



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PERCEPTION OF MATERNAL FETAL ATTACHMENT DURING ANTENATAL PERIODS AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS BY USING HINDI VERSION OF MATERNAL ANTENATAL ATTACHMENT SCALE (19-ITEMS) IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL OF DELHI.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The link between a mother and her unborn child normally develops from the moment they are conceived. Two-thirds of women may report a strong maternal relationship by the time their baby moves for the first time at 18 to 25 weeks. The developing fetus is completely reliant on her mother for all of her basic requirements; the fetus can hear and respond to the mother's heartbeat and voice, as well as touch and movement. The aim of the study was to assess the perception of maternal fetal attachment during antenatal periods among antenatal mothers by using Hindi version of MAAS (19-items). Methods: The quantitative research approach with a pre- experimental one group post test design was selected. 60 antenatal mothers, 31-40 weeks of gestation were selected purposive sampling technique from Jag Pradesh Chandra Hospital, Shastri Park Delhi. MAAS (19-items) Hindi version was used to collect the data. The data obtained was tabulated in Microsoft Excel Spread Sheet and was analyzed in terms of objective of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results: The findings revealed that majority of the mothers were having very good attachment (46.6%) with their fetus, followed by (6.6%) of the mother who were having excellent attachment to the fetus, whereas (33.3%) good attachment and (13.3%) average attachment of the mothers to their fetus. The findings revealed that the mean scores maternal fetal attachment during antenatal periods among antenatal mothers is 74.6 is just around the middle of the scores range 54-95 indicating very good attachment of the mothers to their fetus. Conclusion: The maternal antenatal attachment scale has been demonstrated to be an effective instrument for predicting attachment between the mother and her unborn child, and it may be useful in diagnosing postnatal complications early on.

KEYWORDS

(Maternal Antenatal Attachment Scale), Fetus (before birth Child), Antenatal mothers (expectant mother), perception (the organization, identification and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the presented information, or the environment)

INTRODUCTION

For the pregnant woman, pregnancy is a time of physiological and psychological change. A woman's development alters as her pregnancy continues, preparing her for parenting.

Birth is not the start of anything. Following the time spent in the womb, it is a continuation of another phase of life. At one week old in the womb, the kid is already a member of the family. Unborn newborns have emotional needs after birth. This is where prenatal bonding comes in. They needed to be loved and fostered, as well as acknowledged and welcomed. A mother bonding with her unborn child is one of the most important aspects of life. This bond starts from 1st day of pregnancy and continues throughout the person life. Prenatal attachment's purpose is to provide the necessary protection, comfort, and help for survival. Prenatal maternal connection has a positive impact on pregnancy-related health behaviours such as getting enough sleep, getting prenatal care, eating healthy foods, and not using illegal substances or alcohol. During pregnancy, a human female's maternal relationship with her biological child usually begins to form, and she adapts her lifestyle to meet the demands of the developing kid.

The woman can feel the foetus moving about 18 to 25 weeks, which can help with bonding, as can viewing her baby during an ultrasound scan. The developing foetus can hear and respond to the mother's heartbeat and voice, as well as touch and movement. Two-thirds of women may report a strong maternal relationship by the seventh month of pregnancy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The quantitative research approach was adopted with a pre-experimental one group post test design. The duration data collection was 18 June to 29 June, 2018 (two week). Included 60 pregnant mothers with 31-40 weeks of gestation and who were willing to participate in the study, can understand Hindi and available at the time of study from (Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital), by using purposive sampling technique. The tool used was a structured Maternal Antenatal Attachment Scale (19-items) Hindi version (Ten- point scale) for score 0-4 for each items. Minimum score obtained by participant was 54 and maximum score was 95. Proper explanation and written consent was taken before the procedure of data collection. Samples were visited only once to collect the data and around 20 minutes were spent on each sample. There was no dropout of the samples. The study protocol was approved by DNS and HOD of Obstetric and gynecological

department of Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital. Ethical clearance was taken by ethical committee prior to study issues. Research variables in this study perception of maternal fetal attachment during antenatal periods among antenatal mothers. The tool had Interview schedule to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers about the adjustment between mother and fetus.

RESULT:

Table1: Data presented in table replicates sociodemographic variables among antenatal mothers n=60

| S. No. | Age in years | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 18-22 years | 12 | 20% |
| 2. | 23-27 years | 22 | 36.7% |
| 3. | 28-31 years | 18 | 30% |
| 4. | Above 32 years | 8 | 13.3% |

The percentage distribution of prenatal mothers by age can be seen in table 1. 36.7 percent of prenatal women are between the ages of 23 and 27, 30 percent are between the ages of 28 and 31, 20% are between the ages of 18 and 22, and 13.3% are beyond the age of 32.

Table2: Data presented in table -2 replicates the Level of attachment, Range of attachment score, Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Maternal Fetal Attachment during Antenatal periods among Antenatal Mothers n=60

| Level of Attachment | Range of Attachment score | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Excellent | 85-95 | 4 | 6.7% |
| Very Good | 75-84 | 28 | 46.7% |
| Good | 65-74 | 20 | 33.3% |
| Average | 55-64 | 8 | 13.3% |
| Below Average | >54 | 0 | 0 |

The data represented in table-2 reveals that majority of mothers, 28 (46.7%) had very good attachment with their fetus, followed by 20 (33.3%) good attachment and 8 (13.3%) average attachment to their fetus only 4 (6.7%) of the mother who was excellent attachment.

Table-3: Possible range of scores, Range of obtained Scores, Mean, Median and Standard Deviation of the Maternal Fetal Attachment during Antenatal Periods among Antenatal Mothers n=60

| Possible Range of Scores | Range of Obtained Scores | Mean | Median | Standard Deviation |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|
| | | n | n | |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|----|------|
| 54-95 | 57-86 | 74.6 | 78 | 9.44 |
|-------|-------|------|----|------|

The data presented in table-2 replicates the mean scores maternal fetal attachment during antenatal periods among antenatal mothers is 74.6, the median is 78 and standard deviation is 9.44. Mean scores (74.6) is just around the middle of the score range 54-95 indicating a very good attachment of the mothers to the fetus and the closeness to the median shows that a normal distribution of obtained scores. Increase standard deviation is high meaning thereby the group was heterogeneous in nature.

Table4: Association between maternal fetal attachment of antenatal mothers and selected demographic variables.

| Age in years | Maternal Fetal Attachment | | | | | χ^2 (Calculated) | df | χ^2 (Tabular Value) |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|------|---------|------|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|
| | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | | | |
| 18-22 years | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | *9.7923 | 12 | 1.728 |
| 23-27 years | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 28-31 years | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| >32 years | 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | |

p<0.05 level of significance

$\chi^2(12) = 9.7923, p > 0.05$

The data presented in table 4 shows that the obtained chi-square of 9.7923 is greater than the table value of 1.728 at df (12) at 0.05 level of significance Hence the hypothesis (H1) was accepted and concluded that there is significant association between age and the maternal fetal attachment (P<0.05).

DISCUSSION:

Present study finding are similar to the study conducted by Jeanne L Alhusen RN ,MSN, CFNP (PhD Student),”A Literature Update on Maternal-Fetal attachment scale” in 2008 .It is to be observed that using such standard scale will be helpful in the predictions of fetal outcome in their long term of study.

CONCLUSION:

The Quantitative study based on scale and knowledge assessment are quite simple and fruit full and carry out on large sample will provide better anticipation about the psychological attachment between mother and fetus and Identification of postnatal complication earlier.

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