

: - , , ,

- 가  
\*

-

\*\*

(Brazelton, 1974).

1.

- 가

, , ,  
, ,  
가 (Goldberg, 1977;  
Kenneth Patrick, 1982).  
Barnard(1986) -

가

1

(Casey ,

1993).

Erikson

1

- 가

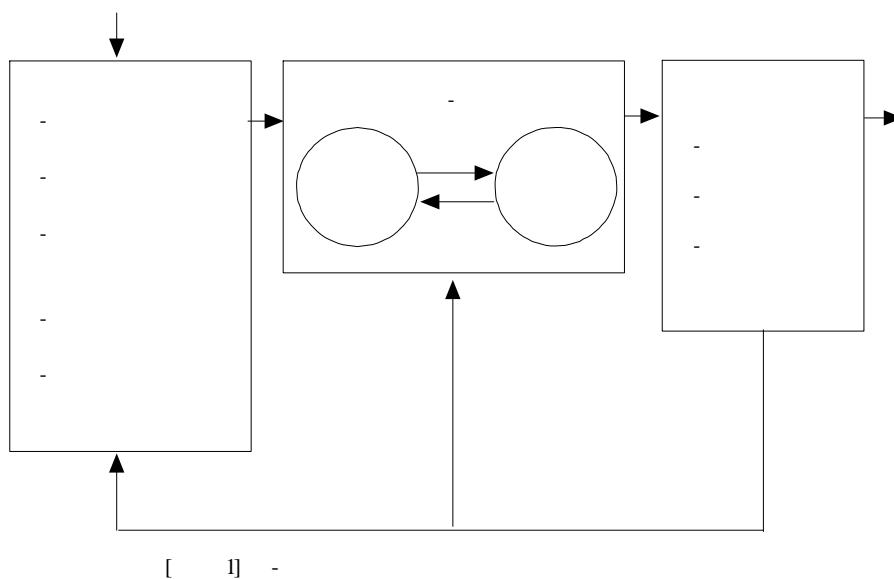
가

가

가



가 가  
가 , (1992)  
가  
가  
Ainsworth(1973)  
가  
1  
Brazelton (1974)  
가 가  
1980  
Lewis Coates(1988) 12  
Lobo (1992a)  
(FTT)  
가  
가  
(1987)  
가  
(1988)  
(1991)  
Thoman (1970)  
Klaus Kennel(1983)  
가



2. 가 T 2

1 1998 3 22 5 7  
, 5 18 6 15

2. 84

Barnrad(1986) ( 37 , 47 ) ,  
37 , 2,500g

가 가 ,

가 ( 12 , 22 )  
50 ( 25 , 25 )

3.

Barnard 가

1 가 Barnard

(1978a)

(NCAST Feeding Scale) Price(1983)  
가 (AMIS Scale),

Barnard , 1

2

3 5

가

### III.

Cronbach's = .67  
Cronbach's

1. = 90

4.

3

1998 2 10 3 22 ,  
3 23 7 27

5.

( ) .

98% .

1998 2 10 3 22 1

4 ( 2 ,

2 ) 4 (1 ), 5 (1 ), 6 (2 ) 가

. 4

가 6

4

NCAST Feeding Manual

가

2 3 1 1 20 30

2 3

가 가

6 가

가 가

(15 20 ) 5 10

가

4

95.4%

가 가

(Z=-4.9759, P=0.0001)

T 2 1 1

T

6

가

6.

SAS

가

Cronbach's

X<sup>2</sup>-test Fisher's exact test

Shapiro-Wilk

가

Wilcoxon Rank Sums test

X<sup>2</sup>-test Fisher's exact test

1. 가

1) 가

“ -

가 .” 가

< 1>

가 가

(Z=-4.9759, P=0.0001)

< 1>

-

N		Z		P
25	30.04	5.19	-4.9759	0.0001
25	19.68	5.38		

2) 1 가

“ -

가 .” 가

< 2> .

-

,

가 1

가 (z=-4.8400, p=0.0001; z=-4.8000, p=0.0001; z=-2.4257, p=0.0077).

< 2>

N		Z		P
25	12.20	1.89	-4.8400	0.0001
25	7.84	2.42		
25	4.20	1.22	-4.8000	0.0001
25	2.04	1.05		
12	4.00	0.85	-2.4257	0.0077
15	3.00	1.06		

3) 2 가

“ -

.”

< 3> .

,

8

5.96 ,

5.08

가

가

2 가

(z=-1.7000, p=0.0445; z=-3.4675, p=0.0005).

< 3>

N		Z		P
25	5.96	1.67	-1.7000	0.0445
25	5.08	1.46		
25	2.56	1.00	-3.4675	0.0005
25	1.32	1.10		

4) 3 가

“ -

- 가

.” < 4> .

, -

4.12 ,

2.40

가

가

3 가

(z=-4.3531, p=0.0001).

< 4>

-

N		Z		P
25	4.12	1.16	-4.3531	0.0001
25	2.40	1.11		

.

-

-

,

가

-

-

.

-

-

가

5

40

30.04 ,

가 19.68

21 , 4  
가 ,

Barnard ,

(1978) ,

8 5.96 ,

5.08 ,

가 ,

5

2.56 , 1.32

14

12.2 , 7.84

(1991) 5

3.36 ,

(1997) 가 ,

가 가 가

가

가

가

6 4.12 ,

2.40

가 가 가

가

8

4.2 , 2.04

12 , 가

15 , 5

4.0 , 3.0

가 가

가

(1986) 가

가 T

2 1

25 50 . 4. “ -  
 1998 3 23 7 27 - 가 .  
 , 가 - 3 가 (z=-4.3531, p=0.0001).  
 , 2 가 , -  
 가 가 ,  
 -  
 -  
 , SAS -  
 X<sup>2</sup>-test Fisher's exact 가  
 test , - 가  
 Wilcoxon Rank Sums test, . ,  
 -

1. “ - 1. -  
 가 .” 가  
 가 2. -  
 (t=-4.9759, p=0.0001).  
 가

2. “ - (1997). “  
 가 .” 1 가 , \_\_\_\_\_, 3, 2, 117- 130.  
 가 (1992). “  
 가 \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_”  
 (1991). “  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_”  
 (1987). “  
 \_\_\_\_\_”  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. “ - (1988). “  
 가 가 \_\_\_\_\_”  
 가 \_\_\_\_\_  
 가 (1987). “  
 (z= -1.7000, p=0.0445; z= -3.4675, \_\_\_\_\_  
 p=0.0005). , 가 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_”  
 \_\_\_\_\_



- Ainsworth, M. D. S. (1973). "The Development of Infant-Mother Attachment", In B. M. Caldwell and H. N. Ricciuti(eds.), Review of Child Development Research, Vol. 3, Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
- Barnard, K. E. (1978a). Nursing Child Assessment Feeding Scales, Seattle, W.A..
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1986). Parent-Child Interaction Model: Nursing Theorists and Their Work, The C.V. Mosby Co., 267-280.
- Belsky, J., Rovine, M., Taylor, D. G. (1984). "The Orgins of Individual Differences in Infant-Mother Attachment: Maternal and Infant Contribution," Child Development, 55, 718-728.
- Blumer, H. (1969). Symbolic Interactionism: Persepectives and Method, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Brazelton, T., Koslowski, Barbara, and Main, M. (1974). "The Origins of Reciprocity: The Early Mother-Infant Interaction," In M. Lewis and L. Rosenblum(eds.), The Effect of the Infant on its Caregiver, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Broom, B. L. (1988). "Parental Sensitivity to Infant and Toddlers in Dual-Earner and Single- Earner Families," Nursing Research, Vol. 47(3), 162-170.
- Casey, P. H, Barrett, K., Bradlet, R. H., Spiker, D. (1993). "Pediatric Clinical Assessment of Mother -Child Interaction: Concurrent and Predictive Validity," Development and Behaviral Pediatrics, 14, 5, 313-317.
- Eizirik, L. S., Hagekull, B., Bohlim, G., Persson, K., Sedin, G. (1997). "Interaction between Mothers and Infants Born at Risk During the First Six Months of Corrected Age," Acta. Pediatr, 86, 864- 872.
- Goldberg, S. (1997). "Social Competence in Infancy: A Model of Parent-Infant Interaction", Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, Vol. 23, 163-177.
- Lewis, M. & Cootes, D. L. (1988). "Mother-Infant Interaction and Cognitive Development in Twelve-week-old Infants", Infant Behavior and Development, 3, 95- 105.
- Kenneth, W. J. & Patrick, C. H. (1982). "The Mother-Infant Relationship and Development: The Effect of Pediatric Intervention", Child Development, Vol. 53, 948-956.
- Klaus, M. H. & Kennel, J. H. (1983). "Parent to Infant Bonding, Setting the Record Straight," J. Pediatr., Vol. 102, 575-576.
- Lobo, M. L. (1992a). Barnard, K. E., J. B. Coombs,"Failure to Thrive: A Pa- rent-Infant Interaction Perspective," J. of Pediatric Nursing, Vol. 7(4), 251- 261.
- Mercer, R. T., & Ferketich, S. L. (1990). "Predictors of Parental Attachment during Early Parenthood," J. of Adv. Nur., Vol. 15, 268-280.
- Pianta, R. C., Stronfe, L. A., & Egeland, B. (1989). "Continuity and Discontinuty in Maternal Sensitivity at 6,24 and 42 Months in a high-risk Sample," Child Development, Vol. 60, 481-487.
- Price, G. M. (1983). "Sensitivity in Mother-Infant Interactions: The AMIS Scale," Infant Behavior and Development, 6, 353-360.
- Thoman, E. B., Turner, A., Leiderman, P. H., & Barnett C. R. (1988). "Neonate-Mother Interaction : Effect of Parity on Feeding Behavior," Child Development, 1103-1141.
- Tronick, E. Z. & Cohn, J. F. (1989). "Infant- Mother Face to Face Interaction: Age and Gender Differences in Coordination and the Occurrence of Miscoordination," Child Development, Vol. 60, 85-92.

-Abstract-

Key concept : Mother-infant interaction, nursing intervention.

## Effects of the Nursing Intervention on Mother-Infant Interaction

*Kim M Ye*<sup>\*</sup>

Mother and infant relationship has a great influence on child's developments. In this study, nursing intervention to increase maternal sensitivity to the infant's cues was applied to 25 primiparas (Experimental Group). Mother and infant interactions of these primiparas were compared with those of 25 primiparas (Control Group) who did not receive the nursing intervention. Fifty primiparas and infants were recruited from a university hospital, a general hospital, and an OBGY clinic located in Taegu city. Mother and infant interactions were assessed at 6 weeks after birth using videotapes. Feeding situations were videotaped and two trained observers analyzed the tapes. Data were collected from March 23rd to July 27th of 1998. Mother and infant interactions during feeding were assessed by the response rating scale which was modified by the author based on NCAST feeding scale (Barnard, 1978a) and AMIS scale (Price, 1983). The validity of the modified rating scale was verified by faculty members and researchers who previously had research experience

in the area. Cronbach's Alpha of the modified scale for this study was .90.

The data was analyzed by SAS program, using wilcoxon rank sums test, chi square test, Fisher's exact test, and ANOVA.

Findings were as follows:

1. Mothers in the experimental group were more likely to have higher scores in mother and infant interactions during feeding than mothers in the control group.
2. Mothers in the experimental group showed better sensitivity to infant's signals or cues, provided growth fostering, and had higher responsibility to the infant's distress than mothers in the control group.
3. Infants in the experimental group showed higher clarity of cues and responsibility to the mother's behaviors than infants in the control group.
4. Mothers and infants in the experimental group showed higher synchronic responses than mothers and infants in the control group.

In conclusion, this study has shown that the applied nursing intervention promoted mother and infant interaction among primiparas. Therefore, this study suggests that the nursing interventions to increase maternal sensitivity to the infant's cues should be broadly applied to primiparas, which can be beneficial to the social, affective, and cognitive developments of their children.

---

<sup>\*</sup> professor, department of nursing, kyungpook National University