The majority (about 65%) of nonmetastatic breast cancer survivors are prescribed adjuvant endocrine therapy (AET) with agents such as estrogen receptor agonists/antagonists and/or aromatase inhibitors (Burstein et al., 2010). AET is a long-term therapy currently administered for five years, although an updated American Society of Clinical Oncology guideline, reflecting emerging data, recommended that women completing five years of adjuvant tamoxifen should be offered continuation of AET for a total of 10 years to further improve morbidity and mortality outcomes (Burstein et al., 2014; Davies et al., 2012).

Patients with breast cancer receiving any kind of AET may experience multiple, persistent symptoms, including vasomotor symptoms, sexual dysfunction, insomnia, fatigue, anxiety, depression, and arthralgias (Amir, Seruga, Niraula, Carlsson, & Ocana, 2011; Burstein et al., 2010; Cella et al., 2006; Fontein et al., 2013; Hickey et al., 2008; Rechis et al., 2010; Stearns & Hayes, 2002; van Londen et al., 2013). These symptoms negatively affect survivors’ functional status and quality of life (Cella et al., 2006; Conde et al., 2005; Ganz, Rowland, Desmond, Meyerowitz, & Wyatt, 1998; Gupta et al., 2006; Land et al., 2006; Perry, Kowalski, & Chang, 2007; Stein, Jacobsen, Hann, Greenberg, & Lyman, 2000; Wilson & Cleary, 1995). Negative symptom experiences reported in the clinical literature appear to contribute to lack of adherence to AET (Bender et al., 2014; Cluze et al., 2011; Fink, Gurwitz, Rakowski, Guadagnoli, & Silliman, 2004; Henry et al., 2012; Hershman et al., 2010; Murphy, Bartholomew, Carpenter, Bluthmann, & Vernon, 2012), which, in turn, has been linked to higher mortality (Hershman et al., 2011). To date, however, little patient-oriented research has focused on experiences of AET-related symptoms, how patients with breast cancer try to manage symptoms, or how these experiences influence patients’ decision making regarding AET continuation. This focus on symptom experience may be particularly relevant for those aged 50 years and older who are already at risk...
for menopausal symptoms (Blumel et al., 2000; Che- 
draui, San Miguel, & Avila, 2009; Schwarz et al., 2007), 
comorbidities (Baumeister, Balke, & Harter, 2005), and / 
or effects of normal aging (Motl & McAuley, 2010; van 
Londen et al., 2013).

The purpose of this focus group study was to explore 
survivors’ recollection of the conversation with the 
medical oncologist about starting AET, experiences with 
AET-related symptoms, AET-related symptom manage-
ment, challenges to taking AET, and views about how 
AET-related symptoms might be better managed.

Methods

A focus group design was used to foster dynamic 
discussion and gain formative insight into patient 
experiences (Patton, 2002). The size of each group was 
tentionally small (3–4) to maximize individual input 
(Hagan & Donovan, 2013). Female breast cancer sur-
vivors who met the following eligibility criteria were 
invited to participate in the study: (a) aged 50 years or 
older, (b) self-reported to have been undergoing AET 
for longer than one year (to limit the confounding 
influence of chemotherapy-related symptoms), and (c) 
experiencing at least one moderately distressing 
symptom, as assessed by the Breast Cancer Prevention 
Trial (BCPT) symptom scale, a validated measure of 
physical symptoms in breast cancer survivors (Stanton, 
Bernaards, & Ganz, 2005). Patients rated symptoms on 
a Likert-type scale of not at all (0), slightly (1), mod-
erate (2), quite a bit (3), and extremely (4). Women 
taking endocrine therapy as part of treatment for meta-
static disease were excluded as this study focused on 
the perspectives of women taking AET to prevent re-
currence. Because cancer stage might affect the AET ex-
perience (Aiello Bowles et al., 2012), women of similar 
severity of illness (based on self-reported lymph node 
status) were included within groups. Additional focus 
groups were conducted until no new themes emerged.

A total of four focus groups were conducted (two 
lymph node–negative and two lymph node–positive).

High levels of participation by women in each group 
and similar findings across the lymph node–positive 
and –negative groups increased the authors’ confidence 
to end the study after the fourth focus group (Kuzel, 
1992; Morse, 2000).

Procedures

The University of Pittsburgh’s Institutional Review 
Board approved the study. Women were recruited 
from outpatient clinics of the University of Pittsburgh 
Medical Center. All focus groups were held at the 
neighboring university campus from May to September 2011. Recruitment of study participants occurred through advertisements in medical oncology practices, research 
registries, and word of mouth. Potentially eligible 
participants were screened by phone and, if eligible, 
mailed a consent form, directions, a short demographic 
survey, and the BCPT symptom scale (Stanton et al., 
2005). Prior to conducting the focus group, the investi-
gator introduced the purpose and process of the study, 
reviewed and signed consent forms, and collected 
completed, self-reported surveys. All participants 
received parking reimbursement, a $20 gift card, and 
refreshments.

Each focus group was facilitated by a member of the 
study team and also attended by a third investigator. 
The 90-minute sessions were audio recorded and de-
leted following transcription and review.

Measures

A semistructured interview guide was developed for 
the study that included a series of discussion prompts 
that addressed survivors’ recollection of the convers-
ation with their medical oncologist about starting 
AET, experiences related to successfully taking AET as 
prescribed, experiences with AET-related symptoms, 
AET-related symptom management, and views about 
how AET-related symptoms might be better managed. See Table 1 for examples of discussion prompts.

Analysis

Analysis of each focus group’s transcripts was carried 
out in two phases (Patton, 2002; Ryan & Bernard, 2003). Initial coding was done by pairs of team members using 
an a priori coding scheme based on the questions in the 
semistructured interview guide. Each pair included the 
first author of this article and one of three team mem-
ers with qualitative data methods expertise (Strauss 
& Corbin, 1990). Two of the authors then individually 
reviewed the coded text and themes (the essence of the 
phenomena or aspects of the text that provide meaning 
to the phenomena) and subthemes (more concrete units 
of information) were extracted, discussed, and agreed 
on using an iterative process (Morse, 2008). No differ-
ences in themes or subthemes were identified between 
the lymph node–positive and –negative focus groups; 
therefore, results are presented together.

Results

A total of 14 female breast cancer survivors partici-
pated in the focus groups. Demographic and clinical 
information for study participants is included in Table 
2. Five themes emerged: (a) initially, taking AET was 
not viewed as a choice to be made but rather a next 
necessary step in curative treatment; (b) after starting 
AET, women experienced unanticipated symptoms; 
(c) during AET, women faced difficulties in making 
sense of and managing their symptoms; (d) frustration
in managing symptoms; and (e) over time, women became aware that taking AET is a choice and began weighing the pros and cons of continued treatment.

**Theme 1: Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy as a Necessary Treatment**

At the time of being prescribed AET, breast cancer survivors often did not feel they had a real choice; they viewed AET as the next necessary step in treatment to avoid breast cancer recurrence and death. They did not inquire much about AET-related risks or, if they did, they felt like the risks were not central to the discussion.

It shocks me because I felt the fear of God in me. I had to take this. I didn’t ask the questions, which is so unusual for me.

I don’t think it was really explained to me, all the things that might happen. I don’t remember. I’ll be honest with you; I really don’t remember. Maybe he did tell me everything, but I also knew I wanted to live. I didn’t want to take a chance on not doing what the doctor told me not to do.

**Theme 2: Experiencing Unanticipated Symptoms**

Survivors talked about being surprised by the wide range of symptoms, including vasomotor symptoms, sexual dysfunction, insomnia, fatigue, cognitive dysfunction, pain, functional limitations, mood disturbance, and anxiety. More importantly, women talked about the negative effect of symptoms on their lives.

I am more forgetful. I work harder at work to do the same job that I used to just do. It’s harder for me to stay focused, to concentrate, to think clearly, to remember everything.

Because of the side effects and my hands. I’m an artist. I’m a floral designer. I couldn’t . . . I still can’t pick up a straight pin. I can’t pick up anything small like a needle.

I didn’t expect the night sweats to be so bad. I didn’t expect them to interfere with my sleep.

I wouldn’t have ever thought that it would interfere so much that I don’t feel like myself. I don’t have the energy. I can’t sleep. I’m having trouble at work.

**Theme 3: Difficulty Making Sense of Symptoms**

Women talked about a wide range of issues that affected their ability to understand or make sense of their symptoms. Three subthemes were identified.

**Uncertainty in determining the cause of their symptoms:** Women talked about the frustration and worry that came from not being able to determine whether symptoms were caused by AET, aging, comorbidities, or cancer recurrence.

I think it’s so hard to know what is causing what and, like I said, if you didn’t have that, other things factor in, age and all that, but I do think the medications, like you say [referring to comment by another participant], exacerbated.

And if you do get aches in your joints, I mean, you get scared, you know? What is going on with my body?

**Lack of understanding by friends and family:** Survivors mentioned their frustration when trying to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Focus Group Discussion Topics and Examples of Discussion Prompts</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
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</table>
| Understanding of rationale for hormonal therapy (recollection of the conversation with their medical oncologist about starting AET) | • We’d like to start with asking women about their perspectives on why they are taking hormonal therapy.  
• How well do you feel like you understand the benefits and risks of treatment? |
| Experiences related to consistently taking AET as prescribed | • What has made it challenging to successfully and consistently take your adjuvant hormonal treatment?  
• Have you ever considered adjusting the therapy yourself or stopping therapy? |
| Experiences with AET-related symptoms | • What sorts of side effects or symptoms have you experienced related to your adjuvant hormonal treatment? |
| AET-related symptom management | • What sorts of things have you tried to control your symptoms related to your treatment?  
• How well have they worked?  
• What challenges did you face in managing your symptoms? |
| Views about how AET-related symptoms might be better managed | • What is the one thing that could be done to help women successfully and consistently take their hormonal treatment? We are looking for answers that can really be acted on, things that could improve the care women receive or other ways that you think women could be best supported. |

AET—adjuvant endocrine therapy
talk with others about symptoms. Friends and family members who had not experienced cancer were not always able to relate or understand.

You really can only go so far with even your husband. They only want to hear what’s going on for a couple of minutes.

Well your friends and relatives don’t want to hear about [the symptoms].

**Concern that talking about symptoms was seen as a sign of emotional or psychological problems by providers:** Women discussed extensively about difficulty in talking with their providers about symptoms. Providers’ responses made them feel like they were either overreacting or that the symptoms were a result of psychological or emotional problems.

So then I think, well, am I being a hypochondriac? You know, you go home, and it’s like, well, should I call another doctor? He seemed like everything’s fine. If it was really serious, he would say so.

I would rather have somebody tell me that they don’t know why I had a reaction to this or that, rather than just make me feel like I’m a child or it’s just your hormones or it’s just your mental incapacity.

I cried, I lost it, and then right away, he wants me to go see the psychiatrist! I don’t need a psychiatrist or psychologist.

**Theme 4: Frustration in Managing Symptoms**

Survivors often expressed a great deal of frustration when talking about their attempts to manage symptoms. The following subthemes were identified.

**Dissatisfaction with symptom management information from healthcare providers:** Women felt like no one provider had the time for, expertise in, and/or interest in helping them to manage symptoms.

[The gynecologist] doesn’t do anything but her thing. I don’t think she would answer my questions. Or, even if she did it, you know, would be a brush off kind of thing. She doesn’t spend that much time with her patients. I don’t think they know about the drugs.

[The providers] just go by what they read in a book... I learn more from people who have been through it.

**Responsible for own symptom management:** Several women reported that they felt like they needed to identify symptom management approaches on their own. They reported spending a lot of time reading about different strategies and interacting with other survivors to get advice.

When you first started to develop the side effects, [the doctor] would tell you things that you would try to do to just sort of get over, or get through, or alleviate some of them. When they didn’t work, then you sort of figured it out on your own.

I spend hours and hours researching.

To have these symptoms and at some point you feel like there’s no one to talk to outside of other people who are going through it or have been through it.

**Few effective and tolerable symptom management strategies:** Women reported that they came to realize that few effective symptom management strategies

### Table 2. Sample Characteristics (N = 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>( \bar{X} )</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time since breast cancer diagnosis (months)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (months) since AET initiation</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of AET-related symptoms rated 2 or higher</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most bothersome symptoms as rated on the BCPT symptom scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• General aches</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Joint pains</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Muscle stiffness</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of interest in sex</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hot flashes</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working (retired, disabled, not able to find a job)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported lymph node status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer treatment&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastectomy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpectomy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation therapy</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER2/neu receptor antibody</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AET type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatase inhibitor</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamoxifen</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of AET</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for AET adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menopausal transition (eligible for tamoxifen to aromatase inhibitor conversion)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intolerable adverse effects</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No reason given</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>More than one treatment option could be chosen per participant.

AET—adjuvant endocrine therapy; BCPT—Breast Cancer Prevention Trial
were available and these often also have their own side effects.

I feel like there isn’t any help really available. . . .

You can take the suppository [estrogen containing for vaginal atrophy]. First thing the pharmacist says, “Well, I thought you weren’t supposed to be taking estrogen,” and I said, “Well, they told me I can take these.”

I’m tired of taking [pills]. When someone says, “Take a pill for this [symptom],” I don’t want to start another pill. I think about all these other side effects. The lesser of two evils.

**Theme 5: Weighing Pros and Cons of Ongoing Treatment**

With the development of persistent and difficult-to-manage symptoms, survivors begin to rethink their willingness to take AET and to weigh the pros and cons of ongoing treatment. Some women told the authors that they decided to continue AET and accept its related symptoms, whereas others reported that they were coming to the decision that the reduced risk of recurrence was not worth the loss of quality of life.

I’m going to take my medication, regardless. I mean I’m just going to take it. I’m convinced that taking it for five years with the other therapies that I’ve had increases my survival rate up to 10 years, but having talked to other women who have quit, they just really couldn’t get past the symptoms and I understand that.

Okay, I have a choice. I either continue this medicine and know the side effects or I stop taking this medicine and know that there’s always a chance I’m going to get the cancer back. I think that’s what it is. You just know this medicine has side effects and you take it for what it’s worth.

Well, that was my big thing about taking [exemestane]. If I have to take it for five years and my quality of life is so bad, do I want to take it? These are probably the last good five years of my life. I’m 60. Do I take it and have all these side effects?

You do get to a point where it just isn’t worth it to fight it [staying on AET].

What’ll help is taking the load off the oncologist, because their days are so busy. And when you know they’re dealing with people that are sick and going through treatment and we need someone to discuss these things now.

There has to be somebody helping us with those things. Why am I going off of [AET] in five years? We need a theory about what [anastrozole] is doing to us. I worked in the medical field. I really don’t understand. It stops estrogen, okay, that’s all I know. I think that would really be helpful to help people understand why they’re taking it.

Things that would help with the side effects rather than waiting until you see the doctor six months later. You probably could have solved it within the first week starting therapy, or not had so much trouble with it, because nobody told me.

Email works for me, but it doesn’t work for everybody.

I’d rather just pick up the phone instead of like putting it all in an email.

Survivors also indicated the need for more effective, affordable, and nonpharmacologic treatment options for AET-related symptoms.

I just know it’s very frustrating though. When you have estrogen-positive tumors, that everything they recommend for these sleepless hot flashes are estrogen-based. It’s like, “Okay, well, what’s plan B? I can’t take that so what else can I do?”

Insurance wouldn’t pay for a chiropractor. Insurance doesn’t pay for physical therapy either.

**Discussion**

Results of this qualitative research study suggest that breast cancer survivors on AET encounter substantial challenges related to their experience and management of AET-related symptoms. Initially, taking AET was often perceived as a nondecision, driven by their medical oncologist’s recommendation and fear of cancer recurrence. Women did not remember detailed discussions with their healthcare provider about the
potential adverse effects associated with AET. AET is the cornerstone treatment modality for women with hormone receptor–positive breast cancer to reduce their cancer recurrence risk (Burstein et al., 2010). To derive the most survival benefit, finding ways to support women to stay on therapy whenever possible is essential. Additional research is needed to explore whether experiences with AET reflected in the current study were caused by insufficient education by providers and/or by survivor’s ability to participate in and remember this conversation. Findings would help prioritize the development of individualized educational interventions to improve AET adherence (Feldman-Stewart et al., 2013). Oncology nurses play a critical role in the development and implementation of these types of educational interventions.

The type and nature of the AET-related symptoms discussed in the focus groups were consistent with previous clinical reports in the literature (Burstein et al., 2010; Hickey et al., 2008; Rechis et al., 2010; Stearns & Hayes, 2002; van Londen et al., 2013). However, the magnitude of bothersome symptoms was not always anticipated by patients, nor was the extent of interference with sleep, activities of daily living, and functioning. The survivors, recruited at age 50 years and older, described great frustration with their difficulty in determining the etiology of symptoms (i.e., AET, aging, and/or comorbidities). The women described receiving little understanding and support about symptoms from family and friends. Survivors expressed concerns that providers lacked time and expertise and gave them the feeling that experiencing AET-related symptoms was a sign of emotional weakness. This could contribute to a downward spiral of discouragement, worsening of symptoms, and AET discontinuation (Aiello Bowles et al., 2012; Cuijpers, Beekman, & Reynolds, 2012; Riegel et al., 2009) that can occur when experiencing chronic symptoms without adequate relief. These findings are consistent with Christensen’s (2000) Patient-by-Context Interaction Framework of Adherence. In this framework, adherence is best understood as an interaction between a patient’s individual factors (e.g., personal traits, expectancies, coping processes) and illness/treatment context factors (e.g., treatment controllability, illness severity). The framework has received attention as a useful way to examine the influence of symptoms on adherence to AET (Bender et al., 2014). Future research could further explore patient factors that are associated with increased risk for AET discontinuation as well as adaptive coping processes among women who persist on AET. These findings could assist researchers and clinicians in developing targeted interventions to promote adherence to AET. Educational, navigational, and behavioral interventions that target empowerment and improvement of self-care (Beekman, Smit, Stek, Reynolds, & Cuijpers, 2010; Loh, Packer, Chinna, & Quek, 2013; Wrosch & Sabiston, 2012) and are adaptable to survivors’ changing needs (Krebber et al., 2012) might be particularly beneficial.

At some point, with persistent experiences of bothersome AET-related symptoms, survivors reported gradually beginning to recognize that they had a decision to make regarding whether they wanted to continue AET and accept the related symptoms, or discontinue AET prematurely and accept the potential for increased risk of recurrence. This has very important implications. These findings reflect serious unmet educational needs at the time of treatment initiation, namely that they may not fully understand the major risks of deciding to stop a treatment that is known to optimize survival in this patient population. Of note, all women in the current sample were on AET at the time of their participation in the focus group. However, this reflects the inclusion criteria requiring that women be on AET therapy for one year to be eligible to participate. This creates a sample of women who had decided to persist with AET. Literature has shown that about 17%–32% of initial AET users discontinue its intake within the first year (Henry et al., 2012; Partridge, Wang, Winer, & Avorn, 2003), although some might tolerate alternative AET options (Henry et al., 2012). Future research should explore whether earlier, proactive, intermittent provision of education about the benefits and anticipated risks of AET as well as assessment and management of AET-related symptoms can improve survivors’ ability to persist with AET.

**Limitations**

The study sample may affect the generalizability of the findings. Most of the survivors in the current study were Caucasian, married, and not employed and, therefore, may have had supportive resources not available to all survivors. This distribution does not represent all breast cancer survivors, as other ethnicities are underrepresented and most breast cancer survivors in their 50s are employed (Rechis et al., 2010). The study group also focused on women taking AET for at least a year.
For these women, symptoms have not (yet, at least) led to early termination of therapy. However, the challenges, as described in this article, might be even more pronounced in those with less access to support and health care, as well as those who may have dropped out of treatment earlier. In addition, the authors did not find a difference between the self-report lymph node status groups. Although women may not have remembered their lymph node status, perhaps the structure of the focus group interviews did not specifically explore the relationship between lymph node status and perception of AET therapy. The authors also were unable to fully differentiate between symptoms related to AET versus chemotherapy. However, women were only eligible if they had been on AET for at least one year. In general, AET is not initiated until chemotherapy sessions have been completed. Therefore, women in the study were at least one year out from their last chemotherapy session, which should have allowed for recovery from chemotherapy-related symptoms.

**Implications for Nursing**

Oncology nurses have a responsibility to provide individualized education, not only at the time of AET initiation, but also over time. Key topics that may be particularly useful include information on (a) the fact that once breast cancer has reoccurred, it will likely not be curable anymore; however, the many different lines of therapy available might be able to provide long-term disease control and survival; (b) a woman’s individual risk of cancer recurrence; and (c) the expected reduction in risk associated with taking AET as prescribed (Burstein et al., 2010). Taking AET therapy consistently for five years can cut the breast cancer recurrence risk in about half; an additional five years of AET can result in an additional modest reduction. Another important topic for patient education by nurses includes an explanation of how the prescribed anti-estrogen agent works, why their cancer provider selected this particular agent (out of all the available anti-estrogen agents), and the possible adverse affects associated with the prescribed AET (Burstein et al., 2010). For example, estrogen receptor agonists/antagonists, such as tamoxifen, target the estrogen receptor, whereas the more effective aromatase inhibitors decrease the circulating levels of female gonadal hormones by inhibiting their peripheral production. Administration of aromatase inhibitors to premenopausal women is contraindicated as the ovaries might (over)compensate for the aromatase inhibitor-mediated decreased levels of female gonadal hormones. Therefore, if a woman should develop vaginal bleeding on an aromatase inhibitor, she should contact her prescribing provider, as it might be indicative of a resumption of ovarian function. An updated American Society of Clinical Oncology guideline recommended that “addressing patient beliefs about the benefits and risks of medications is warranted in patient-provider interactions about the use of adjuvant endocrine therapy. Helping patients understand the rationale for therapy, and the likely adverse effects, is likely to enhance treatment compliance and persistence” (Burstein et al., 2014).

This study also highlights the important role that nurses can play in the ongoing assessment and management of AET-related symptoms. An explicit assessment of whether symptoms are affecting a woman’s willingness or ability to persist with AET could help nurses to intervene early to prevent cessation of treatment. Specific strategies include the development of proactive telephone follow-up protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of symptom management strategies, modify the approach if necessary, and reinforce the benefit of persisting with treatment. Referral to supportive care services should also be considered for women with persistent symptoms.

**Conclusions**

The current study highlights the potential impact of AET-related symptom experience on survivors’ willingness to continue on AET. Although women in this study were highly adherent despite unanticipated symptoms, their insights provide opportunities for patient- and provider-targeted interventions to improve AET-related symptom management, which could ultimately improve AET adherence and survival. These findings may be instrumental in guiding the involvement of oncology nurses in survivorship care to help women gain a more comprehensive understanding of the benefits and risks of AET (dis)continuation and feel supported in making informed decisions to maximize quality of life and survival.

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