TRAJECTORY OF PARENTING CONFIDENCE AMONG PARENTS OF INFANTS WITH COMPLEX CHRONIC CONDITIONS

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DISCLOSURE

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OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the prevalence and family impacts of infants with complex chronic conditions (i.e., medical complexity).
2. Explain the concept of parent confidence and relationship to infant outcomes, family functioning, & parental well-being.
3. Identify patterns and predictors of parent confidence trajectories among parents of infants with complex chronic conditions.

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SOCIAL IDENTITIES



4

JOURNEY OF RESEARCH

VCU

PRE-DOC
NICU-Play (RA)
Human Milk (RN)

Duke University School of Nursing

Confidence increased over time

Moms who were older or had >1 child were more likely to have increase in confidence.

DOCTORATE
Parenting Self-Efficacy
Bundled Care

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SCHOOL OF NURSING UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

NICU & COVID-19 Experiences Study

POSTDOC
NICU + COVID19
Parent Presence

National Clinician Scholars Program

HENRY FORD HEALTH + MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Health Sciences

CARES STUDY
Family & Financial Health

EARLY CAREER
Economic Stability
Care Coordination

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INTRODUCTION

- 1in 10 infants will require specialized care in a neonatal intensive care unit
- **51%** are preterm
- **49%** surgical, congenital, other birth defects and birth issues
- Can have complex and non-complex medical conditions

Care Patterns

- Healthcare Utilization (insurance, cost, providers, distance)
- Health Status

Outcomes

- Parent Health & Caregiving (Parenting)
- Infant Health & Development

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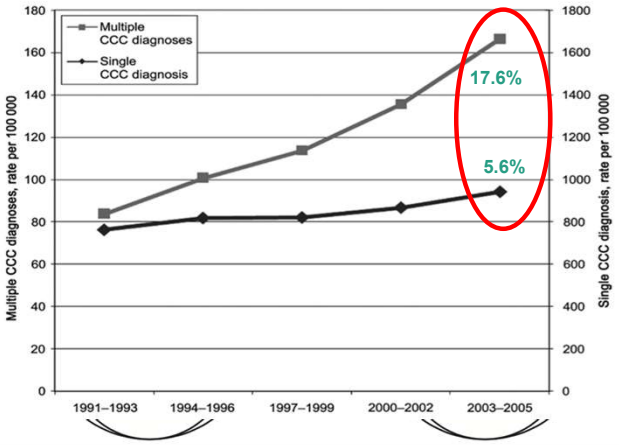
MEDICAL COMPLEXITY

- Subgroup of Children with Special Healthcare Needs
- Highest degree of medical fragility
  - 1% IMC = 34% of spending
- ~30% of NICU discharges
- ↑ prevalence over the last decade



Cohen, et al (2011)
Berry, et al (2014)
Kieran et al (2019)
Burns, et al (2010)

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PARENT CONFIDENCE & PARENTING SELF-EFFICACY

A parent's judgement about their ability to engage in parenting practices that influence positive growth and development of their child.

1. More resilient
2. Better equipped in challenging situations
3. More competent in play interactions
4. Associated with infant health status

1. Contributes to social isolation
2. More stress, depressive symptoms and poorer family functioning
3. Perceptions of difficult infant temperament

Jones & Prinz (2005); Benzies et al (2013); Coleman et al (2003); Kohlhoff (2013); Sevigny et al (2010); Verhage et al (2015)

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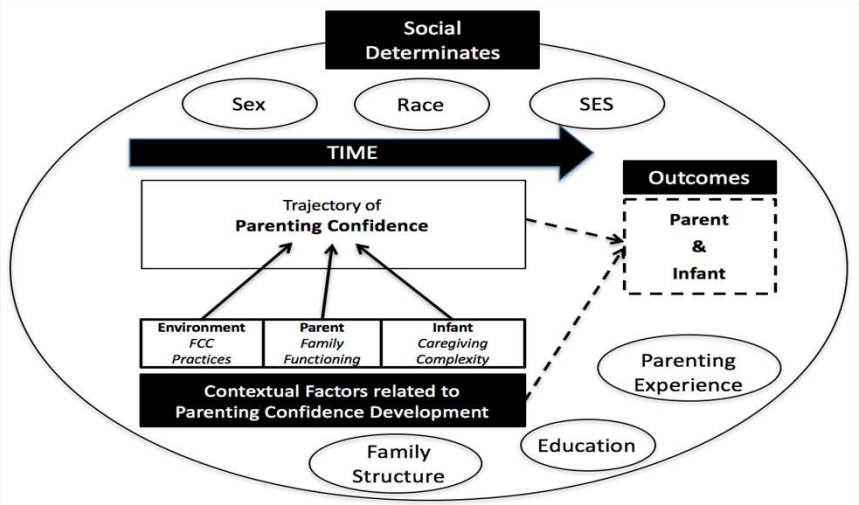
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



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DESIGN

- Longitudinal, Multi-method
- Prospective survey

Birth *Discharge*
LOS: 52 days
Study Length: 5-6 months

SAMPLE

- Parents (Mothers & Fathers)
  - ICN & PCICU

Inclusion Criteria
- ✓ Self-Identified Parent
- ✓ Expected to survive initial 3 weeks
- ✓ Expected discharge home with parent(s)
- ✓ English speaking/reading

Exclusion Criteria
- ✓ Adoptive and adolescent parent(s)
- ✓ Multiple gestation pregnancies/births
- ✓ Acute diagnoses

Cerebral hemorrhage at birth	P10.0, P10.1, P10.4, P52.4, P52.8	Subdural hemorrhage due to birth injuryCerebral hemor birth injury Intracerebral (nontraumatic) hemorrhage of

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DATA COLLECTION

1. Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale (Confidence) (x3)
2. Family Assessment Device (Family Health) (x3)
3. Helpgiving Practices Scale (FCC) (x1)
4. General Psychological Well-Being Index (Wellbeing) (x2)
5. Technology Dependence Scale (Caregiving Complexity) (x3)

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Maternal Variables	Mean	SD
Age	30.05	5.43
Number of Children·	1.91	1.16
Education in Years	6.27	3.18
	n	**%**
Race		
non-Hispanic White	42	63
non-Hispanic Black	13	19
non-Hispanic Other	6	9
Hispanic	6	9
Marital Status		
Married	40	60
Single/Never Married	16	24
Living with Partner	9	14
Divorced/Separated	2	3
Income		
< 25,000	18	28
25,000 – 50,000	21	32
50,000 – 100,000	14	21
> 100,000	12	18
Private Insurance	36	55

N=67

Paternal Variables	Mean	SD
Age	33.8	6.3
Number of Children·	1.9	1.2
	n	**%**
Race		
non-Hispanic White	20	74
non-Hispanic Black	3	11
Hispanic	4	15
Marital Status		
Married/Living Together	23	85
Single/Divorced	4	15
Income		
< 25,000	5	18.5
25,000 – 50,000	4	15.5
50,000 – 100,000	9	33
> 100,000	9	33

N=27

Infant Variables	Mean	SD
Gestational Age (weeks)	33.81	5.74
Length of Stay (days)	62.62	45.58
Complex Chronic Conditions	3.31	1.60
Medications at Discharge	3.47	2.84
	n	**%**
Male	37	56
Sibling Rank		
1st child	33	50
2nd child	16	24
3 or more	18	26
Diagnosis Category		
Congenital Birth Defects	19	28.3
Extremely Premature	18	26.1
Complex Heart	16	24.6
Other	14	21.5
Prenatal Diagnosis (Yes)	38	57.5

·Number of children includes infant enrolled in study

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Confidence Mean Scores

	Both Parents (M, SD)		Maternal (M, SD)		Paternal (M, SD)	
Enrollment	38.1	4.06	38.2	6.1	37.85	3.5
Discharge	40.4	4.03	40.3	3.7	39.5	4.2
3 Months	41.7	3.25	42.0	3.2	40.66	3.6

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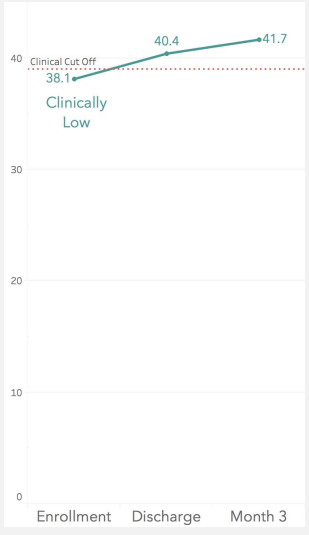
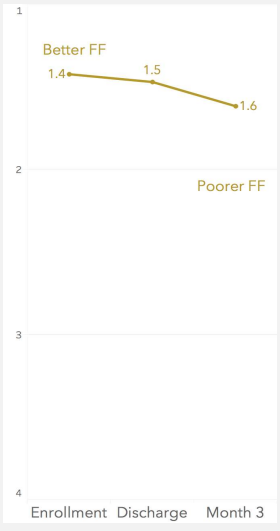
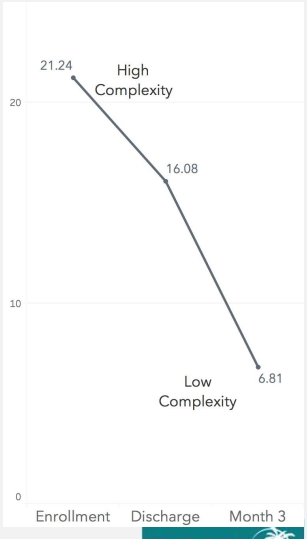
Parental Confidence



Family Functioning



Caregiving Complexity



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Parenting Confidence Changes in 67 Mothers of High-Risk Infants, Followed Longitudinally

Confidence increased over time

Moms who were older or had >1 child were more likely to have increase in confidence.

Married moms had lower confidence

Moms with stressful family environments also had lower confidence.

As confidence rose, so did mental wellbeing

A mom's better psychological state may mean better care for the sick infant.

Vance, A. J., Pan, W., Malcolm, W. H., & Brandon, D. H.
Development of parenting self-efficacy in mothers of high-risk infants
Early Human Development Feb. 2020, DOI:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2019.104946

National Clinician Scholars Program

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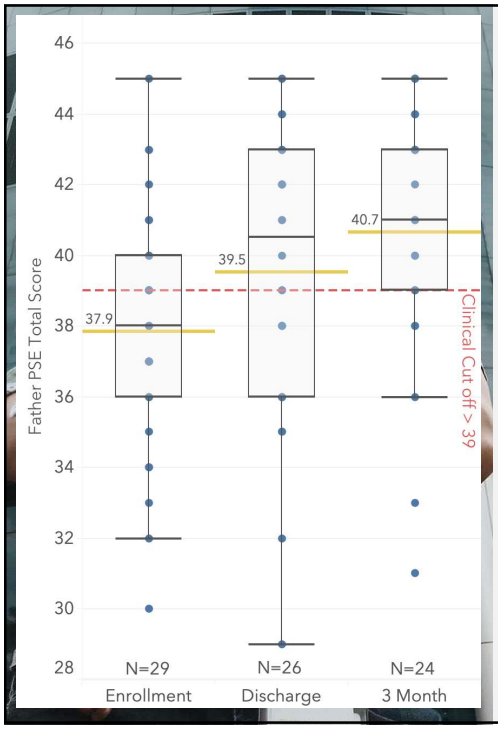

Paternal Confidence

- Confidence significantly increased over time but lower than mothers.
- Partnered fathers & those with better psychological well-being was associated with ↑ confidence scores.
- Hispanic ethnicity, number of CCC & caregiving complexity associated with ↓ confidence.

Vance, A. J., Costa, D. K., & Brandon, D. H. (2021). Parenting self-efficacy in fathers of medically complex infants: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Neonatal Nursing*, 27(6), 439-443. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnn.2021.06.004

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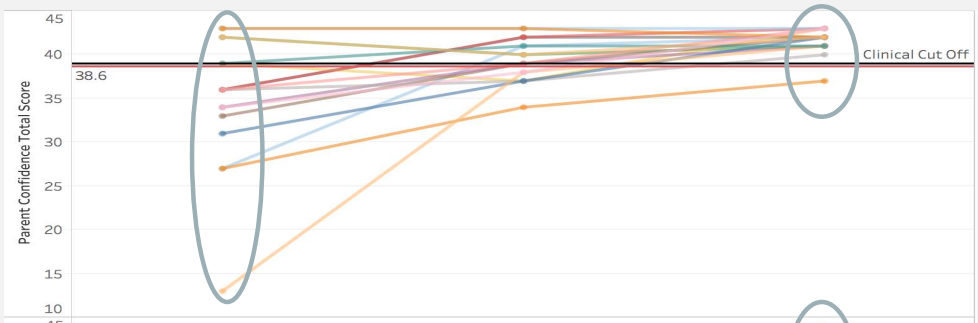
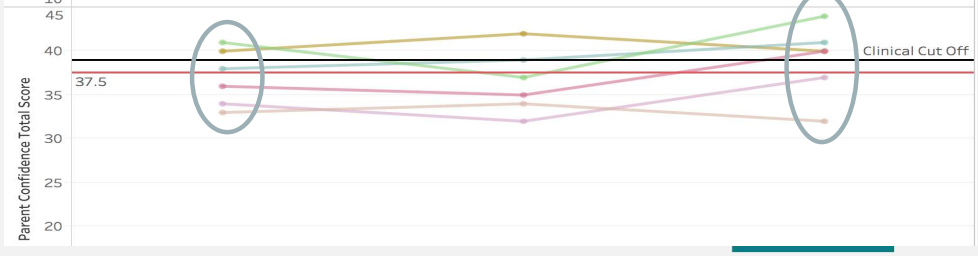
PARENT TRAJECTORIES

Maternal



Paternal



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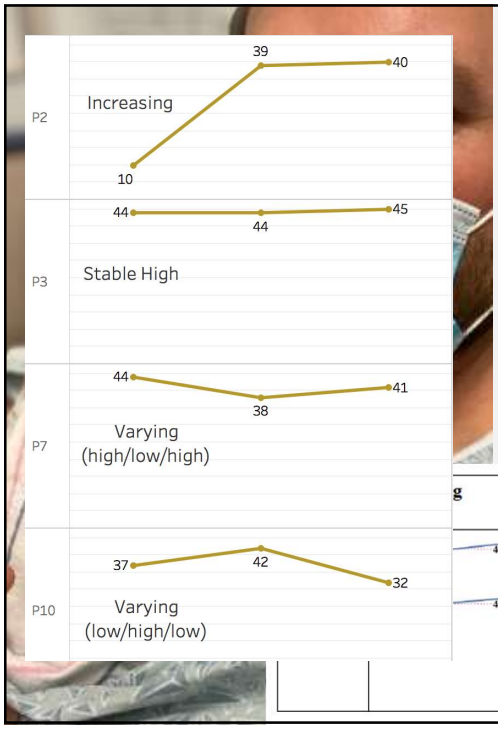
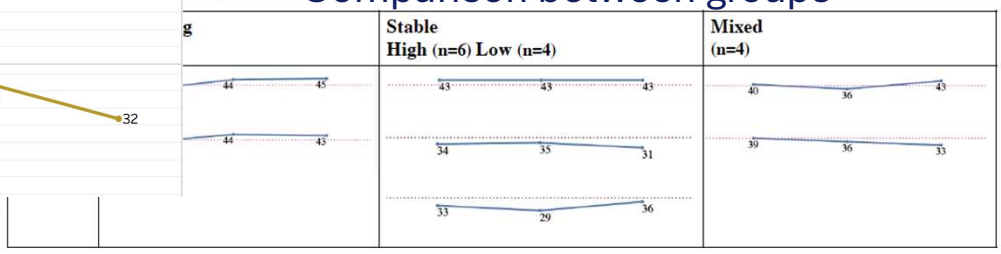
TRAJECTORY PATTERNS



- Identified 3 main patterns
  1. Increasing
  2. Stable (high vs. low)
  3. Variable (mixed)
- Comparison between groups



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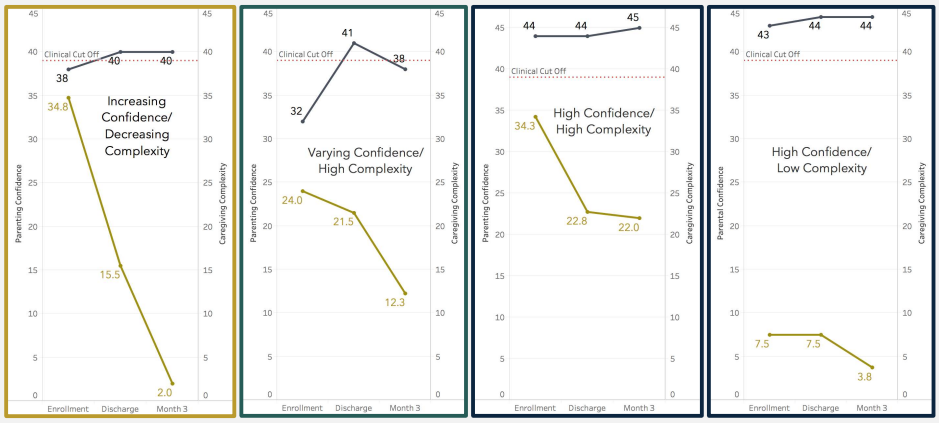
CONFIDENCE & COMPLEXITY TRAJECTORIES



Vance, A. J., Knafl, K., & Brandon, D. H. (2021). Patterns of Parenting Confidence Among Infants With Medical Complexity: A Mixed-Methods Analysis. *Advances in Neonatal Care*, 21(2), 160-168. https://doi.org/10.1097/ANC.0000000000000754

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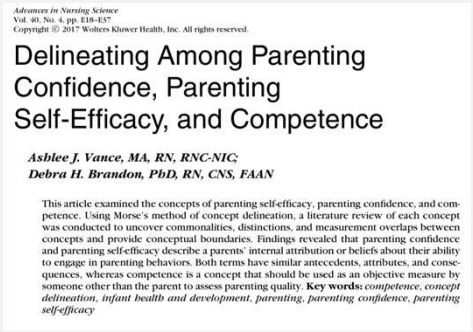
CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPT



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Delineating Among Parenting Confidence, Parenting Self-Efficacy, and Competence

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Debra H. Brandon, PhD, RN, CNS, FAAN

This article examined the concepts of parenting self-efficacy, parenting confidence, and competence. Using Morse's method of concept delineation, a literature review of each concept was conducted to uncover commonalities, distinctions, and measurement overlaps between concepts and provide conceptual boundaries. Findings revealed that parenting confidence and parenting self-efficacy describe a parents' internal attribution or beliefs about their ability to engage in parenting behaviors. Both terms have similar antecedents, attributes, and consequences, whereas competence is a concept that should be used as an objective measure by someone other than the parent to assess parenting quality. **Key words:** *competence, concept delineation, infant health and development, parenting, parenting confidence, parenting self-efficacy*

- **Parenting Self-Efficacy** & **Parenting Confidence** are equal terms regarding a parent's belief in their capacity to perform the behaviors expected of them in their parental role.
  - *Confidence is the word we use to operationalize self-efficacy.*
  - *Current measures cannot distinguish between the two concepts.*
- **Competence** – an objective assessment by someone *other* than the parent assessing the quality of their parenting behavior.

Vance, A. J., & Brandon, D. H. (2017). Delineating Among Parenting Confidence, Parenting Self-Efficacy, and Competence. *ANS: Advances in Nursing Science*, 40(4), E18-E37.

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IMPLICATIONS

- Confidence matters
- Equitable Interactions & Communication
  - Emotional support
  - Validation & Acknowledgment
- Care Delivery
  - Parenting capacity

Soghier & Short (2018)

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