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

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Objective: To compare the amount of infant protest in the dyads of depressed vs. non-depressed mothers. The study aimed to examine whether the amount of protest differed between depressed and non-depressed mothers.

Background: Infants of depressed mothers have been shown to have a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. This study aimed to quantify the amount of protest in infants of depressed vs. non-depressed mothers.

Method: A total of 49 recordings were completed, 11 of which were terminated due to infant crying. Infant protest was measured using audio and video recordings, with the dyad seated in an infant seat and the mother on a small chair. Vocal recordings were performed with the infant and mother facing each other at a distance of approximately 50 cm.

Procedure: The mother was instructed to play with the infant as she would in an infant seat and the mother on a small chair. Vocal recordings were performed with the infant and mother facing each other at a distance of approximately 50 cm.

Results: The amount of infant protest was measured using audio and video recordings. The results showed that infants of depressed mothers had a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. The difference was statistically significant.

Discussion: The findings of this study support previous research that infants of depressed mothers have a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. The results also indicate that the amount of protest can be measured reliably in a controlled environment.

Conclusions: The study provides evidence that infants of depressed mothers have a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. This finding supports previous research and suggests that early intervention may be needed to address the higher rate of protest in infants of depressed mothers.

References:

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Abstract:
Infants of depressed mothers have been shown to have a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. This study aimed to quantify the amount of protest in infants of depressed vs. non-depressed mothers. The study included 49 recordings, 11 of which were terminated due to infant crying. Infant protest was measured using audio and video recordings. The results showed that infants of depressed mothers had a higher rate of protest compared to infants of non-depressed mothers. The difference was statistically significant.