EFFECT OF PARENTS’ SHIFT WORK ON STRENGTHS AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS OF THEIR CHILDREN, AGED 7–12 YEARS OLD IN TEHRAN, IRAN

Introduction
Shift work and rotational shift schedule interrupt interaction of the parents with their children. Nurses, midwives, enrolled nurses, nurse’s aid are obliged to have shift work. We assessed the effect of shift working of the shift workers on strengths and behavioral problems of their children, aged 7–12 years in nursing school of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Methods
489 shift workers drawn from private and university hospitals in Tehran city were selected along with their children’s teachers. Data were collected by using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), specific to parents and teachers including number of children and their gender with conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems and prosocial behaviors.

Results
No significant relationships were found between parents’ shift with strengths and difficulties problems of their children based on their self-reported questionnaire. But it was revealed that some of demographic factors have significant correlations with the scales such as number of children and their gender with conduct problems, parents educational level, gender, their shift work schedule, history of physical/psychiatric diseases of children with emotional symptoms and parents’ educational degree with hyperactivity/inattention, parents’ gender.

Conclusion
The study didn’t demonstrate impact of shift work on behavioral problems of shift workers’ children. However, behavioral and emotional problems of the children were correlated with some of their parents’ demographic and job related factors.

MATERIAL ATTACHMENT IN MOTHERS OF UNDER-25 AND OVER-35 AGE GROUPS WHO HAVE BABIES OF 1–4 MONTHS OLD WITH COLIC DIAGNOSIS

Background and Aims
Maternal attachment (MA) is important in terms of mother-infant relationship. The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that affect MA in mothers of under-25 and over-35 age groups with infants of 1–4 months old with colic diagnosis.

Method
The study was carried out in a family health center in Trabzon between 15 December 2010 and 15 February 2012. 47 mothers from under-25 age group and 49 mothers from over-35 age group consented to participate in the study. The study employed a socio-demographic data collection form and a Maternal Attachment Inventory (MAI). Numbers, percentages, means, standard deviations, student t-test, Fisher Exact chi-square, one-way ANOVA and correlation were used in the statistical analyses.

Results
The mean MA of mothers in the under-25 age group was found to be 95.76±6.73, while in the over-35 age group it was found to be 92.47±8.33. There is no statistically significant difference between the means of the MAIs of both groups (t=2.617 p=0.01; t=0.36). In contrast with the fact that the pediatric age group represents 32% of the population, 27.2% were in the trauma category. The largest trauma group was motor vehicle accidents in the adolescent age group. Male patients were dominant in the trauma cases. Medical disorders were the major reason for prehospital care in the very young. The demand for emergency medical services (EMS) occurred mainly during the summer months and on the first week of the month (NOWROOZ) and weekends. More than 62 percent of all EMS pediatric calls happened during the hours of 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Resuscitation of 10 cases of pediatric prehospital arrest resulted in no survivors to hospital discharge mostly because of drowning, foreign body obstruction and falling down.