Supporting Siblings of Children with T1D

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Objectives

Summarize

The (albeit small) sibling research in T1D.

Learn

Strategies to improve the siblings' growth and coping in the context of diabetes in the family.

Practice

An activity to apply the strategies to real-life sibling situations.



The Sibling Experience

"Taking care of our son's diabetes takes a lot of time and attention away from our other children. How do we make sure their needs are met as well?" "Sibling relationships -- and 80% of Americans have at least one -- outlast marriages, survive the death of parents, resurface after quarrels that would sink any friendship. They flourish in a thousand incarnations of closeness and distance, warmth, loyalty and distrust."

-- Erica E. Goode

hug your sibling today

www.welcomingsiblings.c

Summarize: Sibling Research

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Experiences and needs of children with siblings diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes: A mixed studies systematic review



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ABSTRACT

Problem: The lives of family members for children with Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) after often shaped around the diagnosis as long-term/life-long care is needed. The combination of illness symptoms, treatment cost, and caregiving demands for T1DM negatively affects family functioning. While the experiences and needs of both parents and children suffering from T1DM are well documented, literature on healthy siblings of children with T1DM remains scarce.

Purpose: This systematic review aims to consolidate and examine the experiences and needs of siblings of children with T1DM

Eligibility criteria: Qualitative and quantitative studies exploring the experiences and needs of children under 18 years old whose siblings are diagnosed with T1DM.

Sample: Six electronic databases (PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Scopus and ProQuest) were searched from inception till July 2021. Thirteen studies met the inclusion criteria and were subjected to narrative synthesis. Results: Four themes were generated from the synthesis: (1) emotional responses to sibling's condition, (2) stepping out of comfort zone, (3) changes in family dynamics, and (4) takeaways and a way forward.

Conclusions: The impact of TTDM diagnosis on siblings of children with T1DM suggest a need for healthcare providers to provide them better emotional and informational support, and allow them more involvement in the care for their sibling with T1DM.

Implications: Findings from this review will be able to inform policymakers on the development of future support programmes for children with T1DM and their families and encourage clinicians to revise T1DM care plans to be more family-centered.

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Diagnosis of T1DM Emotional responses to sibling's condition - Fear fuelled by unfamiliarity and lack of knowledge - Feelings of anger and jealousy Changes in family dynamics Stepping out of the comfort zone Emotional and behavioral Displaying empathy and being a source of emotional support Strained siblings' relationship Assuming caregiving responsibility Adjustment in diet and daily activities Takeaways and a way forward Sense of pride and increased knowledge Recommended support for caregiving siblings

Fig. 2. Overview of themes and subthemes.



Learn: Parenting Approaches

- 1. Developing a Growth Mindset
- 2. Family Roles Navigation
- 3. SMART Goal Setting
- 4. Speaker-Listener Technique

- Growth Mindset vs Fixed Mindset -

What Kind of Mindset Do You Have?



I can learn anything I want to.
When I'm frustrated, I persevere.
I want to challenge myself.
When I fail, I learn.
Tell me I try hard.
If you succeed, I'm inspired.
My effort and attitude determine everything.



I'm either good at it, or I'm not.
When I'm frustrated, I give up.
I don't like to be challenged.
When I fail, I'm no good.
Tell me I'm smart.
If you succeed, I feel threatened.
My abilities determine everything.

Created by: Reid Wilson @wayfaringpath ⊕®⊕ Icon from: thenounproject.com

FIXED MINDSET		GROWTH MINDSET
• SOMETHING YOU'RE BORN WITH • FIXED	SKILLS	COME FROM HARD WORK. CAN ALWAYS IMPROVE
SOMETHING TO AVOID COULD REVEAL LACK OF SKILL TEND TO GIVE UP EASILY	CHALLENGES	SHOULD BE EMBRACED AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW. MORE PERSISTANT
UNNECESSARY SOMETHING YOU DO WHEN YOU ARE NOT GOOD ENOUGH	EFFORT	• ESSENTIAL • A PATH TO MASTERY
GET DEFENSIVE TAKE IT PERSONAL	FEEDBACK	USEFUL SOMETHING TO LEARN FROM IDENTIFY AREAS TO IMPROVE
BLAME OTHERS GET DISCOURAGED	SETBACKS	USE AS A WAKE-UP CALL TO WORK HARDER NEXT TIME.

Parent Mindset Reflection Tool

-Mindsets for Parents (Ricci and Lee)

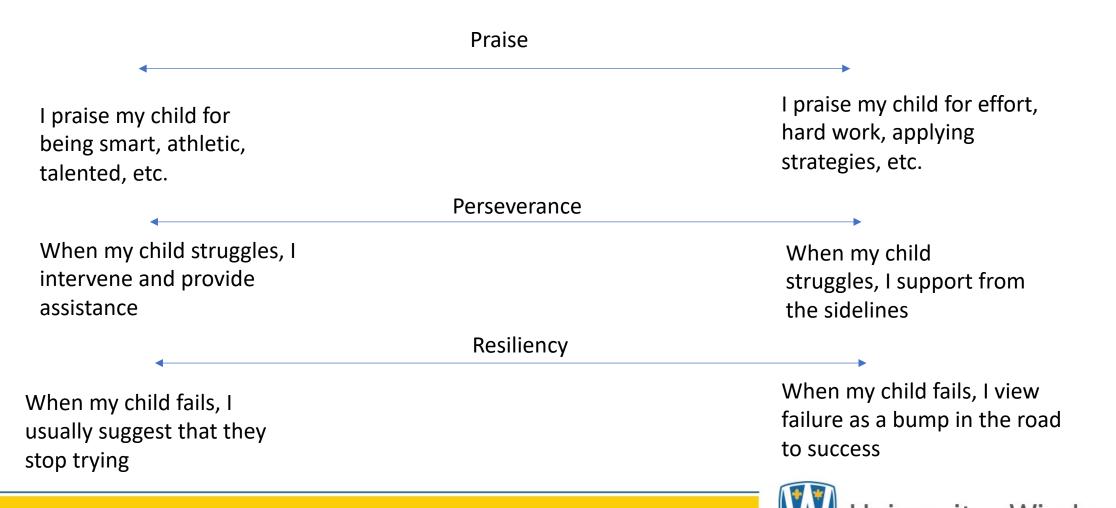
- Your child gets nervous and does not do as well as you expected during a performance or an event. You say:
 - a) You were terrific!
 - b) It wasn't your best performance. I could tell you were a little nervous.
 - c) I can tell you are not happy with your performance. What do you think you can do to be ready the next time so you will feel more confident?
 - You notice your child is struggling with a task. You:
 - a) Distract her with a different task.
 - b) Let her know that struggle is okay.
 - c) Help her with the task.

Which ones foster a Fixed, Growth, or Neutral Mindset?



Growth Mindset Feedback Continuum

-Mindsets for Parents (Ricci and Lee)



PARENT'S GUIDE TO A GROWTH MINDSET

PRAISE

FOR: **EFFORT** STRATEGIES **PROGRESS** HARD WORK PERSISTENCE RISING TO A CHALLENGE

NOT FOR: BEING SMART **BORN GIFTED** TALENT FIXED ABILITIES NOT MAKING MISTAKES

LEARNING FROM A MISTAKE

SAY:

"YOU TRIED VERY HARD AND YOU USED THE RIGHT STRATEGY!" "WHAT A CREATIVE WAY TO SOLVE THAT PROBLEM.

Big Life Journal

www.biglifejournal.com

FAILURES AND MISTAKES = LEARNING

SAY:

"YOU CAN LEARN FROM YOUR MISTAKES." "MISTAKES HELP YOU IMPROVE." "LET'S SEE WHAT OTHER STRATEGIES YOU CAN TRY."

FIXED MINDSET

YOU CAN'T **IMPROVE** NATURAL ABILITIES YOU WERE

BORN WITH



"WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY THAT MADE YOU THINK HARD?" "WHAT NEW STRATEGIES DID YOU TRY?"

"WHAT MISTAKE DID YOU MAKE THAT TAUGHT YOU SOMETHING?" "WHAT DID YOU TRY HARD AT TODAY?"



BRAIN CAN GROW

GROWTH MINDSET

YOU CAN

GROW YOUR

INTELLIGENCE

SAY:

YOUR BRAIN IS LIKE A MUSCLE. WHEN YOU LEARN, YOUR BRAIN GROWS. THE FEELING OF THIS BEING HARD IS THE FEELING OF YOUR BRAIN GROWING!"

THE POWER OF "NOT YE

YOU CAN'T DO IT YET". "YOU DON'T KNOW IT YET." "BUT IF YOU LEARN AND PRACTICE, YOU WILL!"



RECOGNIZE YOUR OWN MINDSET BE MINDFUL OF YOUR OWN THINKING AND OF THE MESSAGES YOU SEND WITH YOUR

WORDS AND ACTIONS.

BASED ON CAROL DWECK'S BOOK "MINDSET: THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY OF SUCCESS"

Family Role Navigation

Understandably, families change as children grow up. Along the way, family members feel stress when these changes happen. This may be even harder when your child has a chronic condition, like diabetes. Below are examples of the roles that family members play.

Parent(s)/Caregiver(s):

- Support and encourage family members
- Provide opportunities for learning, skill development and personal growth
- Ensure that **basic needs** are met (food, housing, health care, clothing, safety)
- Provide structure, discipline and boundaries appropriate to family rules
- Manage and structure daily household chores (who, what and when)
- Model and reward good coping and problem-solving skills
- Model and reward good communication skills
- Model and reward family values



Roles to build in <u>all</u> your children

- · Communicate, Negotiate and Contract with parents about family rules and responsibilities
- Follow agreed upon family rules and responsibilities
- Learn to **independently take care of your physical and health needs** (exercise, treatments, medications, diet, balanced sleep)
- Learn to manage extra-family activities (friends, school, recreation, church, etc.) while maintaining appropriate family involvement
- Make a **reasonable schedule** and stick to it
- Support and encourage other family members

ACTIVITY: Identifying Family Roles

<u>List below the roles of each person in supporting diabetes care in the household:</u>

<u>Family Member</u>

<u>Shared</u>

PWD

SMART Goals Printable

S	Specific	Who: Who is involved? What: What do you want to accomplish? Where: Where will you complete the goal? When: When do you want to do it? Which: Which requirements and constraints might get in your way? Why: Why are you doing it?
	Measurable	These goals are defined with precise times, amounts, or other units—essentially anything that measures progress toward a goal. A measurable goal statement answers questions starting with "how," such as "how much," "how many" and "how fast."
	Attainable	Attainable goals stretch the limits of what you think is possible. While they're not impossible to complete, they're often challenging and full of obstacles.
R	Relevant	Relevant goals focus on what you truly desire. They are the exact opposite of inconsistent or scattered goals. They are in harmony with everything that is important in your life, from success in your career to happiness with the people you love.
T	Time-bound	Time-bound goals have specific deadlines. You are expected to achieve your desired outcome before a target date. Time-bound goals have specific deadlines. You are expected to achieve your desired outcome before a target date.
	Your SMART Goal Statement	

The Speaker/Listener Technique

Rules for Speaker:

- Speak for yourself. Don't mind read!
- Don't go on and on.
- Stop and let the listener paraphrase.

Rules for *Listener*:

- Paraphrase what you hear.
- Don't rebut. Focus on what the speaker is saying.

Rules for Both:

- The speaker has the floor.
- Speaker keeps the floor while the listener paraphrases.
- Share the floor.

Speaker-Listener Technique

SPEAKER LISTENER TECHNIQUE

by PREP®

Rules for the **Speaker**

- Speak for yourself; don't mind read.
- ▶ Keep statements brief. Don't go on and on.
- Stop to let the Listener paraphrase.

Rules for the Listener

- Paraphrase what you hear.
- Focus on the Speaker's message. Don't rebut.

Rules for Both

- ▶ The Speaker has the floor.
- Speaker keeps the floor while the Listener paraphrases.
- Share the floor.

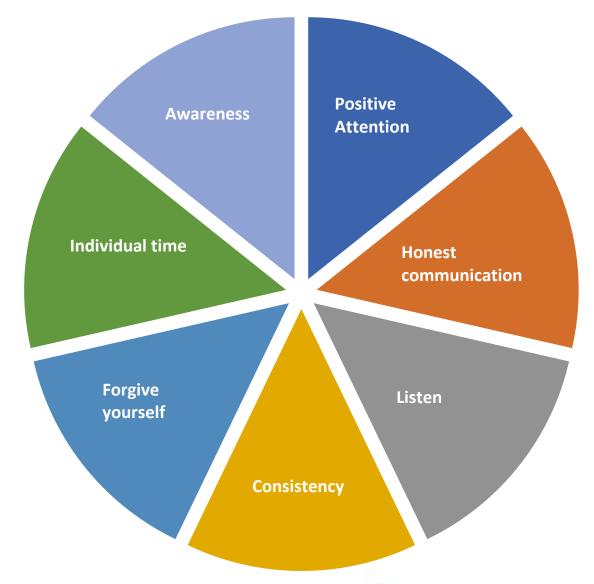
Remember, you're a team!



Communication Do's and Don'ts

<u>Do</u>	<u>Don' t</u>
Keep a calm voice and talk about the problem not about each other	Yell, name call, swear—makes people more angry
Wait until the other person has finished a thought before speaking	Interrupt—makes people angry
Take turns talking about the problems	Lecture—makes people tune you out.
Stay in the here and now	Bring up past failures—makes people mad.
Be honest about your feelings	Lie about your feelings-makes people lose trust
Talk about your thoughts and feelings	Refuse to speak—this doesn't fix the problem
Use "I statements" to express your thoughts	Blame—this makes people mad
Listen to what is being said and try to restate it to make sure you understand.	Not listen—makes people feel misunderstood and not respected.

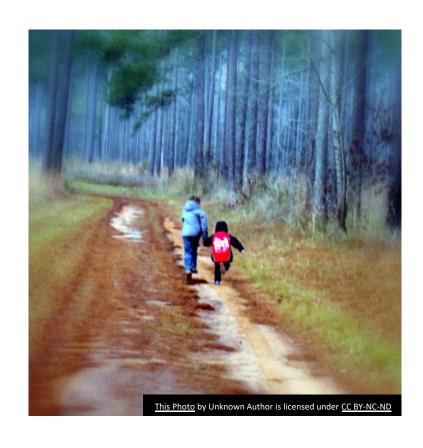
What's a parent/caregiver <u>TO</u> do?





Practice: Paper Bag Activity

- 1. Age of Sibling
- 2. Emotion
- 3. Situation





www.siblingsupport.org

General Sibling Support Network

• http://www.npr.org/2010/11/28/131644645/siblings-of-sick-kids-learn-a-life-lesson-early

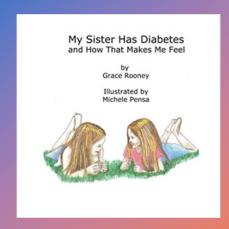
Society for Pediatric Psychology: Diabetes Special Interest Group

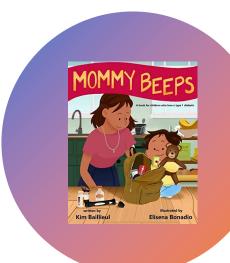
https://sppdiabetes.weebly.com/sibling-resources.html

Children with Diabetes

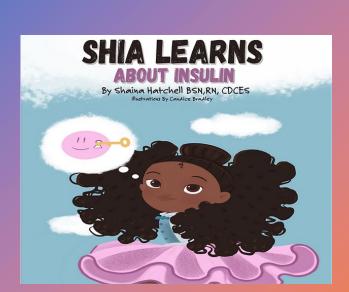
 https://childrenwithdiabetes.com/living-withdiabetes/siblings-matter/

Additional Resources





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Books/Blogs

Diatribe:

• https://diatribe.org/siblings-diabetes-older-sister%E2%80%99s-thoughts-diabetes-care

T1 Everyday Magic:

• https://www.t1everydaymagic.com/in-the-spotlight-when-a-sibling-has-type-1/

Beyond Type 1:

• https://beyondtype1.org/the-sibling-guide-to-type-1-diabetes/



She was sad, he was with her.
She was mad, he was with her.
She was happy, he was with her.

Who was he? Boyfriend, best friend?,

Nah, Brother...:)

Questions and Discussion

Thank you!!

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