



Mindfulness Based Childbirth and Parenting MBCP

Wat is het effect van mindfulness op
angstregulatie bij zwangere vrouwen?

On fear of childbirth and mindfulness

Irena Katarzyna Veringa

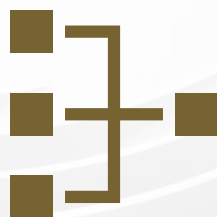


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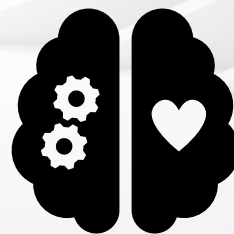
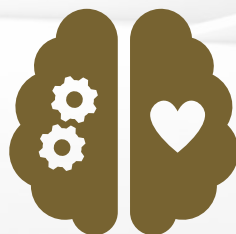
Research Institute of Child Development and Education (RICDE)



FALSIFICATIE



DECENTERING



MBSR

(Kabat-Zinn, 1979)



MBCT

(Segal, Williams, Teasdale, 2012)

Open aandacht = Mindful Awareness

Five Facets Mindfulness Questionnaire

(FFMQ; Baer et al., 2006)



Observeren

Beschrijven

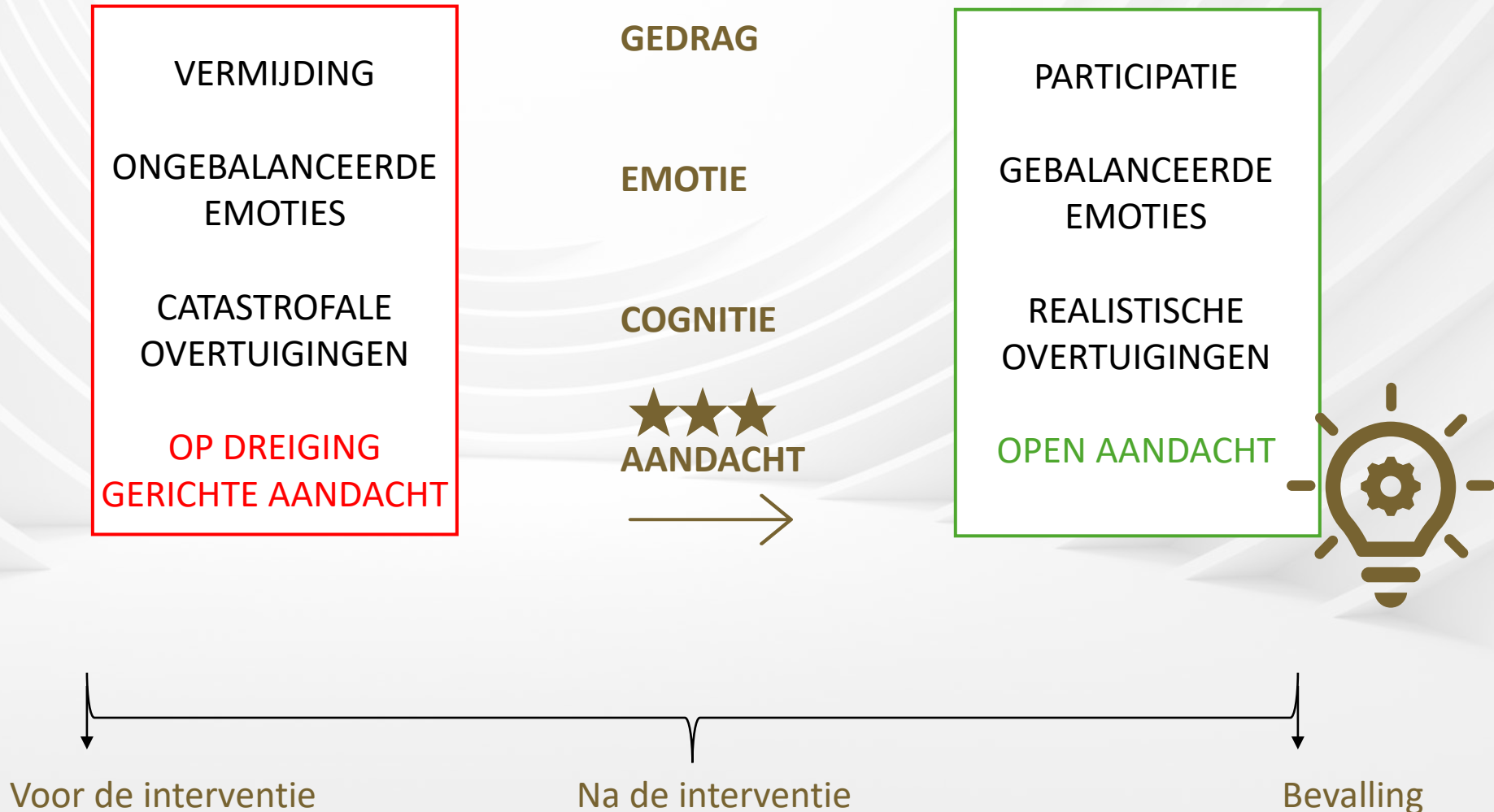
Bewust handelen

Niet-oordelen

Non-reactief zijn



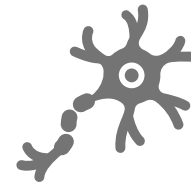
CGT model voor angst voor de bevalling





Mindfulness Based Childbirth and Parenting (MBCP; Bardacke, 2012)

Mindfulness meditatie



Exposure + (co)regulatie



Zelfonderzoek via inquiry



Psycho-educatie





Onderzoekspopulatie

Mentale gezondheid bij intake

Angst voor de bevalling (W-DEQ, Wijma et al., 2013)
gemiddelde score

Psychologische/psychiatrische zorg i.a.

Medicatie voor psychopathologie >1 jr.

Verblijf in psychiatrisch ziekenhuis i.a.

MBCP
(n=75)

94.72

74.7%

30.7%

5.3%

ECAU
(n=66)

92.33

75.8%

21.2%

3.0%

**P-
waarde**

NS

NS

NS

NS

Note: W-DEQ ≥ 66 – hoge; ≥ 85 – intense; ≥ 100 – klinische angst voor de bevalling

MBCP versus ECAU



Vershil in de effect grootte MBCP versus controle groep na de interventie

	Effect grootte	P-waarde	
EMOTIE			
WDEQ	- 0.41	0.01	Grotere afname in MBCP
COGNITIE			
CLP	- 0.52	0.001	Grotere afname in MBCP
WAIO	- 0.48	0.001	Grotere afname In MBCP
AANDACHT			
FFMQ	0.77	< 0.001	Grote toename alleen in MBCP

CLP = Catastrophizing Labour Pain; FFMQ = Five Facets Mindfulness Questionnaire, WAOI = Willingness to Accept Obstetrical Interventions; W-DEQ-A = Wijma-Delivery Expectation Questionnaire

Cohen (1992) reports the following intervals for *d*: 0.1-0.2: small effect; 0.2-0.5: medium effect; > 0.8: large effect.

Verschil in *modus partus* in MBCP tegenover ECAU

GEDRAG

BEVALLING

Ondergaan van een zelf verzochte keizersnede (JA)

Relatieve Risico [95% CI]

0.64 [0.43 – 0.96]
36% minder risico

P-waard

0.03

Ondergaan van een ruggenprik, verzocht in zwangerschap (JA)

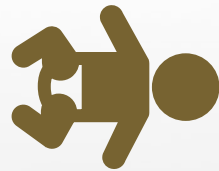
0.49 [0.36 – 0.67]
51% minder risico

0.01

Zonder medische interventies (JA)

2.00 [1.23 – 3.20]
2 keer meer kans

0.002



APGAR 1-minuut

Vitaliteitsscore na de geboorte [0-10]

Geboortegewicht

Op maat, geen verschillen

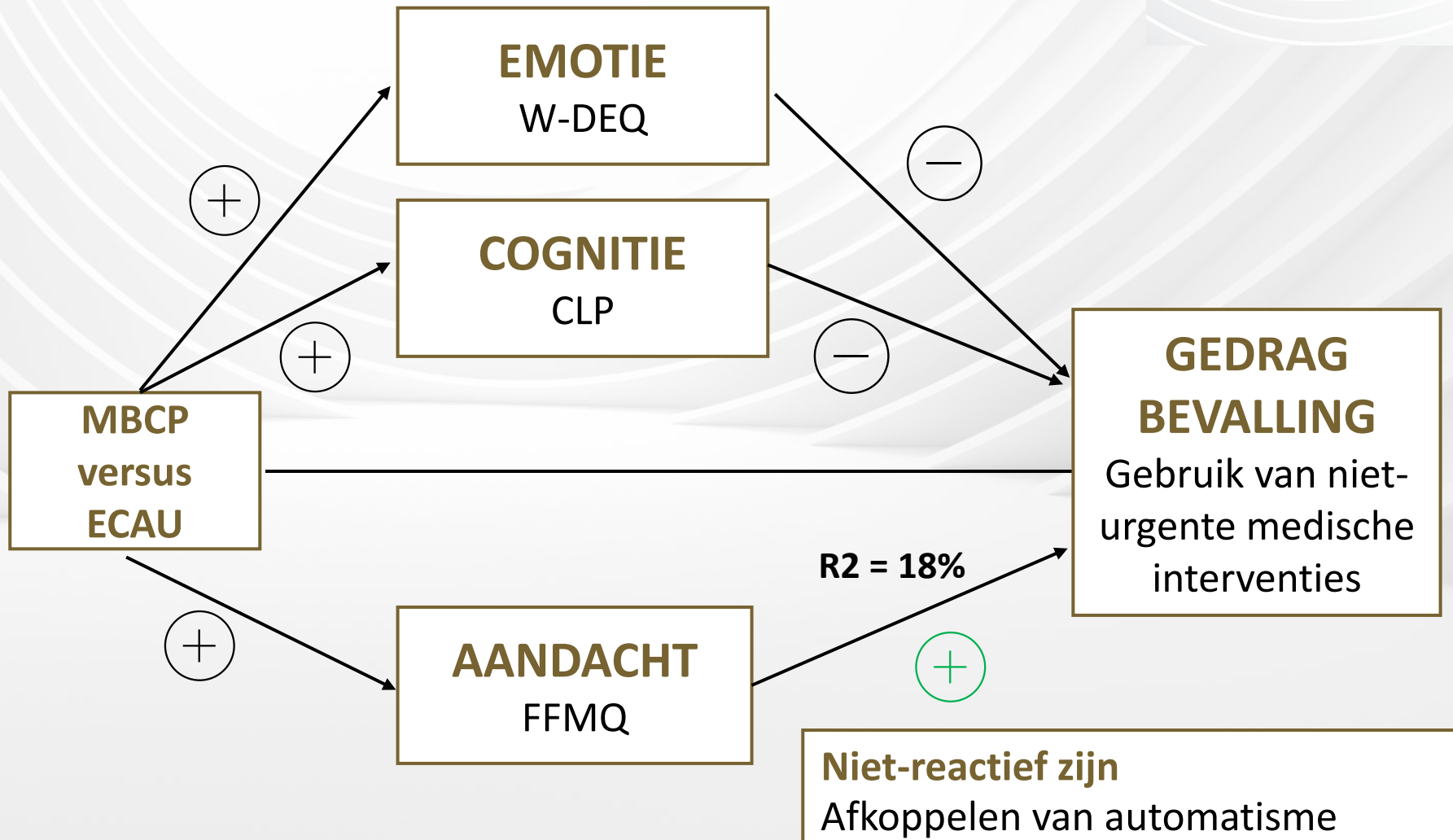
MBCP 9.03 (0.84) > ECAU 8.64 (1.21); 0.030



Welke dimensie had een oorzakelijke verband op het gedrag tijdens de bevalling?

CHAPTER 7

Mindful awareness as a mechanism of change for natural childbirth in pregnant women with high fear of childbirth: a randomized controlled trial



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Mindfulness Based Childbirth and Parenting
Program – Supporting a good beginning

Gunilla Lönnberg



Stockholm 2020

Front Psychol. 2023 Mar 2;14:1073494. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1073494. eCollection 2023.

Effectiveness of mindfulness training on pregnancy stress and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in women in China: A multicenter randomized controlled trial

Shulei Wang^{1,2}, Chen Zhang^{3,4}, Mengyun Sun¹, Daming Zhang⁵, Ying Luo⁶, Kairu Liang⁷,
Tao Xu¹, XiaoPing Pan¹, Ruimin Zheng¹, Fangfang Shangquan⁴, Jia Wang⁸

Affiliations + expand

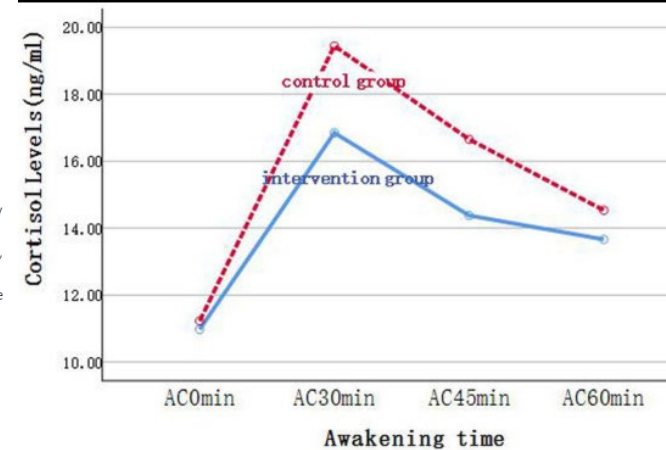
PMID: 36935954 PMCID: PMC10018028 DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1073494

Abstract

Introduction: In the past two decades, mindfulness-based intervention programs have gradually become popular. Many studies have confirmed that these programs can effectively alleviate prenatal stress and negative emotion. The mindfulness-based stress-buffering hypothesis suggests that mindfulness training can induce changes in the levels of the cortisol secreted by the HPA axis, thereby reducing stress susceptibility. However, to date, only a few high-quality evidence-based medical studies have analyzed the effect of the mindfulness-based intervention in a maternal population. Thus, this study investigated the effects of a mindfulness-based psychosomatic intervention on pregnancy stress and the HPA axis in pregnant Chinese women.

Methods: Women experiencing first-time pregnancy ($n = 117$) were randomly allocated to the intervention group or parallel active control group, and data were collected at baseline and post-intervention periods. The participants completed questionnaires regarding mindfulness and pregnancy stress. Saliva samples were collected at the time of waking up, and 30, 45, and 60 min after waking up for analyzing the salivary cortisol levels. We analyzed differences between the two groups and changes within the same group before and after the intervention.

Results and discussion: A total of 95 participants completed the trial. Compared with the parallel active control group, the intervention group exhibited lower levels of stress after the intervention ($P = 0.047$). For HPA-axis-related indicators after the intervention, Delta value ($P = 0.01$) and AUCM value ($P = 0.031$) of the intervention group were significantly higher than that of the control group. Mindfulness-based interventions effectively reduced the level of pregnancy stress and adjusted the HPA axis function in pregnant women in China.



MBCP versus CAU
N=193

Depressie- en stressreductie
Betere hechting moeder-kind
Betere sociaal-emotionele
ontwikkeling van baby's 6 mnd.

MBCP versus CAU
N=117

Maternale cortisol daling
en regulatie



Google Scholar

Mindfulness Based Childbirth Parenting RCT

Artikelen

Ongeveer 18.400 resultaten (0,17 sec)

CONCLUSIES

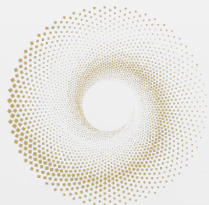
Waarde voor CGT en therapeut

Ilja heb je nog suggesties wat de deelnemers zouden willen horen?



MINDFULNESS BASED CHILDBIRTH AND PRE-PARENTING ANGST voor CGT (MBCP-A) JAAROPLEIDING

Co-trainer prof. dr. Susan Bögels
Accreditatie VGCT in aanvraag



Mind In Geboorte