Abstract

Introduction: Shyness has recognized by social avoidance. Shy children desire social interaction, but their social approach motivations are inhibited by fear-induced. About 15 percent of infants display a high degree of negative affect and distress when presented with social stimuli. Inhibitory may lead to maladjustment in stressful situations, when they need for more interaction

Method: The purpose of this study was to examine how shyness-sensitivity was associated with effortful control and psychological adjustment to childhood cancer. Participants were 98 (girls= 47, boys=51) between 5 to 12 years old in a children's hospital (Mahak). Data on shyness-sensitivity, effortful control, and adjustment were obtained from multiple sources including peer assessments .parents and nurse ratings and self-reports

Results: It was found that shyness-sensitivity was associated with social, and psychological problems. Shyness was negatively associated with effortful control (emotion regulation) and state (major needs (making request

Conclusion: chemotherapy related to more deficit in social interaction and shyness as personality .play role of a risk factor to maladjustment to cancer

Key words: children, malignancy, shyness, adjustment