Abstract: Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) affects cancer patients' quality of life, despite the provision of antiemetic medication. Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the clinical effectiveness of the hologram bracelet in the management of CINV among adult patients with cancer. Methods: An experimental, double-blinded design spanning 3 courses of chemotherapy was used; 175 oncology patients were randomly assigned to 3 groups: placebo (n = 53), control (n = 54), and intervention (hologram bracelet) (n = 68). Daily diaries were used to detect the severity and the frequency of CINV and to detect the frequency of using antiemetic medications. The Functioning Living Index-Emesis was used to examine the impact of CINV on the activities of daily living. Results: Significant CINV differences existed between groups. The mean total Functioning Living Index-Emesis score was significantly lower in the intervention group for total vomiting and total nausea. Conclusion: Hologram bracelet use among patients with cancer had a positive effect on CINV. The level of CINV decreased and activity of daily living scores increased. However, effects varied among the types of CINV. Implications for practice: Further study is recommended to explore the benefits of the bracelet.