

Study on the Influence of Adult Attachment on Pregnant Woman's Intention of Cesarean Section

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Abstract: Objective: to Investigate the Effect of Adult Attachment on Pregnant Woman's Intention of Cesarean Section. Methods: 300 Pregnant Women Were Investigated by Self - Made Questionnaire and Questionnaire. Results: According to the Contents of the Scale and Result Analysis, the Attachment Score Measured by the Ecr Scale, the Cesarean Section Cognition Scale and Other Relevant Results Are Shown in Table 2. the Scores of Attachment Avoidance and Self - Selection Were Positively Correlated. There Was a Negative Correlation between "Listening to Others" and "Listening to Others" ($P<0.01$). It Was Negatively Correlated with "Listening to Others" ($P<0.01$). the Scores of "Attachment Anxiety" and "Self-Selection" Were Positively Correlated ($P<0.01$). the Internal Indicators of the Scale Can Be Taken as Dependent Variables. All Four Major Attachment Styles Can Be Used as Independent Variables. after the Variance Change, It Can Be Seen That the Score of "Self-Selection" of "Despising Pregnant Women" is Significantly Higher Than That of the Other Three Groups of Pregnant Women. Pregnant Women Who Were "Secure" and "Dismissive" Also Scored Higher on "Listening to Others." All Are Shown in Table 3. Variance Analysis Was Conducted Based on Scores of Various Dimensions of Scales, and the Results Were as Follows: the Scores of Low-Income Families Were Significantly Higher Than Those of High-Income Families, But There Was No Significant Difference in Various Indicators. There Was No Significant Difference in Measures of 'Attachment Anxiety', Even among Pregnant Women with Different Levels of Education. However, There is a Significant Difference between "Self-Selection" and "Listening to Others". Younger Women Had Higher Levels of 'Attachment Anxiety', 'Self-Selection' and 'Listening to Others' Than Older Women. the Details Are Shown in Table 4. Conclusion: the Adult Attachment of Pregnant Women is Directly Related to the Intention of Cesarean Section.

1. Introduction

With the continuous development of obstetric technology, cesarean section has been playing an important role in the process of human production. Cesarean section can be used as an important supplement to human delivery, not only to better manage high-risk pregnancies, but also to prevent the occurrence of obstructed delivery, which can reduce maternal and infant mortality in the future. However, it can be seen from the development of the process, the debate about cesarean section has never stopped. Cesarean section will directly affect the health of mother and baby. At present, the number of cesarean births worldwide has increased significantly, and the productivity of cesarean sections in most countries will far exceed the level recommended by the WHO. As a major event in the life of women of childbearing age, pregnancy itself will be accompanied by a huge physiological and psychological changes. Most pregnant women experience huge physical and psychological changes as a result. Pregnant women also tend to activate the attachment system within intimate relationships during pregnancy. It is very important to study the effect of adult attachment on pregnant woman's intention of cesarean section.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 General Materials

300 pregnant women who were examined in a general hospital of a maternity and child health hospital from August 2016 to June 2017 were selected. Among them, the age span of pregnant women is 19-42 years, and the average age is (29.3 ± 3.2) years. Mean perimetric (29.6 \pm 3.5) weeks. There were 45 cases in the first trimester (less than 12 weeks), 139 cases in the second trimester (12-28 weeks), and 116 cases in the third trimester (more than 28 weeks).

2.2 Relationship Questionnaire

This questionnaire consists of four paragraphs. It also describes four types of adult attachment. Every pregnant woman should evaluate the contents of each passage [1]. And to allow pregnant women to later choose a “most compatible attachment style.” In the course of the test, the pregnant women chose the most consistent attachment style as the measured attachment content.

2.3 Intimacy Experience Scale

The table also plays an important role in measuring maternal attachment. A total of 36 questions were included in the scale. Eighteen of the questions measured attachment avoidance, and 18 measured attachment anxiety in pregnant women. Pregnant women make judgments based on their own experience. Then it was divided into two dimensions: attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety. This scale has been widely used in the study of adult attachment in China.

2.4 Questionnaire of Cesarean Section Intention

The researchers conducted open-ended interviews with several of the pregnant women and asked them for their opinions on the mode of delivery and the main reasons for choosing cesarean section. On this basis, you can refer to the advice of the midwife to write the topic. Pregnant women then make choices for specific situations. Pregnant women can express their views on each topic. From the perspective of the scale, the higher the score, the more willing pregnant women are to choose cesarean section. Table 1 reflects the factor analysis results of the pregnant woman's intention of cesarean section scale

Table 1 Factor Analysis Results of Pregnant Woman's Intention of Cesarean Section Scale

question	factor 1	factor 2
1.If the doctor says a cesarean is needed, I'll do it	0.823	
2.If the family agrees, I think cesarean section is acceptable	0.763	
3.I think cesarean section is a good way to give birth	0.743	
4.I think cesarean section is good for the growth of the baby		0.816
5.Cesarean section can have very good effect to pregnant woman		0.793
6.Natural birth is a good way to give birth		0.665

2.5 Implementation Procedures

Before the pregnant woman comes to the hospital for examination, the staff can explain the teaching time, psychological measurement and training to the students. After obtaining the consent, relevant questionnaires will be issued. Pregnant women are required to fill in the form themselves. If the pregnant woman does not understand something, the nurse should answer the question on the spot and return the questionnaire later.

2.6 Statistical Treatment

After collecting the above data, SPSS22.0 software was directly used for statistical description. The scale was used to test the indicators, and the score was taken as the dependent variable. This effectively tested for differences in maternal cesarean section intentions and attachment dimensions in the context of four different attachment styles. If necessary, the four main attachment styles can be taken as independent variables and the variance data can be analyzed ($P < 0.05$).

3. Results

Table 2 Scores of Each Scale and Relevant Analysis Results (r)

	score	attachment avoidance	attachment anxiety	own choice	obey other
attachment avoidance	2.7±0.5	1			
attachment anxiety	3.3±0.6	0.306	1		
own choice	6.8±2.3	0.156	0.154	1	
obey other	11.0±2.4	-0.245	-0.050	0.206	1

Table 3 Comparison of the Differences in the Scores of the Ecr Scale among the Four Attachment Types of Pregnant Women

attachment Styles	n	attachment avoidance	attachment anxiety	own choice	obey other
secure	98	2.4±0.6	3.3±0.6	6.6±2.4	11.6±2.4
dismissive	38	3.3±0.5	3.4±0.5	8.2±2.3	10.6±2.5
concentrate	28	3.2±0.6	4.2±0.6	7.5±2.4	10.2±2.3
afraid	136	4.2±0.4	4.2±0.5	6.4±2.3	8.6±2.3

Table 4 Comparison of Scores of Pregnant Women with Different Family Monthly Income, Age and Education Level on Various Scales

feature	n	attachment avoidance	attachment anxiety	own choice	obey other
Monthly Household Income					
less than 3000 RMB	90	2.8±0.6	3.6±0.6	7.3±2.4	10.6±2.6
3000-5000 RMB	135	2.6±0.8	3.6±0.4	7.5±2.2	11.2±3.1
more than 5000 RMB	75	2.7±0.9	3.4±0.6	6.5±2.3	11.4±2.4
Level of Education					
high school graduates and lower secondary education	95	2.9±0.6	3.5±0.8	7.2±2.3	10.4±2.4
technical school	80	2.8±0.8	3.5±0.7	7.4±2.3	11.3±2.6
undergraduate	85	2.5±0.8	3.3±0.5	6.8±2.3	11.5±2.6
postgraduate	40	2.7±0.7	3.6±0.6	5.6±2.2	10.3±2.8
Age					
young pregnant women	245	2.7±1.1	3.5±0.6	6.9±2.2	10.6±2.7
advanced maternal age	55	2.5±0.7	3.2±0.8	7.5±2.4	12.2±2.3

The results of the ECR scale are as follows: attachment score, cesarean section cognition scale and other related results measured by the ECR scale are shown in table 2. The scores of attachment avoidance and self - selection were positively correlated. There was a negative correlation between “listening to others” and “listening to others” ($P<0.01$). It was negatively correlated with “listening to others” ($P<0.01$). The scores of “attachment anxiety” and “self-selection” were positively correlated ($P<0.01$).

The differences between the four types of attachment type pregnant women in cesarean section intention and attachment dimension: the internal indicators of the scale can be taken as the dependent variables. All four major attachment styles can be used as independent variables. After the variance was sent to you for washing, it could be seen that the score of “despising pregnant women” in “self-selection” was significantly higher than that of the other three groups of pregnant women [2]. Pregnant women who were “secure” and “dismissive” also scored higher on “listening to others.” All are shown in table 3.

Variance analysis was conducted based on scores of various dimensions of scales, and the results were as follows: the scores of low-income families were significantly higher than those of high-income families, but there was no significant difference in various indicators. There was no significant difference in measures of 'attachment anxiety', even among pregnant women with different levels of education. However, there is a significant difference between “self-selection” and “listening to others”. Younger women had higher levels of 'attachment anxiety', 'self-selection' and 'listening to others' than older women. The details are shown in table 4.

4. Discussion

Most pregnant women choose cesarean section because they are too afraid and anxious during the birth, which is a change of inclination. Although there is some movement in this direction, it is relatively stable. This paper first compiled the evaluation table of cesarean section intention, and used to reflect some pregnant woman's cognition of cesarean section. These tendencies even influence the pregnant woman's understanding of the mode of delivery in cesarean section. From the results of exploratory factors, pregnant women can be measured in terms of “self-selection” and “listening to others”. On the one hand, pregnant women can have relevant beliefs about cesarean section, and on the other hand, pregnant women can consider the opinions of others in the process of childbirth. Later credit validity will also directly meet the requirements of psychological development. In general, this is only a preliminary exploration process. In the actual experiment, we need to use a large number of sample data for analysis and directly verify the effective scale. As can be seen from table 4, pregnant women in the “high-income group” are significantly lower than those in the “low-income group”. It is because of the marketing of the lunar center has a direct relationship. Because natural childbirth takes longer, it is more expensive. Therefore, the higher the education level, the more likely to choose cesarean section. Women over the age of 35 are still anxious about giving birth, even thinking of a c-section as soon as they get pregnant.

In the process of this study, the concept of adult attachment, the intention of cesarean section to carry out a comprehensive investigation. The results, so to speak, will help pregnant women choose the right way to give birth. If can carry on the propaganda education from the interpersonal relations aspect, can reduce the cesarean section rate better naturally. Further prospective studies are needed in the future to better confirm the relationship between adult attachment and cesarean section intention. Because there are many non-clinical factors related to cesarean section, more variables should be studied to analyze the influence of adult attachment on pregnant woman's intention of cesarean section.

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