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The Influence of a Single Antenatal Relaxation Class (ARC) on Perinatal Psychological Wellbeing and Childbirth Experience; an observational study

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Edinburgh Napier







BACKGROUND





AIM

To examine the influence of a single Antenatal Relaxation Class (ARC) on perinatal psychological wellbeing and childbirth experiences.



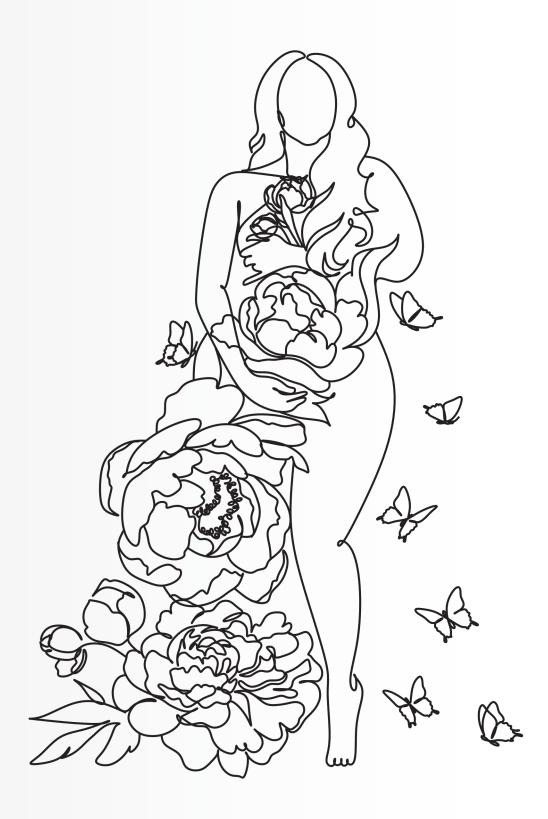
ARC

- An established initiative in a Scottish Health Board
- A single 3-hour class (online)
- Facilitated by midwives
- Free of charge for participants
- Estimated cost for NHS is £5.00 per participants (Down et al. 2015)



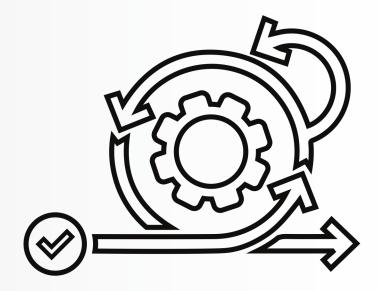
ARC CONTENT

- Theory of psychophysiological processes
- A range of relaxation techniques
- Positive birth stories
- Handouts & audios for home practice

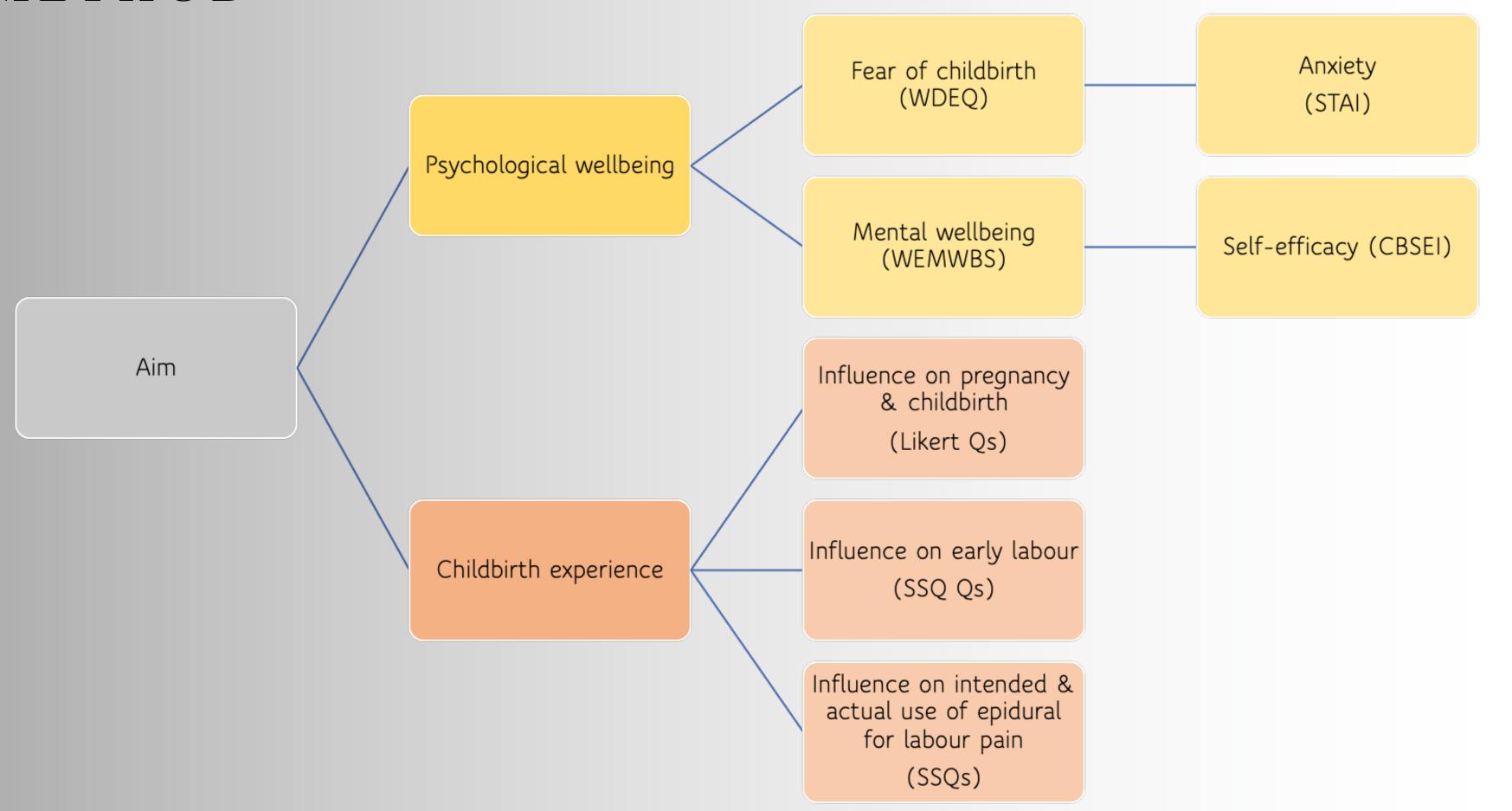


M E T H O D

- An observational approach using a prospective longitudinal cohort design
- A convenient sample of 91 childbearing women (78 primiparous and 13 multiparous)
- Three sets of online surveys at pre-class, 2 weeks post-class and 4-8 weeks postbirth



$M \to T H O D$





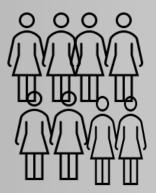
RESULTS

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

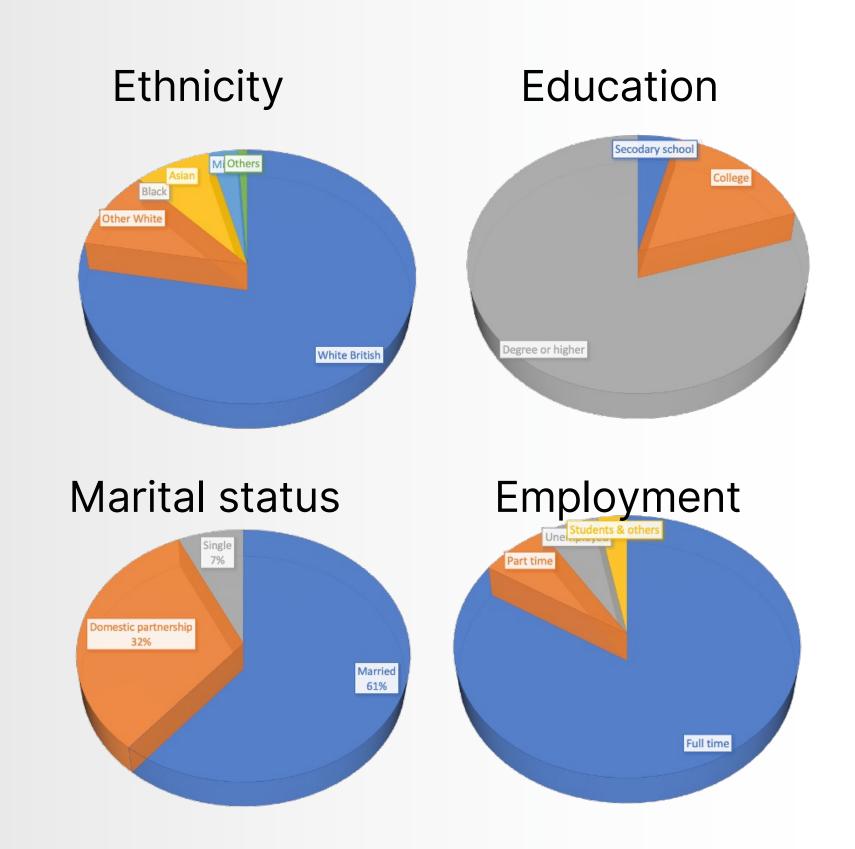
Size: 91 women

Aged 21 to 41 (*M* = 31, *SD* = 3.6)

Parity: primiparous & multiparous









Psychological wellbeing

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

Mental health (WEMWBS)



State & trait anxiety (STAI) Significantly improved after class (*p*<0.001). The improvement was sustained over time, until after the birth.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING





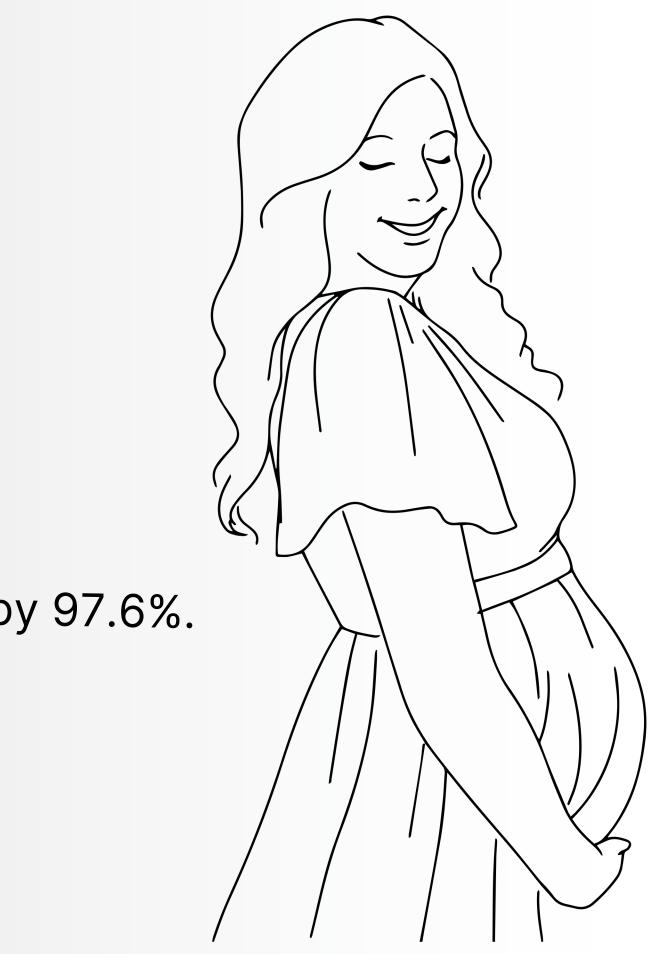
No significant changes in childbirth outcome expectancy (p= 0.132)



Childbirth Experience

In pregnancy:

- Relaxation techniques were used by 95.2%.
- The influence of ARC was perceived as positive by 97.6%.



During childbirth:

- Relaxation techniques were used by 94%.
- The influence of ARC was perceived as positive by 84.5%.

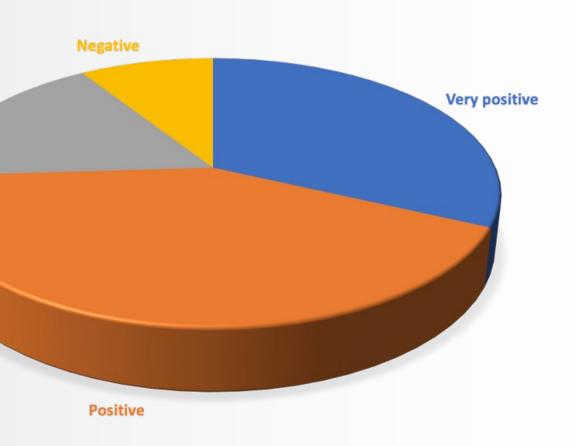


'Overall childbirth experience'

was perceived as positive by 74% and negative by 9%, despite 2/3rd not meeting

their expectations in terms of mode & place of birth.

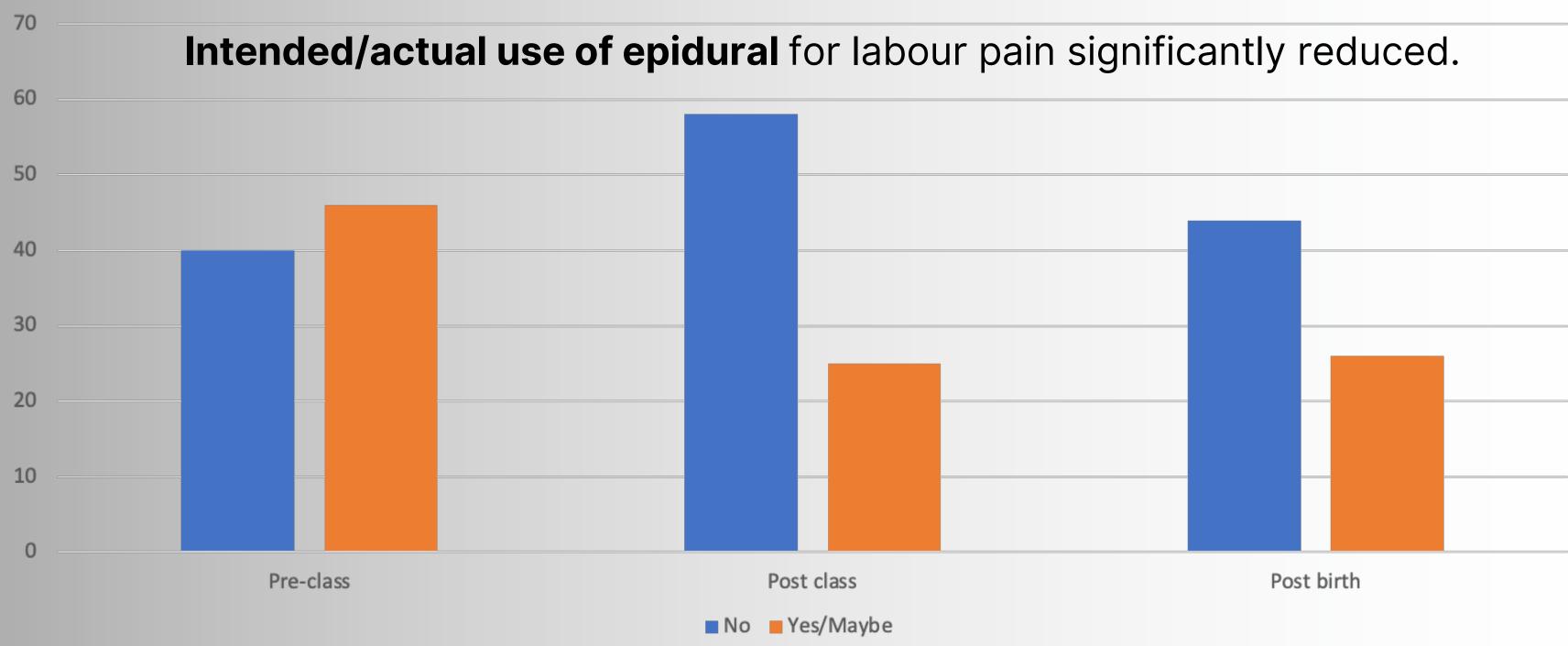
Neither negative nor positive



Early labour at home

- Time spent at home during labour: 7.5 hours (Mean)
- Sixty four percent were admitted to hospital in established labour, with 11% being in 2nd stage.





CONCLUSION

Education on psychophysiological processes and relaxation practices can motivate use of such practices as a self-care behaviour during pregnancy and childbirth, positively influencing maternal emotions and childbirth experiences. Therefore, maternity services should consider reforming current antenatal education in line with this evidence.









