Although breast cancer mortality rates have declined, partly as a result of multidrug systemic chemotherapy, the morbidity associated with breast cancer and its treatments remains a significant public health problem. Patients with breast cancer experience multiple concurrent symptoms, particularly during chemotherapy. Although symptom management research in oncology traditionally has targeted the reduction of individual symptoms, current research has focused on the phenomenon of symptom clusters, defined as three or more concurrent symptoms (Dodd, Miaskowski, & Lee, 2004) that may share a common biologic mechanism (Miaskowski & Aouizerat, 2007). This article reports the results from a biobehavioral pilot study that examined the feasibility of the protocol (safety, acceptability, and ability to recruit and retain study participants) and the preliminary outcomes of cranial electrical stimulation (CES) for reducing symptoms of depression, anxiety, fatigue, pain, and sleep disturbances in women receiving chemotherapy for breast cancer. Secondary aims were to explore the inter-relationships at baseline (prior to chemotherapy) of inflammatory biomarkers (proinflammatory cytokines interleukin-6 [IL-6], tumor necrosis factor alpha [TNF-α], interleukin-1 beta [IL-1β]) and C-reactive protein (CRP); and CES.

**Background and Literature Review**

**Concurrent Symptoms**

The symptoms of pain, depression, and fatigue commonly co-occur in patients with cancer (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2002). Such symptoms have been called “sentinel symptoms” because they are the most prevalent symptoms across cancer types, and as more of these symptoms are present, negative patient outcomes become more likely (Barsevick, 2007). Pain, depression, and fatigue do not appear to be cancer type- or stage-specific, and the symptoms have been noted in patients with cancer undergoing treatments and in cancer survivors (Reyes-Gibby, Aday, Anderson, Mendoza, & Cleeland, 2006). In women with breast cancer, anxiety and sleep disturbances also may be present during the chemotherapy treatment phase. The prevalence of depressive disorders in patients with breast cancer ranges from 0%–46% (Kissane et al., 2004). In addition to elevated depressive symptoms,