



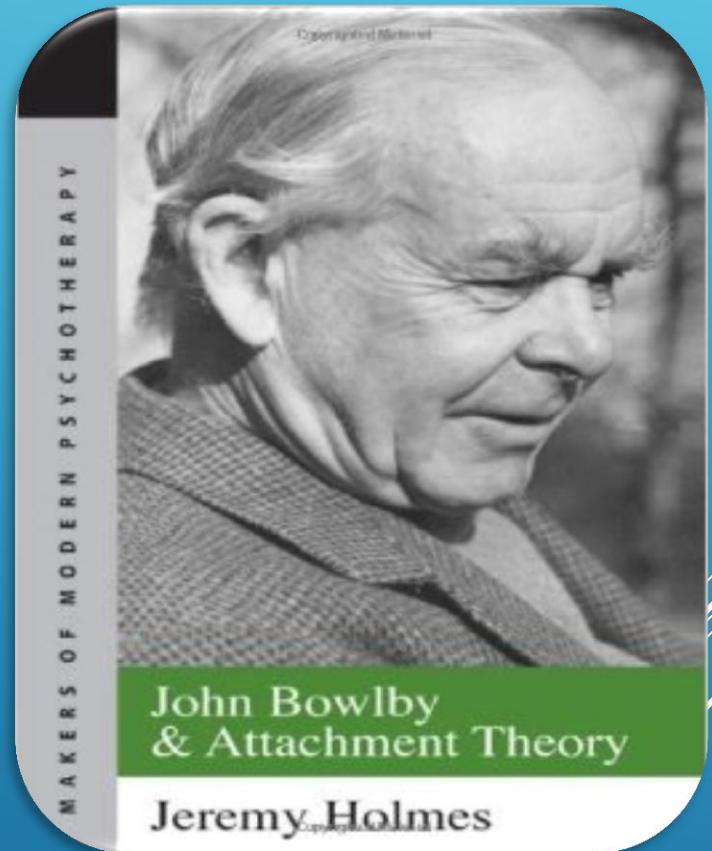
# **DETERMINATION OF ATTACHMENT LEVELS OF WOMEN TO INFANTS IN PRENATAL PERIOD**

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Attachment, ensuring positive conditions in the prenatal period, starting with the mother-baby is a concept that continues lifelong and continuity. In the literature, attachment theory; the first time in 1958 by John Bowlby has been defined as a strong bond between the two person.

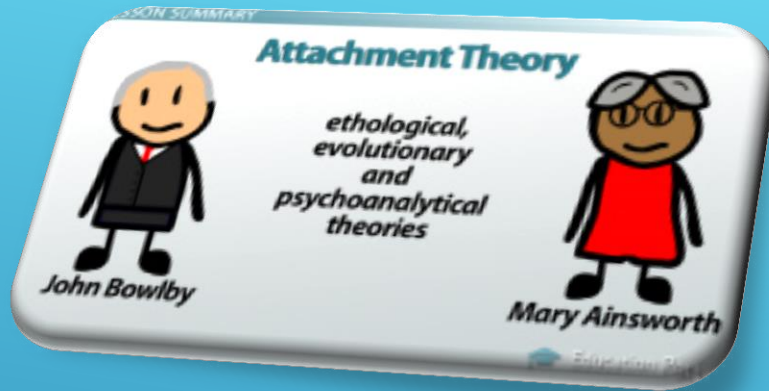


# PRENATAL ATTACHMENT

it is  
considered  
to begin  
mother-baby  
bonding In  
the prenatal  
period.

Bonding between mother and baby, is a concept that continues to provide positive conditions lifelong by starting in the prenatal period.





Attachment pattern shows continuity in their lives after a time determined safe or unsafe.

First attachment the experience of the child is the basis of the binding experience later.

Prenatal bonding is a good predictor for the postpartum period.

# THE MAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE BINDING PRENATAL PERIOD

**Planning Pregnancy**

**To feel the baby move**

**Changes in health behavior**

**Perinatal loss experience**

**The presence of pregnancy  
symptoms**



The research has been conducted fractionally with the aim of the determination the factors, which affect the attachment levels of women to infants in prenatal period.

# METHOD

89.138  
women



397



# METHOD

The population of the study consists of 89.138 women that applied to Follow-Pregnant Clinic of Necip Fazil Maternity and Child Health Hospital in Kahramanmaraş, and the sample is composed of 397 women.





## Data collection

- Socio-demographic characteristics of pregnant women and their spouses
- Includes questions for fertility characteristics depend on what affects the attachment to babies of the women.
- Prenatal Attachment Inventory

## Prenatal Attachment Inventory

- 21 articles and four factors
- Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.84$
- The highest point of the scale is "84" and the lowest is "21"

# Prenatal Attachment Inventory

- If the score is close to 84, it means that the pregnant has a **"more strong attachment"**; and if the score is close to 21, then it shows that the pregnant has a **"more weak attachment"**



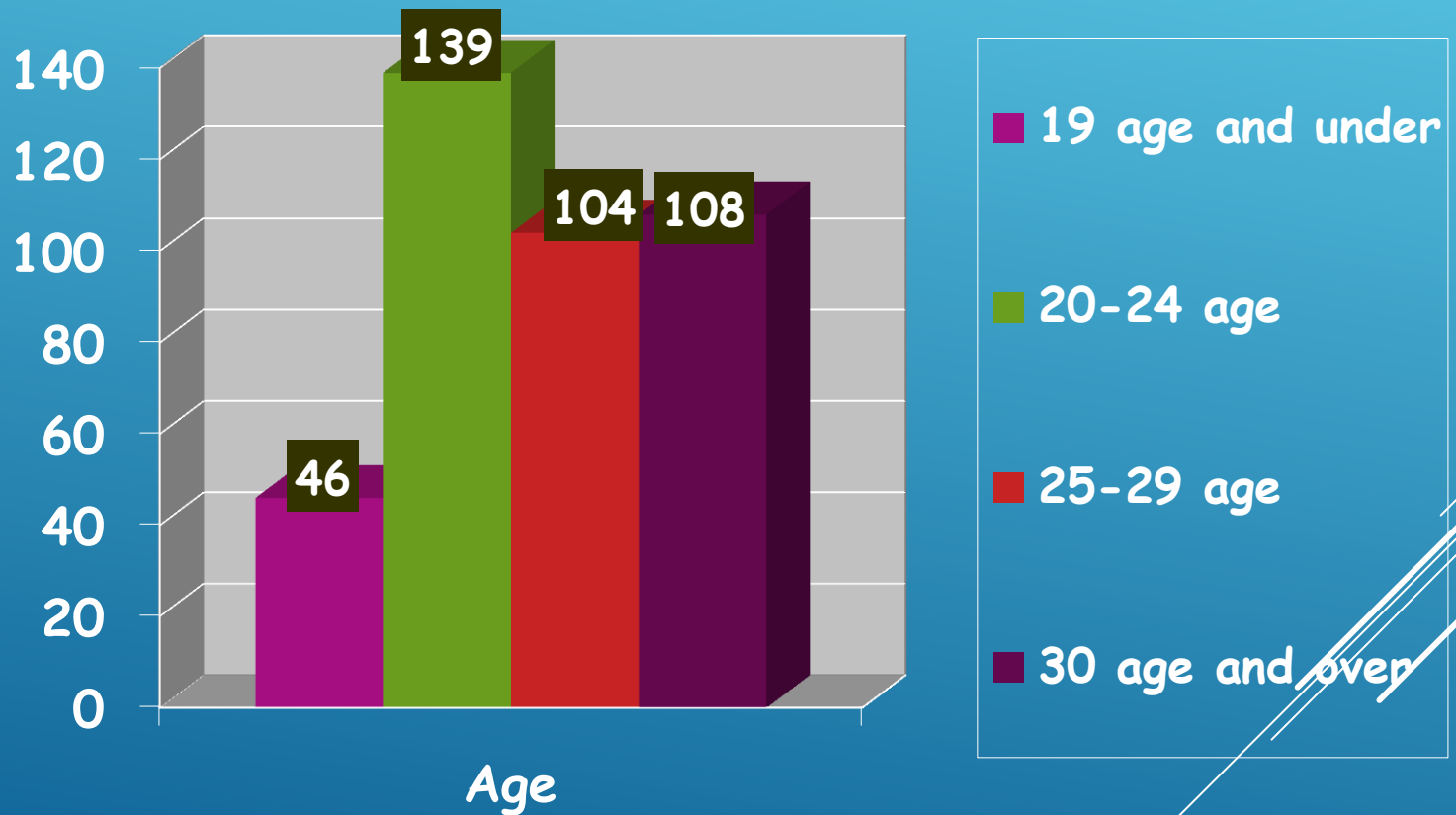
## METHOD

- ❖ Questionnaire and Prenatal Attachment Inventory were implemented between 20 January and 16 May 2014.
- ❖ The data obtained from this study is assessed by using SPSS 18 for Windows (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), and mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values with percentage numbers, t-test are also assessed using SPSS.

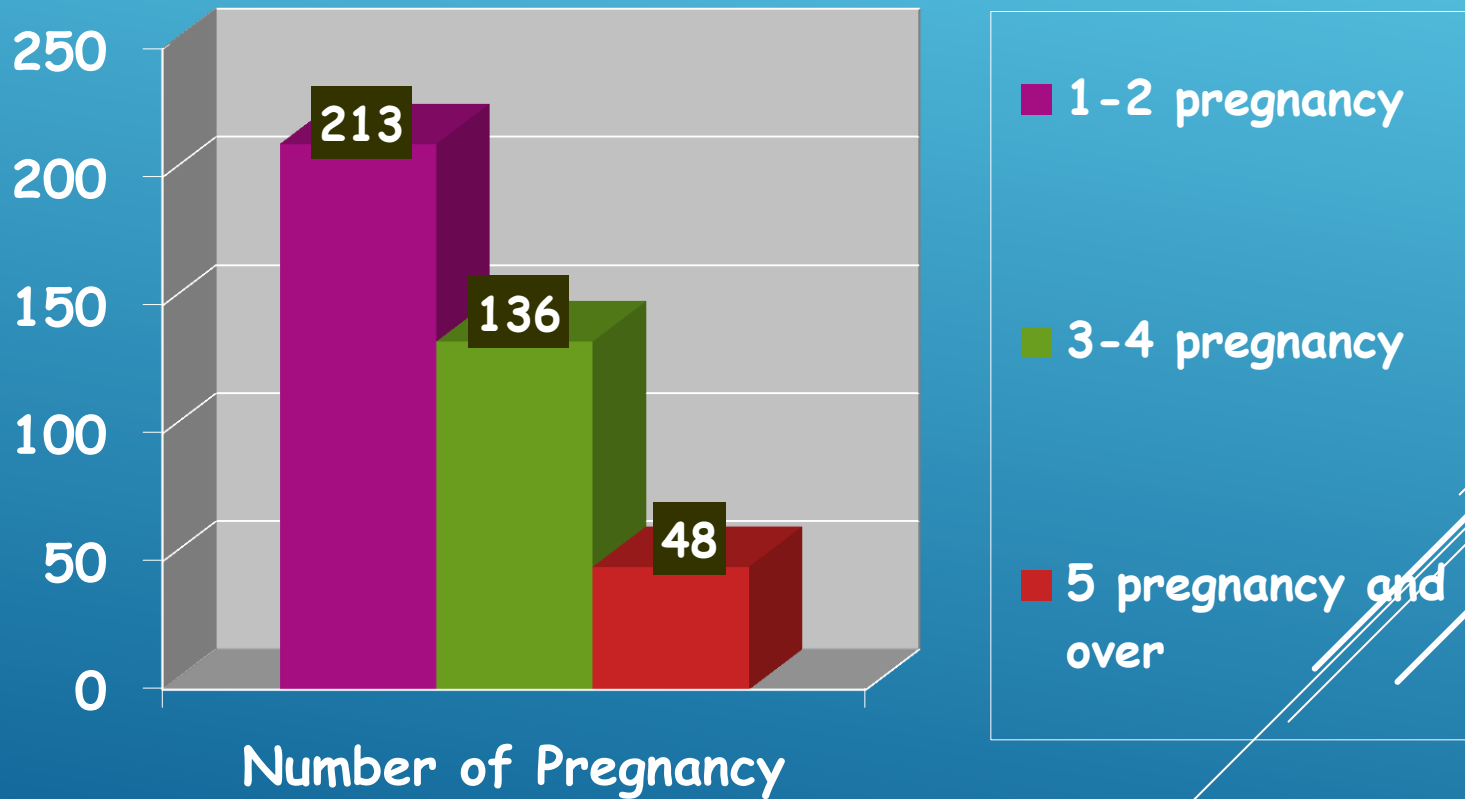
# Findings



## Distribution of Age of the Descriptive Features of Pregnant n = 397



## Distribution of Number of pregnancy of the Descriptive Features of Pragnant n = 397



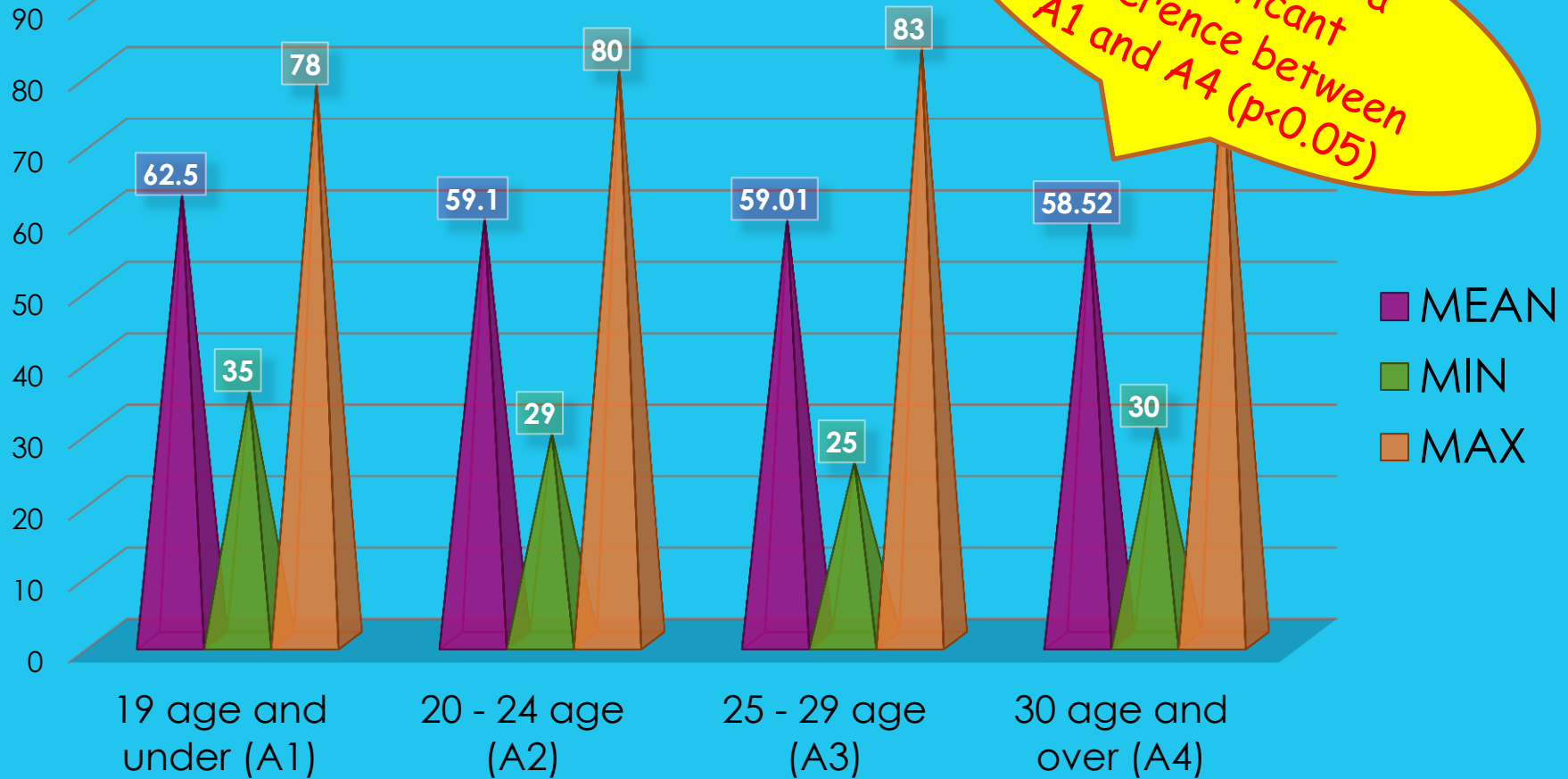
## Distribution of The Mean of Scores Obtained by Pregnant in Prenatal Attachment Inventory

	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
<b>Prenatal Attachment Inventory</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>59.31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83</b>



# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Ages of Pregnant

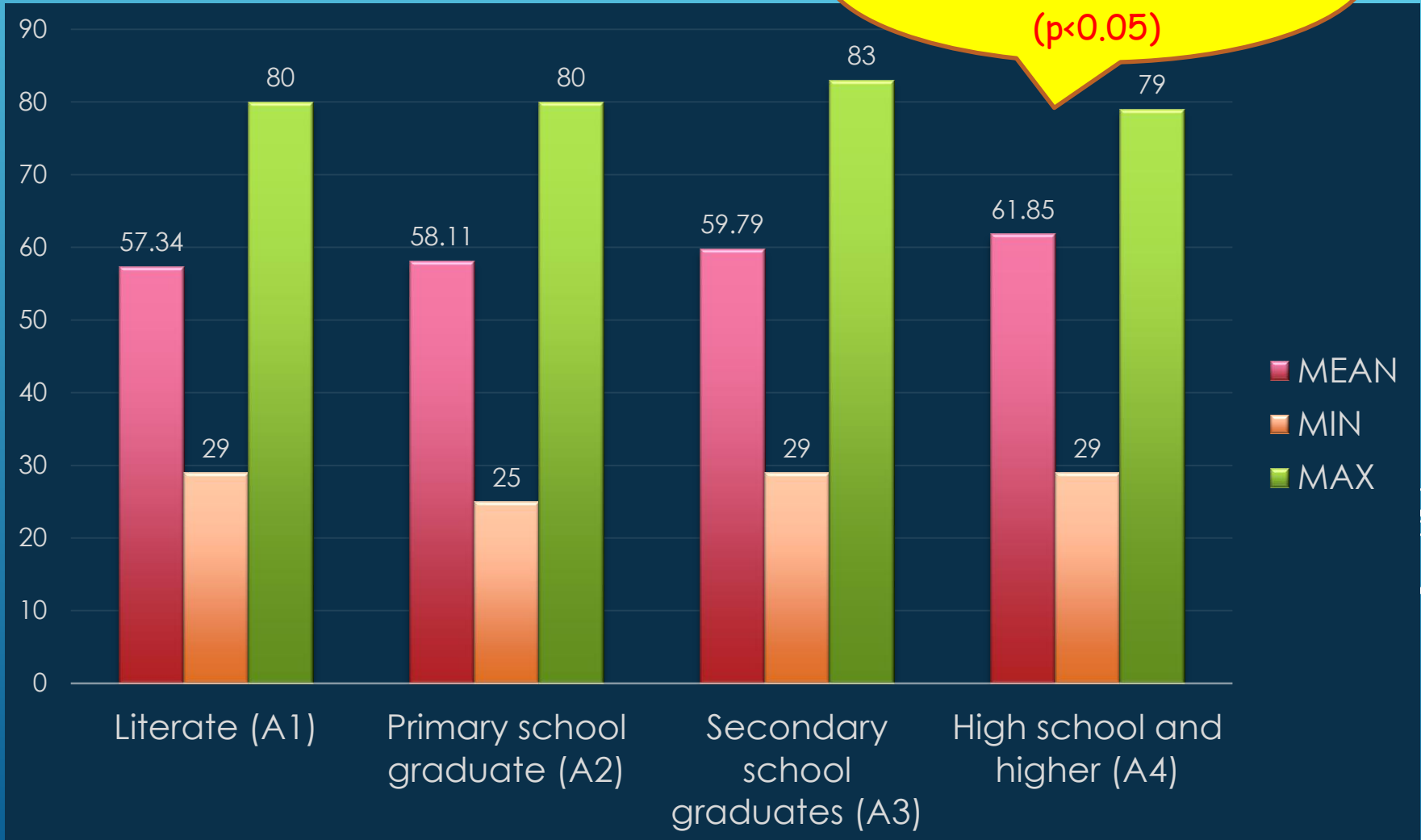
It is found a significant difference between A1 and A4 ( $p < 0.05$ )



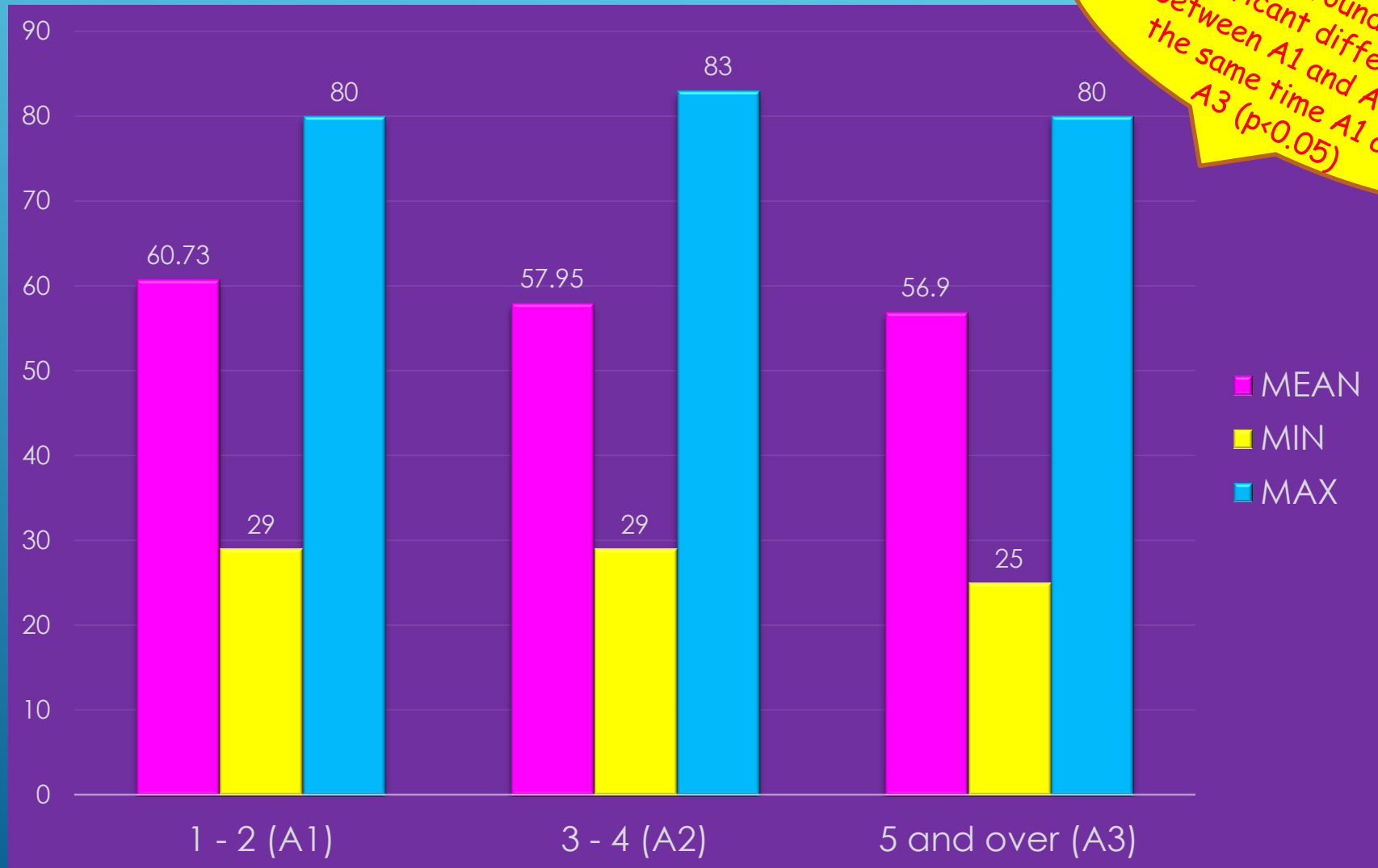
# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Education Level



It is found a significant difference between A2 and A4 ( $p < 0.05$ )

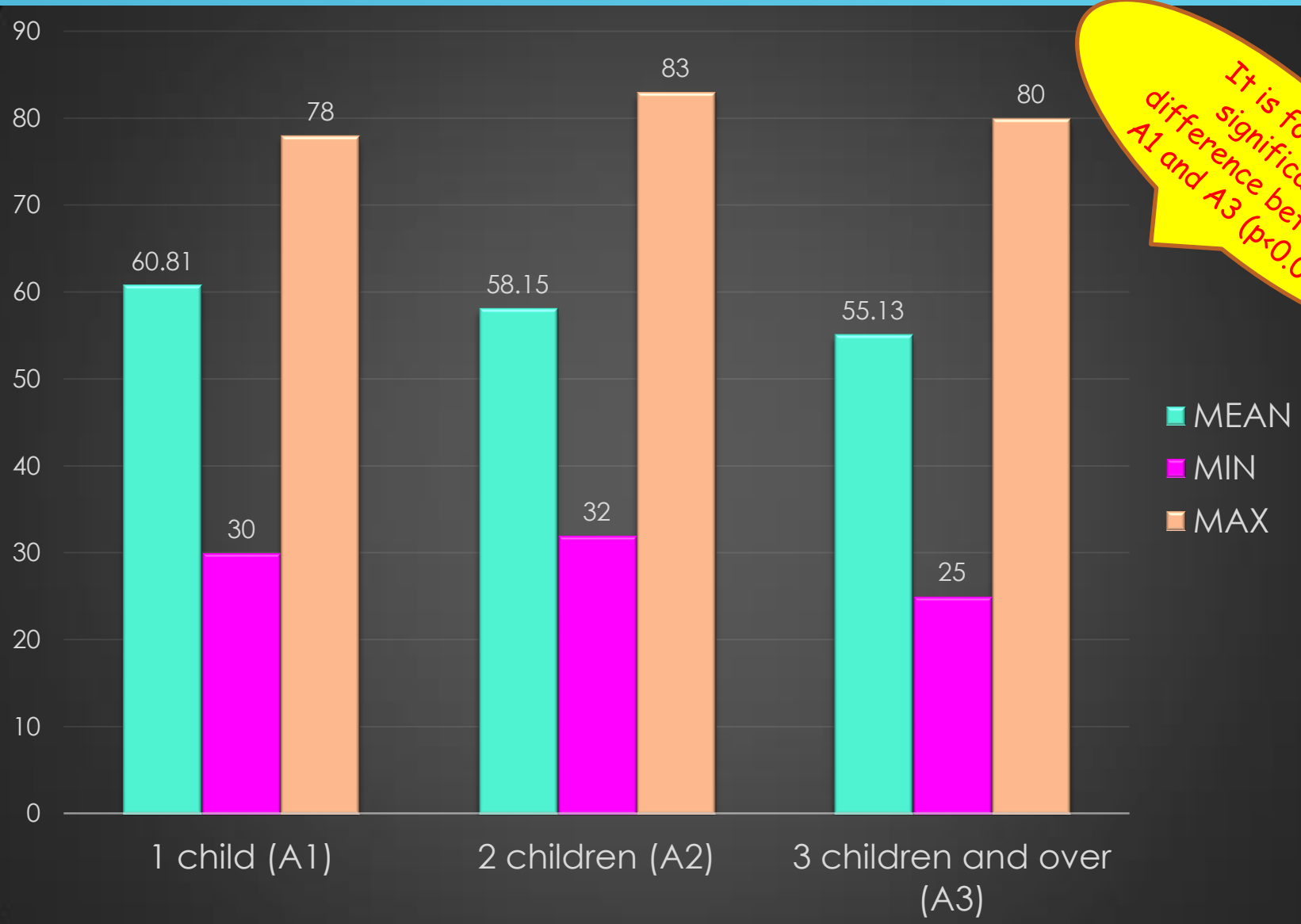


# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Number of pregnancy



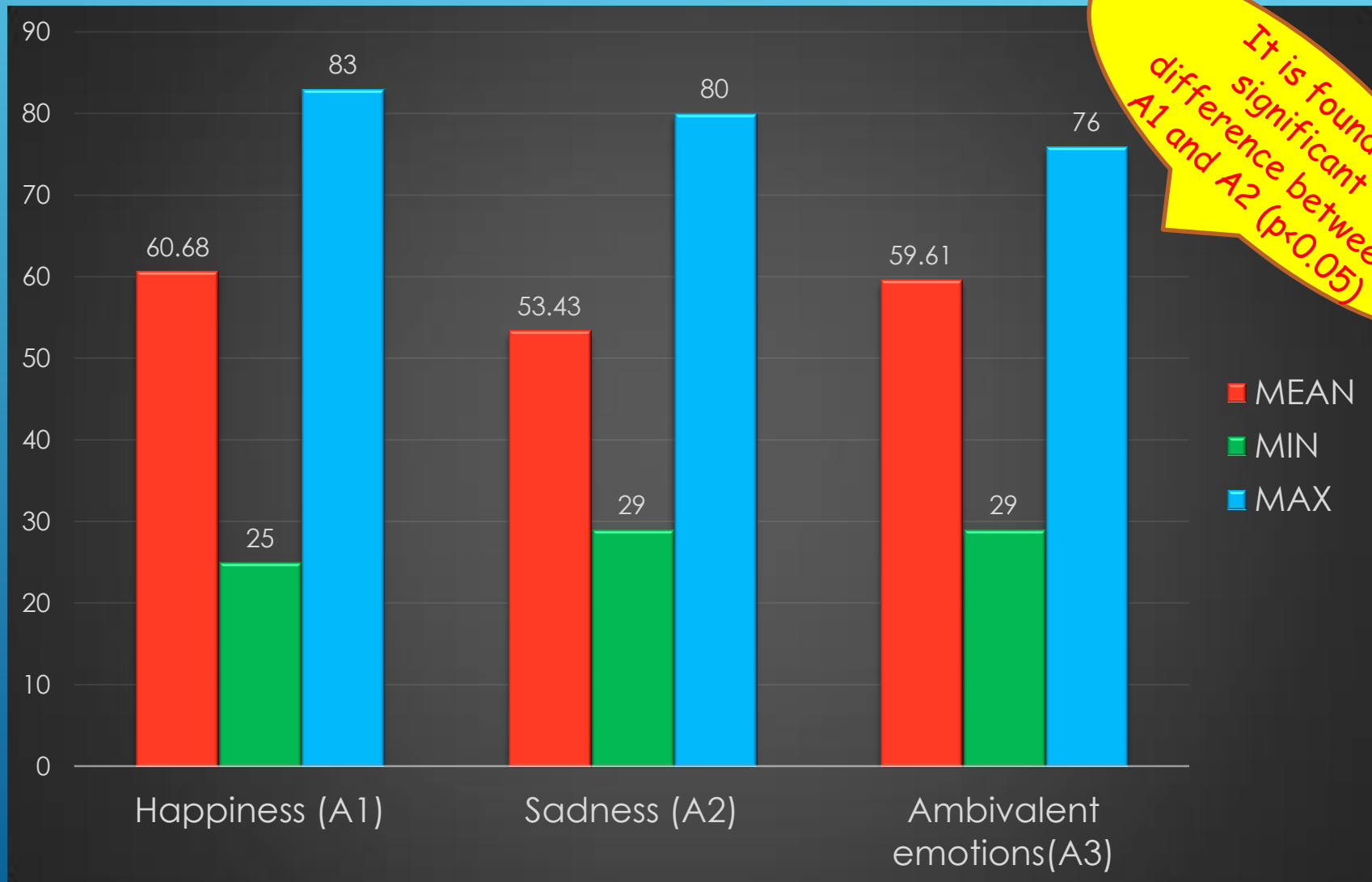
It is found a significant difference between A1 and A2 as the same time A1 and A3 ( $p < 0.05$ )

# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Number of Children

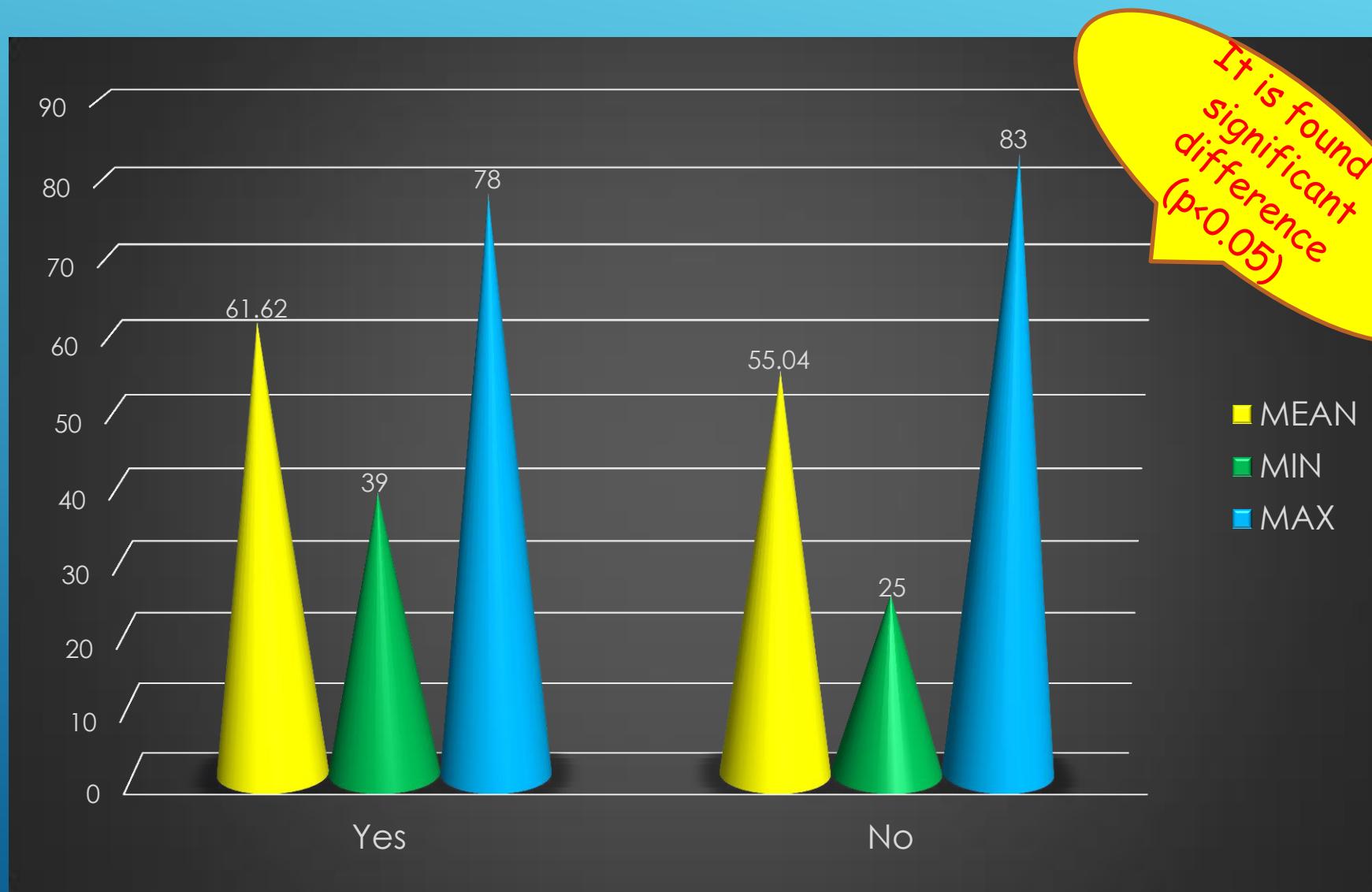


It is found a significant difference between A1 and A3 ( $p < 0.05$ )

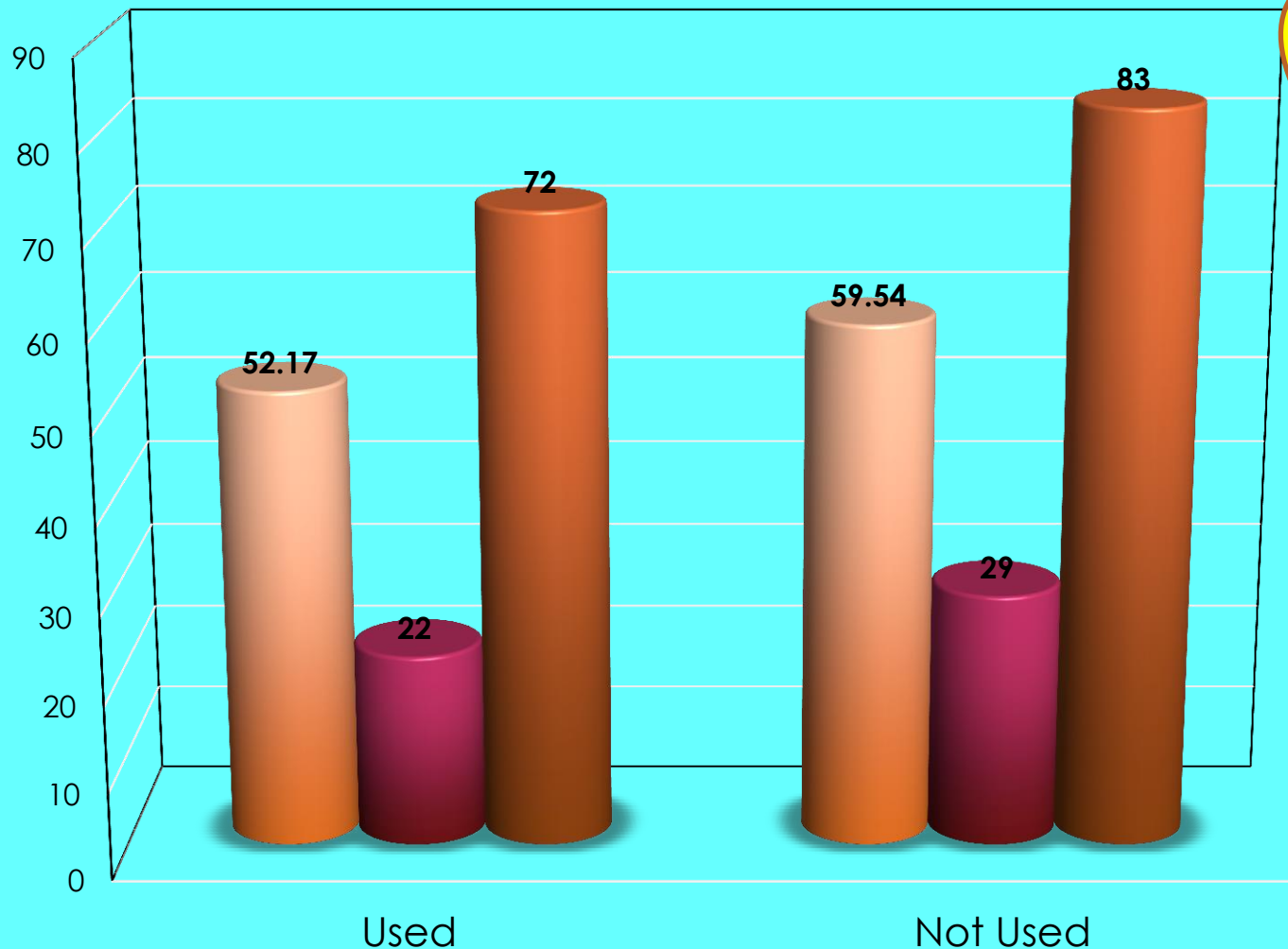
# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Emotions of felt learned when pregnancy status



# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Behavior With Positive Changes in Pregnancy Condition



# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Smoking and alcohol use during pregnancy

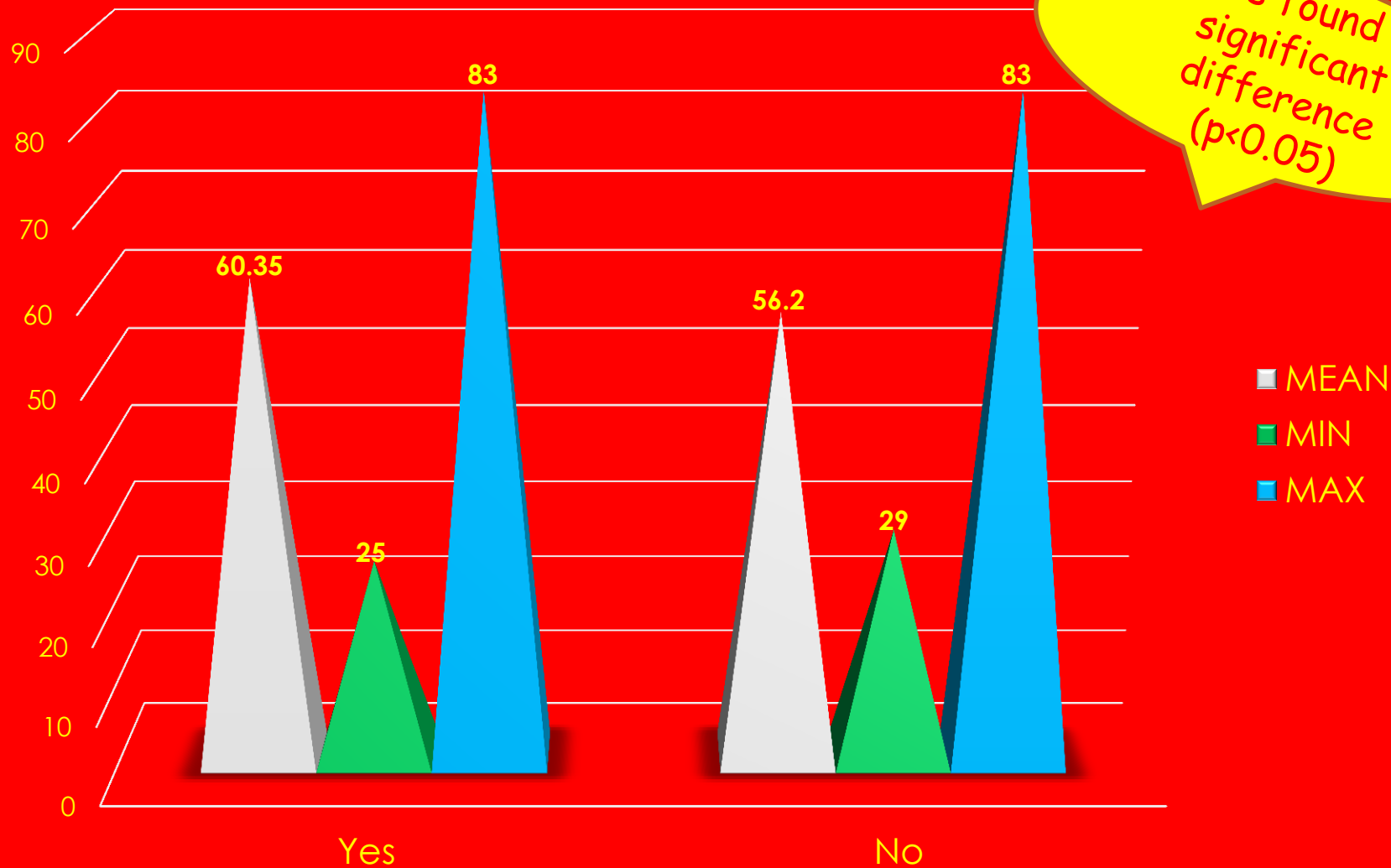


It is found a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ )

MEAN  
MIN  
MAX



# Distribution of Scores Obtained in PAI and Planned pregnancy Complication Status with spouse



# Findings

❖It is determined that there is statistically significant difference between means of Prenatal Attachment Inventory scores determining the attachment levels of pregnant women to infants and education level, number of pregnancies, number of living children, planned pregnancy, previously experienced pregnancy loss, healthy the emotions experienced when pregnancy learned, positive health behavior changes during pregnancy, tobacco and alcohol consumption habits ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## Findings

❖ According to the results of the regression analysis; a significant relationship was found that is between the level of prenatal attachment with positive changes in health behaviors during pregnancy and the pregnancy is planned ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## Conclusion



❖ As a result, attachment levels of pregnant women to their infants in prenatal period are respectively high (calculated Prenatal Attachment Inventory mean score is 59.31).

❖ Suggestions for increasing the attachment levels of pregnant women to their infants in prenatal period connecting the study results have also been developed.



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**