

: ,

* . * . **

1.

가
,
(禁)
가
가 가
가 1978
(Park, 1991) 가 (Song,
2001; Hwang, 1997)
가
가 (Gonzales, 1990) 가
가
가 (Anderson, 1989).
가

*
**

2002 1 28 2002 4 22 2002 7 24

(Kraus, Kennell, Plumd & Zuehike, 1970).

1995 가 3

가 가 가 2.

“ 가 가?” 가

3.

(Park, 1991). Ann Lee(1998) 1) 가

2/3 가 (Reeder, Martin, & Koniak-griffin, 1997), 가

가 (,) 가

2) 가

가 (Kim, 2000; Ann & Lee, 1998; Park, 1991; Yamauchi & Yamanouchi, 1991), (Reeder, Martin, & Koniak-griffin, 1997), 가

가 가

3) 가

(Cranley, 1981), Cranley(1981)가 Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale (MFAS) Kim(2000) 24

가? 96 가

가 . 3.

1. (14)”
 “ (24)”
 , 38
 (3),
 (5),
 (6), (6), (4) 5

2. , 4
 , 24 96
 1) 가 가 , 가
 가

moderate effect size = .50, power = .80,
 = .05 t-test
 power analysis (Cohen, 1988) ,
 64
 64 가
 68 98
 Chronbach's = .85
 (Cranley, 1981), Kim (2000)
 Chronbach's = .87- .91
 Chronbach's = .92

4.
 2) 2001 4 1 5 31 S

S
 () , . 2001 4
 ()
) 5
 68 98

, 2001 4
 13 5 31 49
 2
 1

(1) 36 ,
 가
 (2) , 가
 (3) 2000gm
 (4) 15
 (5) 2
 가

가 200 가 41 (41.8%) 가

48 (70.6%)

, 19 (27.9%)

, 53 (77.9%)

5. 64 (65.3%)

15 (15.3%) 67

(68.4%)

가 ($\chi^2 = 3.935, p = 0.047$)

1) , χ^2 -test t-test

2) , t-test

5.35(±3.69) 5.93(±5.41)

, 32

(47.1%) 24

(24.5%)

가

가 ($\chi^2 = 9.147, p = 0.002$).

1. 33 (48.5%)

166 68 , 9 (13.2%) 가 가

, 98 , 3.29(±0.37)kg

, 49 (50.0%)

<Table 1> , 17 (17.3%) 가

, 3.31(±0.41)kg

29.5(±

3.1) , 2.0(±1.2)

43 (63.2%) , 50 가

(73.2%) 가

, 가 38 (55.9%)

30 (44.1%) . 가 301 2.

24 (35.3%) 가

29.9(±3.1) , 가

2.0(±1.1) 59 (60.2%)

<Table 2>

, 65 (66.3%)

, 가 36 (36.7%)

가 24 - 96

62 (63.3%) . 가 101- 75.12(±12.20) 71.10(±

<Table 1> Homogeneity test of rooming in and non rooming in groups (N = 166)

Variable	Rooming in (n = 68)		Non Rooming in (n = 98)		z or t	p
	n (%)	Mean ± SD	n (%)	Mean ± SD		
Age	22 - 42	29.5 ± 3.1		29.9 ± 3.1	-0.713	0.477
Gravidity	1 - 7	2.0 ± 1.2		2.0 ± 1.1	-0.110	0.913
Para	primipara	43(63.2)	59(60.2)		0.156	0.693
	multiapra	25(36.8)	39(39.8)			
Education	high school	18(26.5)	33(33.7)		2.201	0.333
	university	50(73.5)	65(66.3)			
Occupation	No	38(55.9)	62(63.3)		2.354	0.502
	yes	30(44.1)	36(36.7)			
Income	1,000,000	3(4.4)	1(1.0)		5.516	0.138
(won	1,010,000	18(26.5)	41(41.8)			
/month)	2,000,000					
	2,010,000	23(33.8)	27(27.6)			
	3,000,000					
	3,010,000	24(35.3)	29(29.6)			
Plan of	yes	48(70.6)	64(65.3)		0.510	0.475
pregnancy	no	20(29.4)	34(34.7)			
prenatal	yes	19(27.9)	15(15.3)		3.935	0.047**
class	no	49(72.1)	83(84.7)			
attendance						
Taekyo	yes	53(77.9)	67(68.4)		1.837	0.175
	no	15(22.1)	31(31.6)			
Labor	1 - 43 hour	5.35 ± 3.69	5.93 ± 5.41		-0.772	0.441
duration						
Husbands	yes	32(47.1)	24(24.5)		9.147	0.002**
presence	no	36(52.9)	74(75.5)			
Newborn	male	33(48.5)	49(50.0)		0.035	0.852
sex	female	35(51.5)	49(50.0)			
Problem	yes	9(13.2)	17(17.3)		0.514	0.474
	no	59(86.8)	81(82.7)			
Birth	2.2 - 4.4gm	3.29 ± 0.37	3.31 ± 0.41		-0.380	0.705
weight						

*p<0.05

11.77) 가 (t = -1.133, p = 0.259), 15.78(±3.06) , 15.25(±
 (t = -2.130, p = 0.035). 2.61) (t = -1.209, p = 0.228),
 가 , 17.46(±3.80) ,
 20.37(± 16.64(±3.84) (t = -1.348, p = 0.179)
 3.11) , 18.96(±3.65) ,
 12.31(±2.93) , 가 ,
 11.36(±2.81) .
 가 (t = -2.596, p = 0.010 ;
 t = -2.109, p = 0.036).
 1.
 9.21(±1.72) , 8.90(±1.73)

<Table 2> Comparison of maternal-fetal attachment score between the rooming in and non rooming in groups

Subscales	Rooming in (n = 68)	Non Rooming in (n = 98)	t	p
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD		
Differentiation of self from fetus	9.21 ± 1.72	8.90 ± 1.73	-1.133	.259
Interaction with the fetus	15.78 ± 3.06	15.25 ± 2.61	-1.209	.228
Attributing characteristics and intention to the fetus	20.37 ± 3.11	18.96 ± 3.65	-2.596	.010*
Giving of self	17.46 ± 3.80	16.64 ± 3.84	-1.348	.179
Role taking	12.31 ± 2.93	11.36 ± 2.81	-2.109	.036*
Total score	75.12 ± 12.20	71.10 ± 11.77	-2.130	.035*

*p<0.05

Song(2001), Kim(2000), Ann Lee(1998)
Hwang(1997)

가 , Park(1991)

가 24 ,

가 10
Park(1991)

가 가 가

(Cooper & Murray, 1998),

(Reeder, Martin & Koniak-griffin, 1997), (1998) Ann Lee

가 가

가

가 가
Ann Lee(1998)
가

가

2.

가

가

가

가

(t = -2.596,

p = .010)

(t = -2.109, p = .036)

가

(Muller,

2

1996; Cranley, 1981).

3

Ahn(1993)

가

,

,

1, 2, 3

Kim (1991)

81.2%,

(Cranley, 1981)

78.4%

54.4%

가

가

Wilson (2000) 156

62

Ahn(1993)

Kim(1991)

()

가

가

(

Lindgren(1997)

가

)

가

가

2

가

, Muller

가

Ferketich(1993) 336

(Prenatal

Attachment Inventory)

가

가

가

75.12(±12.20) ,

71.10(±11.77)

가

(t = -2.130, p = 0.035).

가

가 가 , ²-test t-test t-test .

1. (² = 3.935, p=0.047) (² = 9.147, p=0.002)

가 가 (p<0.05).

2. (t = -2.071, 75.12(± 12.20) 71.10(± 11.77) 가 p=0.043) (t = -2.130, p=0.035).

가 (X² = 3.935, p=0.047).

3. 가 (t = -2.596, p=0.010) 가 (t = -2.109, p=0.036)

가 (t = -1.133, p=0.259 : t = -1.209, p=0.228 : t = -1.348, p=0.179).

가 가

2001 4 1 5 31

S 68 , 98 , : 가 “ (14)” “ (24)” , 38 1.

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- Abstract -

Differences of Maternal Fetal Attachment between the Rooming-in and Non-rooming in Groups of Postpartum Women

Song, Ju-Eun * · *Lee, Mi-kyeong* *
Chang, Soon-Bok **

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify whether the maternal-fetal attachment is related to choose the rooming-in of postpartum women.

Method: This is a retrospective descriptive study. The data was collected from April 1 to

May 31, 2001. Subjects who had NSVD were 68 mothers who opted the rooming-in and 98 mothers who did not choose the rooming-in at one hospital in Seoul, Korea. The research questionnaire consisted of 14 items on general characteristics, and 24 items on maternal fetal attachment developed by Cranley(1981).

Result: 1. There was significant statistical difference in general characteristics between rooming-in and non rooming-in groups in prenatal class attendance, and husband attendance during the delivery. 2. There was significantly higher level of maternal fetal attachment score in the rooming-in group. 3. There was higher level of maternal fetal attachment score in the group which had participated in childbirth education than the group which didn't had participated.

Conclusion: It could be concluded that the maternal fetal attachment is identified as a significant factor choosing the rooming in for postpartum women. Therefore it is needed to increase maternal fetal attachment of pregnant women before making decision for whether they choose the rooming-in or non-rooming in after delivery.

Key words : Rooming-in, Maternal fetal attachment

* Doctoral candidate, College of Nursing, Yonsei University
** Faculty, College of Nursing, Yonsei University