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1.

, Barnard(1978)

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(Turley,

1985).

(Field, 1995; Bernal, 1997).

(Robson & Moss, 1970).

McClure(1989) Evans(1990)

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(Kenneth & Patrick, 1982).

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2002 3 21

2002 6 20

2002 11 6

Baird, Sara Goodman, Susan Bryant(1982)가
(Mother-Infant Play Interaction Scale, MIPIS) Ha(1987)가
1 5
, 5
가
(Lee, 1984; Kim, 1996; Lee, 1999;
Kim, 1999)
1.
(Lim, 1998)
(Kwon,
1998; Kim, 1998)
(Non Equivalent control group
non synchronized design)
가
2.
(parent-infant
nursing)
J 1
2001 4
2. 25 6 5 J 1
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1) ; 2001 6 10 8 31
가
65 (35 , 30
()) 37
2500g
30
가 1 1 10 10 가 (10 , 6)
24 , 25
2) ; 49 , 25%
가
3.
1)
Tompson, Jody 30 3

() 25 6 5 .

10 1

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10-11 1 1 10

(Field, 1986)

10 10 1 1

2) 10-11

Thompson, Jody Baird, Sara Goodman Susan 가

Bryant(1982)가

(Mother-Infant Play Interaction Scale; MIPIS) 4 가

Ha(1987)가 가

10 , 가

3 , 3 3가

16 ,

5.

가 15 SAS

.90 1)

3) χ^2 -test t-test

2) t-test

3) Wolke St James- Cronbach

Roberts(1987) Alpha

Shin (1999)

8 15

13 1.

36

0 5 1)

.71, .78, <Table 1> 36 20

.71 26 30 가 가

4. 27.76 26.71

52%,

2000 4 62.5% 가

<Table 1> Test of homogeneity of general characteristics

(N = 49)

General characteristics	Category	experiment n (%)	control n (%)	χ^2	P
Age	20-24	5 (20)	9 (37.50)	3.650	.301
	25-29	17 (68)	13 (54.10)		
	> 30	3 (12)	2 (08.34)		
	Mean (SD)	27.76±2.35	26.71±3.28		
Job	no	14 (56)	12 (50.00)	.177	.674
	yes	11 (44)	12 (50.00)		
Income	≤ 150	8 (32)	11 (45.83)	7.920	.160
	151-200	8 (32)	8 (33.30)		
	201-250	2 (8)	3 (12.50)		
	≥ 251	7 (28)	2 (08.30)		
Type of Delivery	Mean (SD)	219.20±20.5	166.96±59.72	.180	.670
	c/ sec	3 (12)	2 (08.33)		
	nomal	22 (88)	22 (91.67)		
Feeding	breast feeding	5 (20)	4 (16.80)	1.61	.600
	milk feeding	10 (40)	13 (54.20)		
	mixed feeding	10 (40)	7 (29.20)		
Infant sex	male	11 (44)	10 (41.70)	.027	.870
	female	14 (56)	14 (58.30)		
Infant body weight (Kg)	2.5-3.0	8 (32)	7 (29.17)	3.410	.330
	3.1-3.5	14 (56)	11 (45.83)		
	≥ 3.6	3 (12)	6 (25.00)		
	Mean (SD)	3.18±.40	3.22±.42		

44% , 56% , .05 가
 50% , 50% , 가
 . 219 2)
 , 167
 88% ,
 91.67% . <Table 2> ,
 가 40% ,
 가 54.2% . t-test
 44% , 가 56% .05 가
 가 , 41.4% , 가
 58.3% 가
 3180g
 3200g .
 χ^2 -test

<Table 2> Mother feeling of infant

Category (score)	experiment (n = 25) M (SD)	control (n = 24) M (SD)	t	p
Infant response(40)	27.20 (3.52)	25.80 (5.44)	-1.110	.270
Infanrt unsettled(75)	37.20 (7.65)	36.30 (10.20)	-0.330	.730
Lack of confidence in caretaking(65)	28.21 (6.50)	29.50 (5.46)	-1.10	.460

2. 7.28(±1.43) , 6.16(±1.62)

<Table 3> . (t = -2.64, P = .01).

59.96(±8.04) , , 10
 49.70(±8.74)
 가 9 .
 ()
 가 (t = -4.27, P = .0001) , ,
 , 가
 41.56(±5.47) , 2
 32.83(±6.74) 3.83(±1.03) ,
 가 , 2.87(±1.08)
 (t = -5.45, P = .0001). (t = -3.21, P = .002).
 가
 11(±.48) , 10.75(±2.44) .
 가 (t = -0.36, P =
 .71).
 가

<Table 3> Mother-Infant interaction scores between group after treatment

		Experiment M(SD)	control M(SD)	t	p
Mother Response	1. Holding type	4.20(1.04)	3.29(1.04)	-3.05	.003
	2. Express of affect	4.44(0.77)	3.53(0.93)	-3.51	.001
	3. Exoressof affect (quantity to contingencyto I)	4.32(0.63)	3.58(1.02)	-3.03	.004
	4. Care giving style	4.24(0.88)	3.41(0.97)	-3.10	.003
	5. visual interaction	4.52(0.71)	3.67(0.92)	-3.62	.000
	6. Style of play	2.96(0.88)	2.79(1.06)	-0.60	.551
	7. Vocalization style (general tone & content)	4.48(0.78)	3.13(0.99)	-5.32	.000
	8. Vocalization style (quantity of contingency to I)	4.28(0.89)	3.33(1.09)	-3.32	.002
	9. Attempts at smile elicitation	4.32(0.85)	2.95(1.27)	-4.39	.000
	10. Kinesthetic quality of interaction	3.80(0.82)	3.08(0.88)	-2.96	.005
subtotal		41.56(5.47)	32.83(6.74)	-4.96	.000
Infant Response	1. Predominant response level	3.60(1.08)	4.04(1.20)	1.35	.180
	2. Predominant mood/affect	3.80(0.71)	3.38(1.01)	-1.70	.009
	3. Visual interaction	3.70(1.13)	3.33(1.01)	-1.25	.210
	subtotal	11.00(0.48)	10.75(2.44)	-0.36	.710
Mother-Interaction Synchrony Response	1. Over-all dyadic quality inter.	3.84(1.03)	2.87(1.08)	-3.21	.002
	2. Synchrony of affect	3.44(0.77)	3.25(0.84)	-0.82	.410
	subtota	7.28(1.43)	6.16(1.62)	-2.64	.010
	total	59.96(8.04)	49.70(8.74)	-4.27	.000

I; infant, inter; interaction

가 3.58 ,
3.41 , 4.32 , 4.24
가 가
Kwon(1997)
가 가
Pelaez-
(Rubin, 1963; Bowlby, 1969) Nogueras (1996)
가
가 , Cho(1995)
White-Traut Nelson(1988) 4 가
가
Han Park(1985) ($t = -3.62, p = .000$)
Lamaz Goldberg(1977) 가
Lim(1998)
가
가
가
Lim(1998) Brazelton
가 가 가
Han(1991) Ha(1987)
가
Han Choi(1986) 가
2-3
63.75(6.45) , 2 70.50(3.74)
Lim(1998) 4
63.56(4.27) , 4
59.96(8.04)
5 가
가
(Sumner & Spietz, 1994).

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가 (Kim, 1998).

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가 “

.” (t = -4.27, p = .0001).
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- Abstract -

The Effect of Infant Massage on Mother-Infant Play Interaction

Choi, So-Young *· Kim, Young-Hae **

Purpose: This study is attempts to clarify the effect of infant massage for the promotion of primipara's mother-infant interaction

Method: The term for collecting data for experimental group ranged from April 25, 2001 to June 5, 2001. The infants for this group were sampled among normal mother-infant from one postpartum care center located in J city. The term for collecting data for control group ranged from June 10, 2001 to August 3, 2001. The infants for this group were sampled among normal mothers infant from 1 general hospital, 1 university hospital and 1 postpartum care center located in J city.

The experiment was implemented giving

primipara education about massage based on protocol for infant massage provided by Johnson & Johnson Korea and they received 10 days of education, 10 minutes a day (from 10 to 11 a.m) In the post test, we videotaped both the control group and the experimental group visiting their homes 4 weeks after delivery to observe mother-infant play interaction.

Data analysis was done using SAS and the homogeneity between general properties owned by both control group and experimental group and mother's perception scale for children was verified through χ^2 -test.

Mother-infant play interaction with both control group and experimental group was analyzed through t-test in the experiment. And analysis of mother-infant interaction points based on general properties was made using ANOVA and t-test.

Result: Hypothesis that mother-infant play interaction with primipara who gave her infant a massage will be more active than that of the primipara who didn't was verified ($t = -4.27$, $p = .0001$).

And the points in each item, points in each item were estimated as follows.

Mother behavioral items ($t = -4.96$, $p = .0001$), infant behavioral item ($t = -0.36$, $p = .71$), mother-infant interaction reciprocity ($t = -2.64$, $p = .01$).

Conclusion: An infant massage program can contribute to promoting the Mother-Infant Play Interaction positively.

Key words : Infant massage, Mother-Infant play interaction

* Gyeongsang national university hospital

** Pusan national university