

#### Navigating the New Normal: A Neuropsychological Perspective

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Banner Health Cardon Children's Medical Center

#### The worst is behind us...

# Now what?







#### Objectives

- 1) Better awareness of the possible cognitive changes that can occur secondary to cancer and its treatment.
- Better awareness of why changes might occur and why these might be more apparent later in your child's life.
- 3) Shared community resources that are available for you and your child.

Dr. Thomas is employed by Banner Medical Group. She has no relevant financial or nonfinancial relationships to disclose.



## School Re-entry

- Shorter school day
- Psychoeducation for school staff
- Academic accommodations





# Typical Late-Term Neuropsychological Deficits

The 3 most commonly affected areas are:

Attention

Working Memory

**Processing Speed** 



## **Processing Speed**





### **Slowed Processing Speed**

 Most common finding of all deficits among cancer survivors



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## Creates a problem with:

- Keeping up with busy conversations
- Keeping up with the classroom pace
- Completing the normal volume of class material
- Can be subtle/overlooked

- Finding adequate energy
- Finding adequate time
- Finding adequate resources/support

To get 'er done!



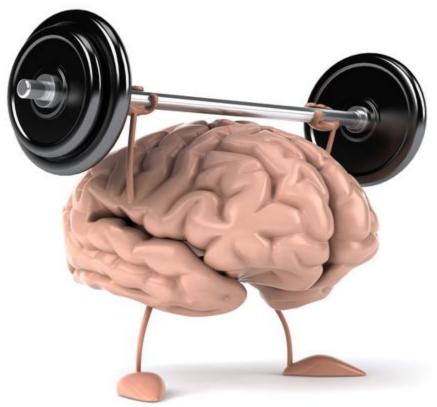
#### Interventions

 Interventions are not as helpful as accommodations that should include:

- Extra time to complete work
- Reward accuracy over speed
- Avoid timed tests
- Reduce workload
- Allow breaks

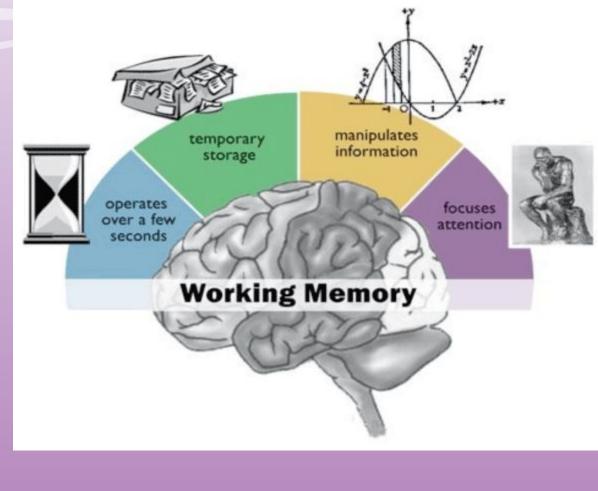


# Working Memory





### What is Working Memory?



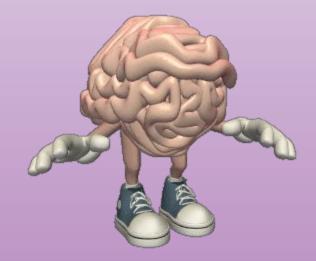
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It's the whiteboard of your mind. It allows you to focus on (temporarily) what comes next without forgetting what you are doing now.



# Lets give it a try!





#### Interventions

- Interventions have produced short term gains but not long-lasting results
   – Ex: Cogmed
- Interventions are again not as helpful as accommodations
  - Limit amount of information given at one time; Provide written notes of lectures; Repetition and review



### Attention





### **Poor Attention**

Inattention, Distractibility & Short Attention Span





#### Attention problems are...

Fairly common side effect of radiation and/or chemotherapy

Not progressive but chronic in nature

Can masquerade as poor motivation or effort

Not apparent during screen time or when a child is highly motivated

Medications for ADHD are often needlessly prescribed and can be harmful



## Attention is complex

- The neurobiology is complex
- Front driven and rear driven systems are involved
- Working memory deficits
- Executive function deficits (due to underactivation of prefrontal systems)

- Can be acquired
  Toxins, injury
- Fairly consistent over time and across environments
- Fairly resistant to feedback/ learning



#### **Classic Pretenders are:**

- Sleep deprivation
- Fatigue
- Sensory sensitivity, auditory or language delay
- Some medications
- Stress or PTSD
- Learning Disability
- Depression/Anxiety
- Opposition/willful choice





#### Interventions (Evidence based)

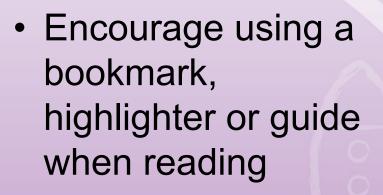
- Physical activities and sports
  - improved self-esteem
  - Improved social relationships
  - improved focus

- Parent training/ school modifications to reduce symptom effects
- Behavioral intervention strategies
  - Somewhat helpful
- Medication



## Interventions (cont.)

- Preferential seating
- Availability of one on one assistance
- Frequent breaks
- Present information in smaller units
- Provide feedback
- Distraction-free
  workplace



- Use a planner or organizer
- Encourage checking over work for mistakes



# Other affected domains can include:

- Overall IQ
- Learning speed
- Word retrieval
- Visual Spatial (constructive)
- Memory
- Motor coordination

- Executive Function
  - Initiation
    - Asking for help
  - Self-monitoring
    - Noticing mistakes
  - Organization
    - Materials
    - Information



# School problems can be caused by:

- Math disability
  - Brain tumors
  - Leukemia
  - Neurofibromatosis
- Language/Reading disability
  - Chemo/radiation at young age



- Math/reading fluency
  - Processing speed
- Everyday skills
  - Planning, organization, processing speed, working memory, attention, executive function deficits

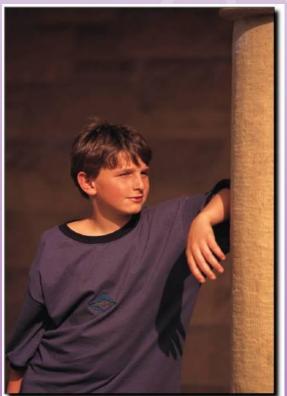


# Changes in Mood

Depression or Anxiety may surface, due to:

- Increased dependency
- Loss of physical functionality
- Fatigue
- Social adjustment
- Acquired realism
- Life





### It is possible that....

Some difficulties may show up much later

- Complex reasoning
- Social deficits
- Academic Achievement

Some difficulties may worsen over time

Working memory



### Keep a hopeful outlook

- Your child is not a statistic;
- Shared risk is not the same as shared destiny
- Resilence can be learned





# Help your child to:

- Make connections
- Maintain a daily routine



- Nurture their own positive self-view
- Accept that change is a part of living
- Engage in healthy self-care
- Focus/celebrate their accomplishments
- Look for opportunities to help others



Adapted from APA.org/helpcenter/resilience.aspx

# **Transitioning to Adulthood**

#### **Prepare early**

- Should involve all disciplines
- Neuropsychology is uniquely suited to assist
- Gradual transition
- Individualized plan

#### **Guardianship/Supervision**

- Young adults may benefit from remaining in school until age 22
- They may need help with making decisions
- Parents may need additional guidance and support as well



# **Community/Web Resources**

- Arizona Center for Disability Law <u>www.acdl.com</u> 602-274-6287
- Raising Special Kids 1-800-237-3007
- Banner Children's Specialists Division of Pediatric Neuropsychology 480-412-7486
- Phoenix Children's Neuropsychology 602-933-0414
- Arizona Neuropsychological Society <u>www.az-ns.org</u>





#### **Questions?**

