



# 10th International Family Nursing Conference

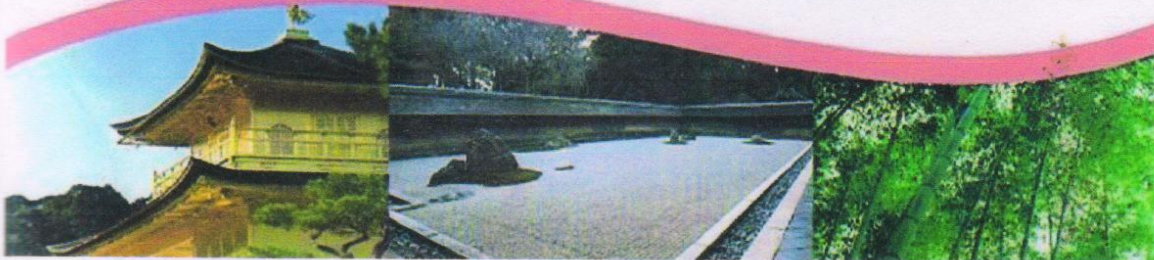
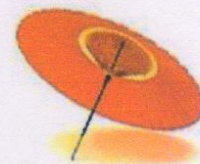
**Making Family Nursing Visible:  
From Knowledge Building to Knowledge Translation**

## **Final Program and Abstracts**

*Hosted by Japanese Association for Research in Family Nursing*

**Date** June 24-28, 2011

**Venue** Kyoto International  
Conference Center, Japan



#### OC45

##### Mana From Heaven: The Essential Structure of the Lived Experiences of Nurse- Midwives with the Concept of Spirituality and Childbirth

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Background: Spirituality is a subject of growing interest and relevance in health care. Little research has been done to health and spirituality in general, and less research specifically relating to midwifery, childbirth, and spirituality. Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe the essential structure of the lived experiences of midwives who have experienced the phenomenon of spirituality when they have attended childbirths. Methodology: The research design was descriptive, using a transcendental phenomenological approach reflected in Clark Moustakas model. Purpose and snowball sampling were used to recruit the sample of 10 certified nurse- midwives. Results: The major findings of the study consisted of five theme categories that revealed the essence of the lived experiences of nurse- midwives with spirituality and childbirth: Belief in the Existence of a Higher Power, The Essence of Spirituality, Birth is Spiritual, The Essence of Midwifery, and Relationships. Discussion: The midwives interviewed in this study validate the assumption that spirituality is an integral component of childbirth. The midwives described what the meaning of spirituality was for them, how they had experienced spirituality, how spirituality affected their personal lives, their practices, and their calling to midwifery. The midwives reported using elements of spirituality as instruments that helped them to assist their patients throughout the process of the childbearing cycle. Spirituality also fostered the relationships between the midwives and birthing families. The midwives revealed their dependence on spirituality and belief in a Higher Being who guided their lives and calling to midwifery.

#### OC46

##### The influence of health education on acute respiratory infection towards mother ability in caring acute respiratory infection in children under five years old at lemahdadi kasihan bantul yogyakarta

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Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is a serious health problem especially in children under five. In 2007 there are 2.15 million cases out 2.921 children were found in Public Health Center. Mothers inability in detecting and caring ARI earlier can cause children death. Mothers role and involvement are very influential in decreasing mortality rate. Health education and efforts to increase knowledge and ability of mother in caring ARI. This study aimed at identifying the influence of health education on ARI towards mothers ability in caring ARI on children under five. The method used in this study was experimental with One Group Pretest Post test design. The subject was the mothers with children under five having a history or suffrage and 36 samples were involved. The data collected by questionnaires. The result of data analysis used paired t-test. In the problem introduction aspect it resulted t-count -7,268 with  $p < 0,000$ . In decision making aspect, the result of t-count was -2,826 with  $p < 0,008$ . From care giving aspect, t-count was -4,243 with  $p < 0,000$ . And also in maintain healthy environment aspect, t-count was -5,378 with  $p < 0,000$ . While in public health center use aspect, t-count was -4,431 with  $p < 0,000$ . Based on  $p < 0,05$ , it concluded that health education concerning acute respiratory infection had an effect to mother ability in recognizing of the problem, decision making, giving care of ARI, maintaining healthy environment, and using public health center. The study showed that there was influence of health education toward mothers ability in caring acute respiratory infection in children that referring to five tasks of family health.

#### OC47

##### Factor related to rearing practices in children 1-5 years in the North Eastern of Thailand

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Adolescence pregnancy trends to increasing and lead to health and social problems in Thai Society such as rearing practices in children.

This descriptive research aimed at exploring factors related to rearing practices in children 1-5 years of adolescence mothers in North Eastern of Thailand. Stratified random sampling was carried out. The sample consisted of 155 mothers and caregivers who look after children at 1-5 years who were born by adolescence mother. Data were collected by using questionnaires; general data, family relationship, parents relationship, social support, child rearing attitude and rearing practice. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, spearman and Chi-Square test.

The result founded that the most of child caregiver were mothers (52.3%), most are woman (95.5%), with the mean age 32.96 years, graduated at primary school level (51%), and house wife (33.5%). Most of them had adequate incomes and saving (47.1%), the experienced of child rearing, most raised their own child (63.9%), there assistants for child rearing were their relative (38.1%). There was statistically significant relationship between personal factors of caregiver and gender, education, occupation, income, rearing experience, and helper for rearing ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was statistically significant relationship between child rearing practices and family relationship, father and mother relationship, social support, and child rearing attitude ( $p < 0.05$ ).

To improve rearing practices for children, aged 1-5 years, promoting knowledge, attitude and practice of teen mothers and their child rearing helpers are needed. Father, family, and social support are important resource to support their rearing practices.