Objective: The objective of the current study was to investigate the correlation between adverse effects (Lower extremity lymphedema (LEL), dysuria, and severe gastrointestinal symptoms (SGS)) and pre-treatment, at least 6 weeks after treatment (post1-treatment), 3 or 6 months post-treatment (post2-treatment) as quality of life (QOL) (physical well-being (PWB), social well-being (SWB), emotional well-being (EWB), and functional well-being (FWB)) with gynecologic cancer (GC) patients.

Methods: From August 2012 to October 2016, the questionnaires and clinical data from medical records of 75 GC patients were collected and assessed by treatment received. The $\chi^2$ test was used to determine the significance of the correlations.

Results: LEL patients shows significant lower QOL than no LEL patients in PWB at post1-treatment ($p=0.026$), and EWB at post2-treatment ($p=0.020$) with GC patients. Moreover, double adverse effect (LEL plus dysuria or SGS) patients shows significant lower QOL than no and single adverse effect patients in PWB at post1-treatment and post2-treatment (post1; $p=0.049$, $p=0.001$, post2; $p=0.002$, $p=0.028$), and no adverse effect in EWB at post1-treatment ($p=0.017$) with GC patients.
**Conclusion:** This study reveal that reduce QOL such as emotional and physical associated with symptom of adverse effects with GC patients. It is important to consider the effects of radical therapy not only on survival but also on the QOL of survivors.