OXFORD JOURNALS CONTACT US MY BASKET MY ACCOUNT

Journal of PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY

ABOUT THIS JOURNAL

CONTACT THIS JOURNAL

SUBSCRIPTIONS

CURRENT ISSUE

ARCHIVE SEARCH

Oxford Journals > Medicine > Journal of Pediatric Psychology > Volume 31, Number 3 > Pp. 298-309

◆ Previous Article | Next Article ▶

Journal of Pediatric Psychology Advance Access originally published online on May 25, 2005

Journal of Pediatric Psychology 2006 31(3):298-309; doi:10.1093/jpepsy/jsj033

© The Author 2005. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oupiournals.org

Adaptive Style and Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress in Children with Cancer and Their Parents

Sean Phipps, PhD, Susan Larson, BS, Alanna Long and Shesh N. Rai, PhD

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

All correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Sean Phipps, Division of Behavioral Medicine, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, 332 North Lauderdale, Memphis, Tennessee 38105-2794. E-mail: sean.phipps{at}stjude.org.

Received December 3, 2004; revision received January 30, 2005, March 30, 2005, and April 12, 2005; accepted April 18, 2005.

Objective To examine symptom levels of posttraumatic stress (PTS) in children with cancer and their parents as a function of patient and parent adaptive style. Method Participants included 162 pediatric cancer patients and their parents. Patients completed self-report measures of PTS and adaptive style. Parents reported on their own adaptive style and PTS, as well as levels of PTS in their child. Results Adaptive style was a significant correlate of PTS. Children identified as low anxious (LA) or repressors (REP) obtained lower levels of PTS than did high anxious (HA) children, both by self-report and parent report. Parents identified as LA or REP self-reported lower levels of PTS than HA and also reported lower levels of PTS in their children. Conclusions Patient and parent adaptive style are significant determinants of PTS in the pediatric oncology setting. These

This Article

▶ Full Text FREE

▶ CME/CE:

- ▶ FREE Full Text (PDF) FREE
- Take the course for this article:

 Adaptive Style and Symptoms of Posttr.
- All Versions of this Article: 31/3/298 most recent jsj033v1
- Alert me when this article is cited
- Alert me if a correction is posted

Services

- Email this article to a friend
- ▶ Similar articles in this journal
- ▶ Similar articles in ISI Web of Science
- ▶ <u>Similar articles in PubMed</u>
- ▶ Alert me to new issues of the journal
- Add to My Personal Archive
- ▶ <u>Download to citation manager</u>
- Search for citing articles in: ISI Web of Science (4)
- ▶ Request Permissions
- Disclaimer

Google Scholai

- Articles by Phipps, S.
- Articles by Rai, S. N.
- Search for Related Content

PubMed

- ▶ PubMed Citation
- Articles by Phipps, S.
- Articles by Rai, S. N.

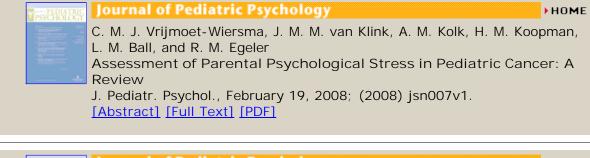
Social Bookmarking



findings, in combination with the generally low levels of PTS in the pediatric oncology population, raise questions about the utility of the posttraumatic stress model for understanding the experiences of children with cancer, although such a model may be more applicable to parental response.

Key words: adaptive style; anxiety; childhood cancer; posttraumatic stress; repression.

This article has been cited by other articles:





Journal of Pediatric Psychology

▶HOME

J. W. Varni, C. Limbers, and T. M. Burwinkle Literature Review: Health-related Quality of Life Measurement in Pediatric Oncology: Hearing the Voices of the Children J. Pediatr. Psychol., October 1, 2007; 32(9): 1151 - 1163.

[Abstract] [Full Text] [PDF]

PSYCHOLOGY

Journal of Pediatric Psychology

▶HOME

R. B. Noll and M. J. Kupst Commentary: The Psychological Impact of Pediatric Cancer Hardiness, the Exception or the Rule?

J. Pediatr. Psychol., October 1, 2007; 32(9): 1089 - 1098. [Full Text] [PDF]



Journal of Pediatric Psychology

▶HOME

S. Phipps Adaptive Style in Children with Cancer: Implications for a Positive Psychology Approach

J. Pediatr. Psychol., October 1, 2007; 32(9): 1055 - 1066. [Abstract] [Full Text] [PDF]

Disclaimer:

Please note that abstracts for content published before 1996 were created through digital scanning and may therefore not exactly replicate the text of the original print issues. All efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, but the Publisher will not be held responsible for any remaining inaccuracies. If you require any further clarification, please contact our Customer Services Department.

Online ISSN 1465-735X - Print ISSN 0146-8693

Copyright © 2008 Society of Pediatric Psychology



<u>Site Map</u> <u>Privacy Policy</u> <u>Frequently Asked Questions</u>

Other Oxford University Press sites:

Oxford University Press

