

Grandparents of children with cancer: A controlled comparison of perceived family functioning

Kelada, L.,^{1,2} Wakefield, C.E.,^{1,2} Doolan, E.L.,^{1,2} Drew, D.,² Wiener, L.,³ Michel, G.,^{4,5} Cohn, R.J.,^{1,2}

Affiliations:

¹ School of Women's and Children's Health, UNSW Sydney, Kensington, NSW, Australia, 2031.

² Kids Cancer Centre, Sydney Children's Hospital, High Street, Randwick, NSW, Australia, 2031.

³ Behavioral Health Core, and Head of the Psychosocial Support and Research Program, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA, 20892.

⁴ Department of Health Sciences and Health Policy, University of Lucerne, Froburgstrasse 3, 6002 Lucerne, Switzerland

⁵ Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Finkenhubelweg 11, 3012 Bern, Switzerland

Citation (early view):

Kelada L, Wakefield CE, Doolan EL, Drew D, Wiener L, Michel G, Cohn RJ, Grandparents of children with cancer: a controlled comparison of perceived family functioning. *Supportive Care in Cancer*, 2018: doi:10.1007/s00520-018-4468-7.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-018-4468-7>

Corresponding author:

Lauren Kelada. Email: l.kelada@unsw.edu.au. Full postal address: Behavioural Sciences Unit, proudly supported by the Kids with Cancer Foundation, Sydney Children's Hospital, Kids Cancer Centre, Level 1, High St, Randwick, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2031. Fax: +612 9382 1789.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Sarah Ellis, Sixuan Lin and Dalena Tran for their contributions to this research. Claire Wakefield is supported by a Career Development Fellowship from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (APP1143767). The Behavioural Sciences Unit is proudly supported by the Kids with Cancer Foundation.

Abstract

Purpose: Grandparents can be profoundly emotionally affected when a grandchild is diagnosed with cancer. They also often provide invaluable support for the family (e.g. caring for the sick child and/or siblings). Multigenerational family functioning may therefore change. Limited research has assessed grandparents' perspectives after their grandchild is diagnosed with cancer. In this study we aimed to 1) assess differences in perceived family functioning among grandparents of a child with cancer and grandparents of healthy children, and 2) assess the cancer-specific and demographic factors related to perceived family functioning in grandparents of a grandchild with cancer.

Procedure: Grandparents of a child with cancer ($n=89$) and grandparents of healthy children ($n=133$) completed the general functioning, communication and problem-solving scales of the Family Assessment Device. We used multilevel models with a random intercept to detect 1) between-group differences and 2) identify factors related to perceived family functioning among grandparents with a grandchild with cancer.

Results: Grandparents with a grandchild with cancer reported poorer family functioning than grandparents with healthy grandchildren. Among the grandparents with a grandchild with cancer, impairments in family functioning were correlated with fewer years since diagnosis, providing care to their sick grandchild and/or siblings, and living far away from the sick grandchild.

Conclusions: The detrimental impact of childhood cancer likely extends beyond the immediate family members. Including grandparents in interventions – beginning at diagnosis – to reduce distress and increase cohesion for families of a child with cancer is warranted, particularly for grandparents who provide care to their sick grandchild or siblings.

Key words: childhood cancer; grandparents; family functioning; communication; problem-solving

Grandparents can be an invaluable source of support for the family when a child is diagnosed with cancer [1-3]. The sparse literature on grandparents' experiences of a grandchild with cancer reveals the unique, difficult and complicated position of grandparents [4]. Grandparents may 'put their lives on hold' to become more involved in the family [5] and feel that it is their 'duty' to provide support to their adult child and grandchildren after

diagnosis [6]. Support may take the form of providing emotional comfort, caring for the siblings of the sick child, and accompanying the child with cancer to hospital appointments [5-7].

Though grandparents may become more immersed in the family after their grandchild is diagnosed with cancer, some grandparents report feeling like 'bystanders' to the family, especially

with regards to medical discussions and decision-making [8]. Not wanting to burden their family with their own distress, grandparents can be reluctant to ask for more information and communication from their children (the patient's parents), hiding the toll that the child's diagnosis has on their wellbeing and neglecting their own emotional needs [5,6].

The above findings suggest that family dynamics and the role of grandparents may change after a child is diagnosed with cancer. Despite this, limited research has assessed the grandparent perspective, particularly with regards to their perceptions of their family. What has been published reflects that grandparents may become uncertain about how to help and communicate with their child and grandchildren after diagnosis [4], which in turn may affect how they interact as a family [9]. In the general population, grandparents who feel uncertain about their role within the family report poorer family functioning than grandparents who perceive they have a definite role [10].

Research regarding childhood cancer and family functioning has typically focused only on the nuclear family and has been garnered from the parent and survivor perspective. Results from these studies reflect varying degrees of family functioning, from perceived reduction in family conflict, to no difference in family functioning in comparison to control groups, to higher family conflict than controls [11-14]. One factor that may help explain this inconsistency is the amount of time that has passed since diagnosis. Parents report that, on average, the first six to twelve months after diagnosis are the most difficult for familial relationships [14,15]. Similarly, siblings most commonly report family disruption (including loss of routine and attention) six months after diagnosis, with disruption reducing by 18 months post-diagnosis [16]. As such, the toll that childhood cancer has on the family appears to be most profound in the early months after diagnosis. However, it remains uncertain whether this is the case for extended family, including grandparents.

Demographic factors may also influence perceptions of family functioning. Age, marital status, and gender have previously been associated with perceived family functioning and wellbeing, albeit inconsistently, when a family member is diagnosed with cancer [17-19]. For example, a meta-analytic study found that mothers of children with cancer reported higher family conflict than controls, but this difference was not found for fathers [20]. While these factors have been commonly studied in nuclear families, very little is known about how demographic factors relate to multigenerational family functioning, especially from the perspective of grandparents.

In the current study we therefore aimed to assess:

1. Whether perceptions of family functioning differ for grandparents of children with cancer and grandparents of healthy children; and
2. Whether cancer-related factors (e.g. years since diagnosis) and demographic factors (e.g. distance from grandchild, grandparent sex) relate to family functioning for grandparents of a child with cancer.

Method

Participants

Participants included grandparents of a child with cancer and control grandparents. Biological and step grandparents who had a grandchild aged under 18 years were eligible to participate in the study. Multiple grandparents from the same family could participate. There were no other eligibility requirements for the control grandparents. For grandparents of a child with cancer, the child had to have received cancer treatment in the previous 3 years.

Procedure

The study was approved by the SESIAHS Northern Network (ID 08/057). To recruit grandparents of children with cancer, we mailed letters to parents of all children treated for cancer at Sydney Children's Hospital between September 2013 and April 2015. In the letter we asked parents to distribute the questionnaire to grandparents. We also recruited grandparents at an event hosted by three children's hospitals in New South Wales in which staff provided information about childhood cancer to families. In total we invited 128 grandparents of children with cancer to the study. To recruit grandparents of healthy children, we distributed questionnaires at a preschool event for grandparents in Sydney and through two non-profit organizations: The Australian Country Women's Organisation and the Men's Shed. We invited 197 grandparents of healthy children.

Measures

Demographics. Single items inquired about participant age, ethnic background, sex, and marital status. For grandparents of children with cancer, the questionnaire also asked the age and sex of their grandchild with cancer, how many siblings the child had, how far away they lived from their grandchild, when their grandchild had been diagnosed with cancer and what the diagnosis was. Caregiving duties were determined with the single item "Do you provide care for anyone in your family or wider community?" which was followed by the open-ended question "If yes, would you mind explaining your caring role in more detail?" For the purposes of this paper, only those who indicated that

they provided care to their grandchild with cancer or the siblings were classified as ‘caregivers’.

Family functioning. The Family Assessment Device (FAD) is a 60-item scale with 6 subscales [21]. We used the general functioning subscale (12 items measuring overall wellbeing of the family unit), the problem-solving subscale (5 items measuring conflict resolution between family members) and the communication subscale (6 items measuring perceived communication between family members) [21]. Respondents rate their level of agreement with each statement on a 4-point Likert scale from 1 (*strongly agree*) to 4 (*strongly disagree*). Scores are averaged to range from 1 to 4 and higher scores indicate worse family functioning [22]. The FAD has sound convergent and discriminant validity and strong test-retest reliability [21,22]. Acceptable internal consistency [23] was achieved with the current sample for general functioning ($\alpha=.87$), problem-solving ($\alpha=.83$), and communication ($\alpha=.66$).

Data analysis

We conducted all analyses with IBM SPSS Version 25. We produced independent t-tests and chi-square analyses to test for differences between the two groups of grandparents on the variables. We chose to dichotomize distance from grandchild for all analyses, using the median as the cut-off (50km), given the large range (0km to 1415km).

With regards to answering the two research questions, some of the participants were grandparents to the same child (i.e. married/ defacto couples or in-laws). Therefore, we conducted multilevel modelling using a random intercept to account for variability at the individual and family levels. Missing data was less than 5% for each of the family functioning variables and Little’s MCAR test revealed that data were missing at random $\chi^2(5)=3.01$, $p=0.699$. We used expectation maximization (EM) to estimate the parameters in the models in order to preserve statistical power for the analyses [24,25].

To address the first research question, we produced three multilevel models for the whole sample with general family functioning, problem-solving and communication, respectively, as the outcome variables. The predictor variables were grandparent age, sex and marital status, and whether the grandchild had cancer.

To address the second research question, we conducted three multilevel models within the sample of grandparents who had a grandchild with cancer only. Again, general functioning, problem-solving and communication were the outcome variables. We needed to restrict the number of predictor variables given the reduced sample size.

We used years since diagnosis, distance from grandchild, grandparent sex and whether grandparents provided care to their sick grandchild or the siblings as predictors in the models.

Results

A total of 222 grandparents participated in the study. Eighty-nine participants were grandparents of children with cancer (57 families; response rate=69.5%) and 133 were grandparents of healthy children (105 families; response rate=67.5%). Grandparents of children with cancer were on average 65.9 years ($SD=7.7$ years) and were mostly female (62.9%; Table 1). Grandparents of healthy children were on average 67.3 years ($SD=6.5$ years) and the majority were also female (69.9%). One participant identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. There were no significant differences between the cancer group and the control group on any of the demographic factors.

Research Question 1.

Table 2 displays the three multilevel models for the whole sample. Grandparents with a grandchild with cancer reported poorer general family functioning (95% Confidence Interval [CI] = .16 – .51) and communication (95% CI = .07 – .34) than grandparents with healthy grandchildren. Group differences were not significant for family problem-solving (95% CI = -.02 – .28).

Research Question 2.

The three multi-level models for the sample of grandparents with grandchildren with cancer are presented in Table 3. Grandparents reported worse general functioning (95% CI = -.14 – -.01), problem-solving (95% CI = -.09 – -.01) and communication (95% CI = -.11 – -.01) when less years had passed since diagnosis. Grandparents who provided care to their sick grandchild or the siblings reported worse general functioning (95% CI = .03 – .60) and worse communication (95% CI = .05 – .62) than grandparents who did not provide care. Providing care was not significantly related to problem-solving (95% CI = -.08 – .44).

Distance from grandchild was not related to general functioning (95% CI = -.25 – .14) or communication (95% CI = -.21 – .12) but was a significant predictor of problem-solving. Grandparents who lived greater than 50km away from their sick grandchild reported worse family problem-solving than grandparents who lived less than 50km away (95% CI = -.35 – -.02).

Discussion

This study assessed whether grandparent-reported family functioning differed for those who had a grandchild with cancer and those with healthy

grandchildren. We also aimed to determine whether cancer-specific and demographic factors were related to family functioning for grandparents who have a grandchild with cancer. We found that grandparents of children with cancer reported poorer family functioning than grandparents of healthy children, particularly in relation to general functioning and communication. Other than distance from grandchild, demographic factors did not appear to be related to family functioning. Instead, cancer-specific variables appeared to more heavily affect perceptions of family functioning. Specifically, family functioning appeared particularly impaired for grandparents in families where less time had elapsed since diagnosis and when grandparents provided care to their sick grandchild or the siblings, as well as when grandparents lived far away from their sick grandchild.

Grandparents with a grandchild with cancer reported poorer general family functioning and poorer family communication than grandparents of healthy children. The relationship between childhood cancer and family functioning has had mixed findings in previous research with parents [11-14]. The current study helps to elucidate this relationship to show that, from the grandparent perspective, childhood cancer may take a toll on general family functioning and overall family communication.

Grandparents in the general population perceive family functioning to be poorer when they experience greater family-related stress [10,26]. Therefore the distress grandparents experience when their grandchild is diagnosed with cancer [4] may influence how they perceive the wellbeing of their family and impede their ability to engage with their family. Increased family conflict may be another factor contributing to grandparental perceptions of poor family functioning. Previous research has found that, according to grandparents, parents of the child with cancer can become sensitive to perceived criticism and may take their anger, fear and frustration out on their own parents [5]. This may be one of the driving forces behind our findings. For instance, grandparents may feel as though they cannot openly communicate with their children and may censor themselves around their child in an effort to avoid conflict [5,6].

Examining just the cancer group, we found that grandparents where grandchildren were more recently diagnosed reported poorer general family functioning, problem-solving and communication, which is not surprising given the early stress of learning about the diagnosis. Research with other family members has found that the greatest impact on familial relationships typically occurs in the initial six to twelve months after diagnosis [14-16]. The current results show that grandparents appear to

also experience the greatest disruption to family functioning when less time has lapsed since diagnosis. In their systematic review of childhood cancer and family relationships, Long and colleagues [14] describe a new sense of normalcy that tends to arise approximately one year after diagnosis. Families report that while they may never be the same as they were before the diagnosis, with time family members find new ways to communicate with and relate to each other [3,14,27]. The current results suggest that over time grandparents may also develop this new sense of family normalcy, though longitudinal research is needed to further explore this.

We found that grandparents who provided care to their sick grandchild or the siblings reported poorer general functioning and overall communication than grandparents who did not provide care. While the effect sizes were large, the proportion of grandparents in the current study who reported providing care to their sick grandchild or the siblings was relatively low so these results should be interpreted with caution. Nevertheless, these findings suggest that family functioning may be disrupted when grandparents have to take on a caregiving role after their grandchild is diagnosed with cancer. Beyond pediatric oncology, when grandparents take on a caregiving role to their grandchildren, grandparents report greater daily intra-familial strain [10], which in turn may reduce family functioning.

The final finding of the current study was that family problem-solving was better for grandparents who lived closer to their grandchild than for grandparents further away. Closer proximity to their grandchild may be related to closer emotional relationships [28] and therefore better family functioning. For grandparents who live further away, their distance from the family may be a recurring problem and source of conflict, alienation, helplessness and guilt. Parents may want greater instrumental support from grandparents, but the long distance to travel may impede grandparents' ability to provide this support to their family. Rurality has previously been identified as a barrier to receiving cancer-related support in countries like Australia with low population density [29], and it may also be a barrier to providing informal support to one's family.

Implications

Psychosocial interventions for families of a child with cancer have been developed [30]. For example, the Surviving Cancer Competently Intervention Program (SCCIP), a short family based evidence-based intervention developed by Kazak and colleagues [31] found success with childhood cancer survivors, their parents and their siblings. The intervention involved cognitive-behavioral and family therapy approaches and was related to

reductions in symptoms of posttraumatic stress and anxiety, and improvements in family functioning [31]. Problem-solving skills training (PSST) is another intervention that has shown to be feasible and efficacious in reducing distress among parents of children diagnosed with cancer, compared to standard care and non-directive supportive therapy [32-34]. Our results suggest that it may be valuable to include grandparents in interventions to reduce distress and increase cohesion in families after a child is diagnosed with cancer, which has previously been advocated by experts in the field [35]. Interventions may need to provide targeted assistance to families where grandparents provide care to the sick child or the siblings. Moreover, such interventions appear to be most needed in the early stages post-diagnosis. This supports Wiener and colleagues' [35] argument that multidisciplinary healthcare teams should assist families from the child's diagnosis through to recovery by assessing family functioning and the unmet needs of family members.

One way in which healthcare teams can provide support and information to grandparents is through the provision of grandparent-specific resources. Wakefield and colleagues [36] developed an information booklet for grandparents of children with cancer, which grandparents found to be helpful and informative. As well as medical information, the booklet provides information about managing family relationships including suggestions for how grandparents can support their family if they live far away [36]. Further research should assess whether grandparent-specific resources can help grandparents better interact with and support their family after their grandchild is diagnosed with cancer. With the parents' permission, grandparents may also be included in family meetings with the healthcare team or separate consultations with grandparents. This would remove the burden on stressed parents to provide medical updates to grandparents. It would also ensure that grandparents understand the medical experiences of their grandchild, and the prognosis, which will inform how they are able to support their family.

Limitations

The current study had several strengths, in particular, we sampled a typically under-represented group of important people affected by childhood cancer. Nevertheless, the study also had limitations. Causal inferences cannot be made due to the cross-sectional design of the current research. As such, we cannot determine whether grandparent-reported family functioning returns to population norms or if it remains elevated over time. Future longitudinal research can clarify this relationship. Longitudinal research would particularly benefit from including a measure of the stage of treatment to assess whether

this is responsible for the relationship between time since diagnosis and improvements in family functioning.

Parents identify grandparents as an important source for caregiving responsibilities after a child is diagnosed with cancer, especially to provide care for the siblings of the sick child [3,5]. We measured this in the current study with an open-ended item about providing care to grandchildren. However, the proportion of grandparents providing care was relatively low suggesting that it may not have fully captured all the ways in which grandparents provide care to their grandchildren. Items with prompts and follow-up questions about frequency of care provided may have been more appropriate to measure grandparent caregiving responsibilities. In addition, as only a small number of grandparents indicated they provided care, we were unable to determine if there were differences in perceived family functioning for grandparents who provided care just to the sick grandchild or to the siblings.

We did not assess how prognosis related to perceived family functioning, yet this is likely to have an important influence. Moreover, palliation was beyond the scope of this study, but research and interventions are also needed to help grandparents cope with their grandchild's terminal illness or death [37].

Grandparents of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds were underrepresented. Collectivist cultures and individualistic cultures have different family functioning norms, including role expectations, helping and caregiving behaviors, and conflict avoidance [38,39]. The current results may not be generalized beyond grandparents of Anglo-Saxon backgrounds.

Conclusion

This study suggests that the detrimental impact of childhood cancer on family functioning extends beyond the immediate family members. Perceived impaired family functioning speaks to grandparents' own suffering. Including grandparents in interventions to reduce distress and increase cohesion for families of a child with cancer may help mitigate their stress and improve family communication. Interventions should begin at diagnosis and target grandparents who provide care to their sick grandchild or siblings. In addition, the healthcare team can make a conscious effort to include grandparents into family discussions when the parents support their inclusion.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of interest. The authors declare they have no conflicts of interest.

Control of data. The authors declare they have full control of all primary data and agree to allow the journal to review the data if requested.

Ethical approval. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Informed consent. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

References

1. Ångström-Brännström C, Norberg A (2014) Children undergoing cancer treatment describe their experiences of comfort in interviews and drawings. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing* 31 (3):135-146
2. Alderfer MA, Long KA, Lown EA, Marsland AL, Ostrowski NL, Hock JM, Ewing LJ (2010) Psychosocial adjustment of siblings of children with cancer: a systematic review. *Psycho-Oncology* 19 (8):789-805
3. Björk M, Wiebe T, Hallström I (2005) Striving to survive: Families' lived experiences when a child is diagnosed with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing* 22 (5):265-275
4. Wakefield CE, Drew D, Ellis SJ, Doolan EL, McLoone JK, Cohn RJ (2014) Grandparents of children with cancer: a controlled study of distress, support, and barriers to care. *Psycho-Oncology* 23 (8):855-861
5. Moules NJ, Laing CM, McCaffrey G, Tapp DM, Strother D (2012) Grandparents' experiences of childhood cancer, part 1: Doubled and silenced. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing* 29 (3):119-132
6. Charlebois S, Bouchard L (2007) "The worst experience": The experience of grandparents who have a grandchild with cancer. *Canadian Oncology Nursing Journal/Revue canadienne de soins infirmiers en oncologie* 17 (1):26-30
7. Williams PD, Williams KA, Williams AR (2014) Parental caregiving of children with cancer and family impact, economic burden: nursing perspectives. *Issues in comprehensive pediatric nursing* 37 (1):39-60
8. Moules NJ, McCaffrey G, Laing CM, Tapp DM, Strother D (2012) Grandparents' experiences of childhood cancer, part 2: The need for support. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing* 29 (3):133-140
9. Wiener L, Pao M, Kazak AE, Kupst MJ, Patenaude AF, Holland JC (eds) (2015) Quick reference for pediatric oncology clinicians: the psychiatric and psychological dimensions of pediatric cancer symptom management. 2nd edn. Oxford University Press,
10. Musil CM, Warner CB, Zauszniewski JA, Jeanblanc AB, Kercher K (2006) Grandmothers, caregiving, and family functioning. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* 61 (2):S89-S98
11. Van Schoors M, Caes L, Knoble NB, Goubert L, Verhofstadt LL, Alderfer MA (2017) Systematic review: associations between family functioning and child adjustment after pediatric cancer diagnosis: a meta-analysis. *Journal of pediatric psychology* 42 (1):6-18
12. Ljungman L, Cernvall M, Grönqvist H, Ljótsson B, Ljungman G, von Essen L (2014) Long-term positive and negative psychological late effects for parents of childhood cancer survivors: a systematic review. *PLoS one* 9 (7):e103340
13. Beek L, Schappin R, Gooskens R, Huisman J, Jongmans M (2015) Surviving a brain tumor in childhood: impact on family functioning in adolescence. *Psycho-Oncology* 24 (1):89-94
14. Long KA, Marsland AL (2011) Family adjustment to childhood cancer: A systematic review. *Clinical child and family psychology review* 14 (1):57-88
15. Silva-Rodrigues FM, Pan R, Sposito AMP, de Andrade Alvarenga W, Nascimento LC (2016) Childhood cancer: Impact on parents' marital dynamics. *European Journal of Oncology Nursing* 23:34-42
16. Sloper P (2000) Experiences and support needs of siblings of children with cancer. *Health & social care in the community* 8 (5):298-306
17. Schmitt F, Piha J, Helenius H, Baldus C, Kienbacher C, Steck B, Thastum M, Watson M, Romer G (2008) Multinational study of cancer patients and their children: factors associated with family functioning. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 26 (36):5877-5883
18. Yan B, Yang LM, Hao LP, Yang C, Quan L, Wang LH, Wu Z, Li XP, Gao YT, Sun Q, Yuan JM (2016) Determinants of Quality of Life for Breast Cancer Patients in Shanghai, China. *PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]* 11 (4):e0153714
19. Yates BC, Bensley LS, Lalonde B, Lewis FM, Woods NF (1995) The impact of marital status and quality of family functioning in maternal chronic illness. *Health Care for Women International* 16 (5):437-449
20. Pai AL, Greenley RN, Lewandowski A, Drotar D, Youngstrom E, Peterson CC (2007) A meta-analytic review of the influence of pediatric cancer on parent and family functioning. *American Psychological Association*,
21. Epstein NB, Baldwin LM, Bishop DS (1983) The McMaster family assessment device. *Journal of marital and family therapy* 9 (2):171-180
22. Miller IW, Epstein NB, Bishop DS, Keitner GI (1985) The McMaster family assessment device: reliability and validity. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy* 11 (4):345-356
23. Hinton PR, McMurray I, Brownlow C (2004) SPSS explained. Routledge,
24. Allison PD (2002) Missing data: Quantitative applications in the social sciences. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology* 55 (1):193-196
25. Tabachnick BG, Fidell LS (2012) Using multivariate statistics. 6th edn. Pearson Education Inc., Boston
26. Sands RG, Goldberg-Glen RS (2000) Factors associated with stress among grandparents raising their grandchildren. *Family relations* 49 (1):97-105
27. Woodgate RL (2006) Life is never the same: childhood cancer narratives. *European journal of cancer care* 15 (1):8-18

28. Davey A, Savla J, Janke M, Anderson S (2009) Grandparent-grandchild relationships: From families in contexts to families as contexts. *The International Journal of Aging and Human Development* 69 (4):311-325
29. Sansom-Daly UM, Wakefield CE, Bryant RA, Butow P, Sawyer S, Patterson P, Anazodo A, Thompson K, Cohn RJ (2012) Online group-based cognitive-behavioural therapy for adolescents and young adults after cancer treatment: a multicenter randomised controlled trial of Recapture Life-AYA. *BMC cancer* 12 (1):339
30. Salem H, Johansen C, Schmiegelow K, Winther JF, Wehner PS, Hasle H, Rosthoj S, Kazak AE, P EB (2017) FAMily-Oriented Support (FAMOS): development and feasibility of a psychosocial intervention for families of childhood cancer survivors. *Acta Oncologica* 56 (2):367-374
31. Kazak AE, Simms S, Barakat L, Hobbie W, Foley B, Golomb V, Best M (1999) Surviving cancer competently intervention program (SCCIP): a cognitive-behavioral and family therapy intervention for adolescent survivors of childhood cancer and their families. *Family Process* 38 (2):175-191
32. Sahler OJZ, Dolgin MJ, Phipps S, Fairclough DL, Askins MA, Katz ER, Noll RB, Butler RW (2013) Specificity of problem-solving skills training in mothers of children newly diagnosed with cancer: results of a multisite randomized clinical trial. *Journal of clinical oncology* 31 (10):1329
33. Sahler OJZ, Fairclough DL, Phipps S, Mulhern RK, Dolgin MJ, Noll RB, Katz ER, Varni JW, Copeland DR, Butler RW (2005) Using problem-solving skills training to reduce negative affectivity in mothers of children with newly diagnosed cancer: report of a multisite randomized trial. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology* 73 (2):272
34. Sahler OJZ, Varni JW, Fairclough DL, Butler RW, Noll RB, Dolgin MJ, Phipps S, Copeland DR, Katz ER, Mulhern RK (2002) Problem-solving skills training for mothers of children with newly diagnosed cancer: A randomized trial. *Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics* 23 (2):77-86
35. Wiener LS, Pao. M, Alderfer MA (2016) Psychiatric and psychosocial support for the child and family. *Principles and practice of pediatric oncology*, vol 7, 7 edn. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia
36. Wakefield C, Lin S, Drew D, McLoone J, Doolan E, Young A, Fardell J, Cohn R (2016) Development and evaluation of an information booklet for grandparents of children with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing* 33 (5):361-369
37. Masera G, Spinetta JJ, Jankovic M, Ablin AR, D'Angio GJ, Dongen-Melman V, Eden T, Martins AG, Mulhern RK, Oppenheim D (1999) Guidelines for assistance to terminally ill children with cancer: a report of the SIOP Working Committee on psychosocial issues in pediatric oncology. *Pediatric Blood & Cancer* 32 (1):44-48
38. Chung H, Gale J (2009) Family functioning and self-differentiation: A cross-cultural examination. *Contemporary Family Therapy* 31 (1):19-33
39. Freeberg AL, Stein CH (1996) Felt obligation towards parents in Mexican-American and Anglo-American young adults. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 13 (3):457-471