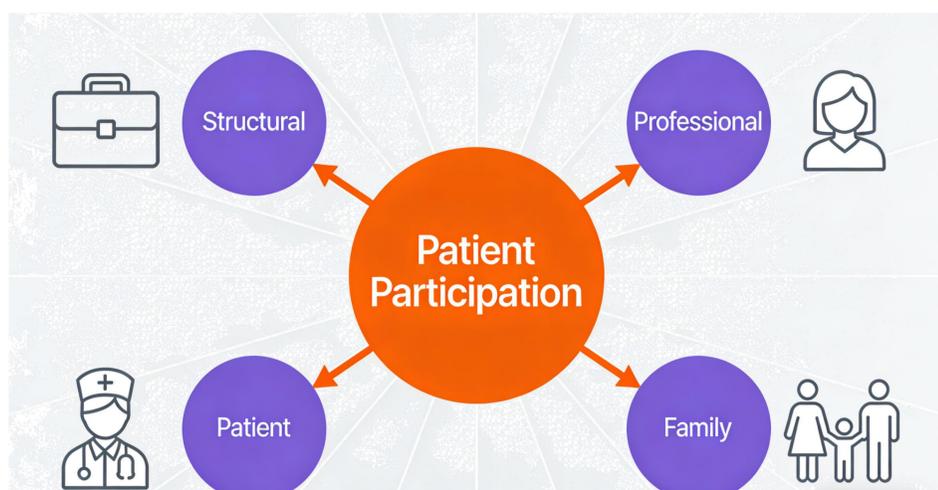
1. Dual Effects of Patient Participation in Medication Safety

Positive Significance	Potential Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote clinician-patient trust • Improve treatment adherence • Establish "dual verification" safety mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive clinical procedure intervention • Increased workload for healthcare professionals • Patient anxiety due to knowledge gaps



2. Key Influencing Factors

- Structural factors (policy support, hospital systems, resource allocation)
- Healthcare professionals' competence & communication efficiency
- Patient-related factors (education, health/psychological state, economic conditions)
- Family support (caregiving capacity, literacy levels, economic status)



CONCLUSION

Patient participation in intravenous anticancer therapy medication safety is complex and multidimensional, with the core contradiction of balancing patient autonomy and clinical authority.

Educational disparities lead to **unequal participation**, with low-literacy and elderly patients facing significant challenges in effective engagement.