



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
XVI EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

**LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY,
FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**2–5 July, 2019,
LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW**

The publication was supported
by the Russian Fund for Basic Research № 19-013-20175

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AND MATERNAL ATTACHMENT TO FETUS AS A FACTOR OF CHILD'S PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Olga Terekhina

Svetlana Leshchinskaia

Yulia Kovas

Tatiana Bokhan

Anna Silaeva

Marina Shabalovskaya

National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia)

Studying the factors of children's mental development and health during early childhood stems from the significance of this period for the future well-being of a child, lack of longitudinal studies and cross-cultural comparison. Purpose: to identify the possibility to assess a mediating role of psychological states of pregnant women on the relationship between the nature of maternal attachment to fetus and psychophysiological development of a newborn child with a longitudinal design. Methods: longitudinal, The Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale (Cranley, 1981), Irritability, Depression, Anxiety Scale (Snaith, 1978), data from newborns' medical records, Mann-Whitney U-test, Pearson's correlation coefficient, regression analysis. The sample included 225 women with natural pregnancy (NP) and 93 women with IVF (IVF women) in the third trimester of pregnancy, and their newborn children informed consent of women. All respondents are the participants of Russian "Prospective Longitudinal Interdisciplinary Study-PLIS".

The mean scores of characteristics of maternal attachment to fetus («Giving of self»(GIVINGSL), «Differentiation of self»(DIFFSLF), «Role taking»(ROLETAK), «Attributing characteristics and intentions»(ATTRIBUT), «Interaction with the fetus»(INTERAKT), composite score of

attachment(MFA)) in the IVF group lie within the normal range and are significantly higher than in the natural conception group (NCG). The mean scores of depression and outward irritability of women in both groups, the anxiety level of IVF women are in the normal range. An increased anxiety level was observed in some women with NP, of inward irritability was diagnosed in women of both groups. Anxiety level is significantly higher in women with NP. IVF women have significantly higher MFA. In the NCG, negative correlations ($p < 0,05$) were observed between GIVINGSL and outward irritability, DIFFSLF and anxiety, MFA and depression, anxiety and outward irritability. In the IVF group, anxiety negatively correlated with DIFFSLF. Regression analysis revealed ($p < 0,05$) the effect of anxiety and inward irritability on child's weight, the effect of inward irritability on the 5-minute Apgar score, INTERAKT on newborn's height, and DIFFSLF on 5-minute Apgar score in NC group. In the IVF group INTERAKT has effect on the Apgar measurement. Results of correlation and regression analysis revealed the effect of psychological state and maternal attachment on newborn's psychophysiological development.

The research was supported by The Tomsk State University competitiveness improvement programme.