Table 4. Impact of the war in Gaza on quality-of-life of breast cancer patients

| Category | Subcategory | No. of patients |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Violence exposure | Direct exposure to violence (bombings, shootings) | 180 |
| | Family affected by violence (injury, death) | 90 |
| | Felt unsafe in the neighbourhood | 210 |
| | Changed daily routine due to violence | 180 |
| Displacement | Displaced from home due to war | 120 |
| | Experienced multiple relocations | 75 |
| | Difficulty accessing healthcare during displacement | 100 |
| | Impact on cancer treatment (chemotherapy/radiation) | 90 |
| Healthcare disruptions | Delays in cancer treatment due to war (clinic closures, etc.) | 180 |
| | Difficulty scheduling appointments due to conflict | 150 |
| | Medication shortages (chemotherapy, pain management) | 120 |
| | Healthcare professionals unavailable (doctors, nurses) | 90 |
| Access to medical facilities | Difficulty reaching medical facilities (road closures, bombing) | 150 |
| | Healthcare facilities damaged or destroyed | 60 |
| Social support and healthcare | Caregiver unable to accompany due to conflict | 90 |
| | Difficulty accessing emotional or psychological support | 180 |
| Mental health impact | Increase in stress, anxiety, or depression | 240 |
| | Coping with emotional distress due to conflict | 120 |
| Financial impact | Financial difficulty paying for cancer treatment | 150 |
| | Increased healthcare costs due to war | 100 |
| Coping with healthcare disruptions | Used alternative treatment options due to conflict | 60 |
| | Adjusted care plan to handle healthcare challenges | 90 |

Results from t tests comparing quality-of-life scores between groups with low and high conflict exposure.