

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS:

THE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD CANCER ON SOMATIC HEALTH OF PARENTS DURING AND AFTER ONCOLOGIC THERAPY



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BACKGROUND:

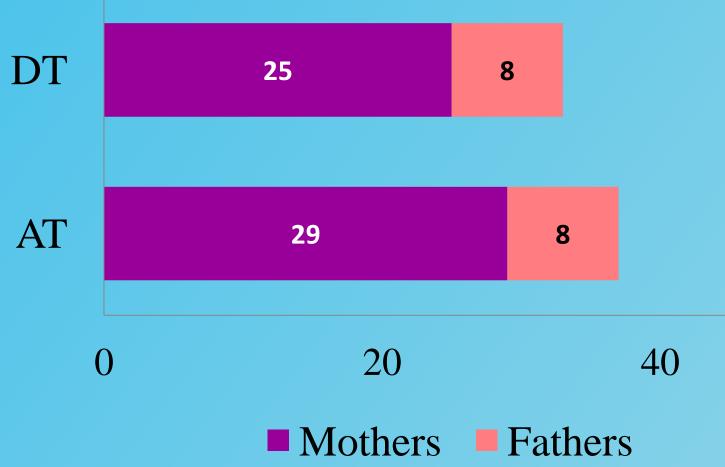
Though surviving childhood cancer is a triumph for child and family, the scars left on parents' health may linger long after treatment has been concluded.

AIM:

To analyze the impact of childhood cancer on somatic health of parents during treatment (DT – average 10.5 months since diagnosis) and after treatment (AT – average 31.9 months since diagnosis)

Comparison of Symptomatology DT vs AT 40% 30% 20% 10% AT DT

Gender Proportion of Study Participants

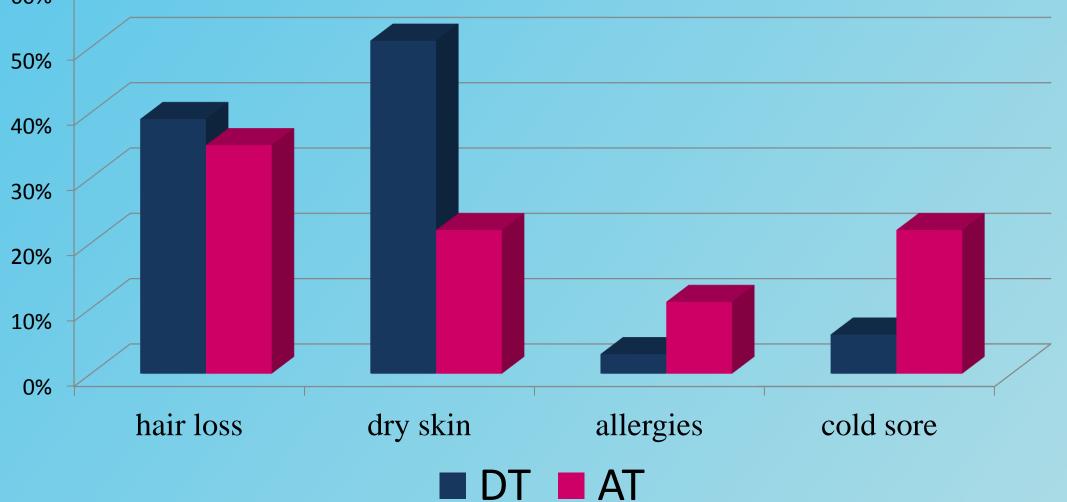


METHODS:

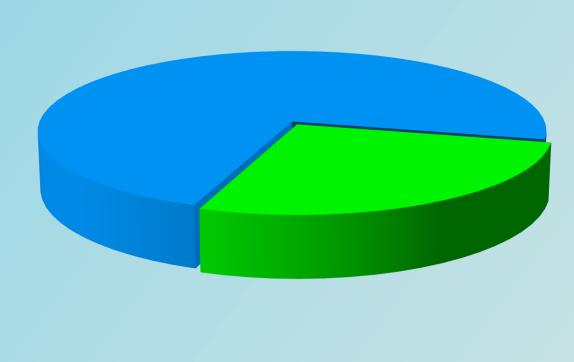
Analysis of 70 questionnaires (33 DT, 37 AT) from parents of cancer patients, treated at the Department of Pediatrics, Oncology of Gdansk, Poland, since 2011.

and Hematology, Medical University

Dermatological Presentations DT vs AT



Intimate Life AT



satisfactory unsatisfactory

WEIGHT GAIN

Mothers: 7kg/person Fathers: 10kg/person TOTAL: 69 kg (9 parents)

WEIGHT LOSS

Mothers: 5.8kg/person Fathers: 12kg/person TOTAL: 120 kg (16 parents)

CONCLUSION:

Diagnosis of cancer in a child leaves devastating somatic sequelae in parents, affecting all systems and life activities. Interestingly, parents AT report somatic complications more often than those DT.

Medical assistance should be promoted for parents of cancer children even after the termination of oncologic therapy.

RESULTS:

- 70% DT felt physically worse since diagnosis
- 52% DT problems with falling asleep, waking up
- More AT (16%) experienced nightmares than DT
- More DT (60%) felt anxious and tired than AT (48%)
- Headaches, problems concentrating and migraines prevailed AT (59%, 38% and 24% respectively)
- Dermatological signs (hair loss, dry skin, cold sores) were common both DT and AT.
- 1 DT developed cancer.
- DT had increased caffeine, nicotine and alcohol consumption, weight changes and hypertension.
- 28% AT felt unhappy with their intimate relationship (vs. 9% DT).
- Two parents (1 DT, 1 AT) admitted to suicidal attempts.
- Less than 20% of parents consulted with psychiatrist.

Substance Use DT vs AT

