شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HANAA ALY

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جامعة عين شمس

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قسم

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HANAA ALY

Assessment of Stressors and Coping Patterns of Children with Newly Diagnosed Cancer during Invasive Procedure

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Requirement of
Master Degree Nursing Science
Pediatric Nursing

By

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2021

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Assma Rmadan El- Shazly

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full term
ALL	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
AML	Acute Myeloid Leukemia
BMD	Bone Mineral Density
BOOP	Bronchiolitis Obliterans with Organizing Pneumonia
BMA	Bone Marrow Aspiration
BMB	Bone Marrow Biopsy
CAT	Computerized Axial Tomography
CBC	Complete Blood Count
CAR	Chimeric Antigen Receptor
CAE	Chemotherapy Adverse Effects
CCS	Childhood Cancer Survivor
CVC	Central Venous Access
CRS	Cytokine Release Syndrome
CSF	Cerebrospinal Fluid
DG	Dorsogluteal
EBV	Epstein –Barr virus
GAD	Generalized Anxiety Disorders
GVH	Graft Versus Host Disease
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HSV	Herpes Simplex Virus
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus
H. pylori	Helicobacter Pylori
RHUEPO	Human Recombinant Erythropoietin
IV	Intravenous
IM	Intramuscular
ML	Megakaryoblastic Leukemia
NGT	Nasogastric Tube
ON	Osteonecrosis

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abbreviations	Full term

PET-CT..... Position Emission Tomography CT
PIVC ..... Peripheral Intravenous Catheter
PTSD…….Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
SAD…….Seasonal Affective Disorders
TMD……..Temporomandibular Joint Disorder
SES ..... Socio-Economic Status
VG..... Ventrogluteal
VZV..... Varicella Zoster Virus
WHO..... World Health Organization

Glossary

1-Acute lymphocytic leukemia:	A type of leukemia (blood cancer) that comes on quickly and is fast growing. In acute lymphoblastic leukemia, there are too many lymphoblasts (immature white blood cells) in the blood and bone marrow. Also called acute lymphocytic leukemia and ALL ***(Taydas et al., 2020).***
2- Bronchiolitis obliterans with organizing pneumonia (BOOP):	is a rare inflammatory reaction secondary to radiation therapy and cause lung disorder which composed of clinical symptoms such as flu-like illness in many children as well as cough and shortness of breath with exertional activities. Wheezing and hemoptysis are rare ***(Ahmed et al., 2021).***
3- Embryonal tumors:	Are heterogeneous group of immature-appearing neoplasms in central nervous system as medulloblastoma and other central nervous system (CNS) tumors, embryonal tumors may begin in embryonic (fetal) cells that remain in the brain after birth. ***(Blessing & Alexandrescu, 2020)***

4- Neuroblastoma:	Is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in neuroblasts (immature nerve tissue) in the adrenal glands, neck, chest, or spinal cord. Neuroblastoma is sometimes caused by a gene mutation (change) passed from the parent to the child. ***(Jansky et al., 2021)***
5- Osteosarcoma (OSs),	are the most common primary malignant bone sarcomas, with a bimodal age distribution. The highest incidence is in children and adolescents ***(Corre et al., 2020).***
6- Rhabdomysarcoma:	is a rare type of cancer that affects muscle tissue, mostly in children and adolescents. It can occur anywhere in the body, but usually the head and neck, arms and legs, and urinary and reproductive organs ***(Leiner & Le Loarer, 2020).***
7- Retinoblastoma:	is the most common ocular malignancy in childhood.***(Ancona-Lezama et al., 2020).***
8-wilms tumor:	also called nephroblastoma, it is the most common type of kidney cancer in children ***(Treger et al., 2019)***

Assessment of Stressors and Coping Patterns of Children with Newly Diagnosed Cancer during Invasive Procedure

Abstract

Children suffering from cancer facing many stressors resulting from cancer, its treatment and invasive procedures, these stressors are physical, psychological, social and financial. Nurses play a vital role in caring and educating those children to improve their knowledge, alleviate their stressors and promote their positive coping patterns toward cancer during invasive procedures. **Aim of the study:** To assess stressors and coping patterns of children with newly diagnosed cancer during invasive procedures. **Research design:** A descriptive design was utilized. **Subject:** A purposive sample of 60 newly diagnosed child with cancer (school and adolescent children from 6-18). **Setting:** At outpatient clinics ,inpatient wards in Nasser Institute. **Tools:** There are three tools were utilized to collect data : **(1):** Structured questionnaire format to assess socio demographic characteristics of the studied children.**(2):Child behavior checklists (CBCI),** to assess stressors related to children with cancer**. (3): Pediatric cancer coping scale (PCCS)** to assess coping in children with cancer, **Results:** the study revealed that more than half of the studied children had un satisfactory knowledge about invasive procedures, less than half of them were exposed to stressors during invasive procedures and more than one third of them never coping and there was highly statistically significant difference between child coping domains, child behavior checklists and child's age, gender, educational level. **Conclusion:** Children with cancer mainly posed to psychological stressors such as withdrawn, somatic, anxious /depressed, thought disturbances and socially as attention disturbances, delinquent, aggressive behavior, and other stressors problems during invasive procedure and never the children can cope during invasive procedures. In addition, there are statistically significant between stressors, coping patterns and children characteristics. **Recommendation:** Establish training programs for children with newly diagnosed cancer with different coping strategies and how to use.

Keywords: Childhood cancer, Stressors, Coping Patterns, Invasive procedures