Quality of Life and Activity and Participation of Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia were associated each other
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Introduction

- Children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) are at risk of developing impairments in body function, activity limitation and participation restriction.
- Studies have reported that children with ALL have reduced range of motion, strength and functional mobility (1).
- These could be related to quality of life and activity and participation.

Objective

The aims of this study were to assess quality of life and activity and participation in children with ALL and to investigate relationship between them.

Methodology

- This study was conducted at Hacettepe University, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Oncological Rehabilitation Unit in Turkey.
- Children with ALL between 5 to 10 years of age were included in this study. They received outpatient-based chemotherapy.
- Quality of life in children was assessed with Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) 3.0 Cancer Module. This module consists of 8 sub-groups; pain and hurt, nausea, procedural anxiety, treatment anxiety, worry, cognitive problems, perceived physical appearance, and communication.
- This scale comprises two parallel forms for child and for parent. Higher scores indicate better health related quality of life.
- Activity and participation of children was evaluated with Pediatric Outcome Data Collection Instrument (PODCI) parent-report. The PODCI subscales comprise the following fields: Upper Extremity Function, Transfers and Basic Mobility, Sports and Physical Function, Pain / Comfort, Happiness, and Global.
- All statistics were calculated with SPSS Version 23. Spearman correlation coefficient was used to examine the association between quality of life and activity and participation Statistical significance was defined as p value less than 0.05.

Results

- Fifteen children with ALL (8 girls, 7 boys) were recruited. Their mean age was 7 ± 1.37 years.
- There was a moderate association between scores of PedsQL cancer module parent-report and PODCI (p<0.05) (Table1).
- There were high associations between treatment anxiety and worry subgroup of PedsQL cancer module self-report and happiness subtest of PODCI (p<0.05) (Table 2).

Table 1

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<th>PedsQL</th>
<th>Pain</th>
<th>Nausea</th>
<th>Procedural Anxiety</th>
<th>Treatment Anxiety</th>
<th>Worry</th>
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<th>Physical Function</th>
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Table 2

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Conclusion

- This study show that quality of life and activity and participation in children with ALL were related each other.
- Because of high anxiety and worry levels of children, they have decreased quality of life and limited activity and participation.
- Therefore, the addition of emotional and psychosocial components to their treatment may be effective.

References


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