

台灣地區學齡前兒童頭部外傷之探討

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Abstract

This study explored factors related to infant and toddler's growth and development. The methods of this study were cross-sectional, 83 convenient samples, included 53 Taiwanese mothers and 31 Mainland China immigrant mothers, who have infant and toddlers (age 1-36 months) were interviewed and completed written questionnaires. Infant and toddler's body weight and body length (height) were measured.

Results indicated that: 1. 61% of infants and toddlers' body mass index-for-age (BMI) were "normal". Nearly a quarter of Infant and toddler's BMI showed "overweight" or "fat". 2. Babies whose mothers were from Mainland China were significantly better than babies whose mothers were Taiwanese on Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS) and motor skills. 3. Mainland China immigrant mothers' perceived benefits of action were significantly higher than Taiwanese mothers. 4. Mainland China immigrant mothers' family social support was significantly lower than Taiwanese mothers. However, immigrant mothers' support from friends was higher than family social support. Support from medical personnel was low in the two groups. 5. Mainland China immigrant mothers' promoting behaviors were significantly higher than Taiwanese mothers. 6. Infants and toddlers' BMI were not affected by demographic variables. However, Infants and toddlers' VABS were significantly affected by maternal nationality and infants and toddlers' age. 7. Mothers' perceived benefit of action was significantly affected by parental education; mothers' perceived severity was significantly affected by infants and toddlers' birth order. 8. Babies' VABS was significantly related to maternal promoting behaviors. Maternal promoting behavior was positively related to baby's VABS and family social support, negatively associated with perceived barriers of action. 9. None of the predicting variables could significantly predict baby's BMI by using logistic regression. 10. By using multiple regression, 28.3% of baby's VABS could be predicted by variables included maternal nationality, age, father's age, baby's age, baby's birth weight, and maternal promoting behaviors. Furthermore, baby's birth weight and promoting behaviors can significantly predict baby's VABS.

In conclusion, Mainland China immigrant mothers were doing better on promoting behaviors than Taiwanese mothers, and their babies' development were better than

babies whose mothers were Taiwanese. It indicates that Mainland China immigrant mothers may pay more attention on babies' growth and development than Taiwanese mothers. It is different from the stereotype that people have. Because baby's birth weight and promoting behaviors can significantly predict baby's VABS, nurses should declare the importance of promoting behaviors and pay attention to those low-birth-weight newborn and their mothers.