

3536188 NSMC/M: MAJOR : MATERNAL AND CHILD NURSING; M.N.S.(M.C.H.)

KEY WORD : ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY / RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN MATERNAL AND CHILD / MOTHERS / AIDS

PUANGTIP SALAYAKANON: MATERNAL—NEWBORN ATTACHMENT IN
MOTHERS WITH HIV SEROLOGICAL POSITIVE. THESIS ADVISOR : YUPIN
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HIV infection in mothers impacts not only on their physical but also their psychosocial status. Anxiety related to their own health and their baby is reported by HIV infected mothers. Social stigma is also perceived. These psychosocial problems, in consequences, affect maternal-newborn attachment. The purposes of this study were to describe the maternal-newborn attachment, and to explore whether different factors : demographic and pregnancy-related affected maternal-newborn attachment in HIV infected mothers differently. Data from 120 samples were collected by using the Maternal-newborn Attachment Scale. Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and t-test were used to analyze data.

The age of subjects ranged from 15 to 36 years old, with average of 25. The majority (85.8%) were married, 65% lived in nuclear family, and 60% primiparas. Sixty percent were primary school graduate or lower with mean family income of 6,989 baht per month. Findings show that the subjects reported good maternal-newborn attachment ($x = 4.1$). Differences in economic status, marital status, order of pregnancy and education levels significantly affected maternal-newborn attachment differently at .01, .01, .01, .05 respectively. It is concluded that a group of mothers with lower income and level of education, not married and had more than one child reported lower scores of maternal-newborn attachment than other groups. Assessment of the related factors should be considered by nurses in promoting maternal-newborn attachment in HIV infected mothers.