



Presenter: Clarissa Junio

Session & Time: Oral_II / 1:20 to 1:40pm

Room: Guzman 104

Discipline: Occupational Therapy

Faculty Mentor: Laura Greiss Hess and
Kitsum Li

ZOO link:

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/71090937040?pwd=ZFaibWRoad9QwjPcu9qzuUaKCXG6ym.1>

ZOOM Passcode: DUC

Digital Portfolio URL:

Title: Pediatric Hemorrhagic Stroke: Occupational Impact and Well-Being

Abstract:

The purpose of the current study is to expand existing knowledge on the lived experience phenomenon of Pediatric Hemorrhagic Stroke (PHS) survivors and their caregivers. Previous research by Champigny et al. (2021) suggested that young people with a history of stroke often face long-term neurological and neurocognitive challenges. Additionally, Champigny's (2021) findings indicated that stroke can negatively impact social, emotional, and behavioral responses. Champigny et al. (2021) findings were further supported by a study conducted by Barnett et al. (2024), which found mental health and well-being as key themes. Barnett et al. (2024) findings suggested that cognitive

and physical impacts were not isolated, but rather they significantly influenced the psychosocial functioning and well-being of the survivor. Furthermore, Barnett et al. (2024) research suggested that the long-term effects of PHS often interfere with both children's and families' occupational health and engagement. Past research on PHS has mostly been examined through the medical model, utilizing quantitative research (Jack, 2022). Therefore, it is essential to recognize the need for a qualitative study on the lived experiences of PHS survivors and caregivers (Champigny, 2023).

The current research is a continuation of the phenomenological research from Bonk et al. (2024). Participants were recruited from UCSF Center of Excellence in Pediatric Stroke. The study consists of 17 participants (5 families participated as a dyad, defined as parent and survivor engaging in the interview together), which included a total of 21 interviews. All participants self-enrolled in the study. The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the differences in occupational impact and well-being between the early trajectory (< 1 year to 3 years post stroke) and late trajectory group (four years or more post stroke). The study's findings will contribute to the existing literature, providing direct insight into the lived experiences and challenges faced by survivors and families of PHS.