Factors Predicting Paternal Fear of Childbirth among Thais

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Factors Predicting Paternal Fear of Childbirth among Thais

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- Jariyaporn Srisawang,
- Pratum Soivong,
- Ratchaneewan Charuloedphong

Learning objects

- The learner will able to know
  - The emotions and feeling of father during their wives pregnancy and childbirth.
  - The level of childbirth fear among fathers and factors predicting of paternal fear of childbirth.
Factors Predicting Paternal Fear of Childbirth among Thais

No conflict of interest with any of the authors in this study.

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Presentation outline

1. INTRODUCTION
2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
3. METHODS
4. RESULTS
5. CONCLUSION
6. IMPLICATION
During their wives or partners’ pregnancy and childbirth, fathers will try to adapt themselves to deal with their emotions, feelings, and recent life changes.

Fear of childbirth is an emotional response resulting from expectation, prediction, or previous experience with childbirth.

(Jordan, 1990; Palkovitz, 2007; Sansiriphun, et al., 2010)
From literature review, it was found that...

More than 80 percent of fathers in Hungary had a fear of childbirth.

13 percent of fathers in Sweden had a fear of childbirth at a severe level, and 59 percent were at a mild to moderate level.

(Szeverenyi, Poka, Hetey, & Torok, 1998; Eriksson, Westman, & Hambreg, 2005)
Fear of childbirth among fathers is from the prediction that childbirth could cause damage to their wives and babies, so they fear childbirth.

Fathers often concerned with their babies' health, injuries, disabilities, the safety of their wives, or even death at birth.

(Chalmer & Meyer, 1996; Eriksson, Westman, & Hambreg, 2006; Szeverenyi et al., 1998; Sansiriphun, 2013)
Regarding study reports conducted by in-depth interviewing among Thai fathers...

- They fear that their wives would not be able to withstand the pain while waiting for the birth and while giving birth, have no pushing power, use tools to help deliver, be shocked, or die.

- For babies, the fathers had feared that the children would not be complete or would have injuries at birth, concussion from delivery tools, and disabilities.

(Sansiriphun, Baosuang, Klanklin, Kantaraksa, & Liamtrirat, 2014)
Such fear affects the mind and body of the father, as well as their role as a father.

According to the literature review, fathers of different races had different paternal fears of childbirth depending on several factors:

- age, number of children, income level, participation in a childbirth preparation class, anxiety, self-esteem, and a social support network.

(Bartlett, 2004; Eriksson, et al., 2005; 2006; 2007; Saisto & Halmesmaki, 2003; Kaewya, Sansiriphun, & Baosoung, 2014)
To explore the factors predicting paternal fear of childbirth among Thais
METHODS

Design and Samples

- A cross-sectional, correlational design was used.

- 250 fathers whose wives attended the Health Promotion Center Region 1, Chiang Mai, northern Thailand for birth.
METHODS (con...)

- Research instruments
  - Demographic Data Scale
  - Paternal Fear of Childbirth Scale
  - The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory [STAI] form Y-1
  - Self-Esteem Visual Analog Scale
  - Social Support Questionnaire
METHODS (con...)

- Data collection and analysis
  - From August 2015 to February 2016
  - Data were analyzed using
    - descriptive statistics
    - stepwise multiple regression analysis

- Ethical consideration
  - The Research Ethics Review Committee, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University
Demographic Characteristics of the samples (n=250)

- **Age**
  - $X = 30.48$, Min = 18, Max = 53 , S.D. = 6.10

![Age Distribution Chart]

- Less than or equal to 20 years: 3%
- 21-30 years: 50%
- 31-40 years: 0%
- 41-50 years: 5%
- More than 50 years: 42%
RESULT (con...)

Educational Level
- Primary: 3%
- Secondary: 39%
- Vocational: 30%
- Bachelor’s degree and above: 28%

Occupation
- Employee: 58%
- Trader: 23%
- Government official: 9%
- Farmer: 10%
**Family Structure**
- Nuclear Family: 76%
- Extended Family: 24%

**Method of Delivery**
- Natural: 70%
- Forceps: 6%
- Vacuum: 1%
- Cesarean section: 23%

RESULT (con...)
RESULT (con...)

**Childbirth Preparation Attendance**
- 55% Never
- 24% Sometimes
- 21% Always

**Fear of Labor Pain**
- 40% Moderate
- 21% High
- 21% Lowest
- 6% Low
- 12% None

- None
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Highest
RESULT (con...)

Number of giving birth of their wives

- First: 64%
- Second: 25%
- Three times and above: 11%
### Fear of Childbirth among Fathers (n=250)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fear of Childbirth</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild (0-46.25)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate (46.26-92.50)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>31.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severe (92.51-138.75)</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
<td><strong>41.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very severe (138.76-185.00)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Result:**

X = 104.27, S.D. = 36.50

(Min = 18.00, Max = 185.00)
### Stepwise multiple regression analysis of predictive factors of fear of childbirth among fathers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval for B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>61.82</td>
<td>23.70</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No attendance of childbirth</td>
<td>-19.11</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>-0.26</td>
<td>-4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of giving birth...</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.79</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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\[ R^2 = .368, \quad F = 9.54, \quad p \text{ value} < .001 \]
## Stepwise multiple regression analysis of predictive factors of fear of childbirth among fathers

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<td>-0.13</td>
<td>-2.13</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-1.53</td>
<td>-22.01</td>
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\[ R^2 = .368, \quad F = 9.54, \quad p \text{ value} < .001 \]
### RESULT (con...)

- **Stepwise multiple regression analysis of predictive factors of fear of childbirth among fathers**

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\[ R^2 = 0.368, \ F = 9.54, \ \text{p value} < 0.001 \]
CONCLUSION

- This study provides information of factors affecting paternal fear of childbirth, which includes **the number of children, attendance at childbirth preparation classes, anxiety, and age of the fathers**.

- The relevant factors, and power of predictive factors associated with paternal fear of childbirth among Thais will benefit greatly from nursing practice, nursing education, and further research.
Nurses and midwives should encourage the father to attend a childbirth preparation classes, develop strategies to decrease their fear of childbirth by reducing anxiety and providing support to meet the needs of each fathers’ age-group and the experience of fathers.
Thank you for your attention

Q & A