

## Talking about cancer with your kids is hard. **We get it.**

### Bright Reads books are one way to start this difficult conversation.

This guide is intended to be used by parents and guardians, grandparents and loved ones, or any loving member of your community. You'll notice the questions are posed from the perspective of a parent with cancer—please change the language to fit your needs.

We've listed suggested ages for the discussion questions and activity ideas, but you know your child the best. These questions may not work for every child depending on language development, understanding of a parent's cancer, and all of the things that make our kids unique.

Here are some helpful questions and sentence starters to use with your child when you are reading together, when a moment of connection opens up, or anytime you need them.

- What did you think of this story? How did it make you feel?
- What is similar (or different) between this story and our family's story?
- What did you learn from this story?



It is helpful to keep sentences short and to the point when telling young children about your cancer diagnosis. Here are some sentences to consider and edit to your specific situation:

I have cancer.

Cancer is a (sickness, illness or disease depending on your family's preference).

You can't catch it. I didn't catch it or get it from you or anyone else.

I am going to the doctor to get better.

I am getting a medicine called chemotherapy / radiation.

The medicine may make me feel sick and tired.

You can hug and snuggle me all you want and you will never catch cancer.

Nothing you did or said caused me to get cancer.

You can always ask me questions about cancer or how I feel.

Please keep in mind that some children will not want to talk about their feelings. Some children will have a million questions. Other children might have huge emotions and big behaviors. It is ALL o.k. Let your children know that you love them no matter what and that they can come to you when they are ready (and over-and-over again).

A big thank-you to the following professionals who contributed to and reviewed these guides:

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# Lifetimes: The Beautiful Way to Explain Death to Children by Bryan Mellonie

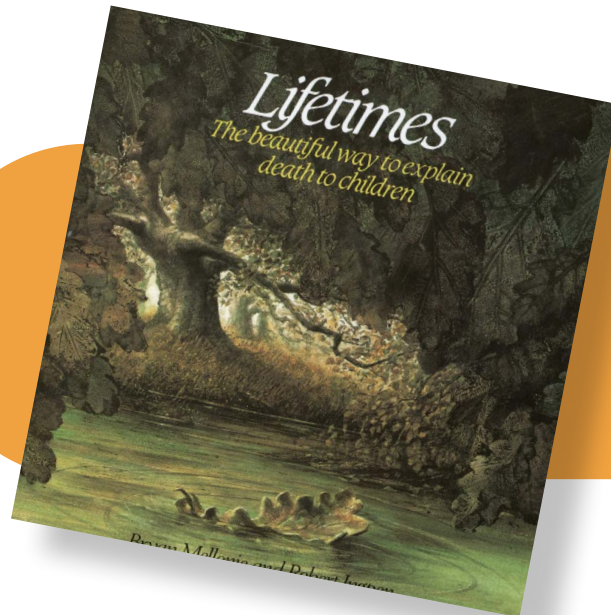
*\*Note: For young children, it is important to discuss what “dead” means. For example: When someone dies, their heart stops beating, their lungs stop breathing, they no longer need to eat or drink. Kids are magical thinkers and tend to think dead people will come back to life. You may need to revisit this topic many times to remind them their loved one will not be alive again. Remind children that it is NOT their fault the person died. If you have a spiritual belief about what happens to someone’s spirit/energy after death, it is valuable to discuss your ideas with your child, and invite their thoughts about what happens. Regardless of your spiritual beliefs, it is helpful for children to know that the love between them and their deceased parent will always exist.*

## Discussion Questions:

### Suggested Age: Preschool–School Age

Where have you seen death in nature?  
Dying flowers or leaves in the autumn?  
A dead squirrel on the road?

For curious children, research different lifetimes of different animal/plant species.



## Activity Ideas:

### Suggested Age: Preschool–School Age

On a sheet of paper, create a grid of 4 (vertical line down the center, horizontal line across the center). Draw the outline of a tree in each square. Have your child decorate the 4 trees for each season. Talk about seasonal change, and other changes in nature.

Draw the outline of a butterfly on paper. Use this template to create and talk about changes. For instance, on the body of the butterfly your child can draw or write about life before their parent died. They can decorate the wings with changes since their parent died.