Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy

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Purpose/Objectives: To review the literature documenting the scope, treatment, and prevention of chemotherapy-induced neuropathy.

Data Sources: Published abstracts, primary research literature, and textbook chapters.

Data Synthesis: Recent improvements in the management of other treatment-related toxicities have led to peripheral neuropathy becoming a dose-limiting toxicity of commonly used chemotherapeutic groups such as platinols, vinca alkaloids, and taxanes.

Conclusions: The nervous system has not been the focus of education or training for oncology nurses. Therefore, nurses’ ability to educate patients regarding this aspect of their condition has been limited.

Implications for Nursing: With its significant impact on quality of life, peripheral neuropathy treatment and prevention are important components in the care of patients with cancer.

In 1987, Holden and Felde noted that “much of the difficulty educating individuals about peripheral neuropathy arises as a result of lack of knowledge on the parts of physicians and nurses” (p. 13). This still is true today. The nervous system has not been the focus of education or training for oncology nurses. As a consequence, their comfort and ability to educate patients have been limited. Recent improvements in the management of other treatment-related toxicities have led to peripheral neuropathy becoming a dose-limiting toxicity of three commonly used chemotherapeutic groups, particularly platinols, vinca alkaloids, and taxanes. This recognition has made peripheral neuropathy an important component in the care of patients with cancer.