Different amounts of protest in 4-month-old infants of depressed vs. non-depressed mothers
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Abstract

Amount of vocal protest was measured in 4-month-old infants of depressed vs. non-depressed mothers during 10 minute face-to-face interaction. The sample consisted of a two groups of mothers with their infants: depressed (n=17) and non-depressed (n=49), in total N=66. Vocal protest was measured using PSSM psychoacoustic software and manual, reliable coding. Results showed that infants of depressed mothers expressed a lower amount of vocal protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers as measured in mean percentage of time (p<.001).

Background

A significantly heightened amount of protest has previously been reported for infants of depressed mothers during face-to-face interaction (Field, Healy, Goldstein, & Guthertz, 1990). The other studies have also reported a heightened amount of protest in infants of depressed mothers on a tendency level (Murray, Fon-Cowley, Hooper, & Cooper, 1996; Friedman, Beebe, Jaffe, Ross, & Trigga, 1999). Previous studies have predominantly used composite multimodal measures, which measure several modalities together (Field et al., 1990; Murray, 1996). However, multimodal measures may cover up so-called dissociated affects (the infant is expressing converging affects through different modalities), which have been detected in infants of depressed mother (Beebe et al., 2009).

Method

Participants

The sample consisted of N=66 primiparous mothers and their infants from the urban Copenhagen area with PPD group (n=17) and non-depressed group (n=49). Inclusion criteria were: Primiparous mother, healthy infant, mother at least 18 of age, living in the Copenhagen area, normal hearing and vision abilities. Exclusion criteria were: newborns with morbid bipolar disorder and abuse of any substances.

Procedure

The interaction took place according to a standardized design of mother-infant face-to-face interaction. Mothers and infant were seated in front of each other at a distance of approximately 50 cm, the infant in an infant seat and the mother on a small chair. Vocal recordings were made using individually head-mounted high-quality microphones. The mother was instructed to play with their infants as she would usually do at home.

Audio recording

Ten minutes of mother-infant face-to-face interaction were recorded. Recordings were aborted if the infant cried extensively (more than 30 seconds in succession) 11 of the 49 recordings (22.4%) of the control group were aborted before the ten minutes had elapsed. Due to the infant protesting, none of the 17 depressed interactions were aborted.

Vocal coding and reliability

Acoustic analysis and labeling was carried out using PSSM software for phonetic analysis. The recordings were segmented into speech and non-speech intervals using a semi-automated procedure where possible segments of speech were first identified based on intensity threshold levels. The segment was then verified and adjusted manually and infant vocalizations were reliably separated into negative (protest) and neutral/positive vocalizations by blind coders. Coders were trained to achieve reliability at minimum kappa (K) = 0.60 for event and 0.80 for percentage agreement, which is considered acceptable (Cohen, 1988). Inter-rater reliability was calculated for 20% of each recording. Time-based and event-based Kappa was calculated with sequential analysis software (Bakeman & Quera, 2011). For protest time-based K = 0.75 and the Kappa = 0.84, % = 93. Seven files were consensus-coded because reliability could not be reached.

Results

Maternal and infant characteristics

Basic characteristics of the sample are presented in Table 1. No significant differences were found in maternal age, single parent status, maternal unemployment status, maternal years of education, infant gender or infant birth weight. The two groups only differed according to depression diagnosis.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Depressed Group</th>
<th>Non-Depressed Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal age, years</td>
<td>28.2 ± 4.5</td>
<td>29.4 ± 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married status</td>
<td>9/17</td>
<td>22/49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>13.1 ± 2.8</td>
<td>13.3 ± 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal unemployment status</td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>17/49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal years of education</td>
<td>12.7 ± 4.6</td>
<td>11.8 ± 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant gender</td>
<td>11/17</td>
<td>24/44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant birth weight (kg)</td>
<td>3.48 ± 0.4</td>
<td>3.62 ± 0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of time spent</th>
<th>Depressed Group</th>
<th>Non-Depressed Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant protest</td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.7</td>
<td>5.5 ± 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal protest</td>
<td>2.6 ± 0.7</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One possible explanation is the use of different measures. However, only across the depressed samples does the measure seem to largely impact the amount of protest. This could be explained by the presence of dissociation affect in the infants of depressed mothers, which would result in different amount of protest when different modalities are measured.

Sample characteristics might have affected the results. The depressed women in the present sample can be considered low-risk (Table 1), while Field has often used particularly high-risk samples. Interactions of high-risk infant-mother dyads are qualitatively and quantitatively different (Murray & Cooper, 1997; Field, 1967). Furthermore, it has been argued that there are different types of depressed mothers characterized by different behavior patterns in mother and infant (Cohn, Malasa, Tronick, Cornell, & Lyons-Ruth, 1986; Tronick & Weinberg, 1997; Field, Hernandez-Reif, & Diego, 2005). Infants of under stimulating depressed mothers have been found to spend less time in a state of protest when different modalities are measured.

Protest results

On average, infants of non-depressed mothers showed a higher percentage of time in protest (M = 11.51, SD = 14.65) than infants of depressed mothers (M = 2.31, SD = 4.78). This difference was highly significant (t(63) = 3.61, p = .001).

Discussion

Contrary to previous findings, the results of the present study showed a lowered amount of vocal protest in infants of depressed mothers. Possible interpretations will now be discussed. Figure 1 shows the results from the present and previous studies.

References


Conclusions

Protest is a lowered amount of protest in infants of depressed mothers, while previous studies have detected higher amounts. The relatively small sample size of the depressed group should be taken into account. However, findings of both a higher and a lower amount of protest in infants of depressed mothers might be explained by a model where a mid-range amount is seen as optimal. Operating outside the mid-range “could be understood as attempts to cope with interactional disturbances by heightening or lowering the response.”

Field, T., Henry-Rice, R., & Diego, 2005). Infants of under stimulating depressed mothers have been found to spend less time in a state of protest when different modalities are measured.

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