



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



MONA MAGHRABY

**Assessment of Parental Caring for
Children with Cancer on
Their Quality of Life
(An Assessment Study)**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
of Master Degree in Pediatric Nursing*

By

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Title	Page No.
-------	----------

List of Contents

List of Tables	I
List of Figures	Ii
List of Abbreviations	Iii
Abstract	Iv
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	5
Review of literature(out lines):	6
Part I. Overview about Cancer	6
Part II. Quality of Life (QOL) for children suffering from cancer diseese	42
Part III. Nursing Care to Improve Quality of Life for Children with Cancer	66
Subjects and Methods	106
Results	112
Discussion	149
Conclusion	164
Recommendations	165
Summary	166
References	176
Appendixces	211
• Appendix I (protocol)	
• AppendixII (Questionnaires)	
• AppendixIII (Quality of life scale)	
• Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	Distribution of the Studied children according to their characteristics	113
2	Percentage distribution of the studied children regarding to their psychological problem	116
3	Number and percentage distribution of the accompanying parents according to their characteristics	117
4	Percentage distribution of the studied children according to their family history	118
5	Percentage distribution of the studied parents according to their knowledge about definition & risk factors of cancer	120
6	Percentage distribution of the studied parents according to their knowledge about signs&symptoms of cancer	121
7	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' knowledge regarding treatment and drugs methods limitation during treatments of cancer.	122
8	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' knowledge about the treatment by chemotherapy and its complications.	123
9	Distribution of the studied parents reported practices for their children during (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea)	124
10	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' reported practices for their children during (constipation, anorexia, and stomatitis.	126
11	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' reported practices for their children during (low immunity& fever).	128
12	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' reported practices for their children during (alopecia & skin problem)	130
13	Percentage distribution of the studied parents' reported practices for indication of hand washing.	131
14	Percentage distribution of the studied parents regarding to conditions for medical consultation	132
15	Percentage distribution of the studied parent's total knowledge regarding the cancer disease	133
16	Number and percentage distribution of the studied parents according to their knowledge about the concept of quality of life	134

List of Tables cont...

Table No.	Title	Page No.
17	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their physical well-being domain of QoL	135
18	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their psychological well-being domain of QoL	136
19	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their social well-being domain of QoL	137
20	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their school environment domain of QoL	138
21	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their appearance of domain QoL	139
22	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their interaction & communication domain of QoL	140
23	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their total quality of life domains.	141
24	Number and percentage distribution of the studied sample according to their total level of quality of life domains.	142
25	Relation between parents' total knowledge and their characteristic.	144
26	Relation between parents' total practices and their characteristic.	146
27	Relation between parents' total knowledge and their children total quality of life regarding to cancer.	147
28	Relation between parents' total practices and their children quality of life regarding to cancer.	148

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
----------	-------	----------

Figures of Review

1	Cell diviation of the cancer.	10
2	Comparison between normal cell diviasion and cancer cell diviasion.	11
3	The Main Areas of the Brain and Limbic System.	27
4	Lymphoma and lymphatic system.	34
5	The lymph nodes where lymphoma most commonly develops.	37
6	Common sites where lymphoma spreads.	38

Figures of Results

1	Distribution of the studied children according to their gender.	114
2	Distribution of the studied children according to their residence.	114
3	Distribution of the studied children regarding to their family size member.	115
4	Distribution of the studied sample according to their accompanying parents	119
5	Number and percentage distribution of the studied children according to their total QoL.	143

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
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AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ALL	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
AML	Acute Myelogenous Leukemia
BBB	Blood –brain barrier
BRM	Biologic response modifier
CHOP	Cyclophamide, doxorubicin, oncovin, and prednisone
CLL	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
CML	Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
CNS	Central Nervous System
CSF	Cerebrospinal Fluid
CT	Computed Tomography
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
GSM	Global system for mobil communication
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HL	Hodgkin Lymphoma
HLA	Human leukocyte antigen
HRQOL	Health-Related Quality Of Life
IARC	International agency for research on cancer
JMML	Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia
LM	Lymphomatous Meningitis
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NHL	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
QOL	Quality of Life
R-CHOP	Rituximab-Cyclophamide, doxorubicin, oncovin, and prednisone
US	United states
UVB	Ultraviolet B
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The diagnosis of cancer in children and adolescents is a life-altering event for them and their families. Although advances in treatment have increased the overall 5 years' survival rate for childhood cancers to approximately 80%, cancer is still the second leading cause of death following accidents in children aged from eight to eighteen years old. The types of cancers that develop in children and adolescents differ from those developed in adults (*Granek et al., 2014*).

The incidence of cancer in children that more than 175.000 every year, and the mortality rate is approximately 96.000 every year. In United States 100.000 child and teens were diagnosed with cancer and 1.300 deaths from cancer among children from one year to fourteen years old. In developed countries, the mortality rate from cancer approximately 25% of cases. Furthermore, in low setting, resources the mortality is approximately 80% in the world's poorest countries. In general, the incidence of pediatric cancer is higher in industrializes countries than in developing countries, but patterns differ by cancer type (*National Cancer Institute, 2016*).

One boy in 300 boys and one girl in 333 girls are developing cancer before the age of eighteen years old. The most common malignancy among infants is neuroblastoma,

whereas leukemia predominates among 1-4 years old children and central nervous tumors among 5-9 years old children. After the age of 10 years, lymphomas, carcinomas, germ-cell tumors and bone tumors become more frequent and embryonic tumors (retinoblastoma, nephroblastoma, hepatoblastoma) become very uncommon (*Kushi et al., 2012*).

A minor part of childhood cancers is caused by genetic factors, but the etiology of most childhood cancers remains unknown. Childhood cancers differ markedly from adult cancers in their nature, distribution and prognosis. Carcinomas are most common cancers, whereas hematological malignancies and tumors of the Central Nervous System (CNS) account for the majority of childhood cancers (*Jayasekara et al., 2016*).

Childhood cancer has extensive consequences and places a heavy physical and psychological burden on the child and its family. Rapid diagnosis helps ensure appropriate and timely therapy and optimizes the chances of cure. Given the severity of childhood cancer and the importance of timely diagnosis, remarkably little is known about how and when these children enter the healthcare system (*Granek et al., 2014*).

A fundamental problem in early cancer diagnosis is that representing common, transient and harmless conditions, the presenting symptoms of childhood cancer

tend to be unspecific and vague. The most common presenting symptoms are fever, headache, vomiting, pallor and fatigue, bone pain, limping, weight loss, bleeding or the presence of a mass/lump (*Hooke et al., 2013*).

Parents should have given detailed information about the diagnosis and treatment, in addition to the short and long term effects of treatment. Parents must understand the treatment to feel right about investigation and procedure. Furthermore, parents would have to sign treatment consent forms and make important decisions about what would be best for their using child all information given by the primary oncology nurse (*Ljubojevic & Skerlev, 2014*).

The quality of life of children treated for cancer has become a major focus in the field of pediatric oncology. There is no consensus on the definition of the quality of life. Definitions range from describing the quality of life impact of a person's health on his or her ability to lead a fulfilling life to those with a holistic emphasis - social, emotional, and physical well-being (*Han&, Bredart et al., 2013*)

Pediatric nurse has an important role toward the psychosocial problems of children with cancer. Providing support to the children and their families, promoting positive self-concept, promoting coping through the cancer continuum and advocating for complete care to improve

quality of life for children with cancer (*Farjou et al., 2014*).

Significance of the study:

In Egypt, childhood cancer represents a dangerous health problem from birth to adolescence which affects children and their families. According to the statistical department in National cancer institute (NCI) at 2016, there was 2166 child admitted to NCI with different types of cancer (NCI, 2017) (*Elhfnawy, 2013*).

Moreover, through clinical experiences it was observed that children with cancer suffered from many complications physically, emotionally and socially during care. Needs and expectations of parent's care for children with cancer have been under estimated from oncology nurse and will affect the physical, psychological, and /or social well-being of children and their families. So determining the needs and expectations of parent's care will hopefully help to develop supportive strategy for caring of parents and children with cancer. This study would contribute to better understanding of parents of cancer child needs and expectations from nurses.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The study aimed to assess parental caring for children with cancer on their quality of life through:

- Assessment of the characteristic of children with cancer and their parents.
- Assessment of knowledge and reported practice of parents about cancer disease and its manegment.
- Assessment of quality of life among childrenwith cancer

Research question:

- 1- What are the knowledge and practice of parents about the care of children with cancer?
- 2- What is the level of quality of life for children with cancer?