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Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development

Pisoni, Camilla; Garofoli, Francesca; Tzialla, Chryssoula; Orcesi, Simona; Spinillo, Arsenio; et al.
EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, suppl. 2 90 (Sep 2014): S45-S46.

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AB

Abstract (summary) [Translate](#)

Prenatal attachment can be described as the parents' emotions, perceptions and behaviors that are related to the fetus. This relationship has been described as the most basic form of the human intimacy and represents the earlier internalized representation of the fetus that both parents typically acquire and elaborate during pregnancy. The quality of the relationship between an infant and his or her parent is an important factor influencing the child's later development, both cognitive and emotional. There is evidence - even though yet unclear - that demographic, perinatal and psychological variables may correlate with attachment. In this perspective, it is essential to recognize the factors influencing attachment of parents towards their fetus and to planning psychosocial interventions in antepartum units or in obstetric clinics, in order to preserve a positive physical and emotional development of the infant and to provide family-centered prenatal care. Particular attention should be paid to women hospitalized for a high-risk pregnancy, since this condition involves a high distress that often results in feelings of anxiety and depression, that can hinder an adequate mother-fetus attachment. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

RF

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- (. . .)

SU	Subject	Obstetrics & Gynecology; Pediatrics; PRENATAL DEPRESSION; PREGNANCY
IF TI	Identifier (keyword) Title	Attachment, Bonding, Risk pregnancy, Motherhood Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development
AU	Author	Pisoni, Camilla ¹ ; Garofoli, Francesca ¹ ; Tzialla, Chryssoula ¹ ; Orcesi, Simona ² ; Spinillo, Arsenio ³ ; Politi, Pierluigi ⁴ ; Balottin, Umberto ⁵ ; Manzoni, Paolo ⁶ ; Stronati, Mauro ¹
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CFTI CF	Conference title Conference information Conference number / type	5th International Conference on Clinical Neonatology Conference date: SEP 11-13, 2014 288466
ESDT EVT CG	Conference start date Conference end date Conference location	2014-09-11 2014-09-13 Torino, ITALY
LA SL	Language Language of abstract	English English
DTYPE PUB	Document type Publication title	Article EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
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de Guzman, Allan B; Joson, Gil Chito D; Lagrisola, Maria Christine C; Lagutao, Bryan Joseph P; Lascano, Joanne Alyssa H. **EDUCATIONAL GERONTOLOGY** 41.1 (2015): 14-26.

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2. MORSE, J M. BEYOND EMPATHY - EXPANDING EXPRESSIONS OF CARING. *JOURNAL OF ADVANCED NURSING* (1992) 17: 809;
3. Pascoe, G C. Patient satisfaction in primary health care: a literature review and analysis. *Evaluation and program planning* (1983) 6: 185;
4. Thompson, D A. Effects of actual waiting time, perceived waiting time, information delivery, and expressive quality on patient satisfaction in the emergency department. *ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE* (1996) 28: 657;
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10. Graf, M A. Optimizing the delivery of patient and physician satisfaction: a conjoint analysis approach. *Health care management review* (1993) 18: 34;

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References

1. ASTM. Standard test methods for laboratory testing of non-commercial mosquito repellent formulation on the skin. ASTM-E951-94 (2000);
2. WHO. World Malaria Report 2012. *WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2012* (2012) 1;
3. WHO. Instruction for determining the susceptibility or resistance of mosquito larvae to insecticides (1981);
4. Adams, R P. Identification of essential oil components by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (2001);
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6. Ansari, M A. Larvicidal and mosquito repellent action of peppermint (*Mentha piperita*) oil. *BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY* (2000) 71: 267;

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Americans' increasing belief in life after death: Religious competition and acculturation

Greeley, A M ; Hout, M. **AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW** 64.6 (Dec 1999): 813-835.

A greater fraction of American adults believe in life after death in the 1990s than in the 1970s. According to data from the General Social Survey, year-to-year changes are significant, but the increase is most evident when we compare across cohorts and separate religious groups. Protestants have not changed; in every cohort 85 percent believe in life after death. It has been Catholics, Jews, and persons with no religious affiliation who have become more likely to believe in an afterlife. The percentage of Catholics believing in an afterlife rose from 67 percent to 85 percent across cohorts born from 1900 to 1970. Among Jews, this percentage increased from 17 percent (1900 cohort) to 74 percent (1970 cohort). Immigration is a key factor in this increase, as immigrants are significantly less likely to believe in an afterlife than are their grandchildren. We connect the increase among Catholics to the organizing and teaching led by Irish American priests and bishops. There is no evidence that contact with Protestants increases belief in life after death among persons who do not convert to a Protestant denomination.

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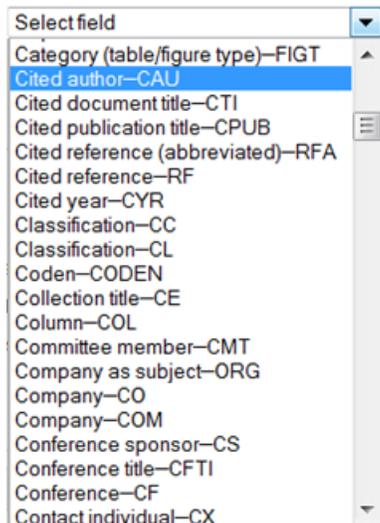
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