# Psychological Adaptation to CIC

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### Initial Learning Experiences are Important

- Patients:
  - Stepwise learning process
    - Setting expectations for patient-led CIC early on

| Desire to learn<br>CIC                    | : | Readiness for independence<br>More freedom in schedule                              |
|---|---|---|
| Practical<br>learning of<br>techniques    | : | Caregiver involvement and encouragement<br>Trial and error $\rightarrow$ confidence |
| Emotional and<br>Physical<br>Independence | • | Mastery of technique $\rightarrow$ Pride and confidence<br>Continence was important |

• Barriers to learning (e.g., caregiver reluctance, improper equipment, negative past experiences, and lack of knowledge about urinary tract anatomy)



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## A Family Affair

- Initial learning experiences are important!
  - Informing caregivers as early as possible
  - Multiple caregivers during teaching sessions
  - Support from the healthcare team post-CIC teaching
- Caregiver inter-relationship
  - Common to experience difference in comfort level with performing CIC
  - Delineation of roles and responsibilities
    - Communication is key, otherwise strain presents





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### Social Relationships

- School-age children worry about judgment from peers but also desire to disclose
  - Balance of maintaining privacy versus openness
- Role of psychology
  - Disclosure
    - What, who, how
    - Social script
  - Acceptance as part of identity, building confidence and resilience
  - Liaise with school to address challenges related to anxiety, social dynamics/bullying, executive functioning difficulties, accommodation needs, etc.





#### Peer Support

- Support from other individuals with similar medical needs/conditions can promote adjustment
  - Increase perceived social acceptance
  - Confidence in skills
  - Increased independence
- Combination of emotional and practical support
- Preferences for one-on-one versus group format
- Mentors benefit too!
  - Effort to match patients/families
  - Flexibility with method of contact
  - Sharing information ahead of time, with consent



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#### Conclusions

- Patients
  - Assess patient readiness to learn CIC, and consider individual factors (e.g., developmental stage, family/caregiver readiness, previous medical experiences)
  - Encouragement from caregivers and healthcare teams from early on through after learning CIC is crucial for building confidence and resilience
- Caregivers
  - Encourage multiple caregivers to learn CIC
  - Facilitate communication and delineation of roles and responsibilities
- Social Relationships
  - Patients will have differing comfort levels with disclosure to peers
  - Prepare patients to educate peers and answer questions ahead of time
- Peer Support
  - Can benefit mentors and mentees emotionally and practically
  - Match based on similarity and preference for group/individual connection



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