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FEAR OF PAIN AND RELATED COGNITIVE VARIABLES PREDICT THE CESAREAN LABOR

S. Ghooshchianchoobmasjedi, M. Dehghani

Tarbiat Moallem University of Psychology Department, Semnan, Iran

Introduction: Prevalence of the cesarean labor in Iran has reported 41percent in recent studies which is really higher than expected rate compare to other countries.

Objectives: Our purpose in this research was to examine the role of "fear of pain" and related cognitive variables such as pain catastrophizing , catastrophic cognition and also childbirth attitude in prediction of the cesarean labor.

Aims: In this research was to examine the role of "fear of pain" and related cognitive variables in prediction of the cesarean labor.

Methods: Participants were 300 pregnant women from two private (n=150) and public (n=150) hospitals who were selected using available sampling method. After informed consent provided from all participate, variables such as age, level of education, month of pregnancy, previous number of deliveries, previous number of cesarean, tendency to cesarean and type of hospital were control for using counter balancing method. Three questionnaires of fear of pain (FPQ) and catastrophic cognition (CCQ) and childbirth attitude (CAQ) as well as scale of pain catastrophizing (PCS) were administrated.

Results: A Regression Binary Logistic was revealed that month of pregnancy, previous number of cesareans and also the type of hospital could predict the tendency to cesarean. Further, a significant predictive value were also found for cognitive variables of pain catastrophizing, catastrophic cognition and childbirth attitude.

Conclusions: These results showed that increase in the month of pregnancy, pain catastrophizing, catastrophic cognition and childbirth attitude and also decrease in the previous number of cesareans and selection of private hospital, predict the cesarean delivery among women.