Experience of an Adolescent Living With and Dying of Cancer

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Objective: To provide a unified description of an adolescent’s experience of living with and dying of cancer.

Design: Qualitative analysis using phenomenological methods.


Patient: A 15-year-old boy who was diagnosed as having osteosarcoma in 2003 and died of his disease 1 year later.

Intervention: Analysis of his 90-page journal that spanned 3 months just before his death.

Main Outcome Measures: Identification and clustering of key themes to capture the essence of his experience.

Results: Five main themes that surfaced during analysis of the journal were adolescent development, escape from illness, changing relationships, symptoms, and spirituality.

Conclusion: A single case study can provide valuable information in a field such as pediatric palliative care in which the patient’s perspective may be difficult to access or ascertain.


Pediatric palliative care aims to provide the best quality of life for infants, children, and adolescents faced with life-threatening conditions: “The goal is to add life to the child’s years, not simply years to the child’s life.”1,p537 It is widely accepted that pediatric palliative care should be integrated with curative therapies at the time of diagnosis and continued throughout the course of illness.2 Unfortunately, several barriers continue to prevent the delivery of optimal palliative care in this population.3,6 This has prompted increased support for research to examine the quality and effectiveness of pediatric palliative care programming.1 Tomlinson et al7 described several ethical and recruitment challenges to participation in this type of research. A primary concern is placing undue burden on an already vulnerable population. This is one of the many reasons why there is a scarcity of published data illuminating the experiences of children and adolescents facing terminal illness.

I was privileged to be given the opportunity to examine the journal of an adolescent boy with advanced cancer. Ed was 15 years old when he was diagnosed as having osteosarcoma in 2003. He was treated aggressively with various chemo- therapeutic agents but had a poor response. His first journal entry on February 3, 2004, was 1 year after his initial diagnosis and coincided with the realization that his disease was not regressing. On March 19, 2004, Ed began his final hospital admission, during which he wrote regularly in his journal. His last entry on May 22, 2004, was less than 1 week before his death. Before Ed died, he graciously offered his journal for the benefit of others. He clearly stated in his journal that it should be made available for “anyone who wants to read” (Figure 1).

The primary objectives of this project were to analyze Ed’s 90-page journal using qualitative methods and to identify key themes. The aim was to provide a unified description of Ed’s experience of living with and dying of cancer.

METHODS

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Board at Izaak Walton Killam Health Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Permission to use the journal was given by Ed before his death, and his family later signed a consent allowing the use of his journal, including direct quotations, for research and educational purposes. Within the diverse tradition of qualitative research, there are various theoretical
ness pervaded almost every aspect of his life. Fortunately, he found various ways to escape this. First and foremost was his passion for video games. On occasion, Ed would devote an entire journal entry to discussing his likes and dislikes for certain games and how he planned to conquer a particular level. Throughout most of the journal, it is clear to the reader that playing video games consistently lifts Ed’s spirits. However, in the last entry that makes reference to video games, Ed’s mood parallels his difficulties on screen: “My game of warriors of might and magic is over. Can’t pause in the level without the game freezing so I don’t think I’ll be able to go the whole level and it’s running really slow. I think my spirits are getting low. I know they’re getting low but I think I may be getting to a point where I’m getting depressed. It sucks [April 26].”

Another outlet for Ed was his sense of humor, which was primarily sarcastic. In this quotation, Ed is talking about his stuffed animal Ernie and his ex-girlfriend: “Really glad Ernie is here. He’s a big help. Just to hold on to. Kinda like [my ex-girlfriend] was last year. Only Ernie doesn’t argue or back talk either. It’s nice [March 28].” Ed was even able to joke about his difficulties with toileting: “Oh yeah, I made a commode pillow. Venom’s on it. Then it says ‘take a load off and have a seat’ [April 5].” Ed also used humor to deal with the concept of death and dying. At the end of his will, he stated, “If there are any arguments over who gets what then a fight to the death will be used to determine . . . so hand to hand, no weapons, must take place at Bayers road bowling alley [April 28].”

The journal was also an escape for Ed: “I feel a lot better already just writing down all this stupid stuff. Nice to just sit and think [March 16].” As time passed, Ed began to confide in the journal as he would a friend. Ed also used his journal to outline his plans for various creative projects that he had in mind. Most notably, he wanted to write a book about “a kid who’s always picking his nose . . . they then discover that he had some rare disorder . . . where the brain seeps into the nose and can be removed by picking [March 25].”

Sleep played an equally important role for Ed. He used sleep primarily as an escape from pain: “But I gotta go get outta pain and get some sleep [April 22].” As Ed’s condition worsened, he spent more and more time sleeping: “I think my spirits are getting low. . . . Haven’t been eating or drinking much cause of it. No urge to talk to people. Just kinda wanna sleep all the time [April 26].” However, if Ed was not sleeping, he was probably find-
ing refuge in food: “So time to eat poutine and chocolate tart, pudding, and some green apple candies [April 27].” He always found joy in food and often wrote about his overindulgences.

### CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS

Throughout the journal, Ed reflects on his relationship with his parents and his sister, whom he affectionately refers to as Em. Ed spent the most time detailing his relationship with his mother, which was volatile yet full of love and compassion: “We had a little scrap tonight. Didn’t handle it well. I told her to shut up or get out. Can’t believe I did it [March 28].” It is clear that Ed’s mother made every effort to be at her son’s side, but this put some strain on their relationship. Ed also worried about her constant presence: “Mom kinda makes me wonder why she’s here everyday cause she doesn’t do much. I appreciate the moral support and all, it’s just she could be out working and making money for herself... it would ease my worries with her [April 25].” Despite their differences, Ed writes that his mom was the first person to read through his journal before he died.

While Ed’s mother seemed to spend the most time with him toward the beginning of his illness, it was his father whom he talked about the most as his symptoms progressed: “I love it when Dad stays. Things go so much smoother and it’s just easier [April 16].” Ed wrote about how his father gave him strength and had the courage to help him manipulate his leg: “Mom’s scared to do anything with my leg. Dad’s a little better. He can stretch my leg for me anyway [April 25].” In his last few journal entries, Ed often wrote about finding comfort in his father’s presence.

Ed also had a close relationship with his sister. He seemed to pride himself on his role as her protective big brother. When he found out that his tumor was still growing, despite radiation therapy, he expressed the need to shield Em from the news: “I just gotta tell Dad. Normally no prob. But Em is here till Monday. So gotta wait till she’s outta ear shot [April 8].” As his symptoms worsened, he wrestled with the dilemma of desiring her company but not wanting her to see him in pain or exhausted.

One element that Ed seemed to be missing was a more intimate connection: “Last time I was sick it was easy. I had [my ex-girlfriend]. I really thought we were going to be together forever. This time I don’t have that comfort to see me at the end. I’d like to get involved again but I think I’ll wait in case something happens. Not gonna put anybody else through this too [February 3].” Ed understood the burden that a terminal illness can have on a relationship and was able to put the needs of others above his own.

### SYMPTOMS

Pain is frequently highlighted in cancer narratives; unfortunately, Ed was no stranger to this experience. At the beginning of the journal, Ed describes how pain was the first sign of his relapse: “I guess I knew I was getting sick again....Slowly I started getting pains again [February 3].” Once in the hospital, Ed had to cope with the adverse effects of his cocktail of pain medications: “They have played with my pain med doses again. I feel better. The only thing is they’re making me really tired and drowsy. But it’s worth it [March 22].” Over time, the pain becomes so significant that it begins to affect his relationships: “Gonna be cross with Em cause of all my pain. Oh well she’ll learn to understand that. I always try to apologize [April 21].” By the end of the journal, Ed’s pain is virtually constant, and he requires sedation for dressing and position changes. Ed’s final entry, written by a relative, is a single line, but it is clear that pain has prompted him to turn to his journal a last time: “Butt and legs hurt, don’t know what’s causing it [May 22].” Ed’s mobility was also compromised as a result of his illness. Just a few lines into his first entry, he remarks,
“Sometimes I feel like a burden to people. I’m not very mobile any more and the pain is now visible on my face [February 3].” Everyday tasks became increasingly hard for Ed. An important consequence of Ed’s limited mobility was difficulty with toileting: “Still can’t pee laying down again yet. Kinda annoying. Perfected it and all [March 16].” Despite his struggles, it became a topic that he seemed to enjoy writing about, not unlike many teenage boys. He spent several pages detailing and drafting a “bed pan cover that should provide a lot of relief on my sore spots [May 2]” (Figure 3). Nevertheless, he also took his troubles seriously and went so far as to write “Pee (if not take pills to do so) [April 23]” on his “To Do List” (one of many).

Fatigue was another illness experience that significantly affected Ed’s quality of life and his interactions with others: “Don’t know if I want Emmie here. Sure, I love hanging out with her and just chillin’ but I don’t want her to see me like this either. I don’t wanna get really mad at her cause I’m in pain or don’t wanna sleep the whole time she visits [April 21].” Although sleep was an escape for Ed, there were times when he fought against fatigue: “Hard to keep my eyes open now, guess I’m really going. Bedtime. 8:30 PM (PATHETIC) [April 5].” Entire days were sometimes lost: “Well the day is over. Been going. Bedtime. 8:30PM (PATHETIC) [April 5].” Entire days were sometimes lost: “Well the day is over. Been drifting in and outta sleep today [April 21].”

SPIRITUALITY

Ed’s first journal entry reveals that he is struggling to find meaning and purpose in his life: “Sometimes I just wonder if it would be easier to give up. Then I think of everyone I would let down or all the things I would miss. I’ve been thinking a lot about who gets what if I were to die [February 3].” More than a month passes before Ed revisits his journal, but he returns with a renewed sense of hope and self-worth: “[H]opefully this is the turning point for me again. No more bad thoughts. I know I can beat it again [March 22].” Ed is sending a strong message that he is in control and has the power to conquer his illness single-handedly.

As the journal continues, Ed begins to understand that he can no longer continue to fight on his own. Ed learns that faith can be an important source of strength, but initially this concept was met with resistance: “Today I found out Father Robertson was supposed to come over. Wouldn’t really mind it if I knew him and had something to talk about with him. But I don’t. He just seems like another person from school that ‘has’ to see you cause your sick. . . . I don’t believe in all this catholic stuff and it feels like beliefs are being imposed on me and such [March 22].”

As Ed’s symptoms progress, his sense of hope and search for meaning become more grounded in religion. On one particularly difficult day, Ed calls on the power of prayer to give him the strength to carry on: “I think the tumor is growing REALLY fast or the swelling has gotten worse. . . . Maybe I just need more drugs. I don’t really want to be on more drugs. Each time I go up a drug or get a new one makes me wonder who’s winning. All who I can get do is chemo and radiation and hope for the best. I pray every night for some strength and the strength to get through this [April 7].” Reading the Bible gradually becomes a regular part of Ed’s daily routine, with an increasing sense of urgency as time passes: “Always gotta get in bible time [April 27].” Just over a month before his death, he wrote, “I know everyone here is doing everything they can and all my family are rooting for me and for the first time I feel safe and I do believe that there is a God and he is watching over me and protecting me [April 23].”

At the end of Ed’s first journal is a personal will that he drafted with the title “ONLY IF I DON’T MAKE IT: Personal Belongings.” Mostly, it details to whom his expansive collection of video games will go, but he requests that certain items should be blessed and buried alongside him and that his Bible should be given to his sister. Ed then started his second journal but was able to write only 6 entries spanning his last 4 weeks of life. Each entry during this period describes the significant pain and fatigue that Ed endured on a daily basis, but surprisingly none of these entries makes mention of God, prayer, or the Bible, yet Ed remained hopeful in spite of it all.

A small body of literature examines palliative care in the adolescent population. Most of these articles emphasize the unique developmental considerations that arise in this age group and how normal physical and psychological changes are profoundly altered in the context of terminal illness. In early adolescence (10-14 years), illness most significantly affects the development of self-image and peer relations. In middle adolescence (15-17 years), illness often leads to a compromised sense of autonomy and interferes with attraction of a partner. Toward the end of adolescence (≥18 years), illness may disrupt career aspirations and affect family planning. Ed was navigating through middle adolescence when he was diagnosed as having osteosarcoma. As expected, Ed struggled with his parents for independence but found refuge in their presence as his condition deteriorated. He also yearned for an intimate relationship but was selfless enough to recognize that it would be a difficult journey for a partner to embark on. Undoubtedly, each patient will have his or her unique experiences, but commonalities are likely to emerge.

Unfortunately, there is little published literature looking at the experience of adolescents living with and dying of cancer. Hinds et al conducted a review of the literature...
to identify articles that sought patient-reported outcomes from pediatric oncology patients at the end of life. Only 4 of 26 identified publications included patient-reported outcomes. Several articles examined the experiences of parents and health care providers, but these do not provide the reader with a patient perspective. Bingley et al identified a growing number of published and unpublished narratives in which individuals describe the experience of facing death. These enable us to better understand the needs and views of persons approaching the end of life; however, most accounts were written by adults. Sourkes wrote extensively about sons approaching the end of life; however, most accounts enable us to better understand the needs and views of perceptions of pediatric health care providers. Pediatrics. 2008;121(2):282-288.


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REFERENCES


