

CONCERNS OF MOTHERS IN THE FIRST MONTH POSTPARTUM

by

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B.S.N., The University Of British Columbia, 1978

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

in

THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Department of Administrative, Adult And Higher Education

We accept this thesis as conforming
to the required standard

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

October 1986

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ABSTRACT

Program planning for postpartum mothers requires knowledge of the effects of parity and time since discharge on the mothers' perceptions of their level of concern regarding self, baby, partner and family. It was for this purpose that this descriptive correlational study was conducted.

Thirty-one primiparas and thirty-six multiparas completed a 51 item maternal concerns questionnaire during their first two days after discharge from hospital and again at one month after discharge. Nonparametric tests were used to determine any significant difference in intensity and frequency of concern between the two groups of mothers and between the two time measures.

The difference in intensity of concern between the two groups was not found to be significant for the total concerns at either time period. There were however, individual areas in which one group had significantly greater concern than the other.

A significant difference was found in the intensity of the total concerns between the two time measures for both primiparas and multiparas.

The results demonstrate a need for supportive-educative programs for both primiparas and multiparas in the first month postpartum. They also identify specific areas of concern in which the focus of the interventions may differ for these two groups of mothers.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the members of my committee for their guidance and support as well as their standards of academic excellence. I would also like to thank the Vancouver Health Department liason nurses working out of Grace Hospital for their assistance and perseverance in distributing the questionnaires, as well as the prevention community health nurses of the South-East Unit for their help in collecting the completed questionnaires. Finally the encouragement and support of my family has been greatly appreciated in seeing this project to its completion.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Problem

Probably one of the most difficult periods in a woman's lifetime is that following the delivery of an infant (Sumner, 1977). Several researchers have demonstrated that the transition to parenthood involves some degree of crisis (Dyer, 1963; LeMasters, 1957; Hobbs, 1968). Dyer (1963) and LeMasters (1957) found that the majority of couples considered the first experience of parenthood to be an extensive or severe crisis. Dyer (1963), cited loss of sleep, worry over appearance, social isolation and lack of preparation for parental roles as factors in the difficult adjustment. Gruis (1974) identified the tasks which the mother must accomplish during the postnatal period as: physical restoration; learning to care for and meet the needs of a dependent infant, establishment of a relationship with the infant and alteration of lifestyle and relationships to accommodate a new family member. She states that each of these tasks may evoke questions and concerns in the mother. Cibulka & Price, (1978) categorized these concerns into four broad content areas which include: concerns about the baby, about self, about spouse, and role adjustments.

There has been some attempt in the literature to

empirically describe these postpartum maternal concerns (Adams, 1963; Bull, 1981; Cibulka & Price, 1978; Gruis, 1974; Harrison & Hicks, 1983; Pate, 1979; Robinson, 1972; Sumner, 1977). Much of this research has had a narrow focus limited to either primiparous or multiparous mothers. Other research has been limited to only one area of maternal concern such as infant care (Adams, 1963). Also much of the more recent research on the concerns of postpartum mothers has been done in the United States for the purpose of demonstrating that some intervention is necessary after the mother is discharged from hospital (Cibulka & Price, 1978; Gruis, 1974; Pate, 1979; Sumner, 1977).

In Canada many public health agencies have traditionally recognized the general needs of postpartum mothers and have offered universal services such as visits by community health nurses or postnatal groups for mothers during this maturational stage. However, despite the widespread nature of these programs little formal planning, including needs assessment and evaluation has been done. Harrison & Hicks (1983), did conduct a widely focused descriptive study on postpartum concerns of mothers and their sources of help in a Canadian city which had community health programs available to postpartum mothers. This study included both primiparous and multiparous mothers and the information obtained was to help nurses plan health promotion programs for new mothers. The mothers were given

a questionnaire approximately four to six weeks after delivery. They were asked to recall the concerns they had experienced since the birth of their infant and the resources that they used to deal with each concern. The findings were similar to those of Gruis (1974), and Pate (1979), who also collected data retrospectively and found that the major areas of concern were regarding return of figure to normal, regulating demands, diet, and fatigue. These results differed from those studies that looked at concerns during the first two weeks postpartum (Bull, 1981; Robinson, 1972) which found that care of the infant and infant behaviour as well as concern about self were moderate to major areas of concern. Bull (1981), found that her hypothesis that the mother's focus of concerns on self and the infant would shift to concerns regarding family and community by the tenth postpartum day was not supported by the data. It seems that the effect of the variable of time since delivery on concerns of both primiparous and multiparous postpartum mothers is important information for planning and prioritizing supportive-educative programs for this client group.

Harrison and Hicks (1983), also found that despite the fact that 68% of the women in their study had received at least one visit from a community health nurse, the nurse ranked last as a source of help. This would lead one to question whether the postnatal visits are made at a time

when mothers have already sought help from other sources.

With the continuing reduction of resources available for community health programs and an increasing emphasis on quality assurance in nursing, some attempts are being made to provide standards for nursing visits to postnatal mothers.

The Vancouver Health Department has recently developed standard care plans and objectives for nursing visits to postnatal mothers (Munroe & Walker, 1984). The content of these standards were based on the literature as well as information from experts in the field. The individuals involved in developing the standards recognized that with limited resources it may not be feasible or desirable to implement all the standard plans with all new mothers and recommended that prioritization take place. They suggested that prioritization could be achieved by examining such things as the department's goals and missions, expert opinions of nurses in the field, the literature and the current resources available for services for this particular client group.

Much of the adult education program planning literature also emphasizes the importance of including input from the client group in determining and prioritizing the needs upon which any program is based. Boyle (1981) feels that both the adult learner and others can help identify the gap between what exists and what is more desirable. Knowles

(1980), also states that the interests of the individuals should be one of the criteria in prioritizing needs for the purpose of developing objectives for a program.

There has also been the tendency in practise to assume that multiparous mothers do not have as significant concerns as primiparous mothers and therefore services to them should be reduced when resources become scarce. There is little evidence in the literature to support this assumption. Harrison and Hicks (1983), in fact found that although primiparas expressed more minor concerns, multiparas had the same number of concerns they consider to be major. Also they did not find a significant difference in the types of concerns between these two groups. Once again it must be remembered that this study asked mothers to recall the concerns that they had experienced over the past six to eight weeks. It is possible that one group had very different concerns in the early days at home but that the needs of both groups were quite similar after several weeks of adjusting to having a new member in their family. Such information would have implications for the type and timing of interventions offered to the two different client groups.

Problem

There is an apparent deficit in empirical knowledge regarding the concerns or needs of mothers during the postnatal period which presents a problem for those involved

in planning programs or services for this client group. The particular lack of knowledge concerning the effect of the variables of time since delivery and parity of the mother has led to the following questions:

1. Do the concerns of primiparous mothers in the first two days after discharge from the hospital differ from their concerns one month after their discharge?
2. Do the concerns of multiparous mothers in the first two days after discharge from the hospital differ from their concerns one month after their discharge?
3. Do the concerns of primiparous mothers differ from multiparous mothers in the first two days after discharge from the hospital?
4. Do the concerns of primiparous mothers differ from multiparous mothers one month after discharge from the hospital?

The time periods of the first two days at home and one month after discharge were selected for the measurement of the intensity and frequency of concerns because of their

implications for delivery of services to postnatal mothers. In the first few days after discharge from hospital the mother is often caring for her infant on her own for the first time and likely has not yet sought help for concerns that arise. During this time the mother is also often in the transition between Rubin's (1961) taking-on and taking-hold phase. This would mean that the mother is now able to absorb information about her new role and the new skills she must acquire. However, the mother is still recovering physically and fatigue has an important effect on her ability to be self-directed and to seek out the information and support she needs. One month after discharge, which is often the infant's fifth week of life, the mother is nearing the completion of her recovery from childbirth. At this time it is possible that she has sought help from many of the traditional sources, such as family doctor or pediatrician but may still have concerns. It is possible that the mother is now able to leave the home to seek out additional resources for the concerns she is still experiencing. Traditionally community services such as home visits from community health nurses are offered in the first weeks at home whereas after one month it may be more effective to offer services such as postnatal classes or drop-ins.

Definitions of Terms

Primipara: a woman who has given birth to her first child.

Multipara: a woman who has given birth to two or more infants.

Concern: a question, problem, misconception or area of marked pre-occupation related to the post-natal period.

Intensity: the rating or value a mother assigns to a concern measured from no concern to much concern.

Frequency: The number of repeated occurrences of an item being identified as a concern.

Puerperium: The period of recovery following childbirth usually lasting four to six weeks. Used interchangeably with postnatal and postpartume period in this study.

Parity: The number of past pregnancies that continued to the period of viability.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to describe the effect of the independent variables of time since delivery and parity of the mother on the frequency and intensity of maternal concerns. The concerns of primiparas and multiparas were compared during the first two days after discharge from hospital and again one month later.

This chapter has demonstrated the need for further information regarding the concerns of mothers in the postnatal period. The specific research questions to be addressed were presented as well as definitions of terms used in the study. The following chapter provides an indepth look at the literature concerning the puerperium and the current knowledge regarding maternal concerns during this period.

CHAPTER 2

Review of the Literature

Introduction

A review of the literature regarding maternal concerns postdelivery was undertaken to further elaborate and clarify concerns experienced by primiparas and multiparas. The areas of literature that were reviewed were divided into three sections. The first includes literature regarding the characteristics and tasks of the puerperium, in order to demonstrate that this is a critical period in the healthy development of the mother and the family she represents. It will also be demonstrated that the challenges and adjustments for the expanding family during this period require professional, supportive-educative intervention.

The second area of literature review represents current information in the field of adult education concerning the role of needs assessment and prioritization in the program planning process. A particular focus is placed on literature that demonstrates the need for client input into the needs assessment and prioritizing process. This literature provides further rationale for determining the mothers' perceptions of their concerns as well as those of the professionals in the field in developing appropriate services.

The final body of literature reviewed deals with the characteristics of the concerns of mothers during the puerperium. Literature searches were done in the medical, nursing, sociological, psychological and educational literature and the most recent articles were checked in the social science citation index to ensure that a comprehensive review of literature regarding the concerns of mothers during this maturational stage was obtained.

Characteristics and Tasks of the Puerperium

Much of the literature concerning the maternal transition to parenthood has focused on identifying this period as a time of crisis. One of the initial studies that suggested that beginning parenthood is a crisis was done by LeMasters (1957). He found that 83% of first time parents experienced extensive or severe crisis in adjusting to their first child. Since that time other sociologists have examined the various crisis and gratification components of early parenthood and although many found lesser degrees of crisis their results suggest that the transition to parenthood involves some degree of crisis (Dyer, 1963; Hobbs, 1968; Rossi, 1968; Russel, 1974). Dyer (1963), essentially replicated LeMaster's (1957) study and found that 53% of first time parents experienced extensive or severe crisis following childbirth. Hobbs (1968), felt that measurement problems accounted for the variability in the

findings of the previous studies and his study failed to support the hypothesis that adjusting to a first child was perceived as a severe crisis. He found that only 13% experienced moderate crisis whereas 87% experienced a slight crisis. He felt that it would be more accurate to view the period after the birth of a child as a transition which is stressful rather than as a crisis experience. Rossi (1968), also questioned the advisability of labeling the birth of a child as a crisis or even as a normal crisis. Russel (1974), sought to identify the positive as well as stressful outcomes of parenthood and concluded that respondents perceived their first year of parenthood as only moderately stressful and well supplied with rewards.

Sheehan (1981), conducted a pilot study to assess postpartum adjustment in the six weeks following childbirth. Her questionnaires were developed using crisis theory, developmental theory, and a theory of role transition and were tested using a small (six mothers) self-selected sample of primiparas mothers. Due to the sample size caution must be taken in generalizing the results to a greater population. However, the findings substantiated the theory that the maternal adjustment during the first six weeks after delivery constitutes a potential crisis. It is also a time when physical demands and the tasks of role transition and identity reformation make women vulnerable to self-conflict and insecurity.

Melchior (1975), also conducted a small descriptive study to determine if mothers viewed the postnatal period as a time of crisis. The small sample included three primiparous and three multiparous mothers. Interviews were done on three different occasions, in the first two or three days after birth, in the first week at home, and during the sixth week postpartum. Three of the six mothers perceived the first week to be a time of crisis. An additional mother found the sixth week postpartum to be a time of crisis and two of the mothers, one primipara and one multipara, did not perceive a crisis at any time during the postnatal period. Again the sample is too small to allow generalization of the findings to other mothers. However, it does support the findings that some mothers experience a crisis during their transition to parenthood and that intervention is essential during this period.

Donaldson (1981), in developing a theoretical framework grounded in crisis theory for the role of a postpartum nurse clinician, recognized a variety of commonly identified stressors which act on the postnatal mothers. These included, first, the physiological shifts which are a result of the return of the body to the pre-pregnant state. The second stressor she identified is the integration of the postpartum body image into the maternal perception of self. Stretch marks, protruding abdomen and leaking nipples may conflict with the back to normal expectations of the

postpartum mother. Donaldson (1981) also identified fatigue as a major stressor universally experienced during the postnatal period. Resulting in part from activities in excess of available energy and loss of sleep, fatigue has an important influence on the process of adjustment during the puerperium. She also identified role conflict and the absolute nature of the infant's needs as commonly experienced stressors which may be acting on the new mother and which can create a crisis state when the problems cannot be solved by the usual coping behaviours and in a timely fashion. In addition Donaldson (1981) identified unanticipated stressors such as a pre-term birth, cesarean delivery and birth complications or defects which may further complicate the usual stressors of this period. Based on this framework she demonstrates the necessity of interventions to strengthen the effectiveness of maternal cognitive perception, situational supports and coping behaviours.

Gordon (1965), in a study designed to examine factors in postpartum emotional adjustment found that instruction about reorganizing attitudes and activities for the responsibilities and rewards of the motherhood role reduced the likelihood of postpartum emotional distress. This finding also supports the necessity of supportive educative intervention during the postpartum period.

The inconsistencies in both the method of measurement and the definitions of crisis in this research identifying the transition to parenthood as a potential crisis must be acknowledged. For example LeMasters (1975) used the definition of crisis as any sharp or decisive change for which old patterns are inadequate, whereas Melchiour (1975) defined crisis as a period that is unsettled. Despite these inconsistencies and need for further validation of the findings it is apparent that the transition to parenthood is stressful for many mothers and that services should be offered to meet their needs during this maturational stage.

Rubin (1975) states that the postpartum period is the most vulnerable period for the mother, for the infant, for continuity of the husband-wife relationship and for the nuclear family. She feels that the great myth of motherhood is that once the baby is born everyone lives happily ever after. Rubin (1961) describes the characteristics of the postnatal period in terms of certain behaviours which appear in the mother whether she is multiparas or primiparas. She has described three phases which are designated as the taking-in phase, the taking-hold phase and the bursting-out phase.

The taking-in phase occurs in the first few days of the puerperium and is the mother's response to excess energy expended during labour and delivery. During this phase the mother seeks to meet her own needs for sleep and nourishment

before she can consider the needs of others. She tends to be passive and allows others to tend to her needs. In this phase the mother also wants to talk about her birth experience in order to give reality to the recent events in her life. It is also during this phase that the mother must begin to get to know her infant and Rubin (1961) states that frequently an overwhelming feeling of responsibility is experienced at this time.

The taking-hold phase described by Rubin (1961) starts on approximately the third postpartum day when the mother gains more control of her bodily functions and the focus of attention shifts from herself to the baby. This is a crucial time for the mother to acquire skills related to infant care and a sense of the responsibilities of motherhood. Ironically with the practise of discharge from hospital on the second or third postpartum day many mothers are just beginning this taking-hold phase when they go home and therefore do not have a chance to acquire the necessary skills and receive the necessary support and encouragement from hospital staff. Follow-up services in the community may or may not be available depending on where the mother lives. This second phase is also often characterized by the familiar 'baby blues' usually attributed to the physiological changes that are occurring. Becker (1980), states that the shift of attention from the mother to the infant also contributes to these feelings of depression.

The third phase that Rubin (1961) describes mothers passing through in the postnatal period, occurs several weeks after delivery when the woman has recovered physically and psychologically. The mother must let go of certain advantages enjoyed before birth, such as leisure time and being the center of attention before she can adapt to her new role as a mother.

Martell and Mitchell (1984) sought to reexamine the validity of Rubin's concepts today, considering the many changes in medical care, social attitudes and prenatal education which influence the attitudes and behaviours of postpartal women. They found that Rubin's (1961) general notion of puerperal change was supported with the mothers decreasing amounts of taking-in and increasing amounts of taking-hold behaviours during their hospital stay. However, with their sample of twenty mothers there was insufficient evidence to suggest a strong attitude of taking-in during the first days and that the taking-hold phase seemed to peak on the second day, earlier than reported by Rubin (1961). They suggested that this may indicate an unwillingness on the part of today's women to accept being dependant even for a few days, differing from that of mothers in 1961. Martell and Mitchell (1984) cautioned against generalizing their results, but they encouraged a continual reexamination of longstanding concepts whose acceptance can interfere with making current observations and conclusions relevant to

present practise.

Gruis (1977), has characterized the puerperium in terms of tasks which the mother must accomplish. She identifies four major tasks which include: physical restoration, learning to meet the needs of her infant, establishment of a relationship with the infant and altering her lifestyle and relationships to accommodate the new family member.

As identified by Rubin (1961) physical restoration is one of the first tasks the mother must accomplish in the puerperium. The uterus undergoes the process of involution, characterized by reduction in muscle size, weight loss and healing of the placental site. Blood volume decreases by approximately 30% in the first few days due to blood loss, diuresis and diaphoresis. The abdominal walls stretched during pregnancy remain soft and flabby and take at least six weeks to become firm. Discomfort of the perineum is likely due to the common obstetrical procedure of episiotomy or possible perineal tears. Breast engorgement as well as leaking or sore nipples may also be a source of discomfort (Gruis, 1977). Rubin (1977) states that any person undergoing such rapid physiological change for any other reason would be admitted to hospital for bed rest and careful observation and treatment whereas the new mother is sent home to complete her recovery as well as care for her "bundle of joy".

The second task identified by Gruis (1977) is learning to meet the needs of the infant. Several studies have demonstrated that mothers do not feel adequately prepared for caring for the infant on discharge from hospital (Adams, 1963; Fillmore & Taylor, 1976; Jordon, 1973). Extended family is often unavailable in this mobile society to give assistance and support once provided to the new mother in the home. The trend towards small nuclear families in today's society results in many women not having the opportunity to experience care of an infant until they become parents. This then is a task for which many mothers require supportive and educative assistance from agencies in the community.

The third task the mother must accomplish according to Gruis (1977), is establishing a relationship with her infant. There has been a great deal of interest and research in the past decade concerning this maternal attachment or bonding process which occurs between mother and baby. A discussion of this large controversial body of literature is beyond the scope of this review. It has been established that a healthy mother-child relationship does not occur automatically at birth but has to develop as the mother and child learn to respond to one another (Ludington-Hoe, 1977). In order to learn to understand her infant the mother needs information concerning normal growth and development of infants and knowledge of her infant's

crying, sleeping, feeding and other behaviour patterns (Gruis,1977).

The final task the mother must accomplish is adjusting her lifestyle and relationships to accommodate the new infant. For many new mothers the change in role that occurs may result in role conflict (Gruis,1977). The mother may choose to give up her job, much of her leisure time and former lifestyle. Her own view of her role may differ from that of her partner or other significant persons in her life (Taggart, 1978). The addition of the baby changes all the family relationships and it is often the mother who takes responsibility for this integrative process (Becker, 1980).

Cronenwett (1985) in examining parental network structure and perceived support after the birth of a child found that more postpartum mothers than fathers perceived an increased need for support. That as contact with co-workers decreased the women had to compensate by increasing contact with friends or relatives in order to maintain an adequate support network.

Whether the puerperium is viewed as a crisis period or in terms of behavioural phases or tasks which must be accomplished, it is apparent throughout this review of selected literature concerning the characteristics of the postnatal period that intervention is necessary to meet the needs of mothers during this time. Selected literature concerning the necessity of identifying and prioritizing the

needs in order to plan effective supportive educative programs will now be examined.

Assessment of Client Needs in Program Planning

Authors concerned with program planning regard the process of needs assessment with high esteem (Sork, 1983). Buskey and Sork (1982) in conducting an analysis of program planning literature revealed that only one of ninety program planning models reviewed failed to address needs assessment as a component of the program planning process. This suggests that needs assessment is considered to be an essential step in the process of producing effective educational programs. Atwood and Ellis (1971) suggest that most adult educators object to programs based primarily upon subject matter or the preferences of persons in administrative positions without regard for the learners as individuals, their lives and their interests. They point out that in an approach that includes input from the learners, needs are identified before the objectives of the learning experience are determined. This differs from prescribing programs on the basis of what was appropriate before or what resources are available.

Despite the fact that the concept of need is so widely used within the literature of adult education there seems to be a great deal of confusion and inconsistency regarding the definitions and uses of the term. Monette (1977) has

determined that the implicit and explicit definitions of need can be sorted into four categories: basic human needs; felt and expressed needs; comparative needs and variant uses of the term. Atwood and Ellis (1971) point out that the two major uses of the term need refer to either prescriptive or motivational needs. Motivational needs are identified by the owner of the need whereas prescriptive needs are identified by someone other than the owner. They also describe other variations and specialized uses of the concept of need such as real need, educational need and felt need. Monette (1977) recognized that much of the confusion around the term need seems to be due to its indiscriminate application to society, communities, institutions and groups as well as individuals. Knowles (1980) identifies three levels of needs, those of individuals, communities and institutions. He distinguished between basic human needs, educational needs and interests of individuals. Boshier and Peters (1976) also identify a difference between needs and interests with needs describing the gap that exists between the current state of the learner and some desired condition whereas interests are expressions of preference among alternative experiences.

Some of the specialized uses of the term need have emerged from the debate over who can best assess the needs of the adult learner. Some educators believe that a need is a need only when it is recognized by the potential learner

as a need. This would be considered a felt need. Others hold that the most important needs are the ones that can be better recognized by others. These would be considered real needs which indicate that some outside observer is utilizing some criteria which are not necessarily the clients (Monette, 1977).

In looking at the question of who can best determine the needs upon which programs should be planned, Boshier and Peters (1976) state that unless the intended outcomes of the program conform to the adult's needs and interests it is unlikely that the potential learner will accept and make use of its content. They feel that if the needs and interest of the client and the program content do not coincide then either the client will refuse to participate or else there will be meaningless interaction. Monette (1977) on the other hand states that the perspectives of both the learner and others can help identify the needs. Persons other than the learner can specify objective standards to which individual's can compare themselves in order to recognize their needs. He feels that learners may also be assisted in anticipating future learning needs, but that in the end only learners can decide to learn and act upon their learnings. Knowles (1980) also states that information concerning the needs of the clients can come from several sources. The first being the learners themselves, a second source being experts in the field or people in helping roles with the

learners and a third source being the literature.

Irrespective of what point of view is taken in identifying needs, program planners usually face the dilemma of having too many needs to address with the available resources. Therefore priority setting must take place. Boyle (1981) states that the critical step in priority setting is establishing the criteria upon which decisions will be made. He suggests several sources of input such as political feasibility and personal desires and needs of the clientele. Knowles (1980) states that in organizing the needs into a priority system needs must be screened through appropriate filters such as the educational philosophy, the feasibility of meeting the needs and the interests of the individuals.

In reviewing the program planning literature it is apparent that needs assessment and prioritization plays a key role. Despite the confusion in terminology and the lack of consensus between programmers it has been recognized that many program planners place great value on the input from the clients regarding their needs. It is also recognized that the clients' perceived needs must be examined in relation to the literature and experts in the field when making decisions regarding the outcomes of the program or services. This literature supports examining how postnatal mothers perceive their needs or concerns during the puerperium prior to planning services or programs in the

community for this client group.

Concerns of Postnatal Mothers

As stated in Chapter One, much of the research describing maternal concerns has had a narrow focus limited to either primiparas or multiparas or to only one area of concern such as infant care. The findings of these studies vary depending on the characteristics of the sample, and the method of determining the concerns.

Research Regarding Concerns of Primiparas

Studies were conducted by Adams, (1963); Brown, (1967); and Fillmore & Taylor (1976) which looked only at concerns of primiparous mothers regarding infant care. Adams (1963), conducted interviews on the second postpartum day, one week after discharge and one month after discharge in order to describe the concerns regarding feeding, bathing, crying or care of the cord or circumcision and to determine if they changed over time. She also compared the concerns of the mothers with fullterm infants with those of premature infants in the same study. She found that feeding was the greatest infant care concern throughout the first month. She did not find a significant difference between the concerns of mothers of fullterm and premature infants. Considering the many changes in both the experience of

childbirth and the role of the family and society at large since the 1960's it is questionable whether these findings can be applied to present day mothers.

Fillmore and Taylor (1976), sought to determine the correlation between concerns regarding infant care and such factors as attendance at prenatal classes, method of feeding, maternal age and education and amount of assistance at home. Interviews were completed with a sample of fifty-two primiparas mothers. However, they do not specify on which postpartum day the interviews took place. The areas of concern were feeding, crying, bathing, elimination, routine care and sleeping. They found that in using an anxiety model of concerns their scheme was not effective in explaining variations in scores, and that only half of their hypotheses derived from the anxiety model were able to predict the directions of the relationships between the concern scores and an independent variable. They concluded that their results were artifical and proposed a two component model combining both worries or anxieties and interests and questions into the concept of concern. Much of the more recent research on maternal concerns does include both worries and interest in its definition of concerns. Other researchers such as Moss (1981) measured the two components separately when looking at the concerns of multiparas mothers.

Robinson (1972) sought to determine what new mothers perceived they had been taught in hospital and what information they wished they had had more opportunity to learn. Data were collected retrospectively by questionnaire two weeks after discharge. The sample consisted only of primiparous mothers and the focus was on needs concerning physical care of both mother and infant. Information concerning common ailments in infants, infant feeding and emotional changes in mothers were the most frequently mentioned interest of the mothers. More than twice as many mothers, as not, stated that they were unprepared for the difficulties that arose in the first two weeks.

Surveys of Concerns of Primiparas and Multiparas

William (1977) surveyed couples from her prenatal class, thirty-seven of whom were primiparas and two multiparas and found that 82% felt that a postpartum class would have been helpful to deal with the problems that arose in the postnatal period. The main concerns mentioned by these parents were crying, feeding and the baby's schedule. Topics of interest included changes in family life, grandparents and learning to pick up cues from the baby. This was a limited sample of well-educated parents attending classes in a university setting and as such does not add generalizable data to the knowledge regarding maternal concerns. It does, however, support the fact that this is a

period in which parents have felt learning needs and seek to have them met.

Sumner and Fritsch (1977) attempted to document the spontaneous requests by mothers for information and support as evidenced by their telephone calls to the health care facility. A descriptive survey was done for one month documenting the volume of calls, the types of questions asked and the age of the infant. They found that 88% of the primiparous mothers eligible to call did so as well as 25% of the multiparous mothers with the multiparas mothers asking more questions per call. Once again the highest percentage of questions was about infant feeding (31%). They also found that the age of the infant seems to significantly alter the concerns of the parents with the highest rate of calls in the first three weeks of the infant's life. Another interesting finding was that mothers of male infants had more questions in the first four weeks than mothers of females particularly regarding infant feeding. This study once again suggests that infant care concerns are of importance to mothers in the first few weeks. Sumner and Fritsch (1977), only looked at mothers who delivered at one facility and who chose to use that facility as a source of information. The study did not give any information regarding the concerns for which the mothers turned to other sources for help or did not feel comfortable in asking for help at all. It is possible that mothers feel

that it is acceptable to ask for help in caring for their baby while at the same time having greater concerns that they are not willing to voice.

Concerns of Special Groups of Postpartum Mothers

Other studies have been done which look at the concerns of special groups of mothers. Jenkins (1976), Mercer (1979) and Moss (1981) looked only at the concerns of multiparas mothers. Cibulka and Price (1978) sought to determine the concerns of primiparas in the first few days at home and Stoltz and Sater (1985) looked at the expressed educational needs of adolescent mothers.

Moss (1981) in examining the concerns of multiparous mothers on the third postpartum day, and prior to discharge from hospital found that they had many interests and worries that had not been dealt with during their hospital stay. The mothers were concerned about their infants but were more interested in behaviour and growth and development rather than physical care. They were also very concerned with family relationships and how the new infant would be accepted by siblings. Moss (1981) used a method of having the mothers sort 61 possible concerns into sections of no concern, interest or worry. Intensity of interest or worry was not determined and ranking of concern was based only in terms of frequency. The findings of this study do not indicate if concerns change following discharge from

hospital or with the passage of time.

Jenkins (1976), analyzed one indepth case study of the concerns of a multiparous mother and identified three conflict themes which occur in the postnatal period. These include the mother's ability to physically care for two children at the same time, her feeling of betrayal and guilt as she anticipated the reaction of her older child to the new infant, and her ability to love two children equally. These findings cannot be generalized as they are based on only one mother's experience but they do support the idea that multiparous mothers also have concerns during the puerperium and they are not necessarily the same as those of primiparous mothers.

Stoltz and Sater (1985), looked at the self-perceived educational needs of primiparous mothers between 14 and 18 years of age. They found that information concerning the infant's medical needs were very important to these young mothers as well as psychosocial needs such as how to make the baby feel loved and how to be a good parent. A major limitation identified by these researchers was that the time the questionnaires were completed ranged from one to thirty-three weeks post delivery. It is very likely that the period of time that had elapsed since giving birth affected the perceptions of the information the mothers needed soon after delivery.

Chapman (1985) looked at the concerns of mothers who were breastfeeding their infants and classified the concerns identified into three categories; breast concerns, infant concerns and postpartum concerns. The data were collected from nursing notes taken of each interaction with the mother during the first four months postpartum. Most of the concerns identified in the three categories were similar to those reported in the literature to be of interest to mothers during the early postpartum period. However, the definition of concern as the quality or state of breastfeeding experiences that were important to the mother seems rather vague and in need of clarification.

Goodman and Sauve (1985) examined the concerns of mothers who delivered high risk infants in comparison to a control group of mothers with normal infants. Once again the mothers of high risk infants expressed concerns regarding feeding, intestinal problems, sleeping, crying, infant's appearance, herself and her family. Not surprisingly the control group of mothers also expressed concerns in these areas but they were less frequent and of a lower intensity. They also found a tendency for the mothers of normal infants to have a more positive perception of their infant.

Cibulka and Price (1978), looked not only at the concerns of primiparous mothers in the first few days at home but also the concerns of the fathers. Their sample of

twenty couples who had experienced an uncomplicated maternity course and did not fit into any risk group completed a concerns pleasure scale on the second or third day home from hospital. They sought to determine the degree of concern expressed as well as the effect of several modifying variables on the concerns. They found that despite the favorable conditions experienced by their sample, concern was still experienced with fathers experiencing a similar amount of concern as mothers. Variables such as weight of the baby, method of infant feeding, parental age and length of hospital stay were significantly correlated with degree of concern. Their small sample was not representative of the total population since they were all well educated and the mothers were all over the age of twenty-six and had help in the home. Therefore they realized that their findings could not be generalized and recommended that further study be done to validate the findings.

Bull (1981), also examined the frequency and intensity of concerns related to self, infant, husband, family and community on the third postpartum day and again one week after discharge to determine if the focus of the concerns changed over this time period. She found that the concerns related to physical discomfort decreased significantly after one week at home whereas the concerns related to emotional self increased significantly over this time. Moderate to

much concern related to physiological change as well as infant behaviour persisted after one week at home. Concerns regarding husband were consistently ranked as being of little or moderate concern by more than half of the mothers and concerns related to family presented little or no concern after one week at home.

This differs from the findings of Moss (1981) that multiparous mothers experienced much concern about family in the first week. Bull (1981) recommends that further studies of the changes in concerns over time as well as comparative studies of the concerns of primiparas and multiparas should be conducted. Her hypothesis that the maternal concerns shift from a focus on self to a focus on family and community after one week were not supported. When one considers the many physiological and psychological changes the mother is going through during that week it is not surprising that she is not able to resolve one set of concerns and focus on new ones during that short time period.

Walker (1986) in examining stability and change in maternal role attainment found that maternal attitudes during the puerperium demonstrated both stability and change. Mothers were shown to become more self-confident and positive about themselves from birth to the end of the postpartum period. They also tended to view their infants less positively at the end of the first six weeks than at

the beginning. Also, multiparas had more positive attitudes than primiparas towards themselves and their infants and it is not surprising that they felt more confident in infant care.

Mercer (1985) in looking at the process of maternal role attainment over the first year, identified four categories of challenges or demands which emerged from the content analysis of the qualitative data. The demand most frequently stated was that of finding any personal time. Role skills that they had not mastered leading to a feeling of incompetence was the second most frequently identified demand. Sleep deprivation and night care of the infant as well as problematic infant behaviour were the other frequently identified challenges during the first year. Mercer (1985) did not find a significant difference amongst different age groups of first time mothers but rather found that mothering over the first year presented similar challenges for all age groups despite different levels of initial proficiency.

Effects of Parity on Postnatal Concerns

There have only been a few widely focused studies on the concerns of both primiparas and multiparas and most of these were conducted in the United States (Gruis, 1974; Pate, 1979; Walker, 1973). Gruis (1974), conducted a study to explore the types of concerns experienced in the first

month postpartum and to determine any difference between the concerns of primiparas and multiparas. She also sought to identify the sources of help mothers turn to regarding these concerns. Her sample consisted of 17 primiparas and 23 multiparas who were under the care of one private obstetrician. The mothers were asked to recall after one month postpartum the concerns they had experienced during their first month at home with their infant. She found that the most frequently stated concern was return of figure to normal with 38 of the 40 mothers identifying it as being of some concern. Closely related to this were the areas of exercise and diet both of which were of concern to more than two-thirds of the mothers. Of the 40 mothers 30 also expressed some concern about regulating demands of housework, baby and family and nearly three-fourths were concerned about sexual relations in their marriage. These concerns were ranked similarly for both primiparous and multiparous mothers with primiparas having a slightly higher frequency of total concerns. Some differences in the two groups were noted in that primiparas did have more concerns regarding infant behaviour and feeding while the multiparas were concerned about the adjustment of the family to the new member.

Pate (1979) conducted a replication of the study done by Gruis (1974) using a slightly larger and more diverse sample. She found little difference in the frequency of

concerns and perceived difficulty of the puerperium between the two studies. Regulating demands of the family, return of figure to normal as well as diet and exercise were still found to be the most frequently stated concerns. In examining patterns of seeking assistance for concerns she also found that mothers were more likely to seek help for concerns related to the baby than for concerns related to self. This was despite the finding that concerns related to self were perceived as major more often than concerns related to the baby or family.

These findings differ significantly from those of Sumner and Fritsch (1972) and Bull (1981) who found that concerns related to the infant and maternal physiological change were of prime importance during the first week. A limitation of these studies by Gruis (1974) and Pate (1979) is the fact that the mothers were asked to recall the concerns experienced over the past month. Once again it is possible that the passage of time affected the mother's ability to recall the concerns she experienced in the first weeks postpartum. The results of these studies may in fact reflect only the concerns experienced one month after the infant was born.

Harrison and Hicks (1983), conducted a similar study in Canada using a random sample of 64 primiparous and 94 multiparous mothers for whom birth notification was received by the Winnipeg Department of Health and Community Services.

The questionnaires in their study were also completed retrospectively ranging from 23 to 60 days after delivery. Their findings were similar to those of Gruis (1974) and Pate (1979) in that 70 % or more of the women had some concern about: regulating demands of family, return of figure, fatigue, emotional tension, exercise, diet and finding time for personal interests. They also found that although primiparas expressed more minor concerns multiparas had the same frequency of major concerns and there was not a significant difference in the types of concerns between the two groups. Once again these findings only indicate that at some time between delivery and the completing of the questionnaire both groups experienced these same concerns. They do not demonstrate how the focus of the concerns changed over this time period.

It has been possible to see through this literature review that there has been an attempt to describe the concerns that mothers experience during the puerperium. The research has tended to measure concerns either in the first few days of this period or after the passing of one month. Little is known about how the focus of the concerns shift during this time period for both primiparous and multiparous mothers and whether the time since delivery affects the differences noted in these two groups. It is for this purpose that the present study was conducted.

CHAPTER 3

Methodology

Introduction

A descriptive, correlational research design was chosen as the methodology for this study. The purpose of descriptive research, to gain more information about the current status of phenomena, is congruent with the purpose of this study which was to provide data regarding the effects of the variables of time since delivery and maternal parity on the frequency and intensity of maternal concerns. This chapter discusses the sample and setting used in this study, the instrument used to measure the maternal concerns, the data gathering procedures and the methods of data analysis.

Sample and Setting

This study took place in a large urban city in Canada where services to postnatal mothers are at present a priority of the local community health department. A convenience volunteer sample of thirty-one primiparas and thirty-six multiparas delivering in one urban teaching hospital and residing within one health unit's boundaries was used. The hospital of delivery was a family-centered

maternity hospital whose philosophy emphasized parent teaching and preparation for discharge. However, realistically there was often wide variation in both the amount of teaching provided and the information absorbed prior to discharge from hospital. This was recognized as a variable the investigator was unable to control.

The area of the city served by the chosen health unit was a primarily middle class area with some pockets of upper middle class homes as well as some subsidized housing. There was a variety of ethnic groups who resided within the unit boundaries particularly of the East Indian and Oriental cultures.

In order to achieve some measure of homogeneity the sample was limited to mothers who met the following criteria:

- i) delivered vaginally, a fullterm, greater than 2500 grams, healthy infant
- ii) were 18 to 38 years of age at the time of delivery
- iii) were discharged from hospital with their infant within five days following delivery.
- iv) resided with the infant's father
- v) were able to speak and read the English language

Measurement instrument

A self-administered 51 item questionnaire that addressed potential levels of concern with regards to the categories of self, baby, husband and family, developed by Bull (1981) from a checklist of concerns developed by Gruis (1974), was chosen as the measurement instrument. (Appendix E & F) Some revisions were made in the instrument in order that it include the potential concerns or problems addressed in the Vancouver Health Department Standard Care Plans for the Newborn Visit (Munroe & Walker, 1984). In particular several items were added in the area of concerns regarding the infant such as, amount of weight the baby had gained and getting the baby immunized. The category of concerns regarding the community was eliminated as this area was not one in which the community health nurse could readily intervene. Bull (1981), also found that more than 50% of her sample of mothers had no concerns in this area.

Cronbach's Alpha score for internal reliability was obtained on Bull's Maternal Concerns Score (1981) and ranged from .97 for all questions to .82 for the category of concerns regarding family. A panel of fourteen mothers who had experienced a birth no more than one year prior and three nurses, reviewed Bull's (1981) questionnaire for clarity and content validity prior to data collection, and items on which there was at least 80% agreement were retained. The revised instrument was reviewed by a panel of

ten community health nurses (several of whom were also mothers) who visited mothers in the study area, in order to determine clarity and content validity.

Demographic data such as parity, maternal age, number and ages of previous children and assistance in the home were also collected in order to describe the sample and compare it to what is known about the total population.

Data Collection

Mothers who met the criteria for acceptance in the study were contacted in the hospital by the community health liaison nurse as part of her usual contact with new mothers. The mothers were given a letter from the researcher explaining the purpose and details of the study and emphasizing that the mother could withdraw at any time. If the mother agreed to participate she signed the attached consent form and took home two copies of the questionnaire in addressed envelopes. The first was completed on the first or second day at home and the second was completed twenty-eight days or one month after discharge from hospital. The liaison nurse returned the signed consent forms to the investigator at the health unit office. The questionnaires and demographic data forms were coded with matched numbers in order to maintain strict confidentiality of responses.

Community health nurses, contacting the mothers routinely in the first few days at home, reminded the mothers to complete the questionnaire and place it in the sealed envelope, to be either mailed to the health unit or picked up by the nurse if she was to visit. A follow-up telephone call was made by the investigator four weeks later to again remind the mother and arrange to have the questionnaire picked up or mailed to the health unit. The investigator was the only person with access to both the completed questionnaires and the names and phone numbers of the subjects. Names and phone numbers were destroyed as soon as the data collection was completed and matching of the subject's code number and name was done only if the mother lost her second questionnaire, in order to ensure accurate matching of the first and second measure of concern. Completed questionnaires were destroyed once the data analysis was completed.

Null Hypotheses

Data were analyzed in order to test the following null hypothesis:

1. There is no difference in the frequency and intensity of concern of primiparous mothers in the first two days at home and their concerns one month later. (Figure 1: A vs. C)

2. There is no difference in the frequency and intensity of concern of multiparous mothers in the first two days at home and their concerns one month later. (Figure 1: B vs. D)

3. There is no difference in the frequency and intensity of concern of primiparous and multiparous mothers in the first two days at home with their infants. (Figure 1: A vs. B)

4. There is no difference in the frequency and intensity of concern of primiparous and multiparous mothers after one month at home with their infant. (Figure 1: C vs. D).

For the purpose of analysis the questionnaire was divided into four categories with 18 items concerning self; 21 items concerning baby; 6 items concerning husband and 5 items concerning family. Intensity of concern was scored as follows: 0: no concern, 1: little concern, 2: moderate concern, 3: much concern and 4: critical concern. Frequency counts were determined on the number of concerns mothers had at each level of intensity for each item, for each category and for the total concerns. A suitable chi-square test was applied to the responses for items within each category and for all items across categories to determine the statistical

	Primiparas	Multiparas
1st 2 days	A	B
1 month	C	D

Figure 1

Representation of Research Design

significance of the difference between groups.

A mean intensity score was calculated for individual items, for items within each category and for all items across all categories. Nonparametric tests of significance were chosen for data analysis as it was felt that the responses may not follow a normal distribution and the underlying measurement scale may not qualify as an interval scale. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to test the degree and direction of the difference in intensity of concerns between the two independent groups of primiparous and multiparous mothers at both time intervals. The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test was used to determine the significance of the difference of intensity of concerns involving the two dependent measures of primiparas and multiparas two days

following discharge from hospital and one month following discharge respectively. Demographic data such as maternal age, ethnic background and level of education were also analyzed in terms of proportions for the purpose of describing the characteristics of the sample.

CHAPTER 4

Analysis of Data

Introduction

The data from the questionnaires were analyzed to determine any significant differences in frequency and intensity of concerns between primiparas and multiparas in the first two days after and one month after discharge from hospital. The concerns were categorized into concerns about self, baby, partner, family and total concerns. Frequency counts of demographic data regarding the characteristics of the sample were determined and percentages calculated. This chapter reports the data regarding the characteristics of the sample followed by the data relating to the four hypotheses of the study. Discussion of the significance of the findings will follow in chapter five.

Characteristics of the Sample

Parity

The questionnaires were given out to 95 mothers who met the criteria of the study and consented to participate. Over the two and one half month period in which the mothers were approached to participate, 73 mothers returned the

first questionnaire which was to be completed one to two days after discharge. Six of these participants did not complete the second questionnaire at one month after discharge resulting in a final sample of 67 mothers which was a 70% return rate. The 67 mothers in the sample consisted of 31 primiparas and 36 multiparas. The primiparas made up 46% of the sample and the multiparas 54%. Thirty-two multiparas (86%) were having their second child while three were having their third child and one delivered her fourth child. The ages of the previous children ranged from thirteen months to twelve years.

Age

The ages of the sample mothers ranged from 19 to 38 years. The ages were divided into four category groups: below 23, 23 to 28, 29 to 34 and above 34. These categories were chosen to provide relatively equal age categories and to distinguish between those mothers who were over 30 and those over 35. The modal category was 23 to 28 years with 30 mothers (45%). Twenty-seven mothers (40%) were in the category 29 to 34 years. (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of Mothers by Age

Years	Primiparas	Multiparas	Total
18-22	4(13)*	2(6)	6(9)
23-28	17(55)	13(36)	30(45)
29-34	8(26)	19(53)	27(40)
35+	2(7)	2(6)	4(6)

* Percentage of total in brackets

Gender of Baby

The mothers in the sample delivered 39 male and 28 female infants.

Education

The education level of the mothers in the sample ranged from those having completed some high school to those having completed graduate school. Seven mothers had some high school whereas 23 completed high school. Eight of the mothers had some vocational school and seven completed vocational school. Six had some university whereas twelve graduated from university and two attended some graduate school and two completed a graduate degree. (Table 2)

Table 2: Distribution of Mothers by Education

Education Level	Primiparas	Multiparas	Total
Some high school	1(3)*	6(17)	7(10)
Completed high school	11(36)	12(33)	23(34)
Some vocational/college	7(23)	1(3)	8(12)
Completed vocational/college	3(10)	4(11)	7(10)
Some university	3(10)	3(8)	6(9)
Completed university	5(16)	7(19)	12(18)
Some graduate school	1(3)	1(3)	2(3)
Completed graduate school	0(0)	2(6)	2(3)

* Percentage of total in brackets

Ethnicity of Mothers

Many different ethnic groups were represented in this sample. Thirty-two of the mothers (48%) identified themselves as having a Canadian or Caucasian ethnic background. Other ethnic groups included Chinese, East Indian, Ismaili, German, Fillipino and Portugese. Thirty-four of the mothers (51%) stated they had lived in Canada for more than twenty years. Seventeen of the mothers had lived in Canada ten to twenty years, nine mothers five to ten years and seven (10%) of the sample had lived in Canada less than five years. (Table 3)

Table 3: Distribution of Mothers by Ethnic Background

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
Canadian	32	48
Chinese	11	16
East Indian	4	6
Fillipino	5	8
German	2	3
Ismali	3	5
Portugese	3	5
Other	10	14

Type of Infant Feeding

At the time of completing the first questionnaire 46 of the mothers (69%) were breastfeeding their infants. Thirteen of the mothers (19%) were formula feeding and eight (12%) were combining the two methods.

Prenatal Class Attendance

Twenty-nine mothers (43%), all of whom were primiparas, attended prenatal classes with this pregnancy. Of the twenty-nine mothers nineteen attended the health department classes, five the hospital classes and five private agency classes.

Return to Work

At the time of completing the first questionnaire 36 of the mothers (54%) were planning to return to work. Thirty-one (46%) of the sample had not made plans to return to the workplace.

Help at Home and Use of Professional Resources

At the time of completing the first questionnaire 54 of the mothers (81%) stated that their husband was the most helpful person to them at home. Nine of the mothers stated that their mother or sister was the most helpful at this time.

When completing the second questionnaire one month after discharge from hospital the mothers reported the number of professional contacts during their first month at home. Sixty of the mothers (90%) had had contact with a community health nurse during the month with the number of contacts ranging from 0 to 3 and the mean number of contacts being 1.3. All but one of the mothers had had at least one contact with a physician, either family doctor or pediatrician, since their discharge with the number of contacts ranging from 0 to 7 and the mean number of contacts being 2.2. The mothers did not identify any other professional help sought during this time.

Difference Between Concerns of Primiparas and Multiparas at Two Days

In analyzing the data from the first questionnaire completed during the first two days after discharge from hospital the frequencies of responses on the five point scale (0-4) were obtained for each item, totalled across items within each category and across items over all categories (i.e., 51 items).

Arithmetic means for individual items were obtained and ranked by category and across all categories to determine if the ranking of items differed between primiparas and multiparas. Spearman's rho correlation was also determined based on the rankings. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine the significance of any difference in intensity of concern between primiparas and multiparas for each item, each category and for the sum of all 51 items.

The mother's mean frequency of responses of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, were also calculated for the sum of the items in each category and for the total items and chi-square analysis used to determine the significance of the difference in total frequency of concerns for each level of intensity of concern. Many of the mean frequencies for each category were less than five making the chi-square analysis for the four categories questionable. Therefore only the chi-square for the mean frequency of responses for the total items is reported. These findings are reported according to the

catagories of self, baby, partner, family and total concerns.

Self

There was some difference in the ranking of mean responses between the two groups of mothers with the primiparas ranking 'being a good mother' 'fatigue' and 'pain from stitches' as having the highest intensity of concern whereas the multiparas found 'fatigue' and 'return of figure' to be of greatest concern in this category. (Table 4) A comparison of ranking of items between primiparas and multiparas showed Spearmans's rho was .833 ($p < .05$) for the ranking of the items in the category of self.

However, in looking at the category of self, the Mann-Whitney test did not demonstrate a significant difference for the 'self' category ($U=467$; $p=.252$) or for any individual items.

For the sum of the 18 items in this category of self the mean frequency of concern at each level of intensity was very similar for primiparas and multiparas. Table 5 indicates the percentage of responses of 0-4 totalled across items for all categories.

Table 4: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Self
(first 2 days)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Being a good mother	2.68	Fatigue	2.25
Fatigue	2.38	Return of figure	2.22
Pain from stitches	2.07	Being a good mother	2.03
Return of figure	2.00	Labour & delivery exp.	1.78
Breast soreness	1.93	Breast soreness	1.75
Labour & delivery exp.	1.90	Emotional tension	1.69
Care of breasts	1.83	Care of breasts	1.67
Emotional tension	1.81	Diet	1.67
Diet	1.77	Pain from stitches	1.58
Exercise habits	1.52	Exercise	1.47
Constipation	1.52	Lochia	1.42
Lochia	1.45	Personal time	1.33
Hemorrhoids	1.45	Return of period	1.25
Unable to concentrate	1.41	Being tied down	1.19
Being tied down	1.38	Unable to concentrate	1.17
Personal time	1.32	Constipation	1.08
Baby blues	1.23	Baby blues	1.06
Return of period	1.19	Hemorrhoids	0.94

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Baby

In examining the concerns regarding baby the Mann-Whitney U test did not demonstrate a significant difference between the two groups for the total category ($U=417.5$; $p=.0772$). There were however individual items in which the difference was significant at the .05 level. The items of 'bathing the infant', 'comfort in handling the infant', 'interpreting behaviour', 'crying', 'recognizing illness' and 'travelling with the infant' were of significantly greater concern to the primiparas than the multiparas at this time. (Table 6)

Table 5: Percentage of Mothers' responses of 0-4 totalled across items in each category (1st two days)

Category	Parity	Level of Concern				
		0	1	2	3	4
Self 18 items	Primiparas	19.4	23.3	31.1	18.3	7.70
	Multiparas	26.1	23.8	27.7	16.1	6.10
Baby 21 items	Primiparas	18.5	16.2	29.5	26.2	9.50
	Multiparas	28.0	21.9	26.6	19.0	4.80
Partner 6 items	Primiparas	25.5	25.5	20.0	20.0	8.50
	Multiparas	28.3	23.3	26.9	18.3	3.10
Family 6 items	Primiparas	23.3	15.6	33.3	12.8	5.80
	Multiparas	20.0	26.7	28.3	21.7	3.70
Total 51 items	Primiparas	21.4	19.6	29.4	21.1	8.05
	Multiparas	26.3	23.3	27.3	18.0	4.90

Note: Primiparas n=31 Multiparas n=36

In the primipara group 'recognizing signs of illness' was identified as the greatest concern in this category followed by 'safety', 'growth and development' and 'feeding'. The multiparas also identified 'safety', 'growth and development' and 'feeding' as their greatest concerns. The ranking of the items in this category was not significantly different between the two groups as Spearmans'rho was .783 ($p < .05$)

There was also little difference in the frequency of concerns at each level of intensity of concern for the sum of the 21 items in this category (Table 5)

Table 6: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Baby
(1st 2 days)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.74	Safety	2.08
Safety	2.45	Growth and Development	1.94
Growth and development	2.35	Feeding baby	1.92
Feeding baby	2.32	Recognizing illness	1.91
Baby's weight gain	2.19	Baby's weight gain	1.77
Baby's Behaviour	2.19	Baby's sleeping	1.64
Baby's crying	2.13	Immunizing baby	1.64
Travelling with baby	2.07	Dressing baby	1.64
Dressing baby	2.03	Care of cord	1.56
Baby's sleeping	2.00	Baby's Behaviour	1.47
Bathing baby	1.90	Baby's rashes	1.47
Baby's breathing	1.87	Physical appearance	1.44
Fussiness	1.87	Fussiness	1.44
Vitamins & Floride	1.80	Baby's crying	1.44
Immunizing baby	1.74	Travelling with baby	1.44
Comfort in handling baby	1.74	Baby's breathing	1.39
Bowel movements	1.74	Bowel movements	1.39
Care of cord	1.67	Vitamins and floride	1.36
Physical appearance	1.58	Bathing baby	1.25
Baby's rashes	1.54	Comfort in handling baby	1.06
Care of circumsion	0.74	Care of circumsion	0.50

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Partner

The Mann-Whitney U test did not demonstrate a significant difference in the category of partner, for the total category ($U=491$; $p=.3885$) or for any of the six individual items. The primiparas' mean intensity of concern for 'time alone together' was ranked highest while multiparas found 'birth control' to be of greatest concern

in this category. The remaining five items were ranked similarly between the two groups. (Table 7) Spearman's rho for comparison of ranks was .657 ($p < .05$).

Table 7: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Partner
(first 2 days)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Time alone together	1.87	Birth control	1.81
Time for recreation	1.81	Time alone together	1.56
Relationship with partner	1.68	Time for recreation	1.47
Birth control	1.61	Relationship with partner	1.36
Sexual relations	1.58	Sexual relations	1.33
Partner being a good father	1.36	Partner being a good father	1.33

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

For the sum of the six items in this category the mean frequency at each level of concern was very similar for both groups. (Table 5)

Family

The difference between the intensity of concerns for the two groups of mothers was also not significant for the category of family ($U=480$; $p = .3254$). The only item in which the difference was significant was in 'setting limits

on visitors' ($p=.0325$). 'Reaction of siblings' was not included in this calculation as it was not of concern to any of the primiparas.

The ranking of the mean intensity of concern scores was inverted and yielded a negative effect between the two groups with the multiparas finding 'reaction of siblings' to be of greatest concern and the primiparas identifying 'change in family lifestyle' to be of greatest concern in this category. (Table 8) Spearmans's rho for comparison of ranks was -406 ($p<.05$).

Table 8: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Family
(1st 2 days)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Family lifestyle change	2.04	Reaction of siblings	2.19
Limiting visitors	1.80	Demands of household	1.89
Demands of household	1.77	Finances	1.58
Finances	1.64	Family lifestyle change	1.58
Availability of resources	1.35	Availability of resources	1.25
Reaction of siblings	0.00	Limiting visitors	1.22

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The frequency of responses at each level of concern for the sum of the items in the category of family was again very similar between the two groups of mothers. (Table 5)

Total Items

The difference in intensity of concern between the primiparas and multiparas in the first two days after discharge was not significant for across all 51 items ($U=429.5$; $p=.1061$). Table 9 demonstrates that the ranking of the mean intensity scores of the items varied somewhat between the two groups with the primiparas identifying 'recognizing illness' and 'being a good mother' as their greatest concerns and multiparas finding 'return of figure' and 'fatigue' to be of greatest concern. Spearmans's rho for the ranking of the total items for the two groups was .585 ($p<.05$) See Appendix A for the ranking of all items by mean intensity.

Table 9: Priority Ranking of Highest Total Concerns
(1st 2 days)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.74	Fatigue	2.25
Being a good mother	2.68	Return of figure	2.22
Safety	2.45	Reaction of siblings	2.19
Fatigue	2.38	Safety	2.08
Growth & Development	2.35	Being a good mother	2.03
Feeding baby	2.32	Growth & development	1.94
Baby's weight gain	2.19	Baby's feeding	1.92
Baby's behaviour	2.19	Recognizing illness	1.91
Baby's crying	2.13	Demands of household	1.89
Travelling with baby	2.07	Birth control	1.81
Pain from stitches	2.07	Labour & delivery exp.	1.78
Dressing baby	2.03	Baby's weight gain	1.77

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequency of responses at each level of intensity for the sum of the total items was again not significantly different between the two groups. Chi-square = .73 (df=4) ($p>.05$) (Table 5)

Difference in Concerns of Primiparas and Multiparas at One Month

The mothers completed a questionnaire with the same 51 items one month after their discharge from hospital and their responses were analyzed in the same manner as the first questionnaire.

Self

In the category of concerns about self the difference between the intensity of concerns was not found to be significant using the Mann-Whitney U test ($U=487.5$; $p=.3751$). Individual items in which the difference was found to be significant were 'discomfort from stitches' and 'being a good mother' with the primiparas identifying greater concern than multiparas. The ranking of the mean intensity of concern was similar between the two groups with 'being a good mother', 'fatigue' and 'return of figure' as the greatest concerns. (Table 10) Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was .877 ($p<.05$).

Table 10: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Self
(one month)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Being a good mother	2.22	Return of figure	2.06
Return of figure	2.20	Fatigue	1.69
Fatigue	2.00	Personal time	1.69
Exercise	1.90	Being a good mother	1.60
Diet	1.81	Exercise	1.58
Emotional tension	1.70	Emotional tension	1.56
Personal time	1.61	Diet	1.47
Being tied down	1.48	Care of breasts	1.08
Lack of concentration	1.45	Being tied down	1.19
Return of period	1.30	Lack of concentration	1.06
Baby Blues	1.10	Return of period	1.06
Constipation	1.03	Breast soreness	0.92
Lochia	1.00	Baby Blues	0.89
Labour & delivery exp.	1.00	Lochia	0.86
Care of breasts	1.00	Constipation	0.83
Pain from stitches	0.94	Labour & delivery exp.	0.81
Hemorrhoids	0.84	Hemorrhoids	0.78
Breast soreness	0.84	Pain from stitches	0.47

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequency of responses at each level of concern were not significantly different for the sum of the eighteen items in this category. Table 11 shows the percentage of responses of 0-4 for all categories at one month.

Baby

The difference in intensity of concerns between the two groups was not significant for the category of baby one month after discharge ($U = 417$; $p = .0761$). However, the difference was found to be significant for the items of

Table 11: Percentage of Mothers' Responses of 0-4 Totalled
Across Items in each Category
(one month)

Category	Parity	Level of Concern				
		0	1	2	3	4
Self 18 items	Primiparas	28.9	27.2	22.8	15.6	5.40
	Multiparas	36.1	25.6	22.8	12.2	2.80
Baby 21 items	Primiparas	29.5	22.9	20.0	20.4	7.10
	Multiparas	37.6	30.4	19.0	11.0	2.10
Partner 6 items	Primiparas	30.0	15.8	25.0	25.0	5.30
	Multiparas	30.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	4.80
Family 6 items	Primiparas	36.7	28.3	18.3	12.3	3.80
	Multiparas	26.7	30.0	30.0	11.5	3.70
Total 51 items	Primiparas	30.2	24.3	21.2	18.4	5.90
	Multiparas	34.7	28.1	22.4	11.8	2.70

Note: Primiparas n=31 Multiparas n=36

'baby's breathing', 'bowel movements', 'fussiness' and 'sleeping', 'interpreting behaviour' and 'recognizing signs of illness' with the primiparas expressing greater concern. (Table 12)

There was some variation in the ranking of mean intensity of concern between the two groups with Spearman's rho being .863 ($p < .05$)

The mean frequency of responses at each level of concern were again not significantly different for the sum of the 21 items in this category. (Table 11)

Table 12: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Baby
(one month)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.30	Safety	1.56
Fussiness	2.03	Recognizing illness	1.50
Baby's Behaviour	2.00	Growth & Development	1.36
Safety	1.94	Fussiness	1.33
Growth & Development	1.94	Baby's sleeping	1.33
Baby's sleeping	1.90	Baby's feeding	1.31
Baby's feeding	1.87	Baby's rashes	1.31
Baby's crying	1.81	Baby's crying	1.31
Dressing baby	1.74	Dressing baby	1.22
Travelling with baby	1.61	Immunizing baby	1.19
Baby's weight gain	1.58	Baby's Behaviour	1.14
Baby's breathing	1.52	Travelling with baby	1.08
Physical appearance	1.48	Baby's weight gain	1.08
Bowel movements	1.42	Physical appearance	1.06
Baby's rashes	1.42	Bowel movements	0.94
Immunizing baby	1.32	Baby's Breathing	0.89
Comfort in handling			
Baby	1.07	Bathing baby	0.81
Bathing baby	1.07	Vitamins and floride	0.75
Vitamins and floride	1.03	Comfort in handling	
		baby	0.67
Care of cord	0.65	Care of cord	0.61
Care of circumsion	0.26	Care of circumsion	0.42

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Partner

The difference in intensity of concern was not significant for the total category of partner one month after delivery ($U=492$; $p= .4020$) or for any of the six items. The ranking of the mean intensity of concern differed significantly for the two groups of mothers with both groups identifying 'time alone together' to be of greater concern. (Table 13) Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was .232 ($p>.05$).

Table 13: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Partner
(1 month after discharge)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Time alone together	1.74	Birth control	1.72
Sexual relations	1.68	Time alone together	1.53
Relationship with partner	1.68	Time for recreation	1.50
Time for recreation	1.64	Relationship with partner	1.22
Birth Control	1.48	Sexual relations	1.19
Partner being a good father	1.36	Partner being a good father	1.05

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequency of responses at each level of concern was again quite similar between the two groups for the six items. (Table 11)

Family

In analyzing the data regarding the category of family one month after discharge, the difference in intensity of concern between the two groups was not significant ($U=525.5$; $p=.6815$). The ranking of the mean intensity of concern on each item differed between the two groups with the primiparas finding 'household demands' to be of highest concern in this category and the multiparas identifying 'reaction of siblings' to be of greatest concern. (Table 14) Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was $-.086$ ($p>.05$).

Table 14: Priority Ranking of Concerns Regarding Family
(one month)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Household demands	1.68	Reaction of siblings	1.72
Family lifestyle change	1.58	Finances	1.69
Finances	1.26	Household demands	1.65
Limiting visitors	1.23	Family lifestyle change	1.25
Availability of resources	1.19	Availability of resources	1.00
Reaction of siblings	0.00	Limiting visitors	0.97

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequency of responses for each level of concern was again very similar for the two groups. (Table 11)

Total Items

The difference in intensity of the total concerns was not found to be significant ($U=448.5$; $p=.1684$) despite the individual items for which there was a significant difference between the two groups of mothers one month after discharge. The ranking of the mean intensity of concern of the total items were varied between the two groups with the primiparas identifying, 'recognizing signs of illness', 'being a good mother' and 'return of figure' as their greatest concerns and the multiparas identifying 'return of figure', 'birth control' and 'reaction of other siblings' as

their greatest concerns. (Table 15) Spearmans rho for the comparison of ranks was .644 ($p < .05$). See Appendix B for the ranking of all items by mean intensity of concern.

Table 15: Priority Ranking of Highest Total Concerns
(one month)

Primiparas		Multiparas	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.30	Return of figure	2.06
Being a good mother	2.22	Birth control	1.72
Return of Figure	2.20	Reaction of siblings	1.72
Fatigue	2.00	Fatigue	1.69
Baby's behaviour	2.00	Personal interests	1.69
Safety	1.94	Finances	1.69
Growth & development	1.94	Household demands	1.68
Baby's sleeping	1.90	Being a good mother	1.60
exercise	1.90	Exercise	1.58
Baby's feeding	1.87	Emotional tension	1.56
Baby's crying	1.81	Safety	1.56
Diet	1.81	Recognizing illness	1.50

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequency of responses for each level of concern for the sum of the total concerns was not significantly different for the two groups. Chi-square = 5.54 (df=4) ($p > .05$) (Table 11)

Difference in Concerns of Primiparas in First Two Days and One Month after Discharge

The data from the two questionnaires was also analyzed to determine if there was a significant difference in frequency and intensity of concern in the two groups of mothers over the first month after discharge from hospital. The Wilcoxin signed rank test for matched pairs was used to determine the significance of the difference in intensity of concern. The mean of the frequencies of responses for each level of intensity of concern on each item were again ranked and Spearman's correlation coefficient was determined. Chi-square was used to determine any difference in the frequencies of responses for the total concerns.

Self

The difference in the intensity of concerns for primiparas between the first two days at home and one month after discharge was significant at the .05 level for the total category of concerns about self using the Wilcoxin sign rank for matched pairs ($Z = -2.42$; $P = .0155$.) The difference was not significant for such individual items as 'diet', 'return of figure', 'return of period', 'fatigue', 'tension', 'concentration', 'feelings of being tied down', 'baby blues' and 'time for self'. Spearman's correlation coefficient for the ranking of the mean intensities of

concern was .107 ($p > .05$). The items of 'being a good mother', 'fatigue' and 'return of figure' were still ranked as the strongest concerns, however 'pain from stitches' dropped to being of less concern one month after discharge. (Table 16)

Table 16: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Primiparas
Regarding Self
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Being a good mother	2.68	Being a good mother	2.22
Fatigue	2.38	Return of figure	2.22
Pain from stitches	2.07	Fatigue	2.00
Return of figure	2.00	Exercise	1.90
Breast soreness	1.93	Diet	1.81
Labour & delivery exp.	1.90	Emotional tension	1.70
Care of breasts	1.83	Personal time	1.61
Emotional tension	1.81	Being tied down	1.48
Diet	1.77	Lack of concentration	1.45
Exercise	1.52	Return of period	1.30
Constipation	1.52	Baby blues	1.10
Lochia	1.45	Constipation	1.03
Hemorrhoids	1.45	Lochia	1.00
Lack of concentration	1.41	Labour & delivery exp.	1.00
Being tied down	1.38	Care of breasts	1.00
Personal time	1.32	Pain from stitches	0.94
Baby blues	1.23	Hemorrhoids	0.84
Return of period	1.19	Breast soreness	0.84

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The difference between the mean frequency of concerns at each level of intensity was not significant for the sum of the eighteen items in the category of concerns about self. Table 17 shows the percentage of responses of 0-4 totalled across items for all categories.

Table 17: Percentage of Primiparas' Responses of 0-4
Totalled across Items in each Category
(first 2 days versus 1 month)

Category	Time Measure	Level of Concern				
		0	1	2	3	4
Self 18 items	1st 2 days	19.4	23.3	31.1	18.3	7.70
	1 month	28.9	27.2	22.8	15.6	5.40
Baby 21 items	1st 2 days	18.5	16.2	29.5	26.2	9.50
	1 month	29.5	22.9	20.0	20.4	7.10
Partner 6 items	1st 2 days	25.5	25.5	20.0	20.0	8.50
	1 month	30.0	15.8	25.0	25.0	5.30
Family 6 items	1st 2 days	23.3	15.6	33.3	12.8	5.80
	1 month	36.7	28.3	18.3	12.3	3.80
Total 51 items	1st 2 days	21.4	19.6	29.4	21.1	8.00
	1 month	30.2	24.3	21.2	18.4	5.90

Baby

There was a significant difference in intensity of concern between the two measures of primiparas for the total category of concerns about baby ($Z = -3.32$; $p = .0009$) with all items being of lower mean intensity of concern on the second measure. Individual items for which the difference was not significant included, 'infant's physical appearance', 'circumsion', 'bowel movements', 'rashes', 'fussiness', 'sleeping', 'crying', 'dressing' and 'interpreting infant behaviour'. The ranking of mean intensity of concern remained similar on the second measure. Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was .787 ($p < .05$).

'Recognizing signs of illness' continued to be the highest concern in this category. (Table 18)

Table 18: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Primiparas
Regarding Baby
(1st 2 days)

1st 2 days		One Month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.74	Recognizing illness	2.30
Safety	2.45	Fussiness	2.03
Growth and development	2.35	Baby's Behaviour	2.00
Feeding baby	2.32	Safety	1.94
Baby's weight gain	2.19	Growth & Development	1.94
Baby's Behaviour	2.19	Baby's sleeping	1.90
Baby's crying	2.13	Baby's feeding	1.87
Travelling with baby	2.07	Baby's crying	1.81
Dressing baby	2.03	Dressing baby	1.74
Baby's sleeping	2.00	Travelling with baby	1.61
Bathing baby	1.90	Baby's weight gain	1.58
Baby's breathing	1.87	Baby's breathing	1.52
Fussiness	1.87	Physical appearance	1.48
Vitamins & Floride	1.80	Bowel movements	1.42
Immunizing baby	1.74	Baby's rashes	1.42
Comfort in handling baby	1.74	Immunizing baby	1.32
Bowel movements	1.74	Comfort in handling Baby	1.07
Care of cord	1.67	Bathing baby	1.07
Physical appearance	1.58	Vitamins and floride	1.03
Baby's rashes	1.54	Care of cord	0.65
Care of circumsion	1.54	Care of circumsion	0.26

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The difference between the mean frequencies of concerns was not significant for the sum of the 21 items in this category. (Table 17)

Partner

The difference in intensity of concern between the two measures was not significant for either the total category of partner ($Z = -.90$; $p = .3684$) or for any of the six items in this category. The ranking of the mean intensity of concerns scores also stayed somewhat stable for the two measures in this category with Spearman's ρ being .667 ($p < .05$). The item of greatest concern in this category continued to be 'finding time alone together'. (Table 19)

Table 19: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Primiparas
Regarding Partner
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Time alone together	1.87	Time alone together	1.74
Time for recreation	1.81	Sexual relations	1.68
Relationship with partner	1.68	Relationship with partner	1.68
Sexual relations	1.58	Birth control	1.48
Partner being a good father	1.36	Partner being a good father	1.36

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Table 17 also shows that the mean responses at each level of concern for the six items also remained very similar.

Family

The difference between the primiparas two measures of concern was significant for the category of family. ($Z = -2.2$; $p = .0279$). Items for which the difference was not significant included, 'household demands', 'availability of resources' and 'reaction of siblings'. There was some variation in the ranking of the mean intensity scores with 'household demands' and 'finances' increasing in priority at one month after discharge. (Table 20) Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was .714 ($p < .05$)

Table 20: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Primiparas
Regarding Family
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Family lifestyle change	2.00	Household demands	1.68
Limiting visitors	1.80	Family lifestyle change	1.58
Household demands	1.77	Finances	1.26
Finances	1.64	Limiting visitors	1.23
Availability of resources	1.35	Availability of resources	1.19
Reaction of siblings	0.00	Reaction of siblings	0.00

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Table 17 demonstrates that the mean responses for each level of concern for the sum of the items in the category of family for primiparas remained similar at both measures.

Total Items

In analyzing the difference between the total concerns of primiparas at two days and one month after discharge, the Wilcoxin matched pairs test showed the difference in intensity of concern to be significant ($Z = -3.14$; $p = .0017$). The ranking of the mean intensity scores showed variation with 'return of figure' increasing in priority on the second measure. (Table 21) Spearmans's rho for the comparison of the ranks was .501 ($p < .05$). See Appendix A and B for ranking for total items by mean intensity of concern.

Table 21: Priority Ranking of Total Concerns of Primiparas
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Recognizing illness	2.74	Recognizing illness	2.30
Being a good mother	2.68	Being a good mother	2.22
Safety	2.45	Return of figure	2.20
Fatigue	2.38	Fatigue	2.00
Growth & Development	2.35	Baby's behaviour	2.00
Feeding baby	2.32	Safety	1.94
Baby's weight gain	2.19	Growth & Development	1.94
Baby's behaviour	2.19	Baby's sleeping	1.90
Baby's crying	2.13	Exercise	1.90
Travelling with baby	2.07	Baby's feeding	1.87
Pain from stitches	2.07	Baby's crying	1.81
Dressing baby	2.03	Diet	1.81

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The chi-square of 2.15 (df=4) ($p>.05$) for the mean frequencies of responses at each level of concern for the sum of the total items did not demonstrate a significant difference for the total 51 concerns. (Table 17)

Difference in Concerns of Multiparas at First Two Days
and One Month

Self

The Wilcoxin ranked test for matched pairs indicated a clearly significant difference in the intensity of the concerns of multiparas between the first two days and one month after discharge for the category of self ($Z = -3.73$; $p=.0002$). There were individual items for which the difference was not significant which included: 'diet', 'exercise', 'return of figure' and 'period', 'hemorrhoids', 'tension' and 'feelings of being tied down'. The item of 'finding time for personal interests' was of significantly greater concern on the second measure ($p=.047$). The rankings of the mean intensity of concerns differed somewhat for the two measures with Spearman's rho being .506 ($p<.05$). The item of 'finding personal time' moved up to the second highest concern for this category on the second measure. (Table 22)

Table 22: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Multiparas
Regarding Self
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Fatigue	2.25	Return of figure	2.06
Return of figure	2.22	Fatigue	1.69
Being a good mother	2.03	Personal time	1.69
Labour & Delivery exp.	1.78	Being a good mother	1.60
Breast soreness	1.75	Exercise	1.58
Emotional tension	1.69	Emotional tension	1.56
Care of breasts	1.67	Diet	1.47
Pain from stitches	1.58	Care of breasts	1.08
Diet	1.67	Being tied down	1.19
Exercise	1.47	Lack of concentration	1.06
Lochia	1.42	Return of period	1.06
Personal time	1.33	Breast soreness	0.92
Return of period	1.25	Baby Blues	0.89
Being tied down	1.19	Lochia	0.86
Lack of concentration	1.17	Constipation	0.83
Constipation	1.08	Labour & delivery exp.	0.81
Baby blues	1.06	Hemorrhoids	0.78
Hemorrhoids	0.94	Pain from stitches	0.47

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Table 23 shows that the percentage of responses of 0 to 4 for the sum of the items in the category of self were not significantly different for the two measures in this category.

Baby

The difference in intensity of concern for the category of baby was found to be significant ($Z = -2.91$; $p = .0036$) for the total category. Individual items for which the

Table 23: Percentage of Multiparas' Responses of 0-4
Totalled across Items in Each Category
(first 2 days versus 1 month)

Category	Time Measure	Level of Concern				
		0	1	2	3	4
Self 18 items	1st 2 days	26.1	23.8	27.7	16.1	6.10
	1 month	36.1	25.6	22.8	12.2	2.80
Baby 21 items	1st 2 days	28.0	21.9	26.6	19.0	4.80
	1 month	37.6	30.4	19.0	11.0	2.10
Partner 6 items	1st 2 days	28.3	23.3	26.7	18.3	3.10
	1 month	30.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	4.80
Family 6 items	1st 2 days	20.0	26.7	28.3	21.7	3.70
	1 month	26.7	30.0	30.0	11.5	3.70
Total 51 items	1st 2 days	26.3	23.3	27.3	10.0	4.90
	1 month	34.7	28.1	22.4	11.8	2.70

difference was not significant included 'infant's rashes', 'fussiness', 'sleeping', 'crying' and 'interpreting infant's behaviour'. The ranking of the mean intensity of concern scores as seen in Table 24 show some variation with Spearman's rho for comparison of ranks being .763 ($p < .05$).

Table 23 gives the percentage of responses of 0 to 4 for the sum of the 21 items in the category of baby.

Table 24: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Multiparas
Regarding Baby
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

Item	1st 2 days	Mean ¹	Item	One month	Mean
Safety		2.08	Safety		1.56
Growth & Development		1.94	Recognizing illness		1.50
Feeding baby		1.92	Growth & Development		1.36
Recognizing illness		1.91	Fussiness		1.33
Baby's weight gain		1.77	Baby's sleeping		1.33
Baby's sleeping		1.64	Baby's feeding		1.31
Immunizing baby		1.64	Baby's rashes		1.31
Dressing baby		1.64	Baby's crying		1.31
Care of cord		1.56	Dressing baby		1.22
Baby's behaviour		1.47	Immunizing baby		1.19
Baby's rashes		1.47	Baby's Behaviour		1.14
Physical appearance		1.44	Travelling with baby		1.08
Baby's fussiness		1.44	Baby's weight gain		1.08
Baby's crying		1.44	Physical appearance		1.06
Travelling with baby		1.44	Bowel movements		0.94
Baby's breathing		1.39	Baby's Breathing		0.89
Bowel movements		1.39	Bathing baby		0.81
Vitamins and floride		1.36	Vitamins and floride		0.75
Bathing baby		1.25	Comfort in handling baby		0.67
Comfort in handling baby		1.06	Care of cord		0.61
Care of circumsion		0.50	Care of circumsion		0.42

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Partner

The difference in the intensity of the concerns for the category of partner was not significant for the two measures of the multiparas ($Z = -1.12$; $P = .2608$). (Table 25) The ranking of the mean intensity scores were the same for both measures in this category and Spearmans's rho was .10 ($p < .05$)

Table 25: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Multiparas
Regarding Partner
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Birth control	1.81	Birth control	1.72
Time alone together	1.56	Time alone together	1.53
Time for recreation	1.47	Time for recreation	1.50
Relationship with partner	1.36	Relationship with partner	1.22
Sexual relations	1.33	Sexual relations	1.19
Partner being a good father	1.22	Partner being a good father	1.05

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The difference in the percentage of concerns at each level of intensity of concern were also not significant for the sum of the items in this category. (Table 23)

Family

In analyzing the responses to the category of family the difference in intensity of concern between the two measures of the multiparas was found to be significant ($Z = -2.22$; $p = .0267$). Individual items in which the difference was significant included: 'change in family lifestyle' and 'reaction of siblings'. There were some changes in the ranking of mean intensity of concern scores with 'finances' becoming of greater concern on the second measure. (Table 26) Spearman's rho for the comparison of the ranks between the two measures was .899 ($p < .05$)

Table 26: Priority Ranking of Concerns of Multiparas
Regarding Family
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

Item	1st 2 days	Mean ¹	Item	One month	Mean
Reaction of siblings		2.19	Reaction of siblings		1.72
Demands of household		1.89	Finances		1.69
Finances		1.58	Household demands		1.65
Family lifestyle change		1.58	Family lifestyle change		1.25
Availability of resources		1.25	Availability of resources		1.00
Limiting visitors		1.22	Limiting visitors		0.97

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

Table 23 shows the mean frequencies of responses at each level of concern for the sum of the items in the category of family.

Total Items

In analyzing the difference in the intensity of total concerns between the two questionnaires completed by the multiparas for the total items, the difference was found to be significant ($Z=-3.45$; $p=.0006$). The ranking of the mean intensity of concern scores for all items shows variation with 'return of figure' and 'birth control' becoming the most intense concerns at one month after discharge. Spearman's rho for the comparison of ranks was .599 ($p<.05$) (Table 27)

Table 27: Priority Ranking of Total Concerns of Multiparas
(1st 2 days vs. 1 month)

1st 2 days		One month	
Item	Mean ¹	Item	Mean
Fatigue	2.25	Return of figure	2.06
Return of figure	2.22	Birth control	1.72
Reaction of siblings	2.19	Reaction of siblings	1.72
Safety	2.08	Fatigue	1.72
Being a good mother	2.03	Personal interests	1.69
Recognizing illness	1.91	Finances	1.69
Demands of household	1.89	Demands of household	1.68
Birth control	1.81	Being a good mother	1.60
Labour & delivery exp.	1.78	Exercise	1.58
Baby's weight gain	1.77	Emotional tension	1.56
Breast soreness	1.75	Safety	1.56
Emotional tension	1.69	Recognizing illness	1.50

¹ Mean of responses on 0-4 scale

The mean frequencies of responses at each level of concern for the sum of the total items for multiparas did not show a significant difference between the first two days and one month after discharge. Chi-square =2.92 (df=4) ($p>.05$). (Table 23).

Summary

The results of the analysis of data have been reported in this chapter for the purpose of identifying any significant difference in the concerns of primiparas and multiparas in the first two days or one month after discharge as well as any significant difference between

these two time measures. The analysis of the demographic data has also been reported in order to describe the characteristics of the sample group of mothers.

Analysis using the Mann-Whitney U test has shown no significant difference in intensity of concern between the two groups of mothers for the total concerns or any of the four categories at either time measure. There were individual items however, in which the difference between the two groups was significant. Analysis of the data using the Wilcoxin ranked test for matched pairs has shown a significant difference for both groups of mothers between the first two days at home and one month after discharge for the total concerns and for all categories except partner. There were again individual items in which the difference was not significant between the two time measures. Chi-square analysis also did not indicate any significant difference between the number of concerns mothers had at each level of intensity of concern for the sum of the 51 items on the questionnaire. The following chapter will now discuss the significance of these findings, their implications for program planning and recommendations for further research in this area.

CHAPTER 5

Findings and Recommendations

Introduction

The significance of the findings of the previous chapter as well as a comparison with the findings in the literature will now be discussed. The significance of the characteristics of the sample will be discussed first in terms of the characteristics of the total population. The remaining findings will be discussed in relation to their significance to the four hypotheses of the study. Implications for program planning for this client group will be identified as well as recommendations for future research in this area.

The Sample

During the two and a half month period in which mothers were approached to participate in the study 210 live births occurred within the study boundaries. Seventy-five of these births were known not to meet the study criteria because of cesarean section or low birth weight of the infant. Ninety-five mothers consented to participate in the study when approached in the hospital. The remaining 35 live births during this time period involved mothers who were

single, who did not speak English, who delivered in a different hospital or for whom there were physical complications.

The ages of the mothers were spread across the acceptable criteria with the modal category being 23-28 for primiparas and 29-34 for multiparas, which is typical for the population of mothers in this area. There was also a wide range of educational backgrounds within the sample mothers with the largest group having completed high school which was also characteristic of the study population.

The distribution of the ethnic backgrounds of the mothers closely resembled the distribution found in the 1981 Canada Census information for mother tongue for the study area. The percentage of East Indian and Chinese ethnic groups were slightly lower which was not surprising considering the exclusion of non english speaking mothers. Canada census for 1981 also identified 10% of the population in this area as having lived in Canada for less than five years.

The percentage of mothers breastfeeding their infants and returning to work fit with the opinions of the community health nurses working in the study area. The number of mothers who attended prenatal classes was consistent with previous figures with the majority of primiparas having attended while only a minority of multiparas attended with their second pregnancy. The findings regarding help at home

were consistent with those of Gruis (1974) and Pate (1979) who also found that husbands were most frequently identified as being the most helpful at home.

It appears that the sample was representative of the population of mothers who met the criteria for inclusion in the study. Care must be taken in generalizing the findings to mothers who do not meet the criteria for participation, particularly single mothers and those who do not speak English.

Difference in Concerns of Primiparas and Multiparas During the First Two Days

The finding of no significant difference between the overall concerns of primiparas and multiparas in the first few days after discharge is consistent with the findings of Gruis (1974), Pate (1979) and Harrison and Hicks (1983). They found no difference in frequency of concerns over the total postpartum period.

In the category of concerns regarding self there were no individual items in which the difference was significant and the ranking of the priority of concerns was very similar. All of the items were found to be of some concern to more than 70% of the mothers. These findings support the need for supportive-educative services which focus on the mother for both primiparas and multiparas soon after discharge from hospital.

In the category of baby there were items for which the difference between the two groups was significant. Items such as 'bathing the baby' and 'feeling comfortable in handling the baby' are infant care items for which it is logical to assume that the multiparas' previous experience would make a difference. Items which relate to the well being of the baby such as 'safety', 'normal growth and development', 'weight gain' and 'feeding the baby' were of concern to both groups of mothers which would indicate a need for support and reassurance in the early days after discharge in regards to the well being of this baby. Once again the findings indicate a need for professional support soon after discharge with the primiparas receiving additional assistance and support in areas of infant care.

In regards to their partner both groups of mothers had similar concerns about 'finding time to be together' and 'for recreation' which again is to be expected considering the increased demands placed on both partners during the early days at home.

'Limiting visitors' was the only item besides 'reaction of siblings' in the category of family in which the difference in intensity of concern was significantly different for the two groups at this time. The different ranking of priority of the items between the two groups was again to be expected with the primiparas experiencing a greater change in family lifestyle and more frequent

visitors for the first baby. As reported by Moss (1981) the multiparas found the 'reaction of the other children at home' and 'meeting demands of the household' to be the greatest concerns in this category.

In examining the difference in the ranking of the total items between the two groups at this time, concern regarding 'return of figure to normal' and 'managing the demands of the household' were of greatest concern for the multiparas whereas 'recognizing illness in the baby', 'being a good mother', 'safety' and 'feeding the baby' were of 'much' to 'critical concern' for more than 50% of the primiparas. Gruis (1973), Pate (1979) and Harrison and Hicks (1983) found 'return of figure' and 'household demands' to be the greatest overall concerns of their sample, which may have been due to the fact that their sample included more multiparas than primiparas. It was the expectation that during the first few days at home the primiparas would be more concerned about caring for the baby and their ability to mother effectively than their own body image. This expectation is supported by these findings as well as those of Bull (1981). It is evident therefore that the null hypothesis of no significant difference in frequency and intensity of concern between primiparas and multiparas in the first two days at home must be accepted for the total concerns. There are however, significant differences in specific areas which have implications for those planning

programs for these clients.

Difference in Concerns of Primiparas and Multiparas One
Month After Discharge

The data analysis has demonstrated that the null hypothesis of no significant difference in the frequency and intensity of concerns of primiparas and multiparas one month after discharge also must be accepted for the total items of concern. Once again there were specific areas related to the baby in which the differences were significant that must be identified. The primiparas continued to have greater concern regarding 'interpreting infant behaviour', 'recognizing signs of illness' and the 'baby's fussiness', which again is logical considering the multiparas' experience in these areas.

In looking at the total concerns of the two groups of mothers one month after discharge it was apparent that the multiparas had greater concerns regarding self and family. Items such as 'return of figure', 'birth control', 'reaction of siblings', 'fatigue' and 'household demands' were of some concern to more than 70% of the multiparas. More than 80% of the primiparas still had some concern regarding 'recognizing illness', 'normal growth and development' and 'baby's sleeping' and 'feeding'. It is apparent therefore that although the overall difference in means of intensity of concern are not statistically significant, there are

differences in how the priority of the concerns between the two groups are ranked at one month which have implications for services directed towards these two groups of mothers.

Difference in Concerns of Primiparas in the First Two Days and One Month After Discharge

The data analysis has demonstrated a significant difference in the intensity of the concerns after one month at home with the baby for primiparas for the overall concerns. All of the items for which the difference in intensity of concern was statistically significant involved a decrease in mean intensity of concern one month after discharge. For many of the items in which the difference was not significant at .05 there was an increase in the mean intensity score. Items such as 'diet', 'exercise', 'return of figure', 'being tied down' and 'personal time' in the category of self, increased in their mean level of intensity of concern on the second measure. Although the increase was not statistically significant the fact that there was not a reduction in the concern is logical considering the mother's ability to focus more on herself at one month and to recognize her lack of time to do many of the activities she engaged in prior to motherhood. The significant decrease in items related to physical discomfort is consistent with Bull's (1981) findings of a decrease in intensity of concern of these items after one week at home.

In the category of baby the items in which the difference was not significant were those which either continued to be of high priority, such as the 'baby's fussiness', 'sleeping' and 'crying' and 'interpreting behaviour' or continued to be of low priority such as 'care of the circumscision'. The items for which there was the greatest decrease in concern involved acquiring a skill such as 'bathing the baby' or 'caring for the cord', which again is consistent with Bull's finding that infant care items decreased in intensity of concern after one week.

Bull (1981) also found no significant change in concerns regarding partner and family after one week. The findings of this study also do not identify a difference in concerns regarding partner after one month indicating that concerns in this area such as 'finding time alone together' and 'relationship with partner' may have existed prior to delivery or which continue beyond the immediate postpartum period.

This study did find a difference in the total category of family after one month for the primiparas, with items such as 'limiting visitors' and 'change in family lifestyle' decreasing significantly in intensity of concern. It is logical to assume that it takes longer than the one week allowed in Bull's (1981) study for these concerns to be resolved. The concern regarding 'managing the demands of the household' did not decrease significantly after one

month for the primiparas. This is not surprising since initial help, which the mother may have had in the early days at home, may no longer be available. Also many of the normal household tasks which the mother may have ignored during the first few weeks at home may now begin to demand her attention.

In looking at how the ranking of the total concerns differs for the primiparas after one month at home it is apparent that the overall change in priority is not significant. Items such as 'return of figure to normal', 'diet' and 'exercise' have increased in priority after one month which is more consistent with the previous literature, however many items focusing on the infant also continue to be of higher priority at one month for the primiparas which differs from the findings of Gruis (1974) Pate (1979) and Harrison and Hicks (1983) who found 'return of figure', 'diet' and 'meeting demands' to be of greatest concern. These authors also found 'fatigue', 'infant behaviour' and 'safety' to be of moderate concern for both groups of mothers which is consistent with the findings of this study.

Difference in Concerns of Multiparas in the First Two Days and One Month After Discharge

The data analysis indicates that the null hypothesis of no difference in concerns of multiparas between the first two days and one month after discharge must also be rejected

for the total concerns. As with the primiparas there are areas in which the difference is not significant which have implications for program planning. Once again the items in which the intensity of concern was significantly different involved a decrease in the mean intensity of concern. In the category of self, again items such as 'return of figure', 'diet', 'emotional tension' and 'being tied down' maintained their mean intensity of concern after one month and therefore increased in their priority in the overall ranking of items.

In the category of baby the items which maintained their intensity of concern were areas in which mothers frequently seek assistance beyond the initial postpartum period. These include 'baby's rashes', 'fussiness', 'sleeping', 'crying' and 'interpreting infant behaviour'. These are also areas in which the mothers' experience with one infant may be very different from that with another infant and therefore multiparas may continue to have concerns because this baby is very different from her others.

As with the primiparas the null hypothesis was supported in the category of partner with none of the items being significantly different in intensity after one month. Birth control continued to be the highest priority for the multiparas in this category. It is possible that the multiparas were reexamining the issue of 'birth control' in

terms of whether they felt their family was now complete and were considering alternative options than they did after their first infant.

In regards to the multiparas' concerns regarding family, the intensity of concern regarding 'reaction of siblings' did decrease significantly after one month even though it remained of highest priority in this category. It seems likely that many of the mothers found that after the initial reaction of their other children to the new baby their concerns were resolved. In the families in which a problem did occur with other siblings it is likely that the concern would have continued to be of importance beyond the initial postpartum period.

The overall ranking of the priority of concerns for the total items again identifies many similarities but also some differences from the previous literature in which primiparas and multiparas were not considered separately. Items such as 'return of figure to normal', 'fatigue' and 'household demands' were included in the ten highest ranked concerns as found by Harrison and Hicks (1983) and Pate (1979). Items such as 'birth control', 'reaction of siblings', 'finances' and 'being a good mother' were however also found to be of highest priority in this study. The previous studies while looking at the effect of parity on the overall number of concerns and finding no significant difference did not separate the two groups of mothers when examining the

intensity of concerns regarding individual items. This may account for the specific difference in the findings of this study despite the agreement in the finding of no overall difference in the concerns between the two groups.

Limitations of the Study

A limitation of the study was the use of a volunteer, sample of convenience. Comparing demographic characteristics of the sample with those of the target population was an attempt to support generalizability. However, care must be taken in generalizing findings to mothers with characteristics similar to those of the sample.

The use of a questionnaire for data collection has certain advantages such as providing anonymity of the respondents and eliminating observer error as a source of bias. However, disadvantages of this method must also be recognized. It could only be used for those subjects who could read and write the language and had the patience and motivation to respond. There was also an increased chance of response error and limitations in the depth of the responses obtained. Also, being a structured tool, it did not allow for variation in response and the absence of an interviewer did not permit the clarification of unusual or ambiguous responses. An additional limitation of this study is the fact that the original questionnaire was revised and therefore previous information concerning reliability and

validity could not be applied.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 content validity for this questionnaire was established by a panel of community health nurses working in the study area. Hoyt's estimate of reliability was calculated and ranged from .97 for the total items to .81 for the category of family on the first measure. For the questionnaires completed one month after discharge, Hoyt's reliability measure ranged from .98 for the total items to .85 for the category of family. Chronbach's Alpha scores for internal reliability were also calculated for the total items on both time measures. The score for the administration of the questionnaire two days after discharge was .82 for the total items and .83 when the questionnaires were completed one month later. It is possible to see therefore, that the revisions that were made in the questionnaire did not have a significant effect on the internal reliability of the original instrument.

Implications for Program Planning

The findings of this study support the need identified in the literature for supportive-educative services during the postpartum period for both primiparas and multiparas. Specific recommendations can be drawn from the findings for the differing foci of these services for the two types of mothers as well as over the postpartum period.

In planning services for the new mother during the

first days after discharge, factors such as the mothers' level of fatigue, pain and emotional tension must also be considered and therefore it is unlikely that the mother will be able to participate in programs outside of the home. Home visits or telephone contacts by community health nurses have traditionally been offered to new mothers and this study supports their necessity for both primiparas and multiparas soon after discharge from hospital. Many of the items which were of concern during these early days at home require hands on reassurance from the supportive individual. The only way to relieve the mother's concern regarding the baby's weight gain and feeding is to weigh the baby and assess the adequacy of the gain and method of feeding. Both groups of mothers identified a need for reassurance of their ability to mother effectively and it is unlikely that a mother would be reassured by a telephone contact from someone who had not met her or her infant. The primiparas identified a need for reassurance in their ability to physically care for the infant despite their stay in a hospital whose philosophy supported patient teaching. This type of educative support would also require a direct client approach with the infant. This study provides evidence for a home visit for both primiparas and multiparas in the first week after discharge from hospital.

For the primiparas there would need to be increased focus on the physical care of the infant and reassurance of wellness and effective mothering. Anticipatory guidance should be given at this time regarding the normality of the mothers' present and future concerns. The mother should have an opportunity to express her concerns about the sudden change in lifestyle and lack of personal time and time management strategies and effective use of resources discussed to help decrease the level of fatigue and feelings of being tied down.

Visits to the multiparas should focus more on the mothers' concerns regarding their infants' behaviour, which may be different from their previous children, and growth and development. The mothers' concern regarding the reaction of the other children also needs to be addressed in the first days at home and teaching and support given for the attempts to make the adjustment as easy as possible. The multiparas concerns regarding birth control may also be addressed during these early days and information and options discussed which assist in decision making. The multiparas also identify a need for reassurance of their ability to mother effectively and for strategies and resources to help them effectively manage the increased demands of their household.

The findings regarding the concerns one month after discharge indicate a significant decrease in the mean intensity of many of the areas of concern. This may be partially due to the fact that all of the mothers made use of professional resources available to them during this time. All of the sample mothers indicated that they had some support at home and all of them had had some contact with a community health nurse or physician with the majority having had several contacts during the one month interval. It is unknown whether these contacts were initiated by the mother or the professional. It is likely that the resources that were available to the mothers in this study were effective in reducing many of the concerns identified in the early days. It is apparent however that there continues to be a need for supportive educative services to new mothers that go beyond the initial postpartum period. Many of the concerns identified as being of priority one month after discharge such as 'exercise', 'return of figure to normal', 'lack of personal time' and 'emotional tension' cannot be effectively dealt with in a clinic or physician's office. By this point mothers are usually able to get out of the house and postpartum programs which combine exercise with discussion of topics of concern may be more effective and cost efficient than individual contacts with professionals. The programs could allow for sharing of concerns among the mothers and promote support from the peer group as well as

reassurance from the professionals running the program as to the wellness of the baby. Making exercise a component of the program could be an important motivator for participation since 'return of figure to normal' is a high priority concern for both primiparas and multiparas at this time.

The findings of this study also have some implications for programs offered to mothers during their pregnancy such as prenatal and fitness classes. Anticipatory guidance before the delivery could be helpful in reducing the concern regarding such items as 'change in lifestyle', 'reaction of other siblings', 'limiting visitors' and 'emotional tension'. Several of the mothers commented that completing the questionnaire reassured them that other mothers must experience these same concerns. Being aware of some of the common concerns of the postpartum prior to delivery may not change the postpartum experience for the mother but particularly in the early days at home may reassure her that other mothers share her concerns.

Recommendations for Future Research

The findings regarding the overall frequency and intensity of concerns of primiparas during the postpartum period have now been replicated in several studies. Further replication of the data regarding the difference between primiparas and multiparas will be necessary to validate

these findings. Research into the differences between the concerns of primiparas and multiparas for the groups of mothers excluded from this study would also be of interest. They would include: mothers who delivered by cesarean section rather than vaginal birth; mothers who by choice or circumstances were parenting their infant alone; and mothers who were not comfortable with the English language. The effects of the variables of age, education, type of infant feeding and ethnic background on the differences of concerns of primiparas and multiparas would also be of value to those planning programs for these clients.

The assumption was made in the present study that the use of professional resources during the first month may have reduced the concerns on the second measure. Research evaluating the effectiveness of home visits by the community health nurse or visits to the physician in reducing the maternal concerns are necessary to validate this assumption. A comparison of the cost effectiveness of the services to new mothers provided by the different professionals would be of assistance considering the financial strain on the health care system. Research into how the mothers view the role of these professionals and their expectations in having specific concerns addressed would also be of value.

Descriptive information regarding the types of maternal and paternal concerns which may persist or change throughout the infant's first year of life would also assist in

planning ongoing parenting classes or discussion groups.

Finally it would increase the body of knowledge in this area to have further indepth studies into specific areas of concern which have consistently been rated as being of importance to the mothers throughout the literature in order to effectively intervene with those concerns. For an area of concern such as 'return of figure to normal' for example it is not known if there is a problem with body image, the physiological changes which are occuring, or a lack of knowledge regarding how the mother can help herself get back to normal. It is also not known if normal is the same as before or a desired state. Other significant items could also be examined in more depth to increase the knowledge in this area.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this study has attempted to add to the body of knowledge regarding the concerns or needs of both primiparas and multiparas during the first month after discharge from hospital. It has been shown that there is no significant overall difference in the frequency and intensity of concerns of primiparas and multiparas either in the early days or one month after discharge. The findings along with others in the literature do not support the assumption made in practise that multiparas have had experience and therefore do not require supportive educative

services during the postpartum period. Differences in the focus of the concerns of the two groups of mothers have been identified which have implications for those planning programs for the postpartum period.

The results of the study also show that there is a significant difference in intensity of concerns between the early days at home and one month after discharge from hospital. This finding implies that the mothers require supportive educative services soon after discharge which have a different focus than programs that are planned to meet the needs of the new mothers which go on beyond the initial postpartum period.

Finally it must be remembered that while this study has examined the data in terms of the mean frequency and intensity of concerns of the sample mothers, there were wide variations in the responses of individual mothers in many areas of concern. Therefore while the general trends in areas of concerns are valuable to program planners and those working in the field, the importance of the assessment of the concerns of the individual mother must be stressed for the professional providing the supportive educative services to individual clients.

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APPENDIX A

PRIORITY RANKING OF TOTAL CONCERNS

(1ST 2 DAYS)

APPENDIX A

Priority Ranking* of Total Concerns
(1st 2 days)

Percent of Mothers Responding: 0 = no concern
 1-2 = little to moderate concern
 3-4 = much to critical concern

Primiparas				Multiparas			
Item	Percent			Item	Percent		
	0	1-2	3-4		0	1-2	3-4
Recognize illness	0	39	58	Fatigue	11	47	42
Be a good mother	6	35	59	Return of figure	11	39	50
Safety	10	39	51	Safety	22	39	39
Fatigue	6	55	38	Reaction of sibs	17	39	44
Normal growth & development	13	42	45	Be a good mother	22	23	45
Feeding baby	10	35	54	Normal growth and development	19	47	39
Baby Weight Gain	13	42	45	Infant feeding	17	44	39
Interpreting baby behaviour	16	35	48	Recognize illness	22	36	42
Baby's crying	19	42	39	Demands of home	11	50	39
Travel with baby	13	48	39	Birth control	19	47	33
Pain from stitches	26	32	42	Labour & delivery experience	17	53	30
Dressing baby	16	42	42	Infant wt gain	25	42	33
Baby's sleeping	19	42	39	Breast soreness	8	47	31
Return of figure	10	55	35	Emotional tension	25	47	28
Change in family lifestyle	10	65	26	Care of breasts	25	44	31
Breast soreness	10	55	36	Diet	17	61	22
Labour & delivery experience	19	42	39	Baby's sleeping	22	53	25
Bathing the baby	16	48	35	Immunizing baby	33	33	34
Breathing of baby	13	64	23	Dressing baby	22	58	20
Baby's fussiness	16	52	32	Finances	14	64	22
Finding time alone together	13	58	30	Change in family lifestyle	22	56	22
Care of breasts	19	42	39	Pain - Stitches	17	64	19
Time for recreation	10	65	26	Finding time alone together	25	47	28
Emotional tension	16	55	29	Care of cord	19	53	28

* Priority determined by mean intensity scores in Tables 4-27

Appendix A continued

Primiparas				Multiparas					
Item	Percent	0	1-2	3-4	Item	Percent	0	1-2	3-4
Giving vitamins					Time for				
or floride	19	61	19		recreation	25	53	22	
Setting limits	19	61	19		Interpreting baby				
on visitors	19	52	29		behaviour	22	59	19	
Demands of home	10	64	26		Baby's rashes	30	44	25	
Diet	23	43	36		Exercise	19	67	14	
Baby's bowel					Travelling with				
movements	13	58	29		baby	25	53	22	
Immunizing baby	13	62	26		Baby's physical				
Comfort in					appearance	25	53	22	
handling baby	26	39	35		Baby's crying	22	66	11	
Relationship with					Baby's fussiness	22	62	17	
partner	32	26	42		Lochia	28	55	17	
Care of cord	23	48	29		Baby's bowel				
Finances	26	48	26		movements	25	64	11	
Family planning	29	39	32		Breathing of baby	28	56	16	
Sexual relations	23	48	30		Giving vitamins				
Baby's physical					or floride	33	48	19	
appearance	23	55	23		Relationship with				
Baby skin rashes	23	55	23		partner	33	50	17	
Exercise	19	71	9		Sexual relations	28	58	14	
Constipation	29	55	16		Time for personal				
Hemorrhoids	36	45	19		interests	28	64	9	
Lochia	19	61	19		Availability of				
Inability to					resources	28	58	14	
concentrate	23	61	16		Bathing the baby	33	50	17	
Feelings of being					Return of period	31	59	10	
tied down	26	61	13		Partner being a				
Partner being a					good father	36	47	17	
good father	42	29	29		Limiting visitors	25	69	6	
Availability of					Feelings of being				
resources	29	55	16		tied down	31	58	11	
Time for personal					Inability to				
interests	16	81	3		concentrate	36	50	14	
Baby blues	23	71	6		Constipation	33	58	8	
Return of period	26	65	10		Comfort in				
Circumsion	81	10	9		handling baby	44	36	19	
Reaction of					Baby blues	44	41	14	
siblings	100	0	0		Hemorrhoids	50	39	11	
					Care of				
					circumsion	75	17	9	

APPENDIX B

PRIORITY RANKING OF TOTAL CONCERNS

(1 MONTH)

APPENDIX B

Priority Ranking* of Total Concerns
(1 month)

Percent of Mothers Responding: 0 = no concern
 1-2 = little to moderate concern
 3-4 = much to critical concern

Primiparas				Multiparas			
Item	0	1-2	3-4	Item	0	1-2	3-4
Recognize illness	3	52	45	Return of figure	11	50	39
Be a good mother	16	39	45	Birth control	28	44	28
Return of figure	10	45	45	Reaction of sibs	17	39	44
Fatigue	10	58	32	Fatigue	17	64	19
Baby's fussiness	7	52	42	Time for personal interests	17	64	19
Infant behaviour	10	52	38	Finances	17	67	17
Safety	26	32	42	Household demands	17	64	19
Normal growth and development	19	45	35	Be a good mother	31	44	25
Infant's sleeping	10	52	39	Exercise	19	53	28
Exercise	10	68	23	Emotional tension	17	61	22
Baby's feeding	13	61	26	Safety	22	55	27
Baby's crying	16	52	32	Time alone			
Diet	19	52	29	together	25	50	25
Time alone				Recognize illness	17	63	19
together	23	42	35	Time for recreation	22	53	25
Dressing baby	16	55	30	Diet	25	53	22
Emotional tension	13	61	26	Normal growth and development	33	47	20
Relationship with partner	32	32	36	Baby's fussiness	22	70	8
Household demands	16	68	22	Baby's sleeping	28	52	19
Sexual relations	26	45	30	Feeding baby	22	58	20
Time for recreation	19	59	22	Baby's rashes	28	55	17
Travelling with baby	23	51	26	Baby's crying	22	67	11
Time for personal interests	16	65	19	Change in lifestyle	25	64	11

Appendix B continued

Item	Primiparas			Item	Multiparas		
	0	1-2	3-4		0	1-2	3-4
Baby's weight gain	32	39	29	Dressing baby	25	64	11
Change in lifestyles	16	62	22	Relationship with partner	36	50	14
Baby's breathing	29	45	26	Sexual relations	33	56	11
Baby's physical appearance	32	39	30	Immunizing baby	39	44	17
Birth control	36	32	32	Feeling tied down	28	67	6
Feeling tied down	16	61	22	Interpreting behaviour	25	70	5
Inability to concentrate	23	65	13	Care of breasts	42	44	14
Baby's bowel movements	39	29	32	Baby's weight gain	39	47	14
Baby's rashes	23	58	20	Travelling with Baby	30	59	11
Partner being a good father	45	30	26	Return of period	36	53	12
Immunizing baby	36	39	26	Inability to concentrate	39	50	11
Return of period	26	58	16	Baby's physical appearance	39	50	11
Finances	32	52	16	Partner being a good father	39	50	11
Limiting visitors	32	52	17	Availability of resources	39	50	11
Availability of resources	29	55	16	Limiting visitors	33	61	6
Baby blues	29	65	6	Baby's bowel movements	44	52	14
Comfort in handling baby	48	32	19	Breast soreness	56	31	14
Bathing baby	42	45	13	Baby blues	42	53	6
Giving vitamins or flouride	45	42	13	Baby's breathing	50	36	14
Constipation	45	42	16	Lochia	42	55	3
Lochia	39	46	16	Constipation	58	33	9
Labour & delivery experience	52	32	17	Labour & delivery experience	47	44	19
Care of breasts	48	32	20	Bathing baby	50	42	8
Pain of stitches	48	36	16	Hemorrhoids	56	36	10

Appendix B continued

Item	Primiparas	Percent			Item	Multiparas	Percent		
		0	1-2	3-4			0	1-2	3-4
Hemorrhoids		55	35	10	Giving vitamins or flouride		47	47	6
Breast soreness		52	39	10	Comfort in handling baby		58	33	8
Care of cord		68	23	10	Care of cord		64	28	9
Care of circumsion		87	7	7	Discomfort from stitches		72	23	6
Reaction of siblings		100	0	0	Care of circumsion		81	11	9

* Priority determined by mean intensity scores in Tables 4-27

APPENDIX C

MANN-WHITNEY U TEST

PRIMIPARAS VERSUS MULTIPARAS

APPENDIX C

Mann-Whitney U Test Values and Probabilities:
Primiparas versus Multiparas

Item	1st 2 days		1 month	
	U	p	U	p
1	527	.688	467	.236
2	538	.796	466	.234
3	481	.312	518	.599
4	549	.901	471	.249
5	558	.995	535	.753
6	447	.155	421	.047*
7	462	.209	491	.362
8	445	.346	546	.868
9	496	.420	555	.967
10	513	.561	518	.598
11	526	.671	471	.256
12	518	.604	512	.544
13	474	.270	434	.104
14	528	.694	542	.833
15	489	.366	491	.375
16	489	.365	482	.311
17	545	.868	534	.753
18	413	.061	391	.031*
Total Self	467	.252	488	.375
19	513	.559	463	.215
20	459	.199	426	.087
21	458	.196	450	.157
22	383	.023*	493	.379
23	524	.659	549	.893
24	531	.641	521	.465
25	452	.163	407	.050*
26	417	.065	395	.031*
27	459	.199	459	.190
28	460	.755	533	.743
29	431	.099	366	.012*
30	462	.211	409	.052
31	520	.621	499	.431
32	538	.791	431	.724
33	393	.031*	471	.230
34	368	.014*	305	.001*
35	374	.015*	434	.107
36	371	.015*	337	.004*
37	397	.037*	421	.075
38	478	.302	474	.280
39	442	.130	419	.071
Total Baby	418	.077	417	.076

Appendix C continued

Item	1st 2 days		1 month	
	U	p	U	p
40	487	.353	457	.189
41	542	.829	507	.501
42	477	.294	502	.463
43	462	.212	520	.617
44	504	.488	437	.115
45	507	.507	510	.535
Total Partner	491	.399	492	.402
46	517	.587	546	.876
47	456	.179	467	.234
48	395	.033*	512	.542
49	549	.902	435	.107
50	535	.759	505	.483
Total Family	480	.325	529	.682
Total Items	430	.106	449	.168

* $p < .05$

APPENDIX D

FIRST TWO DAYS VERSUS ONE MONTH

WILCOXIN SIGNED RANKED TEST FOR MATCHED PAIRS

APPENDIX D
 Wilcoxin Signed Ranked Test for Matched Pairs
 Values and Probabilities
 (first 2 days versus 1 month)

Item	Primiparas		Multiparas	
	Z Score	p	Z score	p
1	-0.28	.776	-1.40	.159
2	-2.35	.019*	-0.77	.443
3	-1.09	.276	-1.16	.247
4	-0.78	.435	-1.16	.246
5	-1.96	.050*	-2.67	.007*
6	-3.05	.002*	-4.28	.000*
7	-1.94	.052	-1.23	.219
8	-2.59	.013*	-0.69	.489
9	-3.31	.001*	-4.20	.000*
10	-3.04	.002*	-3.40	.007*
11	-1.69	.091	-2.57	.010*
12	-0.50	.614	-0.83	.409
13	-0.21	.836	-0.62	.535
14	-3.40	.001*	-3.92	.001*
15	-0.62	.535	-0.13	.900
16	-0.59	.551	-1.05	.295
17	-1.41	.158	-1.79	.074
18	-2.51	.012*	-2.37	.018*
Total Self	-2.42	.015*	-3.73	.002*
19	-0.66	.509	-1.96	.049*
20	-2.48	.013*	-2.30	.012*
21	-2.59	.009*	-2.94	.003*
22	-3.41	.007*	-2.47	.014*
23	-3.66	.003*	-3.88	.001*
24	-1.60	.108	-0.53	.594
25	-2.42	.016*	-2.85	.004*
26	-1.94	.052	-2.01	.044*
27	-1.23	.218	-1.88	.061
28	-0.71	.476	-0.96	.339
29	-0.71	.478	-0.54	.588
30	-0.49	.627	-1.33	.185
31	-2.26	.024*	-2.65	.008*
32	-2.38	.017*	-1.85	.064
33	-2.95	.003*	-2.41	.016*
34	-1.28	.201	-1.57	.115
35	-1.70	.089	-0.69	.487
36	-2.36	.018*	-1.80	.073
37	-2.13	.033*	-2.16	.031*
38	-2.90	.003*	-2.70	.007*
39	-1.60	.105	-2.20	.026*
Total Baby	-3.32	.001*	-2.91	.004*

Appendix D continued

Item	Primiparas		Multiparas	
	Z Score	p	Z score	p
40	-0.28	.776	-1.26	.209
41	-0.31	.755	-1.05	.296
42	-0.91	.363	-0.05	.959
43	-0.70	.485	-0.33	.740
44	-0.34	.733	-1.19	.233
45	-0.47	.641	-0.45	.653
Total Partner	-0.90	.368	-1.12	.261
46	-0.43	.668	-1.53	.126
47	-2.02	.043*	-1.89	.057
48	-2.69	.007*	-1.56	.118
49	-1.93	.054	-0.92	.356
50	-1.02	.306	-1.58	.114
51	-1.00	.317	-2.24	.025*
Total Family	-2.20	.028*	-2.22	.027*
Total Items	-3.14	.002*	-3.45	.001*

* P<.05

APPENDIX E

MATERNAL CONCERNS QUESTIONNAIRE

(1st two days)

PLEASE COMPLETE ON YOUR FIRST OR SECOND DAY AT HOME WITH YOUR INFANT

MATERNAL CONCERNS

Date today _____ Date of Discharge _____ Date of Delivery _____

The following are some concerns experienced by some mothers after the birth of a baby. A concern is anything that is a question, worry, or problem to you. Please read each item and decide how much the item concerns you. Then circle your response according to the following scale:

- 0 No concern
- 1 Little concern
- 2 Moderate concern
- 3 Much concern
- 4 Critical concern

Please answer the items as to how you feel NOW

A.	<u>Concerns about yourself.</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
1.	Food you eat	0	1	2	3	4
2.	Exercise habits	0	1	2	3	4
3.	Return of figure to normal	0	1	2	3	4
4.	Return of menstrual period	0	1	2	3	4
5.	Vaginal discharge (lochia)	0	1	2	3	4
6.	Discomfort from stitches (episiotomy)	0	1	2	3	4
7.	Constipation	0	1	2	3	4
8.	Hemorrhoids	0	1	2	3	4
9.	Breast soreness	0	1	2	3	4
10.	Care of breasts	0	1	2	3	4
11.	Fatigue (lack of sleep)	0	1	2	3	4
12.	Emotional tension	0	1	2	3	4
13.	Inability to concentrate	0	1	2	3	4
14.	Your labour and delivery experiences	0	1	2	3	4
15.	Feelings of being tied down	0	1	2	3	4
16.	"Baby Blues"(feeling depressed)	0	1	2	3	4
17.	Finding time for personal interests	0	1	2	3	4
18.	Being a good mother	0	1	2	3	4

B.	<u>Concerns about baby</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
19.	Infant's physical appearance	0	1	2	3	4
20.	Normal growth and development	0	1	2	3	4
21.	The amount of weight the baby has gained	0	1	2	3	4
22.	Bathing the baby	0	1	2	3	4
23.	Care of the cord/umbilicus	0	1	2	3	4
24.	Care of the circumcision	0	1	2	3	4
25.	Feeding the baby	0	1	2	3	4
26.	The way the baby breathes	0	1	2	3	4
27.	Baby's bowel movements	0	1	2	3	4
28.	Rashes on the baby's skin	0	1	2	3	4
29.	Baby's fussiness	0	1	2	3	4
30.	How the baby sleeps	0	1	2	3	4
31.	When to give vitamins or floriade	0	1	2	3	4
32.	Getting the baby immunized	0	1	2	3	4
33.	Feeling comfortable handling baby	0	1	2	3	4
34.	Interpreting infant's behaviour	0	1	2	3	4
35.	Baby's crying	0	1	2	3	4
36.	Recognizing signs of illness	0	1	2	3	4
37.	Travelling with baby	0	1	2	3	4
38.	Safety (preventing accidents)	0	1	2	3	4
39.	How to dress baby (clothing that is too warm or too cold for the environment)	0	1	2	3	4
C.	<u>Concerns about partner</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
40.	Your relationship with the baby's father	0	1	2	3	4
41.	Partner being a good father	0	1	2	3	4
42.	Finding time to be alone together	0	1	2	3	4
43.	Finding time for recreation	0	1	2	3	4
44.	Sexual relations	0	1	2	3	4
45.	Family planning (birth control)	0	1	2	3	4

D.	<u>Concerns about Family</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern.
46.	Managing the demands of the household	0	1	2	3	4
47.	Change in the family's lifestyle	0	1	2	3	4
48.	Setting limits on visitors	0	1	2	3	4
49.	Finances	0	1	2	3	4
50.	The availability of community resources (i.e. babysitters, clinics, parent classes)	0	1	2	3	4
51.	Reaction of your other children to the baby	0	1	2	3	4

COMMENTS

Do you have other concerns that are not listed?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please fill in or circle the answer as appropriate.

1. What is your present age? _____
2. Is this your first child? Yes No
3. If no, what are the ages of your other children? _____
4. What is the sex of your baby? Male Female
5. How many days did you spend in hospital with this delivery? _____
6. What is the main method of feeding the baby?
 Breast Bottle Both
7. Check your MOST recent level of formal education:
 _____ some high school _____ some university
 _____ completed high school _____ completed university
 _____ some vocational/college _____ some graduate school
 _____ completed vocational/college _____ completed graduate school
8. Did you attend prenatal classes with this pregnancy? Yes No
9. If so, circle which type: Health Department
 Hospital
 Private Agency
 Private Individual
10. What is your ethnic origin? _____
11. How many years have you lived in Canada? _____
12. Are you planning to return to work? Yes No
13. Who is the most helpful person at home during the first week?

14. Who else is helpful to you? _____

APPENDIX F

MATERNAL CONCERNS QUESTIONNAIRE

(one month)

PLEASE COMPLETE ONE MONTH AFTER COMING HOME WITH YOUR INFANT

MATERNAL CONCERNS

Date today _____ Date of Discharge _____ Date of Delivery _____

The following are some concerns experienced by some mothers after the birth of a baby. A concern is anything that is a question, worry, or problem to you. Please read each item and decide how much the item concerns you. Then circle your response according to the following scale:

- 0 No concern
- 1 Little concern
- 2 Moderate concern
- 3 Much concern
- 4 Critical concern

Please answer the items as to how you feel NOW

A. <u>Concerns about yourself.</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
1. Food you eat	0	1	2	3	4
2. Exercise habits	0	1	2	3	4
3. Return of figure to normal	0	1	2	3	4
4. Return of menstrual period	0	1	2	3	4
5. Vaginal discharge (lochia)	0	1	2	3	4
6. Discomfort from stitches (episiotomy)	0	1	2	3	4
7. Constipation	0	1	2	3	4
8. Hemorrhoids	0	1	2	3	4
9. Breast soreness	0	1	2	3	4
10. Care of breasts	0	1	2	3	4
11. Fatigue (lack of sleep)	0	1	2	3	4
12. Emotional tension	0	1	2	3	4
13. Inability to concentrate	0	1	2	3	4
14. Your labour and delivery experiences	0	1	2	3	4
15. Feelings of being tied down	0	1	2	3	4
16. "Baby Blues"(feeling depressed)	0	1	2	3	4
17. Finding time for personal interests	0	1	2	3	4
18. Being a good mother	0	1	2	3	4

B.	<u>Concerns about baby</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
19.	Infant's physical appearance	0	1	2	3	4
20.	Normal growth and development	0	1	2	3	4
21.	The amount of weight the baby has gained	0	1	2	3	4
22.	Bathing the baby	0	1	2	3	4
23.	Care of the cord/umbilicus	0	1	2	3	4
24.	Care of the circumcision	0	1	2	3	4
25.	Feeding the baby	0	1	2	3	4
26.	The way the baby breathes	0	1	2	3	4
27.	Baby's bowel movements	0	1	2	3	4
28.	Rashes on the baby's skin	0	1	2	3	4
29.	Baby's fussiness	0	1	2	3	4
30.	How the baby sleeps	0	1	2	3	4
31.	When to give vitamins or floride	0	1	2	3	4
32.	Getting the baby immunized	0	1	2	3	4
33.	Feeling comfortable handling baby	0	1	2	3	4
34.	Interpreting infant's behaviour	0	1	2	3	4
35.	Baby's crying	0	1	2	3	4
36.	Recognizing signs of illness	0	1	2	3	4
37.	Travelling with baby	0	1	2	3	4
38.	Safety (preventing accidents)	0	1	2	3	4
39.	How to dress baby (clothing that is too warm or too cold for the environment)	0	1	2	3	4
C.	<u>Concerns about partner</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern
40.	Your relationship with the baby's father	0	1	2	3	4
41.	Partner being a good father	0	1	2	3	4
42.	Finding time to be alone together	0	1	2	3	4
43.	Finding time for recreation	0	1	2	3	4
44.	Sexual relations	0	1	2	3	4
45.	Family planning (birth control)	0	1	2	3	4

D. <u>Concerns about Family</u>	No Concern	Little Concern	Moderate Concern	Much Concern	Critical Concern.
46. Managing the demands of the household	0	1	2	3	4
47. Change in the family's lifestyle	0	1	2	3	4
48. Setting limits on visitors	0	1	2	3	4
49. Finances	0	1	2	3	4
50. The availability of community resources (i.e. babysitters, clinics, parent classes)	0	1	2	3	4
51. Reaction of your other children to the baby	0	1	2	3	4

COMMENTS

Do you have other concerns that are not listed?

1. What professional have you consulted since coming home with your baby?

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number of Contacts</u>
Family Doctor	<hr/>
Community Health Nurse	<hr/>
Pediatrician	<hr/>
Other <hr/>	<hr/>

2. Have there been any extraordinary events that have occurred in your family since the birth of your infant that may effect your degree of concern?

If yes, briefly explain.

APPENDIX G

Letter of Consent

VANCOUVER HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SOUTH EAST UNIT
SOUTH OFFICE
6405 KNIGHT STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5P 2V9

TELEPHONE 321-6151



Dear New Mother:

I am a Community Health Nurse who is currently working towards a Master's degree at the University of B.C. In order to effectively improve services to new mothers in the community I am requesting your participation in this study that looks at the concerns of new mothers in the first month after delivery.

You will be asked to complete a questionnaire regarding your concerns on the first or second day at home and then again one month after your discharge from hospital. It will take you approximately ten minutes to complete the questionnaire. You will receive a phone call from a community health nurse to remind you to complete the questionnaire at these two times. The questionnaires will be number coded and your responses will be completely confidential.

It is important for you to understand that you can withdraw from the study at any time and that refusing to participate will not effect the services you receive from the health department. If you have any questions about your participation in this study please do not hesitate to call me or to ask the community health liason nurse in the hospital.

Thank-you for considering participation
in this study,

Sharon Tobert R.N. B.S.N.
Community Health Nurse
South Health Unit 321-6151

