

The Effects of Pediatric Brain Tumors on Psychosocial Development: A Quality-Of-Life Assessment

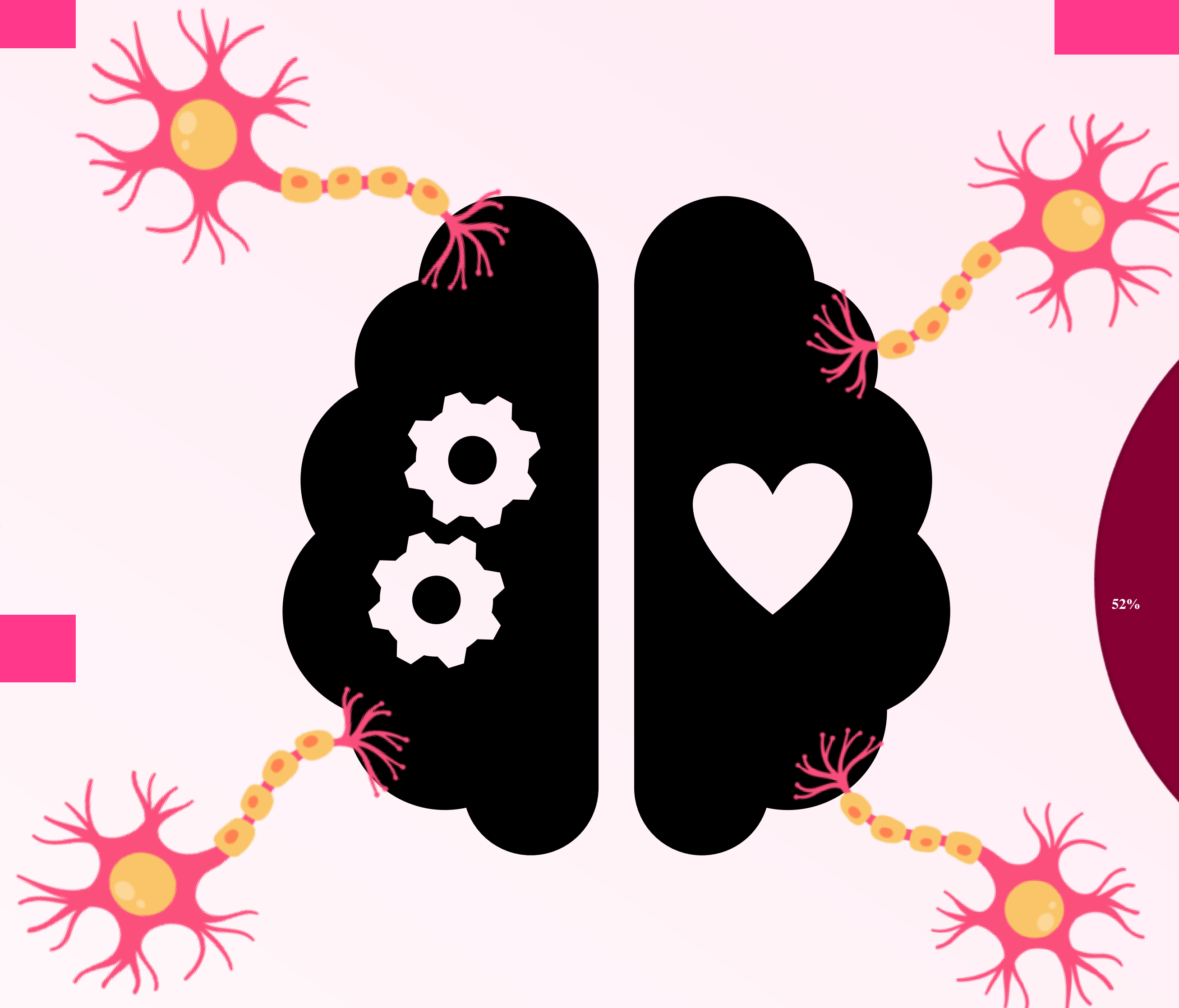
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Introduction

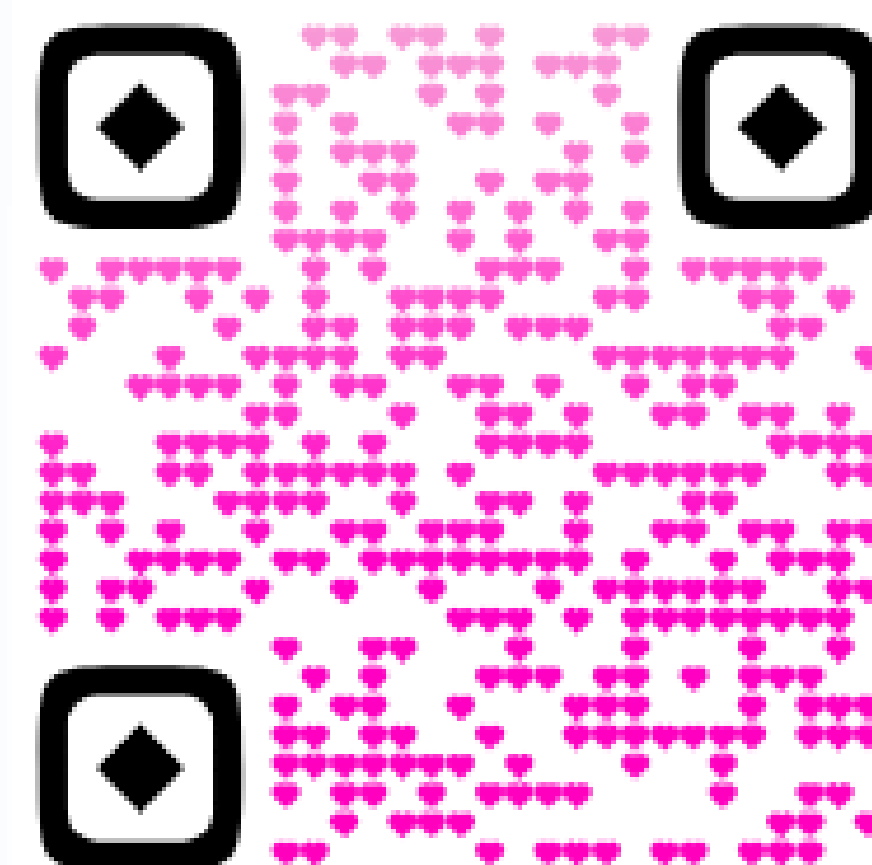
- 11 articles detected brain tumors in pediatric patients negatively affect psychosocial developmental variables that impact the survivor's quality of life.
- Cognitive and psychosocial health impairments lead to difficulty with social competence, specifically regarding social adjustment.
- Reduced psychosocial function alludes to a below average quality-of-life.

Methodology

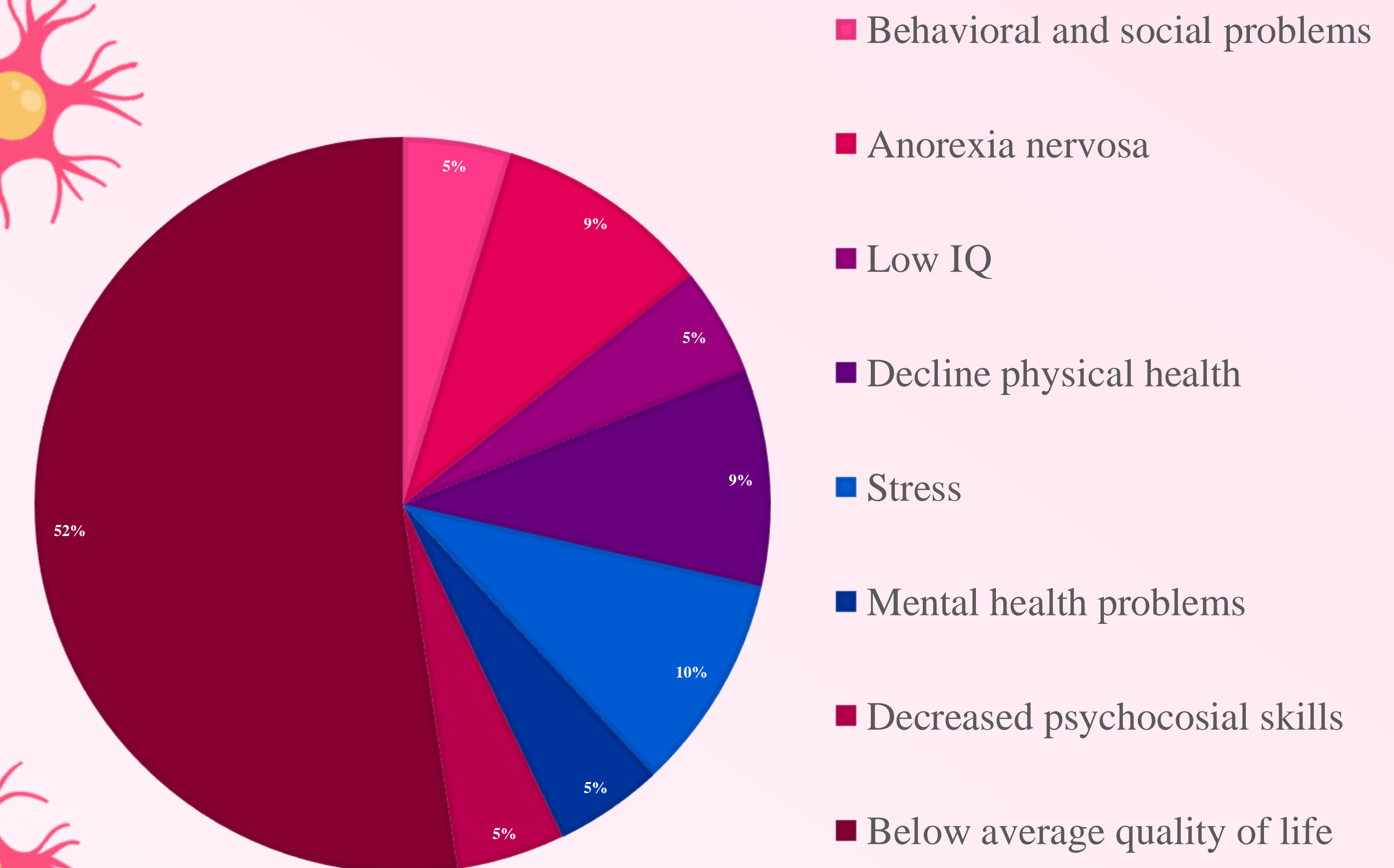
- The search was completed through electronic databases such as PubMed, MEDLINE and CINAHL
- Literature search included key terms such as "psychosocial factors OR psychosocial impacts OR psychosocial effects" and "child OR adolescence OR youth OR children OR teenager OR pediatric" and "glioblastoma OR brain tumor OR glioma OR epithelial neoplasm OR brain cancer".
- Data was extracted by the following: date of extraction, author, title, publication date, country of origin, study design, participant characteristics, outcome measures and results to find abnormal psychosocial outcomes in pediatric brain tumor patients.



References



Results



Conclusion & Health Implications

- Resources for pediatric brain tumor patients are susceptible to being enhanced.
- Pediatric brain tumor recovery should include psychosocial aid and support through specialized therapy.
- Frequent quality-of-life assessments should be mandated to be completed regularly to provide the best possible care for pediatric brain tumor patients.
- Understanding adjustments provided by teachers for pediatric patients in schools will raise IQ scores and educational achievements.
- Various follow-ups are essential to analyze and assess subjective well-being.