عنوان مقاله:

Prognostic Role of Spiritual Intelligence Components in Pregnant Women's Depression, Anxiety, and Stress

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه سلامت ،معنویت و اخلاق پزشکی, دوره 3, شماره 2 (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

نویسندگان:

Batul Khodakarami - Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Hamedan University of Medical
.Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Faegheh Golalizadeh Bibalan - Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Hamedan University of .Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Farzaneh Soltani - Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Hamedan University of Medical .Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Alireza Soltanian - Modeling of Noncommunicable Diseases Research Center, School of Public Health, Hamadan .University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

Hussein Mohagheghi - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Economics and social science, Bu-ali sina University, .Hamadan, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objectives: Physiological changes and psychological adaptations during pregnancy period expose pregnant mothers to increased risk of depression, anxiety, and stress. Presently, spiritual intelligence is addressed as one of the most influential issues in mental and emotional health of individuals. This study was conducted aimed at examination of the relationship between spiritual intelligence, on the one hand, and depression, anxiety, and stress, on the other, among pregnant women. Methods: This descriptive-correlative study was performed on ۱λΥ pregnant women using Stratified Random Sampling method. Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-Y1) and King Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory were used to evaluate and compare research's variables. SPSS, version 1۶, and descriptive-analytical statistical methods were employed to analyze data. Results: Results indicated that there was a negative, significant relationship between all scales of spiritual intelligence components and subscales of depression and stress during pregnancy period (P<o.o\alpha). There was a negative, significant relationship between critical existential thinking and personal meaning production, on the one hand, and stress, on the other, in pregnancy period (P<o.o\alpha). Multiple regressions analysis indicated that predictor variables explain criterion variables in a significant way. Conclusion: Pregnant women with higher degrees of spiritual intelligence tend to have lower degrees of depression, anxiety, and stress during their pregnancy period

كلمات كليدى:

Anxiety, Depression, Pregnancy, Spiritual Intelligence, Stress

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1522500

