

**Title:**

The Status of Men Regarding Baby Care Involvement and Opinions About Participation to Baby Care

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**Session Title:**

Clinical Posters Session 1

**Keywords:**

Nursing, Baby Care and Fatherhood

**References:**

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2. Mbekenga CK, L. H. (2011). Postpartum Experiences Of First-time Fathers In a Tanzanian Suburb. *Midwifery*, 27:174–180.

**Abstract Summary:**

The aim of this study is to determine the status of men regarding baby care involvement and baby care participation opinions who lived first time fatherhood experiences and to descriptively was performed.

**Learning Activity:**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE
The learner will be able to have information about the status of men who lived first time fatherhood experiences regarding baby care participation opinions in Turkey	Study results about baby care participation opinions of men who lived first time fatherhood experiences in Turkey
The learner will be able to have information about the status of men who lived first time fatherhood experiences regarding baby care involvement in Turkey	Study results about baby care involvement of men who lived first time fatherhood experiences in Turkey

**Abstract Text:**

Father's being together with the baby, touching and talking to the baby at an early stage create strong bond between father and child. Studies show that father's being together with the baby at postpartum period decreasing behavioral problems, depression, aggression and hyperactivity in children while increasing intellectual skills, self-confidence, empathy and social skills in the future. Involving fathers in each step of the perinatal period and making them feel safe can be provided with education and consultancy services provided by nurses to make society healthy. The aim of this study is to determine the status of men who lived first time fatherhood experiences regarding baby care involvement and baby care participation opinions in Turkey. This study was performed as a descriptive study. Study was

performed in a postpartum clinic of biggest Womens' Health Education and Research Hospital in Ankara. The sample of the research was determined as 357. The data collection form developed by the researcher with the data collection forms were collected using face to face interviews. Fathers were interviewed experiences on baby care participation postpartum service and fathers postpartum care practices in healthy baby clinics within the first postpartum 10 days. Analysis of the data was carried out, used Descriptive Statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and Chi-Square (Fisher Chi-Square and Pearson Chi-Square) tests. Fathers who were getting information about baby care, participated in all areas of baby care. It was detected that 65,0% of the fathers of baby care to feel self-sufficient and fathers who feel self-sufficient is determined that participation more baby care practice ( $p < 0.05$ ). The father who would have difficulty in baby care 85,3%, 92,3% of the fathers who participated will have no difficulty in infant care ( $p < 0.05$ ). It was found that fathers, living in the county, with the small family type, the father's education level is low, fathers with no help in baby care, they attended less of baby care ( $p < 0.05$ ). Based on the results of this study, in the perinatal period, infant care education programmes and consulting services includes fathers and proposed to be addressed in specifically identified group. Nurses should involve fathers in education during antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum period in order to make the fathers get used to their new role and have knowledge about pregnancy, changes in pregnant women and newborn care.