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Sociocultural Context Related to Daily Occupations of Children with Cancer: A Study of Parents' Experiences

小児がんにより入院している子どもの日常の作業に関連する社会文化的背景: 両親の経験を通じた研究

学位の種類: 修士 (作業療法 学)

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要旨

【背景】 病気は社会文化により概念化され、国々でその扱いは異なる。また、世界保健機構 (WHO) によると小児期のがんは世界で増加している。一方、先進医療やリハビリテーションにより、がん患者の生存率は向上している。小児がんに関わる作業療法士は、子どもの心身両面に重要な役割がある。【目的】 小児がんにより入院している子どもの日常の作業に関連する、インドネシアの社会文化的背景の理解。【方法】 在院 2 週以上の子どもの親に対し半構造化面接を行い、語りの分析には解釈的現象論的分析 (IPA) を用いた。【結果】 「周囲の人的環境による励まし」、「基本的原則としての精神性」、「新たな習慣としての活動の調整」の 3 つのテーマが見出された。【結論】 インドネシアの家族や社会システムが、小児がんで入院している子どもの日常の作業促進に不可欠であり、両親の経験の理解は作業療法士間の臨床的相互作用、介入、および管理戦略に適用できる。

キーワード: 社会文化的背景、日常の作業、小児がんの子ども

# **The Sociocultural Context Related to Daily Occupations of Children with Cancer: A Study of Parents' Lived Experiences**

## **Abstract**

**[Background]** Illness is conceptualized and treated differently across countries in the world with its socio-cultures<sup>1),2)</sup>. World Health Organization (WHO) mentioned that cancer in child ages is one of the diseases which incidence rate is increasing in all regions all over the worlds. Every year, the number of children with cancer continues to grow. However, with advanced medical and rehabilitation treatment, the number of survivors is significantly increased<sup>3)</sup>. Occupational therapist, as a health professional who works in the area of pediatric oncology, has essential roles regarding both physical and non-physical aspects of health services. The phenomenon of sociocultural circumstances affecting daily occupations of hospitalized cancer children in a diverse country like Indonesia is interesting to be revealed. **[Objective]** This study designed to understand the sociocultural contexts related to daily occupations of children with cancer from their parents' lived experiences. **[Methods]** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 9 parents of cancer children who had been hospitalized for two weeks or more. The data were collected at children ward of "Dharmais" National Cancer Center Hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia. Then, were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) approach. The research ethics committee of Tokyo Metropolitan University had approved this qualitative study. **[Results]** Three interconnected themes were acknowledged as important to the lived experience of sociocultural context among participants. These involved; 'Being encouraged by surrounding human environment', 'Spirituality as basic principle', and 'Activity adjustments as new habit'. **[Conclusions]** The emerged themes revealed that the family and social systems in Indonesia are essential to encourage the daily occupations of hospitalized children with cancer. The understanding of these experiences, including how parents connected their experience to God, can be implied in clinical interactions, interventions, and management strategies among occupational therapists working in the pediatric oncology area.

**Keywords:** *Sociocultural context, Daily occupations, Children with cancer*