

## Management of cancer and its impact on the family: Family deciding for the search of the emergency attendance to the child

Maira Deguer Misko, Regina Szylyt Bousso

*Escola de Enfermagem – Universidade de São Paulo, SÃO PAULO, Brazil*

This study aimed to understand how does the family of the child with cancer manage the illness and its interurrences at home, and how does the family makes the decision of taking the child to an emergency attendance. For the methodological strategy the Oral History was used and the data assessment was based upon the "Family Management Style Framework". Participants were six mothers, with ages from 28 and 47 years old, who were undergoing their child's cancer treatment. The possible need of the emergency treatment is incorporated within the family routine as a resource to manage the illness whenever it goes beyond the capacity of the mother in keeping control over the symptoms, which is surrounded by suffering, in reason of the uncertainties generated by it. Helping the mother in the development of skills to be strengthened and reduce the suffering resulting from the situations that generate uncertainties and insecurities in her daily life with the child with cancer is a challenge.

---

P012

## Family Nursing in Dementia care- a pilot project

Kerstin Ask<sup>1</sup>, Berit Andersson<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Home Care Organisation, SIMRISHAMN, Sverige

<sup>2</sup>Kristianstad University college, KRISTIANSTAD, Sverige

When elderly people, due to illness, no longer can't manage by themselves, or with help from family members, to live in their own homes they often have to move to a nursing home. This can lead to frustration, both for the patient and the family members. In order to ease this frustration a pilot project was started in a small village in the south of Sweden. The aim of the project was to increase the collaboration between patient, family members and staff by using Calgary Family Models. Five patients and their relatives participated. The project included five sessions, two hours each, where one patient, his/her family members, one nurse and one staff nurse participated. At the first session a genogram and an ecomap were drawn. At the next sessions the situation that lead to the patient having to move from their home were discussed as well as expectations on the care, the patient and family members' beliefs regarding the patient's illness and the treatment. At the last session death was also discussed. The result showed that most family members felt guilt when their relative had to move to a nursing home and they were in need of meeting and talking with the nurse and the nurse staff. The project also resulted in increased understanding between the family members and the staff. For the staff the project resulted in a larger

## The Adaptation of African American Women to Motherhood

Barbara Jackson, Ermalynn Kiehl

*University of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, United States of America*

*Purpose:* The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of motherhood, including childbirth experiences, stressors, modes of adaptation, and resilience in inner-city African American families.

*Research Questions:* What is the experience of motherhood for inner-city African American mothers of children aged 10–11 years?

What common themes emerge regarding stressors experienced, modes of adaptation, and resilience of families during the past 10–11 years?

What relationship exists between select family dynamic variables, the Family APGAR, and the Family Adaptation Inventory: Mother's Perception of Family Adaptation?

*Significance:* Potential social benefits – development of realistic family interventions based on knowledge gained regarding family resiliency and the protective factors identified by the families helping them remain intact and resilient through stressful family times.

*Methods:* Mixed model using both survey data and a phenomenological method were used where women described their experiences as mothers. Purposive sampling was used to recruit English-speaking African American mothers of 10–11 year old children who live in a low income neighborhood of a metropolitan city. Mothers completed a Demographic Inventory, Family Dynamics Questionnaire, Family APGAR, and Family Adaptation Inventory. Mothers with difficulty reading had questions read aloud. Semi-structured interviews with detailed written field notes were transcribed, coded, and themes identified. *Findings:* Major themes relate to neighborhood safety, protection of children, financial burdens, role of father in the family, function of family and friends, and maternal happiness. *Discussion:* Findings indicate that stressors, modes of adaptation, and resilience in inner-city African American families relate strongly to their lifestyle and environment.

---

P014

## Familiar dynamics in families with genetic illness: study of case in the illness of Corino de Andrade

Júlia Martinho, Manuela Martins, Luísa Andrade

*Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto, PORTO, Portugal*

The study carried out to be the first step of a research that aims to study the dynamic family in families with genetic disease. The disease Corino Andrade is a genetic disease, hereditary autosomic of character dominant. Affect the nervous system and