影響準父母孕期親子聯結相關因素之比較

Comparing the Influence of Related Factors on Paternal-Fetal and Maternal-Fetal Attachment During Pregnancy

中文摘要

本研究主要在探討影響準父母孕期親子聯結相關因素之比較。探討重點爲：（一）準父母在孕期親子聯結上的差異情形；（二）準父母社會人口學變項對孕期親子聯結的預測情形；（三）準父母懷孕相關變項對孕期親子聯結的預測情形；（四）準父母社會支持對孕期親子聯結的預測情形。

研究樣本爲大台北地區第二、三孕期的待產夫婦，共計準爸爸 94 位，準媽媽 287 位，以問卷調查法進行資料收集。研究結果顯示準父母在孕期親子聯結上，懷孕中期時，雙方確實存在著顯著差異，但到了懷孕後期彼此間的差異性也漸趨減緩。

在社會人口學變項（年齡、教育程度）、懷孕相關變項（胎次、胎兒性別、懷孕動機）與準父母孕期親子聯結的關係中，研究結果顯示準爸爸的部分，在胎兒性別變項上發現性別爲女胎的準爸爸，在懷孕後期的孕期親子聯結表現上較性別爲男胎者佳。準媽媽的部分則在年齡變項上，發現在懷孕後期時年齡較小的準媽媽在孕期親子聯結的表現上將優於年齡較大者。其餘變項則無影響。

另外在社會支持來源（配偶、配偶父母、自己父母）預測孕期親子聯結的情形上，結果顯示準爸爸部分，在懷孕中期時，「自己父母支持」可有效預測此時孕期親子聯結的變化。懷孕後期時，則改變爲「配偶支持」、「配偶父母支持」可有效預測此時孕期親子聯結的發展。準媽媽部分，結果顯示在懷孕中期時，「配偶支持」、「配偶父母支持」可有效預測此時孕期親子聯結的表現。懷孕後期時，則改變爲「自己父母支持」可有效預測此時孕期親子聯結的變化。

本研究的重要結果如上，由於孕期親子聯結的發展隨著孕期的進展而逐漸變化，因此我們可在懷孕期間即針對孕期親子聯結的發展加以追蹤，以及早發現親子關係危機的高危險群。此外，在本研究的結果中也發現「配偶父母」及「自己父母」支持，在孕期親子聯結發展過程中也有著一定的影響力，這在往後親子關係的發展上也是我們不得不重視的。本研究希望此次針對孕期親子聯結的探討，能使我們對於產前親子依附關係的發展更加清楚，並對後續的相關研究有所幫助。

關鍵字：孕期親子聯結、親子依附、社會支持

英文摘要

The purposes of the study were comparing the paternal-fetal and maternal-fetal attachment during pregnancy,and predicting paternal-fetal and maternal-fetal attachment by the related factors .Data was collected by the method of survey.The sample consisted of 287 pregnant women and 94 of them husband were included. The

main findings are as follows：

Significant differences between paternal-fetal and maternal-fetal attachment were found during the second trimester. However, the differences diminished in the third trimester.The maternal-fetal attachment of younger women were significantly stronger than that of older women during their third trimester.The results of using variables related to pregnancy（parity、fetal gender、pregnant motivation）to predict paternal-fetal attachment are that the fathers with female fetus had better attachment than those with male fetus, in the third trimester. None of the variables related to pregnancy has influence on the maternal-fetal attachment.

The results of using the sources of social support（spouse、parents-in-law、parents）to predict paternal-fetal attachment are that the supports from parents significantly predict it during the second trimester.In the third trimester,the supports from spouse and parents-in-law significantly predict the paternal-fetal attachment.As for maternal-fetal attachment,the supports from spouse ,parents-in-law,and parents significantly predict it during the second trimester. In the third trimester,the supports from parents significantly predict it.

Based on the results,it was suggested following up the prenatal attachment can prevent the problem during pregnancy.And we also should emphasize the importance of the social support from parents and and parents-in-law.Because the supports from them really can influence the development of prenatal attachment .

Finally,I hope this study can help us to understand the prenatal attachment, and give some suggestion for the further research .