Natali Shwiki.(DAQ) The procedures for employing these two methods to gauge anxiety were explained, and, of course, there are other methods.They upgraded the database formats and covered research until the latest one in 2020, They made a list with specific criteria, keeping articles that met those criteria and removing the ones that didn't.https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1462388920300831#preview-section-snippetswhen they gathered statistics, conducted surveys, and did a lot of research, they found out that the estimated average =6.84 (CI 95% = [5.98, 7.69]).Most of cancer diagnosed people at risk those woh are without any support, whether emotionally, physically, or financially, they may isolate themselves and always feel frustrated, believe life isn't worth much, and fear facing death.Providing psychological and physical interventions for those experiencing death anxiety has positive outcomes for them.The methods involved measuring death anxiety using specific scales, namely: Templer's Death Anxiety Scale.Married individuals showed higher levels than unmarried ones, and females exhibited higher levels than males.They concluded that death anxiety arises when individuals face life-threatening situations, and different cancer types have varying impacts.However, the studies were insufficient, lacking details about disease stages, duration, and treatment impact on death and anxiety.The method was to thoroughly investigate any reserch or article discussing the anxiety and fear of death caused by cancer.and after that they concluded that the average is moderate, meaning it's neither high nor low, and they also found that several demographic factors influence the topic, factors like where the patient lives, their financial situation, gender, or social status.For those diagnosed with diseases that can't be cured, they'll feel anxious, stressed, depressed, and scared.They used both longitudinal and cross-sectional designs to compare the studies, extracting main findings from each one.15 divided into : 12: Tow point likert scale : ([1]-True), ([0]- False) the result 0-15 3: Five points likert scale: the result 15-75.The studies took place in Asia, America, and Europe, and they were assessed based on how well they were chosen, how comparable they were, and the outcomes.All studies were examined for quality, non-repetition, and impartiality, with careful selection to avoid bias.They followed the Participants, Exposure, Comparison, and Outcome (PECO).Death anxiety was measured in 22 studies, with T-DAS being the most used scale.2.Demographic factors influenced death anxiety.4.Geographic, financial, religious, and gender differences significantly affected the results.Conclusion: the study discussed death anxiety in cancer patients, finding a moderate impact influenced by demographics.Death anxiety in patients with cancer: The Purpose: of this article was calculating the average of patients who suffering from anxiety and fear of death due to their cancer diagnosis.Studying anxiety and fear of death is crucial and impactful on patients' lives.(T-DAS) Death Anxiety Questionnaire.The researchers did a thorough study, using five databases for their research: 1.The results: They removed 859 articles for being repetitive or unrelated.The study involved 2,474 participants to describe and explain the 22 selected articles.In the 15, they employed two different recording methods.The highest average for death anxiety was in Asian studies compared to Europe and America.Discussion: 1.Death anxiety was moderately prevalent.3.They explored studies on concerns beyond cancer-related death, such as AIDS, finding similar fear and anxiety.A strength was the review of five academic databases and gray literature.Research on the fear of death started in the 1980s because scientists were not allowed to talk about it openly before then.A

person will only fear death if they are diagnosed with a terminal illness, someone close to them dies, or they witness such an incident.In the end, they gathered 12 studies.From the remaining 96, they chose 22 based on certain criteria.and the remainin 8 used 4 other different methods.The estimated average death anxiety among cancer patients was 6.84.There were limitations and strengths in this study: 1.Scopus 2.Pubmed 3.Scince direct 4.Embase 5.ProQuest.They divided the 22 into 15 and 8.Nearly 95% of the studies followed proper investigation standards.Breast cancer patients had a higher average death anxiety than other types of cancer.They suggested future research to fill these gaps.In the beginning, they said that death is something everyone has to face, and it makes people worried because it's mysterious and unknown.2.3.

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