Parents experienced cycles of defining and managing adversity in caring for a child with a chronic progressive illness


Objective
To describe parents’ day to day experiences as they manage their child’s chronic, life threatening, progressive illness.

Design
Phenomenology.

Setting
Community study in British Columbia, Canada.

Participants
11 parents (5 mothers and 3 couples; 1 mother divorced, all others married) of 8 children volunteered through the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada and 2 community health departments. Children were 2.2–16 years old; lived at home; and had Duchenne’s muscular dystrophy, spinal muscular atrophy type II, metachromatic leucodystrophy, Rett’s syndrome, or cerebral palsy with microcephaly and respiratory distress. The children were not in the terminal phase of illness, but required specialised and time consuming care.

Methods
Parent interviews occurred in the home, were audiotaped, and transcribed for analysis. Initial interviews (8 parents) were unstructured with trigger questions; second interviews (5 parents) clarified and validated initial findings. Data saturation occurred after 8 first interviews.

Main results
Parents reported successive hardships and challenges because of the progressive nature of their child’s illness. They experienced cycles of defining and managing adversity which were repeated with each important change.

Conclusions
Parents experienced cycles of defining and managing adversity as they cared for children with chronic, life threatening, progressive disease. Sorrow and stress were present as they adapted to the progressive nature of the disease.

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Commentary
This study by Gravelle contributes valuable knowledge to the area of caring for a child with a chronic condition. The investigator focused on the time when the child is in need of specialised and time consuming care, and described the stresses and concerns experienced by parents. Her findings are consistent with those of other researchers who describe the experiences, concerns, and tasks that are part of the day to day life of these families. The information adds to a base for nurses to shape their assessments. Assessments should include the family’s situation and a determination of how parents define and manage their adversity. Ongoing assessment should be done to identify and respond to the changing needs of families. Given that the need for respite care became crucial to parents, nurses have an important role in anticipating and attending to respite needs. In the absence of an organised system to provide respite care, alternative support care programmes need to be developed or strengthened.

The author collected data to provide direction for the implementation of services in care settings. Two conditions of such settings implicit in the parents’ descriptions of their needs included availability and continuity. Nurses working in settings where the context of the health care system is shifting are finding these conditions difficult to meet.

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