

THE STOCKHOLM NEONATAL FAMILY-CENTERED CARE STUDY: EFFECTS ON SALIVARY CORTISOL IN INFANTS AND THEIR MOTHERS

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Objective: Parental involvement in the care of preterm infants in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) is common, but little is known about stress responses in mothers and infants.

Aim: To evaluate the effect of family-centered care on salivary cortisol reactivity in mothers and infants and the correlation between the mothers' and the infants' salivary cortisol.

Method: This study is part of a randomized controlled trial conducted at two level-II NICUs, including Family Care (FC), where parents were able to stay 24 hours/day from admission to discharge, and Standard Care (SC). To investigate the cortisol response, saliva was collected from 289 preterm infants and their mothers before and after a diaper change at the time of discharge.

Result: No significant differences were found between the two groups in baseline or response cortisol concentrations, either in mothers or in infants. The results revealed a correlation between preterm infants' and their mothers' baseline and response cortisol in the FC group: $r=0.31$ ($p=0.001$) and $r=0.24$ ($p=0.01$), respectively. Such correlation was not observed in the SC group: $r=0.14$ ($p=0.14$) and $r=0.18$ ($p=0.07$), respectively.

Conclusion: Parents' presence throughout the hospital stay may accelerate the relationship of the mother-infant dyad and improve their ability to follow each other's cortisol rhythm. The significance of the measured cortisol levels is still unclear, but this model of FC may have a positive impact on the attachment process.