

Chapter 1 : Mothers and Fathers Matter - Wikipedia

Mothers and Fathers Matter (MFM) was a campaign group in Ireland which was formed in September to oppose the Children and Family Relationships theinnatdunvilla.com also opposed the Thirty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution (Marriage Equality) Bill

Discussion The results of this study support previous research on sleep and fatigue among women during the last month of pregnancy Elek and others ; Mindell and Jacobson and the 1st month postpartum Campbell ; Driver and Shapiro ; Nishihara and Horiuchi ; Shinkoda and others ; Lee and others ; Kang and others Women had less night sleep, more day sleep, and more WASO postpartum than they did in late pregnancy. Consistent with these objectively assessed sleep changes, postpartum women perceived more sleep disturbance and experienced greater fatigue than they did late in their pregnancy. In fact, in their last month of pregnancy these women had sleep disturbance scores comparable to women working day or evening shifts, whereas their postpartum sleep disturbance scores were similar to women working permanent night or rotating shifts who are known to have significant sleep disturbance Lee However, the sleep changes in the current sample of postpartum women were associated with self-reported sleep disturbance. This difference may be reflective of Eastern and Western cultural perspectives. The results of this study indicate that fathers experience sleep changes similar to those of mothers in the postpartum period. In fact, fathers slept less overall than mothers. The finding that mothers were sleeping more than fathers does not necessarily mean that mothers are less sleep deprived than fathers. Pregnant and postpartum women, particularly if they are breastfeeding, likely have greater sleep needs as well as nutritional needs than fathers. Furthermore, postpartum mothers experienced more WASO than fathers. New fathers had less total sleep than their partners but reported similar or better sleep quality, perhaps because of their higher sleep continuity. Regardless of objective sleep measures, both mothers and fathers reported comparable levels of postpartum fatigue. In this study, breastfeeding was not a significant factor in postpartum sleep and fatigue. Although the predominance of breastfeeding in our sample limits the ability to evaluate type of feeding as an influence, Wambach found similar rates of breastfeeding and similar levels of fatigue and also reported no association between fatigue and type of infant feeding. In the current study, those women who breastfed exclusively had more disrupted nighttime sleep higher WASO than those who used formula exclusively or as a supplement. Quillin found that breastfeeding women also self-reported more wake time at night WASO than bottle-feeding mothers, but her sample of breastfeeding women reported less night sleep than women who bottle-fed. Our finding of no difference in amount of sleep at night based on type of feeding may be a function of different criteria for how type of feeding is operationalized or of self-report compared to objective measures of sleep. Finally, the sleep and fatigue differences between working and nonworking parents may have implications for childbearing couples. In this sample, women working during their last month of pregnancy slept less than the nonworking women, both at night and during the day. Not surprisingly, working women also reported higher levels of fatigue, both in the morning and in the evening. Health care providers should encourage working women to pay close attention to their sleep needs and find ways to obtain additional sleep, such as napping during work breaks and going to bed early. In contrast to the findings on work status and pregnant women, the sleep and fatigue of working fathers is similar to those of nonworking fathers during the postpartum period. Results from this study are limited to heterosexual couples with their 1st experience in parenting a newborn. These couples all lived in the San Francisco Bay area and were recruited from childbirth education classes. In general, these couples had uncomplicated pregnancies and were also older than most samples described in other studies. Therefore, results from this study cannot be generalized to all new parents, to unpartnered mothers, or to younger couples who may or may not be employed or participating together in childbirth education classes. In this sample, the rates of parent-infant room-sharing and bed-sharing were high, and the findings may not generalize to parents of solitary-sleeping infants. It is also possible that actigraphy may have underestimated actual WASO because of its sensitivity and specificity relative to polysomnography sleep measures. In summary, both expectant mothers and fathers experienced significant changes in their patterns of

sleep and fatigue from late pregnancy to postpartum. The results of this study provide nurses with a greater understanding of the patterns of sleep and fatigue among childbearing couples to help guide expectant couples to plan accordingly. Further studies are needed to explore the duration of these changes for both mothers and fathers, to evaluate their effect on psychosocial functioning and job performance, and to develop interventions for improving the sleep of new parents. The authors gratefully acknowledge the technical support from Margaret Taffe, the statistical support from Dr. The role of actigraphy in the study of sleep and circadian rhythms. Postpartum sleep patterns of mother-baby pairs. Association of work status and mental well-being in new mothers. Kaohsiung J Med Sci. A longitudinal study of sleep stages in young women during pregnancy and postpartum. J Am Board Fam Pract. Longitudinal study for sleep-wake behaviours of mothers from pre-partum to post-partum using actigraph and sleep logs. Postpartum return to work: Can J Nurs Res. Self-reported sleep disturbances in employed women. Alterations in sleep during pregnancy and post-partum: Ann Rev Nurs Res. Sleep disturbances, vitality, and fatigue among a select group of employed childbearing women. Validity and reliability of a scale to assess fatigue. Longitudinal changes in fatigue and energy during pregnancy and the postpartum period. Parity and sleep patterns during and after pregnancy. Time off work and the postpartum health of employed women. Fatigue during the childbearing period. Sleep disturbances during pregnancy. Sleep in women across the life cycle from adulthood through menopause. Changes in sleep patterns of young women from late pregnancy to postpartum: Infant and mother sleep patterns during 4th postpartum week. Iss Comprehens Pediatr Nurs. Changes in sleep-wake cycle during the period from late pregnancy to puerperium identified through the wrist actigraph and sleep logs. The natural evolution of post-partum fatigue among a group of primiparous women. Maternal fatigue in breastfeeding primiparae during the first 9 weeks postpartum. Changes in sleep patterns and depressive symptoms in first-time mothers:

Chapter 2 : Mom and Dad () - IMDb

A piece of a mother's and father's heart is a part of everyone. A mother's heart is the key The key to success A mother's heart is a ribbon That ties your future together.

Paternity leave Parental leave is when a father takes time off to support his newly born or adopted baby. This perception is slowly changing with more and more fathers becoming primary caregivers, while mothers go to work or in single parenting situations, male same-sex parenting couples. Fatherhood in the Western World A father and his children in Florida In the West, the image of the married father as the primary wage-earner is changing. The social context of fatherhood plays an important part in the well-being of men and all their children. Active father figures may play a role in reducing behavior and psychological problems in young adults. Their children may also be more curious about the world around them and develop greater problem solving skills. When a child is conceived through sperm donation, the donor will be the "biological father" of the child. Fatherhood as legitimate identity can be dependent on domestic factors and behaviors. For example, a study of the relationship between fathers, their sons, and home computers found that the construction of fatherhood and masculinity required that fathers display computer expertise. The recent emergence of accurate scientific testing, particularly DNA testing , has resulted in the family law relating to fatherhood experiencing rapid changes. History of fatherhood Painter Carl Larsson playing with his laughing daughter Brita The link between sexual acts and procreation can be empirically identified, but is not immediately evident. Conception cannot be directly observed, whereas birth is obvious. The extended time between the two events makes it difficult to establish the link between them. It is theorised that some cultures have ignored that males impregnate females. This gave women a role of primary and indisputable importance within their social groups. Some scholars assert that Venus figurines are evidence of this. During the transition to the Neolithic age, agriculture and cattle breeding became the core activities of a growing number of human communities. The shift in understanding would have necessarily taken a long time, but this would not have prevented the implications being relatively dramatic. Traditionally, caring for children is predominantly the domain of mothers, whereas fathers in many societies provide for the family as a whole. Since the s, social scientists and feminists have increasingly challenged gender roles, including that of the male breadwinner. Policies are increasingly targeting fatherhood as a tool of changing gender relations. Beatrice Cenci , Italian noblewoman who, according to legend, killed her father after he imprisoned and raped her. She was condemned and beheaded for the crime along with her brother and her stepmother in Lizzie Borden â€” allegedly killed her father and her stepmother with an axe in Fall River, Massachusetts, in She was acquitted, but her innocence is still disputed. Iyasus I of Ethiopia â€” , one of the great warrior emperors of Ethiopia, was deposed by his son Tekle Haymanot in and subsequently assassinated. In more contemporary history there have also been instances of fatherâ€”offspring conflicts, such as: Chiyo Aizawa murdered her own father who had been raping her for fifteen years, on October 5, , in Japan. The incident changed the Criminal Code of Japan regarding patricide. Kip Kinkel , an Oregon boy who was convicted of killing his parents at home and two fellow students at school on May 20, Sarah Marie Johnson , an Idaho girl who was convicted of killing both parents on the morning of September 2, Dipendra of Nepal â€” reportedly massacred much of his family at a royal dinner on June 1, , including his father King Birendra , mother, brother, and sister. Christopher Porco , was convicted on August 10, , of the murder of his father and attempted murder of his mother with an axe. Also used as a slang term meaning "baby daddy". Non-human fatherhood For some animals, it is the fathers who take care of the young. Most male waterfowls are very protective in raising their offspring, sharing scout duties with the female. Examples are the geese , swans , gulls , loons , and a few species of ducks. When the families of most of these waterfowls travel, they usually travel in a line and the fathers are usually the ones guarding the offspring at the end of the line while the mothers lead the way. The male releases sperm into the pouch, fertilizing the eggs. Male catfish keep their eggs in their mouth, foregoing eating until they hatch. Male emperor penguins alone incubate their eggs ; females do no incubation. Rather than building a nest , each male protects his egg by balancing it on the tops of his feet, enclosed in a special brood pouch. Once the eggs are

hatched however, the females will rejoin the family. Male beavers secure their offspring along with the females during their first few hours of their lives. As the young beavers mature, their fathers will teach them how to search for materials to build and repair their own dams, before they disperse to find their own mates. Wolf fathers help feed, protect, and play with their pups. The father wolf is also the one who does most of the hunting when the females are securing their newborn pups. Coyotes are monogamous and male coyotes hunt and bring food to their young. Dolphin fathers help in the care of the young. Newborns are held on the surface of the water by both parents until they are ready to swim on their own. A number of bird species have active, caring fathers who assist the mothers, such as the waterfowls mentioned above. Apart from humans, fathers in few primate species care for their young. Those that do are tamarins and marmosets. Many species, [citation needed] though, display little or no paternal role in caring for offspring. The male leaves the female soon after mating and long before any offspring are born. It is the females who must do all the work of caring for the young. A male bear leaves the female shortly after mating and will kill and sometimes eat any bear cub he comes across, even if the cub is his. Many artistic works, such as advertisements and cartoons, depict kindly "papa bears" when this is the exact opposite of reality. Domesticated dog fathers show little interest in their offspring, and unlike wolves, are not monogamous with their mates and are thus likely to leave them after mating. Male lions will tolerate cubs, but only allow them to eat meat from dead prey after they have had their fill. A few are quite cruel towards their young and may hurt or kill them with little provocation. However, it is also the males who are responsible for guarding the pride while the females hunt. However the male lions are the only felines that actually have a role in fatherhood. Male rabbits generally tolerate kits but unlike the females, they often show little interest in the kits and are known to play rough with their offspring when they are mature, especially towards their sons. This behaviour may also be part of an instinct to drive the young males away to prevent incest matings between the siblings. The females will eventually disperse from the warren as soon as they mature but the father does not drive them off like he normally does to the males. Horse stallions and pig boars have little to no role in parenting, nor are they monogamous with their mates. They will tolerate young to a certain extent, but due to their aggressive male nature, they are generally annoyed by the energetic exuberance of the young, and may hurt or even kill the young. Thus, stud stallions and boars are not kept in the same pen as their young or other females. Finally, in some species neither the father nor the mother provides any care. This is true for most insects, reptiles, and fish.

Chapter 3 : What Does the Bible Say About Mothers And Fathers?

Children need both a mother and a father, and it is not just about family solidarity. Kids need both the nurturing style that most mothers bring to the family as well as a more challenging and real-world based style that seem to be innate to most fathers. So how do the parenting styles of fathers.

Discussion Different studies widely demonstrated that preterm infants are at risk for developing deficit and delays, however the underlying causes of these poorer developmental outcome, and the role of the parent, are still less understood. In order to respond to this main question, the first aim of this study was to investigate maternal and paternal responses immediately after premature birth of their child. In particular our results pointed out that mothers of preterm children feel more anxious and more depressed than mothers of term children. Our results are in line with those researches that found that, at least one month after delivery, mothers of premature babies exhibited more negative feelings, in particular, anxiety and depression, than did the mothers of full-term children Ravn et al. Furthermore our results pointed out that in our sample both mothers and fathers of preterm babies were angrier than mothers and fathers of term babies. As Sansavini and Faldella showed, high levels of hostility, fear, and reactivity are dysfunctional to parenthood, and they may impair the relationship with the baby. Finally, we found that after the birth of their child both mothers and fathers of preterm babies were more tired and less strong than mothers and fathers of full-term babies. Previous studies suggested that preterm birth usually causes negative thoughts in mothers and fathers: As these studies suggest, in our sample too mothers - mostly because of their physical conditions - and fathers exhibited higher levels of weakness and weariness. In fact, Wigert et al. Parents needed to leave the NICU to recover themselves to be with their child. A further aim of this study was to compare maternal and paternal experience and responses to the premature birth of their children. Our results, according to our initial hypothesis, show that immediately after the premature birth of their babies mothers had higher levels of stress and traumatic symptoms than fathers. On the other hand, fathers were angrier, more frightened, and less reactive than mothers Lindberg et al. Furthermore, as regard how mothers and fathers experience the NICU environment our findings showed that mothers had higher levels of stress than fathers. This could also infer that, as our results showed, mothers are more afraid than fathers about the behavior and appearance of their baby. Furthermore, our results underline that the parental role is worse and more damaged in mothers than in fathers. Finally, the last aim of the present work was to understand how parental stress and negative feelings only in the preterm children sample were linked to the neonatal characteristic of the babies and to the hospitalization. This study has also some limitations. First of all the cross-sectional data in this report cannot demonstrate how consistent these differences between the clinical and control samples are across time. A longitudinal design would allow a clearer vision of this. Secondly our exploratory findings are taken from a single NICU and involved a limited sample size and his makes difficult to drawn strong conclusions. An important next step would be to include more participants in order to better understand our results. Including more participants could allow us to perform a regression model instead of correlations; indeed the correlational nature of our results prevents the examination of causality. A further limitation of the present study was that we included both first-time parents and parents that already have children and this may have an impact on the results since they could experience different levels of stress due to the novelty of the event birth. Including more participants could allow us to consider this variable as an independent variable that may have an impact on parental reactions after the preterm birth of their child. Finally the use of only self-report questionnaires to assess the constructs could be a further limit. Our findings have different implications. First of all our findings suggested that parents of premature babies, in particular mothers, since the birth of their babies, are at risk of developing higher levels of anxiety, depression, anger and stress. For these reasons our findings suggested that starting to support parents of preterm children from the very first moment after birth in order to reduce possible further negative consequences on preterm babies would be necessary.

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Castelvetto, 32, Milano, Italy Gianluca. The authors have no funding to report. The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 23, e26â€”e Stress levels and depressive symptoms in NICU mothers in the early postpartum period. *BMJ Open*, 3, e *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, and Neonatal Nursing*, 39, â€” The Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire: Differential relations for mothers and fathers. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 32, â€” *Critical Care Nurse*, 33, 52â€” The experience of premature birth for fathers: *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, Post-traumatic stress disorder and neonatal intensive care. *The International Journal of Childbirth Education*, 28, 23â€” Fattori di protezione e di rischio per la relazione madre-bambino. *Psychological Assessment*, 7 1 , 80â€” The mood variation in mothers of preterm infants in Kangaroo mother care and conventional incubator care. *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, 53, â€” A measurement model of perinatal stressors: Identifying risk for postnatal emotional distress in mothers of high-risk infants. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 56, 89â€” Withdrawn and intrusive maternal interaction style and infant frontal EEG asymmetry shifts in infants of depressed and non-depressed mothers. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 29, â€” Parental stress in the neonatal intensive care unit and the influence of parent and infant characteristics. *The American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 58, â€”

Chapter 4 : Mother And Father Quotes - BrainyQuote

36 Bible Verses about Mothers And Fathers Ephesians ESV / 5 helpful votes Helpful Not Helpful Fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.

Raising Kids and Running a Household: As more mothers have entered the U. In economic terms, families with two full-time working parents are better off than other families. But as a new Pew Research Center survey shows, balancing work and family poses challenges for parents. The survey, conducted Sept. In households where the father works full time and the mother works part time or not at all, the distribution of labor when it comes to childcare and housekeeping is less balanced. These moms take on more of the responsibility for parenting tasks and household chores than those who work full time. Mothers in two-parent households, regardless of work status, are more likely to report that they do more on each of the items tested in the survey than fathers are to say their spouse or partner does more. For their part, fathers are generally more likely than mothers to say that these responsibilities are shared about equally. While mothers and fathers offer somewhat different views of the division of labor in their household, there is general agreement about who in their family is more job- or career-focused. Differences in the responses to this question between mothers and fathers in this type of household are modest. These differences hold even when controlling for the fact that college-educated parents are more likely to work full time. There is also a racial gap in these attitudes. White parents are more likely than those who are non-white to say it is difficult for them to balance work and family. For working parents, attitudes toward balancing their job and their family life are highly correlated with their experiences as parents. Three-in-ten say being a parent has made it harder for them to advance at work, and one-in-ten say being a parent has made it easier. These overall numbers mask the disproportionate impact women say being a working parent has on their careers. Mothers are twice as likely as fathers to say being a working parent has made it harder for them to advance in their job or career. And mothers who work part time are just as likely as those who work full time to say being a working mother has made it harder for them to move ahead in their job. For working mothers who have a spouse or partner who is more focused on his job than they are, being a working parent may have more of an impact on career advancement. But for many mothers who work full time, feeling rushed is an almost constant reality. In turn, mothers who do not work outside the home are about twice as likely as those who do to say they never feel rushed. And among those who are married or cohabiting, mothers who work full time are more likely than other moms to say they spend too little time with their partners. At least half in each group say they spend the right amount of time with their partners, while few say they spend too much time. Most parents who are married or living with a partner with whom they share at least one child say that, in their household, the mother does more than the father when it comes to certain tasks related to their children. Half say they and their partner share household chores and responsibilities about equally. The division of labor between mothers and fathers is more even when it comes to disciplining and playing or doing activities with children. In households where both parents work full time, mothers and fathers tend to share some responsibilities more equally. Perhaps not surprisingly, in households where the father is employed full time and the mother is either not employed or is employed part time, childcare responsibilities usually fall to the mother. Perceptions of Division of Labor Vary by Gender Mothers and fathers in two-parent households differ in their perceptions of how they split certain responsibilities. The gap is especially pronounced when it comes to household chores and responsibilities. Fathers, for their part, are more likely to say they and their partners share household chores and responsibilities about equally: In these areas, too, fathers are more likely than mothers to say they and their partners share responsibilities about equally. To varying degrees, these gender differences in perceptions of who does more are evident in two-parent households where both parents work full time as well as in households where the father is employed full time and the mother is employed part time or is not employed. Where there are differences, mothers are more likely to say they do more than fathers are to say that their partner does more, while fathers tend to say responsibilities are shared about equally. Mothers and fathers in these households generally agree about who is more focused on work. The situation is much different in households where the father works full

time and the mother works part time. Among fathers in two-parent households, there is a significant racial gap in terms of how focused they say they are on their job compared with their spouse or partner. While half of working parents say they and their spouses or partners are equally focused on their careers, the same is not true when it comes to compensation. Throughout this report, mentions of Pew Research survey respondents in two-parent households refer to couples who are married or cohabiting and have at least one child under 18 together. Non-white parents include those who are Hispanic or any race other than white.

Chapter 5 : 23 Hilarious Differences Between Mom And Dad's Parenting Styles

Over one-quarter of all children under 21 years of age have one of their parents living outside of their household. When this occurs, it is often the legal obligation of the noncustodial parent to provide financial support to help pay for the costs associated with raising their children.

Chapter 6 : Father - Wikipedia

Mother (𑀅𑀲𑀸, Haha) and Father (𑀅𑀲𑀸𑀓, Chichi) were the first two puppets Sasori ever created, modelled after his real mother and father, who were killed by Sakumo Hatake during a war.

Chapter 7 : Mother and Father | Narutopedia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Australian mothers and fathers are sharing stories about their 'parenting fails' Taking to social media, they revealed funny stumbles in day-to-day parenting; By Cindy Tran for Daily Mail Australia.

Chapter 8 : Mother Father Poems, The Heart Of Mothers And Fathers

Preterm birth is a stressful event for families. In particular, the unexpectedly early delivery may cause negative feelings in mothers and fathers. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between preterm birth, parental stress and negative feelings, and the environmental setting of.

Chapter 9 : When is Mother's Day in ? - theinnatdunvilla.com

A father is the male parent of a theinnatdunvilla.coms the paternal bonds of a father to his children, the father may have a parental, legal, and social relationship with the child that carries with it certain rights and obligations.