

Abstract Title

: Descriptive study on self-identity, resilience and health related quality of life in adolescent survivors with cancer.

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BACKGROUND: This study was conducted to develop nursing interventions that improve health-related quality of life(HRQoL) in adolescent survivors with childhood cancer.

HYPOTHESIS: The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship among self-identity, resilience and HRQoL, and to identify the effect of self-identity and resilience on HRQoL..

METHODS: The data were collected from June 13th, 2015 through September 30th, 2015. Fifty young adolescent survivors who were between 13 to 18 years old participated in this study. The participants had been followed up more than 2 years after their termination of cancer treatment. Questionnaires were given and collected at the same place directly by the researcher. Self-identity was measured by the Self-identity scale of Korean developed by Park (1996). Resilience was measured by the Korean questionnaire developed to measure resilience in children with chronic illness by Kim (2010). HRQoL was measured by the Teens' self report scale in PedsQL TM 4.0 Generic Core Scale developed by Varni et al. (1999). Collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation, and multiple regression analysis using SPSS 21.0 Windows program.

RESULTS:

Results of this study showed:

- (1)The mean score was 3.92 out of 5 in self-identity, the mean scores marking significantly higher than 4 in both self-acceptance and intimacy area.
- (2)The mean score of resilience was 3.18 out of 4, all three subordinate scopes marking greater than 3.
- (3)The mean score of HRQoL was 83.6 out of 100, all four subordinate scopes marking above 80.
- (4)There were significant static correlations between HRQoL and self-identity ($r=.648$, $p<.001$) and between HRQoL and resilience ($r=.603$, $p<.001$). In addition, there was a significant static correlation between self-identity and resilience ($r=.778$, $p<.001$).
- (5)The factors that affect HRQoL for adolescent survivors from cancer had been analyzed to self identity and resilience; the regression model showed 39.4%, 36.1% (Adjusted $R^2=.394$, $.361$) of explanation power each.

Overall, there is a significant relationship among self-identify, resilience, and health-related quality of life. Moreover, self-identity and resilience significantly affect health-related quality of life in adolescent survivors with childhood cancer. Therefore, development of nursing interventions for adolescent survivors from cancer is recommended in order to improve their self-identity and resilience.