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OC45

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

Carmen H. Linhares1

1 School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene, University of Hawaii Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii

Background: Spirituality is a subject of growing interest and relevance in health care. Little research has been done regarding 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’s Mountakas model. Purposive 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 spirituality and childbirth: Belief in the Existence of a Higher Power, The Essence of Spirituality, Birth is Spiritual Essence of Midwifery, and Relationships: Discussion. The midwives interviewed in this study validate the assumption that spirituality is an integral part of who they are and how they had experienced spirituality, how spirituality affected their personal lives, their practices, and their calling as midwives. 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 the birthing families. The midwives revealed their dependence on spirituality and belief in a Higher Being who guided their lives and calling to midwifery.

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

Tith Huriar1

1 Department of Community Nursing, Nursing School, University Muhammadiyah of Yogyakarta Indonesia

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is a serious health problem especially in children under five. In 2007 there were 2,159 cases out 2,921 children were found in Public Health Center. Mothers inability in detecting and caring ARI earlier cause children death. Mothers role and involvement are very influential in decreasing mortality rate. Health education efforts to increase knowledge and ability of mother in caring ARI. This study aimed at identifying the influence of 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 Posttest design. The subject was the mothers with children under five having history of ARI and 36 samples were involved. The data collected by questionnaires. The result of data analysis was t-test. In the problem introduction aspect it resulted t-count -7.268 with p<0.000. In decision making aspect the t-count was -2.826 with p<0.001. From care giving aspect, t-count was 4.243 with p<0.000. And also in maintain environment aspect, t-count was -5.378 with p<0.000. While in public health center use aspect, t-count was -4.458 with p<0.000. Based on p<0.05, it concluded that health education concerning acute respiratory infection had an effect to improve mothers ability in recognizing the problem, decision making, giving care of ARI, maintaining healthy environment, and public health center. The study showed that there was influence of health education towards mothers ability in caring respiratory infection in children that referring to five task of family health.

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

Nilawan Chantaphureeda1, Jitipan Srijakkot1, Jirawan Tanwaratanakul1, Chintana Leeakrasaw4

1 Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

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 in North Eastern of Thailand. Stratified random sampling was carried out. The sample consisted of 195 mother caregivers who look after children at 1-5 years who were born by adolescence mother. Data were collected by questionnaires; general data, family relationship, parents relationship, social support, child rearing attitude and practice. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, spowman and Chi-square test. The result found that the most of child caregiver were mothers (52.3%), most are woman (99.5%), 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 relative (39.1%). 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, child rearing attitude (p<0.05).

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