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TI   Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development

AU,AUFN,AULN   Pisoni, Camilla; Garofoli, Francesca; Tzialla, Chryssoula; Orcesi, Simona; Spinillo, Arsenio; et al.

PUB   **EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, suppl. 2** 90 (Sep 2014): S45-S46.

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AB   ⊟ **Abstract (summary)**   Translate

Prenatal attachment can be described as the parents' emotions, perceptions and behaviors that are related to the fetus. This relationship has been described as the most basic form of the human intimacy and represents the earlier internalized representation of the fetus that both parents typically acquire and elaborate during pregnancy. The quality of the relationship between an infant and his or her parent is an important factor influencing the child's later development, both cognitive and emotional. There is evidence - even though yet unclear - that demographic, perinatal and psychological variables may correlate with attachment. In this perspective, it is essential to recognize the factors influencing attachment of parents towards their fetus and to planning psychosocial interventions in antepartum units or in obstetric clinics, in order to preserve a positive physical and emotional development of the infant and to provide family-centered prenatal care. Particular attention should be paid to women hospitalized for a high-risk pregnancy, since this condition involves a high distress that often results in feelings of anxiety and depression, that can hinder an adequate mother-fetus attachment. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

RF

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6. Lindgren, K. Relationships among maternal-fetal attachment, prenatal depression, and health practices in pregnancy. RESEARCH IN NURSING & HEALTH (2001) 24: 203;
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(. . .)

SU	**Subject**	Obstetrics & Gynecology; Pediatrics; PRENATAL DEPRESSION; PREGNANCY
IF	**Identifier (keyword)**	Attachment, Bonding, Risk pregnancy, Motherhood
TI	**Title**	Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development
AU	**Author**	Pisoni, Camilla [1] ; Garofoli, Francesca [1] ; Tzialla, Chryssoula [1] ; Orcesi, Simona [2] ; Spinillo, Arsenio [3] ; Politi, Pierluigi [4] ; Balottin, Umberto [5] ; Manzoni, Paolo [6] ; Stronati, Mauro [1]

AF

[1] IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Neonatal Intens Care Unit, Pavia, Italy, Italy
pisoni.camilla@gmail.com

[2] C Mondino Natl Neurol Inst, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, Pavia, Italy, Italy

[3] IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Pavia, Italy, Univ Pavia, I-27100 Pavia, Italy, Italy

[4] IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Consultat Liaison Psychol Med Program, Pavia, Italy, Italy

[5] C Mondino Natl Neurol Inst, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, Pavia, Italy, Univ Pavia, Dept Brain & Behav Sci, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, I-27100 Pavia, Italy, Italy

[6] NICU S Anna Hosp, Turin, Italy, Italy

Correspondence author   Pisoni, Camilla Fdn IRCCS Policlin San Matteo, Piazza Golgi 19, I-27100 Pavia, Italy.

CFTI	**Conference title**	5th International Conference on Clinical Neonatology
CF	**Conference information**	Conference date: SEP 11-13, 2014
	Conference number / type	288466
ESDT	**Conference start date**	2014-09-11
EVT	**Conference end date**	2014-09-13
CG	**Conference location**	Torino, ITALY
LA	**Language**	English
SL	**Language of abstract**	English
DTYPE	**Document type**	Article
PUB	**Publication title**	EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
VO	**Volume**	90
	Supplement	2
PG	**Pagination**	S45-S46
PCT	**Page count**	2
ISSN	**ISSN**	0378-3782
	Electronic ISSN	1872-6232
PSTYPE	**Publication type**	Journal
PB	**Publisher**	ELSEVIER IRELAND LTD
PBLOC	**Publisher location**	ELSEVIER HOUSE, BROOKVALE PLAZA, EAST PARK SHANNON, CO, CLARE,
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Accession number	AN	an(000343379100012)	A unique document identification number assigned by the information provider, Clarivate Analytics.
All Fields	ALL	all(parent) all(parent AND behavio*) all(psychosocial PRE/2 intervention)	Searches all fields. Use proximity and/or Boolean operators to broaden or narrow search results. Use double quotes to search exact phrases.
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		rf(patent)	Searches documents citing patents
		rf(us LNK 2003 LNK patent)	Searches documents citing US patents published in 2003.

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Cited volume	CVO	cvo(55)	This is the volume of the cited paper. The cited volume appears after the year and is followed by a colon, e.g.: (2003) 55: 307 – this reference was published in 2003, in volume 55 on page 307.
Cited year	CYR	cyr(1981)	To search for documents citing a particular publication year, enter the full four digits of the year.
Cited year, cited publication, cited author, cited title		cyr(1981) LNK cpub(nursing research) LNK cau(cranley) LNK cti(maternal attachment)	Use LNK to combine elements of the same reference, in any order
Conference information	CF	cf(neonatology italy)	Searches any part(s) of the conference information
Conference title	CFTI	cfti(5th clinical neonatology)	The title of the conference
Conference start date	ESDT	esdt(20140911)	The start date of the conference
Conference end date	EVDT	evdt(20140913)	The end date of the conference
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Title	TI	ti(risk factors) ti("maternal fetal attachment")	Includes the Title and Alternate Title, when available
Title only	TIO	tio("attachment development")	Searches the Title only (not the Alternate Title)
Alternate title	OTI	oti("global change in multispecies systems")	The alternate title may be the name of the book in which the chapter (named in TI) appeared, or a sub-title or other form of secondary title. It is searched by TI as well as specifically by OTI.
Updates	UD	ud(2014-11-16) ud(2014-11-16)	The date(s) the document was loaded as a result of an update provided by the supplier.
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Abstract included

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Document type, **Language**

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Author, Subject, Publication title

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DOCUMENT FORMATS

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de Guzman, Allan B; Joson, Gil Chito D; Lagrisola, Maria Christine C; Lagutao, Bryan Joseph P; Lascano, Joanne Alyssa H. **EDUCATIONAL GERONTOLOGY** 41.1 (2015): 14-26.

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2. MORSE, J M. BEYOND EMPATHY - EXPANDING EXPRESSIONS OF CARING. JOURNAL OF ADVANCED NURSING (1992) 17: 809;
3. Pascoe, G C. Patient satisfaction in primary health care: a literature review and analysis. Evaluation and program planning (1983) 6: 185;
4. Thompson, D A. Effects of actual waiting time, perceived waiting time, information delivery, and expressive quality on patient satisfaction in the emergency department. ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE (1996) 28: 657;
5. Baillie, L. A phenomenological study of the nature of empathy. JOURNAL OF ADVANCED NURSING (1996) 24: 1300;
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7. Vick, S. Agency in health care. Examining patients' preferences for attributes of the doctor-patient relationship. JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS (1998) 17: 587;
8. Ryan, M. Using conjoint analysis to elicit preferences for health care. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (2000) 320: 1530;
9. Pruyn, A. Effects of waiting on the satisfaction with the service: Beyond objective time measures. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN MARKETING (1998) 15: 321;
10. Graf, M A. Optimizing the delivery of patient and physician satisfaction: a conjoint analysis approach. Health care management review (1993) 18: 34;

Some references may contain corporate rather than personal authors, and these will appear at the top of the list e.g.:

References

1. ASTM. Standard test methods for laboratory testing of non-commercial mosquito repellent formulation on the skin. ASTM-E951-94 (2000);
2. WHO. World Malaria Report 2012. WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2012 (2012) 1;
3. WHO. Instruction for determining the susceptibility or resistance of mosquito larvae to insecticides (1981);
4. Adams, R P. Identification of essential oil components by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (2001);
5. Aktar, Md Wasim. Impact of pesticides use in agriculture: their benefits and hazards. Interdisciplinary toxicology (2009) 2: 1. DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.2478/v10102-009-0001-7;
6. Ansari, M A. Larvicidal and mosquito repellent action of peppermint (Mentha piperita) oil. BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY (2000) 71: 267;

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	6.(1983) 4380635 (Patent);
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The easiest way to search for citing articles is to locate the document representing your reference and use the 'citing' link within it. For example, to find articles citing "Americans' increasing belief in life after death: Religious copetition and acculturation" published by Greeley in the American Sociological Review, search first for the Greely article, open it, locate the citing link towards the bottom of the document, and click it:

Americans' increasing belief in life after death: Religious competition and acculturation

Greeley, A M ; Hout, M. **AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW** 64.6 (Dec 1999): 813-835.

A greater fraction of American adults believe in life after death in the 1990s than in the 1970s. According to data from the General Social Survey, year-to-year changes are significant, but the increase is most evident when we compare across cohorts and separate religious groups. Protestants have not changed; in every cohort 85 percent believe in life after death. It has been Catholics, Jews, and persons with no religious affiliation who have become more likely to believe in an afterlife. The percentage of Catholics believing in an afterlife rose from 67 percent to 85 percent across cohorts born from 1900 to 1970. Among Jews, this percentage increased from 17 percent (1900 cohort) to 74 percent (1970 cohort). Immigration is a key factor in this increase, as immigrants are significantly less likely to believe in an afterlife than are their grandchildren. We connect the increase among Catholics to the organizing and teaching led by Irish American priests and bishops. There is no evidence that contact with Protestants increases belief in life after death among persons who do not convert to a Protestant denomination.

Number of references	38
Citing documents	Find Social SciSearch documents that cite this document: 000084780100003
Publication date	Dec 1999

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		Databases: Social SciSearch®		

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	S7	⊟ rf(freud and laing)	Social SciSearch®	**741°** Actions ▼
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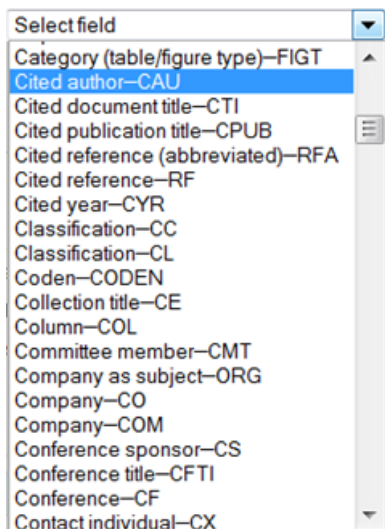The reference is searchable in its entirety too, if you know it or want to copy and paste it, e.g.:

Command Line Search

▾ Add search fields | Look up terms | Field codes | Tips

rf(McCabe, R. Engagement of patients with psychosis in the consultation: conversation analytic study. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (2002) 325: 1148)

	S9	⊟ rf(McCabe, R. Engagement of patients with psychosis in the consultation: conversation analytic study. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (2002) 325: 1148)	Social SciSearch®	**64°** Actions ▼
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Category (table/figure type)—FIGT
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Cited document title—CTI
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Cited reference (abbreviated)—RFA
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Classification—CC
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Coden—CODEN
Collection title—CE
Column—COL
Committee member—CMT
Company as subject—ORG
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