APPENDIX (I)

MEDICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

Demographic data of the child:

1) Child’s age: ..............

2) Sex: ...................

3) Residence: ................

4) Father’s age: ...............

5) Father’s employment: ............... 

6) Mother’s age: ................

7) Mother’s employment: ................

8) Current Diagnosis: .............

9) Number of family members: .........

10) Number of siblings: ........

11) Child’s order among his/her siblings: ...........

12) With whom the child comes to the hospital:

Father () Mother () One of the siblings (), one of the relatives ()
B) Medical history of the diseases child:

1. Duration of disease since diagnosis in the child:..........................

2. Symptoms:........

3. Chemotherapy:

   Type.....

   Way of administration: IV (), IM (), Oral (), intrathecal ()

   Frequency of chemotherapy administration: Once per week () twice a week ()

Family History:

1) Family history of malignancy: …

2) If yes: Who is the affected person? Father () Mother () Siblings () Others ()
The Parenting Stress Index - Standard Form

The PSI is a parent self-report, 101-item questionnaire, designed to identify potentially dysfunctional parent-child systems. The PSI focuses intervention into high stress areas and predicts children's future psychosocial adjustment. There exists a substantial body of published research linking PSI scores to observed parent and child behaviors and to child's attachment style and social skills.

The Parenting Stress Index - Short Form

The PSI-SF consists of 36 items derived from the PSI which comprise three scales: Parental Distress, Difficult Child Characteristics, and Dysfunctional Parent-Child Interaction. It is recommended that all PSI-SF users to consider using the regular PSI given that the savings of 10-15 minutes is not worth the loss of the information from the PSI subscales, each of which have established validity. Given the range of the variables measured by the regular PSI's subscales, treatment effects are more likely to be identified and treatment planning is facilitated.
The Parenting Stress Index (PSI-4), Fourth Edition, published by WPS for clinicians, educators and researchers, can be purchased online.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Author</strong></th>
<th>Abidin, Richard R.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>“Designed to evaluate the magnitude of stress in the parent-child system.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication Date</strong></td>
<td>1983-2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher</strong></td>
<td>Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher Address</strong></td>
<td>Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc., 16204 N. Florida Avenue, Lutz, FL 33549-8119; Telephone: 800-331-8378; FAX: 800-727-9329; E-mail: <a href="mailto:custsupp@parinc.com">custsupp@parinc.com</a>; Web: <a href="http://www4.parinc.com">http://www4.parinc.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>Reviewed In</strong></td>
<td>J. F. Carlson, K. F. Geisinger, &amp; J. L. Jonson (Eds.), The nineteenth mental measurements yearbook.</td>
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WE USED THE PARENTING STRESS INDEX (PSI) STANDARD FORM: ANSWERED BY THE PARENTS

CHILD DOMAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
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<th>Not sure</th>
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<th>Strongly disagree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First: Distraction/hyperactivity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 when my child asks for something, he usually continues in his</td>
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<td>attempts to get what he wants.</td>
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<td>2. My son (daughter) is active to the extent of overwhelming me.</td>
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<td>3. It seems my son (daughter) is easily to get distracted.</td>
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<td>4. If I compare my son (daughter) to most of the other kids, I find</td>
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<td>that he had difficulty focusing his attention.</td>
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<td>5. My son (daughter) remains mostly for more than ten minutes playing</td>
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<td>with a game.</td>
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<td>6. My son (daughter) spends a lot of time away from home more than I</td>
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<tr>
<td>expected.</td>
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</table>
7- My son (daughter) activity is much greater than I expected.

8- My son (daughter) shows upset and excessive resistance when wearing his clothes or taking a bath.

9- My son (daughter) is easily distractible away from thing he is doing.

**Second: Reinforces parent (support of the child to his parents)**

10. It is rare that my son (daughter) do things to introduce pleasure or satisfaction for me.

11. I feel most of the time that my son (daughter) loves me and wants to be close to me.

13. Smiling of my son (daughter) to me is much less than I expected.

14. When I do something for my son (daughter), I feel that my efforts are not appreciated.

**Third: Mood**

15. My son (daughter)’s screaming and raves:

   • much less than I expected
• Less than I expected
• much as I was expecting
• much more than I expected
• This seems to be mostly a case going on with him

16. Which of the following describes your child’s best:
• mostly he/she likes to play with me
• In some cases, he/she likes to play with me
• usually does not like to play with me
• Mostly does not like to play with me

17. It’s apparent that my child’s screaming and fussing is more often than most children

18. When playing, my child often do not cheer or laugh

19. My son (daughter) usually wake up from sleep in a bad mood

20. I feel that my son (my daughter) moody and it is easy to become anxious.
### Fourth: Adaptability

21. It seems my son (daughter) is a little bit different from what I expected and this is something that bothers me sometimes.

22. It seems that my son (daughter) to forget what they have learned in the past in some areas and bouncing back to do special things for children younger than their age.

23. I think that my son (daughter) doesn’t learn quickly unlike most children.

24. I think that my son (daughter) is not smiling very much unlike most children.

25. My son (daughter) does some things that bother me much.

26. My son (daughter) does not have the ability to work as much as I had expected.

### Fifth: Acceptability

27. My son (daughter) faces many difficulties in adapting to the changes.
that occur around him/her more than most kids

28. When something my son (daughter) doesn’t like happens, he/she has a very strong reaction.

29. The presence of my son (daughter) with other people is usually a big problem.

30. My son (daughter) became annoyed for the simplest things.

31. My son (daughter) easily notice high sounds and bright lights, and respond to them more than necessary.

32. To build a system in sleep or eating for my son (daughter) was much harder than I expected.

33. My son (daughter) usually avoids playing with a new toy for some time before he/she starts to play with it.

34. It is difficult for my son (daughter) to get used to the new things and it takes him a long time.

35. My son (daughter) seems not satisfied when he meets with people.
who are strangers

36. When my son (daughter) is in a state of tension or distress, it is:

1. Easy to calm him down
2 - difficult to calm him down more than I expected
3. It is very difficult to calm him down
4. does not help anything I’m doing in calm him down

37. I have found that when I ask my son (daughter) to do something or stop doing something, this demand is:

1. more difficult than I expected
2-difficult somehow than I expected
3-difficult as I was expecting
4-a little bit easier than I expected
5-much easier than I expected

Sixth: Demandingness (The frequent claim and urgency)

38. Your son (daughter) does some things or behaviors that bother you.
Think carefully and count the number of these things or behaviors, such as that he wasted his time or hesitate to his duties, disobey orders or directions, compulsive activity, nuisance or interrupts others while talking or working, quarrel, moaning and sobbing, etc.

You have to write the number of these stuff or behavior as follows:

1. 1 to 3
2. From 4 to 5
3. From 6 to 7
4. From 8 to 9
5. More than 10

39. When my son (daughter) screams, it usually takes:

1. less than two minutes.
2. From 2 to less than 5 minutes.
3. From 5 to less than 10 minutes.
4. from 10 to less than 15 minutes.
5. more than 15 minutes.

40. My son (daughter) does some things or acts that cause a lot of distress and anxiety for me.

41. My son (daughter) is exposed to more health problems than I expected.

42. The older my son (daughter) and the more he/she becomes dependent on him/herself, I find myself more concerned that he/she will be exposed to harm or fall in a problem.

43. My son (daughter) became a trouble for me more than I expected.

44. It seems that care of my son (daughter) is much more difficult than most children.

45. My son (daughter) is always attached to me.

46. My son (daughter) imposes demands on me more than most of other children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First: Sense of Competence</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>47. When my son (daughter) was diagnosed with this disease, I was in doubt about my ability to perform my duties and my obligations as a mother (or father)</td>
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<td>48. When I became a father or (mother), this was more difficult than I thought.</td>
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<td>49. I feel my competence when I take care of my son (daughter)</td>
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<td>50. I can not make decisions without help</td>
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<tr>
<td>51. I has lot of problems related to raising children more than I expected</td>
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<tr>
<td>52. I feel my success most of the time when I try to make my son do something or stop doing something</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
53. Since I got my last son, I found myself unable to give good care for him as I thought to do, I Need Help

54-mostly I feel I cannot treat things properly

55. When given careful consideration to myself as a mother (or father), I think:

1. I can tackle anything can happen
2. I can tackle most things sound way to some extent
3. Although in some cases, I have my doubts in my ability to tackle most things, but I find that I can tackle them without any problems
4. I have some doubts about my ability to handle stuff
5. I do not think at all that I treat things properly.

56. I feel:

1. A Very good mother (father)
2. Better than most mothers (fathers)
3. Like most mothers (fathers)
4. I face some difficulties or problems related to my role as a mother (father).

5. I’m not that good in doing my role as a mother (father).

57. What is the highest level of education you and your spouse had reached:

For the mothers:
1. Primary Education
2. Elementary education
3. Secondary education or secondary technical or medium certificate
4. University education
5. After Graduate University

58. What is the highest level of education you and your spouse had reached:

For the fathers:
1. Primary Education
2. Elementary education

3. Secondary education or secondary technical certificate or medium certificate

4. University education

5. After Graduate University

59. I cannot make decisions without help

60. I have a lot of problems related to raising children more than I expected.

**Second: Attachment: The emotional bond to the child**

61. To what extent is it easy for you to understand what your child wants or needs

1. Very easy

2. Easy

3. Somewhat difficult

4. Very difficult
5. I cannot usually understand or I identify what problem he is facing

62. It takes long time from parents to have the feelings of warmth and tenderness towards their children

63. I expected to have feelings of warmth and tenderness towards my son more than I have and this is annoying me

64. Sometimes my son do things bothering me because I feel as if I’m just a way or instrument for him

65. When I was young, I did not feel comfortable at all that I gave birth to a child with chronic disease or to take care of him

66. My son wants and needs me more than what he wants or needs from other people.

67. The number of what I now have from children is so much.

Third: (Role of Restricts): restrictions of parental role

68. I spend most of my life in that joyful work for my son.
69. I find myself gave a lot of my life to meet the needs of my children more than I expected.

70. I feel like I impasse because of my responsibilities as a mother (father).

71. I often feel that he necessary needs for my son (daughter) controls my life.

72. Since I gave birth to my son (daughter), I became unable to do new and diverse things.

73. Since my child was diagnosed with this disease, I feel in most cases that I am unable to work on the things which I like to do.

74. It is difficult to find a place in our house where I can be alone with myself.

**Fourth: Depression**

75. When I look at myself as a mother (father), I mostly have a sense of guilt or feeling bad about myself.
76. I’m not happy by what I bought for myself from clothes in the recent period.

77. When my son acts improperly or overly induces a state of agitation or chaos, I feel my responsibility for that. As if I did not do anything properly.

78. I feel with every time my son does something wrong, that in fact it was my fault.

79. I often feel guilty about the way I feel about my son.

80. There are a few things that make me feel worried about my life.

81. I felt sadness and depression more than I expected after knowing my son's disease.

82. I feel guilty when I get angry of my son and that's what bothers me.

83. One month after my son was diagnosed with the disease, I noticed that I felt sad and depressed more than I expected.
**Fifth: Relation of Spouse (the relationship between the spouses)**

84. I've noticed that since my son was diagnosed with the disease, my husband (wife) does not give me help as much as I expected.

85. As a sequel of my son’s diseases problems happened in my relationship with my husband (wife) more than I expected.

86. Since my son was diagnosed with the disease, I and my husband (wife) became no longer share together in doing many things.

87. Since my son was diagnosed with the disease, I and my husband (wife) became no longer spend a lot of time with each other in contrary to what I expected.

88. I lost my interest in sex since my son’s was diagnosed with the disease.

89. It seems that the problems with relatives have been rising after we got our diseased child.
90. The presence of children had increased the cost of living more than I expected.

**Sixth: Social Isolation**

91. I feel lonely and without friends.

92. When I go to a party, I usually expect that I will not rejoice.

93. I no longer care of people as I used to do.

94. I feel that people who are in my age do not like my company in particular.

95. When I have problems with the care of my son I can resort to some people for help or advice.

96. Since I had children, the chance to see my friends and to make new friends declined.

**Seventh: parent health (the health of the parents):**

97. During the past six months, my health was more affected than usual or I had more aches and pains than I have under normal
circumstances.

98. I feel that my health is good most of the time.

99. The existence of a child I have, led to changes in my sleep system.

100. I feel that my health is much better than before.

101. Since my son was diagnosed with the disease:

1. I became significantly ill.

2. I never felt that my health is good.

3. I didn’t notice any changes in my health.
**Scoring system:** the scale consisted of 101 items each item is rated on a 5- point Likert scale format, ranged from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). The scores were summarized up and converted into percentage, then the score, were converted into qualitative variables through categorization based on a cut off point of 60%. **A-** scoring of parenting stress regarding either of the child's domains or parent's domains was considered high with scores ≥ 60% and low with scores < 60%. **B-** Total scoring of parenting stress regrading both domains together was considered high with scores ≥ 60% and low with scores < 60%.
Appendix 3: Rosenberg self-esteem scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>I feel that I have a number of good qualities.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am able to do things as well as most other people.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>I feel I do not have much to be proud of.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>I take a positive attitude toward myself.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>I wish I could have more respect for myself.</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I certainly feel useless at times.</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>At times I think I am no good at all.</td>
<td>○</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Your score on the Rosenberg self-esteem scale is:  

Scores are calculated as follows:

- For items 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7:
  - Strongly agree = 3
  - Agree = 2
  - Disagree = 1
  - Strongly disagree = 0

- For items 3, 5, 8, 9, and 10 (which are reversed in valence):
  - Strongly agree = 0
  - Agree = 1
  - Disagree = 2
  - Strongly disagree = 3

The scale ranges from 0-30. Scores between 15 and 25 are within normal range; scores below 15 suggest low self-esteem.
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Richard R. Abidin, Ed.D.

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ANXIETY


At Risk


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Attachment


Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)


Birth Defects


Biochemical Genetic Disorders


Congenital Diseases


Congenital Heart Disease


Craniofacial Abnormalities


Cystic Fibrosis


Spina Bifida


Behavior Problems


Child Abuse


Child Abuse Risk Assessment


Chronic Health Disease


Deaf or Hard of Hearing


Speech Disorders


Language Development


Conduct Disorder/ODD


Cross-Cultural Studies


African

African American


Australian


Chinese


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Finnish


French Canadian


German


Hispanic


Israeli


Italian

Japanese


Malaysian

Mexican American


Native American


Norwegian


Swedish


Vietnamese
Depression


Postpartum Depression


Developmental Disabilities


Autism


Asperger’s Syndrome


Down’s Syndrome


Mental Retardation


Screening for Disabilities


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Adoption


Discipline


Child Custody


Divorce


Employment

Families with a Handicapped Child


Family Support


Family Violence


Foster Care


Gay and Lesbian Families


Grandparents as Primary Caregivers

Incarceration


“Latch-Key” Children


Military


Prediction of Marital Adjustment


Parent Disability


Parent Personality


Parent Mental Illness


Parenting Adult Children


Prediction of Child Adjustment


Single Parents


Teenage Parents


Fathers


**Health Care**


Apneic


Asthma


Childhood Cancer


Chronic Pain

Diabetes


Feeding Issues

Epilepsy


Failure to Thrive


Fragile X Syndrome


Functional Somatic Symptoms


HIV/AIDS


Hospitalization


Infant Colic


Nocturnal Enuresis


Motor Impairment/Cerebral Palsy


Otitis Media


Parent’s Health

Physical Disability


Premature Infants/Low Birth Weight


Reproduction/Assistive Reproduction


Sexual Development Disorders


Sleep Disorders


Tourette Syndrome


Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)


Traumatic Injuries


Learning Disabled


Low Socio-Economic Status


the 2001 Biennial Conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, MN.


Mothers


[273]
Parent-Child Interaction/Observed Behavior


Overprotection


Program Evaluation


Behavioral Parent Training


Cognitive Behavioral Therapy


Evidence-Based Treatment


Family/Filial Therapy


Parent Education


Parent Groups


Play Therapy/Attachment Therapy


Premature Termination


Treatment Acceptability/Expectancies


Psychometrics/Clinical Cut-offs


Preschool/Head Start


Elementary School


Social Support


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