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題目 (Title):

從新生兒從加護病房出院後與兒童發展問題和願意接受療育相關的因素
(Factors associated with developmental concern and intent to access therapy
following discharge from the NICU)

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目的 (Purpose):

嬰兒從新生兒加護病房出院後，決定母親所關注的嬰兒發展問題及願意接受療育的相關因素。

(To determine factors associated with mothers' concern about infant development and intent to access therapy services following neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) discharge.)

方法 (Methods):

以前瞻性的方法收集從新生兒加護病房出院後的 84 個早產嬰兒(妊娠週數小於 30 週)有關發展關注和願意接受療育的因素都被列入本研究，包括了嬰兒醫療因素、核磁共振攝影結果，足月時的神經行為、母親本身的因素和感知。並以回歸方式決定以上這些因素和新生兒從加護病房出院後的發展關注和願意接受療育的相關性。

(Infant medical factors, magnetic resonance imaging results, neurobehavior at term, maternal factors, and maternal perceptions about developmental concern and intent

to access therapy at NICU discharge were prospectively collected in 84 infants born premature (<30 weeks gestation). Regression was used to determine factors associated with developmental concern and intent to access therapy at NICU discharge.)

結果 (Results):

有較多孩子的母親會減少對兒童發展的關注程度 ($p = .007$)。嬰兒的壓力表徵($p = .038$)、母親較高的教育程度 ($p = .047$)、閱讀書籍($p = .030$)和母親的沮喪($p = .018$)則與母親增加對嬰兒的發展關注有關。母親的教育程度則是願意接受療育服務的因子($p = .040$)。

(Decreased developmental concern was reported by mothers with more children ($P = .007$). Infant stress signs ($P = .038$), higher maternal education ($P = .047$), reading books ($P = .030$), and maternal depression ($P = .018$) were associated with increased developmental concern. More maternal education was associated with more intent to access services ($P = .040$).

結論 (Conclusions):

有關照顧者的關注，母親的因素被認為比嬰兒因素更為重要。相反地，不正常的神經行為表現和/或腦部損傷則和照顧者的發展關注無關聯。

(Maternal factors, rather than infant factors, had important associations with caregiver concern. In contrast, abnormal term neurobehavior and/or the presence of cerebral injury were not associated with caregiver concern about development.)