Relapse after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is a stressful event for patients and their families. Vital education and communication provided by healthcare professionals to patients and families may decrease psychological distress. Effective educational strategies to assist HSCT recipients and their families through the relapse phase have been identified (Yoon et al., 2006). Strategies included one-on-one teaching from a healthcare professional, psychological approaches, encouraging physician involvement, maximizing the use of the Internet, and facilitating professionals’ one-on-one partnerships with the patient and family (Yoon et al., 2006). Lautrette et al. (2007) discussed the need for close communication with the relatives of patients dying in the intensive care unit. The study concluded that proactive communication with the family and supportive literature may lessen the burden of bereavement (Lautrette et al., 2007). Bowman, Rose, Radziewicz, O’Toole,