DAILY EXPERIENCES OF CHILDREN REPORTED THROUGH A GAME-BASED APP
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Background/objectives:  
Childhood cancer disrupts children’s day-to-day experiences. The purpose of this study was to analyze children’s responses to two questions included in a daily symptom reporting app: “What is the best thing about today?” and “What is bothering you the most today?” Responses were part of a larger study evaluating the feasibility and acceptability of the app. Children used the app to record daily symptoms and answer short questions about their day.

Design/methods:  
Children completed a trial of the app between visits at the hospital for chemotherapy. Daily responses to each question were analyzed using descriptive qualitative content analysis with each response serving as a unit of analysis. Coding was completed by each author and reviewed together to reach agreement. Children’s responses were organized into categories and subcategories.

Results:  
Participants were 19 children 6-12 years of age (median 8 years) (12 boys) receiving chemotherapy who used the app for a total of 83 days (median 4.5 days/child). Children provided 72 responses about the best thing about their day that were organized into nine categories: Activities (n=22), People (n=14), Food (n=9), Well-Being (n=9), School (n=7), Nothing (n=5), Object (n=4), Going Home (n=3), and Don’t Know (n=1). Children provided 60 responses about the most bothersome aspect of their day that were organized into six categories: Nothing (n=22), Symptoms (n=17), Port (n=7), Cancer Treatment (n=5), Day-to-Day Stuff (n=5), and People (n=4).

Conclusions:  
Children’s responses provide perspective of the impact of cancer on their daily lives. Their responses indicate the importance of maintaining developmentally normal activities and family relationships. Children’s responses further indicate the pervasiveness of the cancer experience, such as symptoms, even on days when children are away from the hospital. Mobile health apps can help children not only track symptoms but also reflect on their day. Clinicians can use children’s information to better understand children’s experiences.