

Compare and evaluate the psychological well-being and demographic characteristics of ordinary mothers with maternal mediation in Esfahan City

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Abstract: This study aimed to Compare and evaluate psychological well-being and demographic characteristics in common with maternal mediation was conducted. The population consists of all ordinary mothers and mothers formed mediators Esfahan City, of which 42 (19 intermediate and 23 normal) were selected by convenience sampling method. This questionnaire is psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989), respectively. Data were analyzed using analysis of covariance. The results of the analysis showed that psychological well-being and demographic characteristics in general, mothers with maternal mediation Esfahan City there were no significant differences, that was confirmed that the demographic characteristics of mothers' psychological well-being normal with no significant differences in maternal mediation; between psychological well-being of ordinary mothers and mothers were significant mediators finally, the demographic characteristics of mothers and mothers-mediated regular monthly income, education level and the duration of their marriage had been different, but there was no difference in the number of children and number of pregnancies. The results showed that the demographic characteristics of normal and intermediate times monthly income, education level and length of time that has passed since their marriage there was significant difference; but there was no significant difference in the number of pregnancies, number of children. Moreover, the difference between normal and mediator of maternal psychological well-being in their acceptance criteria, there was a positive relationship with others and dominates the environment, but the components of autonomy, purpose in life personal growth and a significant difference between normal mothers and mothers with no intermediary.

Key words: Ordinary mothers; Maternal mediation; Psychological well-being; Demographic data

1. Introduction

There are stages in the life of every woman who leaves a deep impression on his life; including pregnancy and thereafter, which is an important physiological and psychological changes. Some researchers believe that pregnancy is an important spiritual experience causing great psychological changes in the woman. Pregnancy is the most stressful times of a woman's life and the stress intensity is higher in the third quarter. Even the stress of the first child in the tables of psychosocial stress component stresses classified. The postpartum period is a good time for physical and emotional vulnerability (Oveishi, 2000). Sartre and Barjynvs (1994) psychological and emotional effects of postpartum, postpartum psychosis and postpartum depression, divided and believe that mental model - the social etiology of mental disorders, postpartum depression and help. The model identifies some of the variables population - social, such as age, socio - economic and deals (Joneidi et al., 2009). Holden (1997) believes that a woman's reaction to pregnancy and childbirth show

depends on the individual and social characteristics (quoted by Rashidi Farfar, 2006). As fertility and childbirth over the course of a woman's life and stress is created; infertility affects the various aspects of a person's life. Perhaps one of the main events of stressful life events as negative and frustrating for couples is especially women's (Nouri Karami, 2000). Couples do the attack, heart disease, hypertension or malignant disease are not able to carry fetuses (Gibson and Myers, 2000). In fact, rent womb, the mother of the father's sperm and the egg is fertilized in vitro couples who are willing to donate embryos for medical terms should be positive about the situation of infectious diseases such as HIV, viral diseases, genetic and physical health be examined and if there is no problem in the context of their embryos to be used (Repokari et al., 2007). In recent years, a group of researchers in the field of mental health, inspired by the positive psychology perspective, a different approach is adopted to explain the mental health study. Positive psychological functioning of their mental health and it is considered to have conceptualized in terms of psychological well-being. This group believes that health is a multidimensional concept that in addition to the sick, the disabled, the feeling of happiness and

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well-being in the (Kar, 2006). From this perspective it is optimal psychological functioning and psychological well-being, meaning it can be emotional and cognitive reactions to perceived personal characteristics and capabilities, development of adequate, efficient and effective engagement with the world, and link together a favorable relationship with the community and positive progress over time defined.

1.1. Statement of problem

Overall, the experience of stressful life events can reduce the feeling of control over one's life this lack of control can cause feelings of worthlessness and inadequacy and ultimately leads to poor compatibility in person. On the other hand, there is much research evidence showing that unpleasant life events can affect the psychological well-being and impair and lead to psychological problems (Sgrstrvm and Miller, 2004). Over the past decade, Ryff (1989) presented a model of psychological well-being. According to this model, the psychological well-being consists of 6 factors: self-acceptance (having a positive attitude to her), positive relationships with others (warm and intimate relationships with others and the ability to empathize), autonomy (independence and ability to stand against social pressures), purpose in life (the life of purpose and meaning to it); personal Growth (feeling of continuous growth) and mastery of the environment (ability to manage the environment) (Ryff and Keys, 1995).

1.2. The importance and necessity of problem

Infertility Treatment rent a womb that Iran has expanded in recent years artificial insemination and conception in the womb of the mother mediator that is present for a certain amount of money, and another man's wife Janine, consisting of both sperm and eggs in the uterus to grow and evolve its own after the baby is born, his parents led him to bring the full rights (Joneidi et al., 2009). But little empirical data is on the psychological aspects of surrogacy (Shenfield et al., 2005).

1.3. Background research

Milani (2010) compared the mental health of pregnant women with a history of abortion in the city of Zahedan. The study concluded that women with threatened miscarriage of mental health during pregnancy and after childbirth are lower. Ahmari Tehran, Jafarbeglo, Sheykholeslami Zia, Abedini and Heidarpour (2010) in a study of infertile women's attitudes towards surrogacy as stated given that the majority of the subjects had a positive attitude towards surrogacy since knowledge of beliefs and desires to regulate surrogacy families and protect their rights is important, the comprehensive research in this field and also between different

groups in society are encouraged. Salvatrth and Souter (2001) in their research showed that women with a history of miscarriage compared with pregnant women, health and psychological well-being lower. The experience of losing the baby deep and severe emotional distress imposes odd and this situation is a source of continuing social and psychological stress.

2. The research aim

Compare and evaluate normal mothers with maternal psychological well-being and demographic characteristics of in termediate cities.

3. Research hypotheses

Between psychological well-being and demographic characteristics of Esfahan City there is a mediator of normal mothers.

4. Methodology

A descriptive study of the structure and because of qualitative interviews was also considered. Since the main objective of the present study was to Compare and evaluate demographic characteristics of mothers' psychological well-being and normal and mediator in Esfahan, Causal-comparative research methods were suitable to achieve this goal.

4.1. The population

The population consists of all ordinary mothers and mothers-mediated infertility center in Isfahan in winter and spring of 2014 referred, respectively. In this study, the mothers of normal women who were referred to the simple fertility and infertility for women to mothers Surrogacy Infertility Center for embryo implantation, which were referred to as rentals.

4.2. Sample and sampling

The sampling method used in this study, sampling was available; A total of 50 patients (25 women and 25 normal breast mediator) were selected. Finally, 23 of the 19 mothers of normal maternal mediation completed the questionnaires.

5. Research Tools

5.1. Psychological well-being scale (pwb)

Psychological well-being scale Ryff at the University of Wisconsin in 1989 by Carol made. The test has 84 questions and 6 are operating on. Subjects in 6-degree scale (strongly disagree to completely successful) answer questions. Ask direct questions 47 and 37 are reverse scored. Ryff (1989) in a study to evaluate the reliability of the instrument, Cronbach's alpha was used. Alpha

obtained for their reception (0.93), direct contact with others (0.91), autonomy (0.86) environmental mastery (0.90), purpose in life (0.90) and personal development (0.87) have been reported which accordingly is a useful tool for research and clinical purposes. A sample of the questions in this questionnaire is as follows: Most of the characters and their lives proud. In this study, Cronbach's alpha obtained for psychological well-being for your reception 0.85 and 0.86, positive relationship with the other 0.88, 0.89 autonomy, environmental mastery, 0.80, Purpose Driven Life 0.82 and personal growth 0.84 respectively.

6. A Method the study was performed

First names of the University of Esfahan Infertility Clinic were issued for the work required to be done by the researcher. After giving a talk to the researcher was allowed to manage the clinic is present in the clinic and normal mothers and mothers interviewed mediator questionnaires and psychological well-being in possession of the data. After collecting the questionnaires and individual questionnaires carefully examined the accuracy of accountability to remove incomplete questionnaires, the data required for the evaluation of research objectives and hypotheses have been gathered and analyzed.

Table 1: Results of two-way ANOVA on the psychological well-being in terms of the demographic groups

Variable	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Significance level	Chi-Ita
Group interaction and Location	1.785	1	1.785	0.001	0.971	0.001
Group interaction and education	107.449	2	5.724	0.41	0.96	0.002
Group interaction and education	97.011	1	97.011	0.08	0.78	0.002
Group interaction and home	919.608	2	459.804	0.373	0.69	0.021
And income group interaction	424.059	1	724.059	0.572	0.457	0.022

Based on the results in the table above normal mothers and mediator between the psychological

7. Analysis of the data

Data on the level of descriptive and inferential statistics were analyzed. In the description of the frequency and the frequency table and measures of central tendency and dispersion table as mean and standard deviation for the demographic variables and variables used. Inferential statistics and univariate and multivariate analysis of variance, analysis of covariance was used. Analysis was performed with SPSS software version 18 was used.

8. Analytical research findings

This section analyzes the research hypotheses will be discussed. As the descriptive characteristics of the demographic variables were found in some common characteristics between mothers and mothers mediator there is a clear difference. So at first, the difference between groups was based on the demographic characteristics.

9. Research hypotheses

There is a significant difference between psychological well-being and demographic characteristics of mediator of normal mothers in Esfahan City

basis of demographic factors is not statistically significant.

Table 2: Results of ANCOVA groups in the psychological

Source of change	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Significance level	Chi-Ita
Group	16257.55	1	16257.55	13.29	0.00	0.24
Error	48909.59	40	1222.74	-	-	-
Total modified	65167.14	41		-	-	-

The table above test results shows analysis of covariance to compare the two groups in terms of psychological well-being.

Results (p <0.01, F=13.29) shows that there is a significant difference between groups and the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between groups rejected this assumption is confirmed by research.

10. Conclusion

Concluded that the maternal mediation hypothesis in explaining income, education level and the duration of their marriage was the difference was significant. This can be expressed in explaining the matter of payment based on the interviews conducted in this study, most of the women who had rented her uterus. Or the applicant's age, education, and financial terms were lower than normal mothers. In fact, this fact is important that women applying for your rent, it costs just to get

done. There are stages in the life of a woman who had a profound influence on his life leaves and pregnancy issues, then one of the steps that every woman will face. It is very important physiological and psychological changes, causing great psychological changes in women. Of course, this time with the child in his mother's side may easily be over. As stated in many studies of mothers who have lost their children during child birth were more likely to develop postpartum depression the lack of child-bearing course is difficult. Mediation is a form of mothers with postpartum blues and post-traumatic stress tolerance and psychological harm due to lack of child labor would be harder on their side. In fact, it can be stated that when a woman becomes pregnant, what is your child and his mother is a mediator, during the 9 months of a baby's emotional connection with established and at the end of pregnancy due to the separation of the child will suffer from mental disorders. According to the interviews, this study was that more mothers concerns intermediary fees, childbirth stress, concern for the delivery of the baby during delivery. In fact, the mothers, especially those who had rented her uterus for the first time, of particular concern were the separation of the neonate. The emotional relationship between a mother and her baby was formed mediators, especially among those who first the experience gained in this respect concerns were the special.

11. Suggestions

Due to the effect of the mother's womb by the leasing alternative arises, it is suggested that stress management training and stress management skills to individuals who rent the uterus. Infertility centers offer mediation mothers insist that any intervention in the prenatal care under medical supervision and none of the parties can impose without the opinion of the physician in the treatment process. Applicants are recommended to people who rent the uterus, training on what features should have a healthy mother, such as physical and mental characteristics, in order to consider not just the apparent problems. Infertility clinics suggest the relationship between receptor families the family and offer training to mediators of the stress on mothers and babies in separate family mediator mother of the baby will be diminished. It is suggested that infertility centers description of actions before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth education classes for mothers-mediated expression of dominant problems in the present. It is recommended to consult with an emphasis on mother-mediated infertility centers with wife, children and other family members and obtaining their consent in order to benefit from psychological support during pregnancy. It is suggested that a mediator for communication paired with the baby's mother and explain how the couple involved in prenatal care to create the embryo.

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