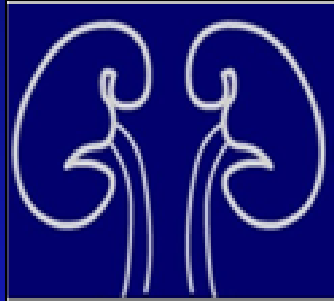


VALIDITY OF COPING MEASURES IN THE PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY SETTING;



LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in Children

- Irreversible Chronic Condition
- Clinical Parameters
- Physiological Health
- Psychological Health
- Psychosocial Development
- Quality of Life
- Well-being

All of these have an impact on Coping

What is Coping?

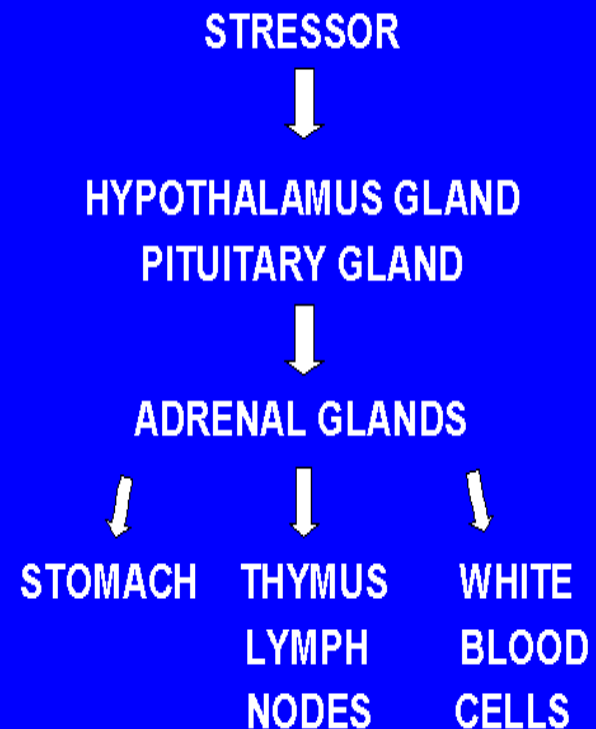
- Hans Selye General Adaptation Syndrome Model (1936) **Physiological**
- Richard Lazarus's Harm, Threat and Challenge Model (1966) **Psychological**
- Susan Folkman's Positive Emotions Model (1997) **Psychological**

Hans Selye (1907-1982)

The General Adaptation Syndrome (1936)

1. **Alarm reaction;**
Body detects the external stimuli
2. **Adaptation;**
Defensive counter-measures against the stressor
3. **Exhaustion;**
Body begins to run out of defences

Selye's General Adaption Model



AIM/S

- Validity of coping measures in the paediatric renal population
- Which measure/s give the best patient and parent perspective regarding coping with CKD
- How far measures allow for child self-completion
- What coping with CKD actually means amongst paediatric renal patients

Keywords

Coping	Renal	Measures
Mental Health	Renal Failure	Coping Health Inventory for Parents (CHIPs)
Well-Being	Stage 5	SDQ Goodman, (SDQ)
Quality of Life	Chronic	Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS)
Resilience	Kidney	Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLFS)
Trauma	Disease	SF12 Questionnaire
Adapting	Paediatric	SF36 Questionnaire
Accepting	Nephrology	Beck (Depression Scale)
Adversity	Renal Replacement Therapy	Kids Coping Scale
Attitude	Transplantation	Coping Health Inventory for Parents (CHIPs)
	Medication	
	Peritoneal Dialysis	
	Haemodialysis	
	Surgery	
	Healthcare	

Literature Specifics

EBSCO Host Databases

- Smart Text Searching
- Full Text
- Peer-Reviewed Journals
- Periodicals
- Child (6-12 yrs)
- Adolescence (13-18 yrs)
- Abstract Available
- English Language
- Population Group (Human)

PubMed

- OR Search
- Child; (6-12 yrs),
- Adolescent (13-18 yrs),
- English
- Humans
- Title/Abstracts
- Medline
- PubMed Central

Results

337 abstracts were originally identified:

- 196 through EBSCO host databases
- 141 through PubMed search engine

After removal of duplicates:

- 274 papers were subject to inclusion/exclusion criteria
- 63 papers were cross-examined using a Critical Appraisal Skills Checklist Programme Tool

Findings

Literature revealed 3 main themes:

1. Lack of a Coping Definition in Chronic Disease
2. Coping Strategies in Paediatric Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease
3. Barriers for the Completion of Tools

1. Lack of a Coping Definition in Chronic Disease

Coping is defined as 'constantly' changing cognitive, emotional and behavioural efforts to manage external or internal demands.

(Boekaerts M, Roder I; 1999)

The actions children or adolescents take to alleviate demands are defined as coping and the resources that they have access to influence the coping strategies chosen.

(Snethen JA, Broome ME, Kelber S, Warady BA; 2004)

Characteristics such as resilience may be inherent in some individuals.

(Jacelon CS; 1997)

Coping is not a stand-alone phenomenon. It is embedded in a dynamic stress process that involves the individual, the environment and the relationship between them. *(Folkman S, Moskowitz JT; 2004)*

A definition of coping with CKD is important because there is a positive relationship between the coping process and how well children or adolescents manage this illness. *(Snethen JA, Broome ME, Kelber S, Warady BA; 2004)*

2. Coping Strategies in Paediatric Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

Personal characteristics of gender, transplant status, age, and religious views are significantly related to the coping strategies.

(Snethen JA, Broome ME, Kelber S, Warady BA; 2004)

Paediatric patients tend to use Humour as a form of Coping strategy.

(Dowling JS; 2002)

Humour is clearly a positive trait amongst children with chronic renal failure.

(Brem AS, Brem FS, McGrath M, Spirito A; 1998)

Individual traits such as humour, autonomy and enthusiasm should be examined for their significance in relation to coping strategies and resilience.

(Dowling JS; 2002), (Jacelon CS; 1997)

3. Barriers to the Completion of Tools

Children-adolescents are unwilling to complete tools.

(Boekaerts M, Roder I; 1999)

Children may interpret questions differently to adults.

(Eiser C, Morse R; 2001)

Children may lack the linguistic and cognitive skills required to understand and respond to questionnaires.

(Eiser C, Morse R; 2001)

In many cases it may well be that children are too young or ill to complete surveys themselves.

(Eiser C, Morse R; 2001)

Children may not understand the question; or may just give answers to questions that adults want to hear.

(Truman J, Robinson K, Evans AL, Smith D, Cunningham L, Millward R, et al; 2003)

Points in Emphasis/ Limitations

Point in Emphasis



Limitations

- This review did not include newborn, infant or pre-school ages via either database engines.
- More results may have been discovered using an OR method rather than Smart-Texting.

Conclusion/s

1. There is no real 'model' or definition of coping.
2. No measure gives the best patient and parent perspective regarding coping with CKD.
3. Different measures are required to deal effectively with various aspects of a disease.
4. More qualitative research is vital to retrieve actual perspectives.

References

The Nature of Stress by Hans Selye

(<http://www.icnr.com/articles/thenatureofstress.html>)

Boekaerts M, Roder I. Stress, coping, and adjustment in children with a chronic disease: a review of the literature. *Disabil Rehabil* 1999 Jul;21(7):311-37.

Snethen JA, Broome ME, Kelber S, Warady BA. Coping strategies utilized by adolescents with end stage renal disease. *Nephrol Nurs J* 2004 Jan;31(1):41-9.

Folkman S, Moskowitz JT. Coping: pitfalls and promise. *Annu Rev Psychol* 2004;55:745-74.

Brem AS, Brem FS, McGrath M, Spirito A. Psychosocial characteristics and coping skills in children maintained on chronic dialysis. *Pediatr Nephrol* 1988 Oct;2(4):460-5.

Critical Appraisal Skills Checklist Tool

(<http://www.nursingtimes.net/nursing-practice/clinical-research/how-to-conduct-an-effective-and-valid-literature-search/217252.article>)

(http://www.phru.nhs.uk/Doc_Links/Qualitative%20Appraisal%20Tool.pdf)

Acknowledgements

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