



City Research Online

City St George's, University of London

Citation: Eskandari, S., Mirhaghjou, S. N., Maleki, M., Mardani, A., Gholami, M. & Harding, C. (2021). Identification of the Range of Nursing Skills Used to Provide Social Support for Mothers of Preterm Infants in Neonatal Intensive Care. *Critical Care Research and Practice*, 2021(669765), pp. 1-7. doi: 10.1155/2021/6697659

This is the published version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version. To cite this item please consult the publisher's version.

Permanent repository link: <https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/25503/>

Link to published version: <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6697659>

Copyright and Reuse: Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, unless otherwise indicated, provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way. For full details of reuse please refer to [City Research Online policy](#).

Research Article

Identification of the Range of Nursing Skills Used to Provide Social Support for Mothers of Preterm Infants in Neonatal Intensive Care

Shadi Eskandari ¹, Seyedeh Nooshaz Mirhaghjou ², Maryam Maleki ³,
Abbas Mardani ⁴, Mostafa Gholami ⁴, and Celia Harding ⁵

¹School of Nursing and Midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

²Social Determinants of Health Research Center (SDHRC), School of Nursing and Midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

³School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran

⁴Nursing Care Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁵Honorary Professor and Honorary Speech and Language Therapist, City, University of London and Royal Free Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

Correspondence should be addressed to Abbas Mardani; mardani.a@iums.ac.ir

Received 7 October 2020; Revised 18 December 2020; Accepted 31 December 2020; Published 8 January 2021

Academic Editor: Fred A. Luchette

Copyright © 2021 Shadi Eskandari et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Background. Hospitalization of preterm infants in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) is a stressful experience for parents. Iranian NICUs do not have specified levels of care, nor do they integrate supportive methods of parent support such as family-centered care approaches. This study investigated the range and types of neonatal nursing support, as perceived by mothers of preterm infants, and its association with mothers' satisfaction with infant care in the NICU. **Methods.** This is a descriptive, correlational study of mothers of preterm infants who were hospitalized in three different NICUs in Iran. A convenience sampling method was used. Data were collected using three questionnaires that identified (i) demographic information; (ii) social support available; and (iii) parent satisfaction with infant care. **Results.** Mothers ($N = 110$) generally rated the support from nurses as being moderate. Correlation analysis identified a moderate association of neonatal nurse social support domains for affirmational ($r = 0.44$) and concrete aid ($r = 0.41$), a moderately strong association for affectional support ($r = 0.64$), and total social support ($r = 0.60$) with mothers' satisfaction. **Conclusion.** There were positive associations between social support from nurses and mothers' satisfaction with the care of their infants. Therefore, planning to promote and create opportunities for neonatal nurses to support mothers in NICU is important to promote increased maternal satisfaction in infant care.

1. Introduction

Infant birth is challenging for all parents, especially mothers [1]. Specifically, emotions and stress levels of parents can increase in severity when an infant is born prematurely or has health problems that require admission to a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) [2]. Mothers are considered the main source of care for their infants [3]. However, following preterm birth or postbirth health problems requiring NICU admission, mothers may find themselves in crisis [4, 5]. Coming to terms with a fragile preterm infant, alongside the

loss of the expected role, contributes to parental feelings of loss and stress [6, 7]. This experience can also cause parents to experience physical and psychological problems such as sleeplessness, depression, despair, and emotional turmoil [2, 5, 7].

Previous research has highlighted that maternal stress in this situation can be increased further when social support is lacking [2]. In order to cope, parents need to receive social support from neonatal staff [4]. The Cockcroft study identified the importance of the following: involving families in the care of their infants, ensuring inclusive practice skills

are implemented by staff, and providing social support [8]. Social support is a multidimensional concept which includes categories of affection support, affirmation support, and concrete aid [9, 10].

Nurses play an important role in supporting parents and helping them cope with their child's illness both during hospitalization and upon discharge [11]. By encouraging parental involvement in infant care, giving honest answers to questions, actively listening to parent concerns and questions, and discussing fears and expectations of the hospitalization, parents are enabled to cope and to learn to care for their infant [4, 12]. Parents value the core nursing behaviours of social support, empathy, empowerment, encouragement to link with other NICU parents, psychological help, and education to help understand the complexities of their child's needs [13, 14].

Learning to be a parent of a preterm infant in a neonatal unit requires social support, which includes the accurate relaying of information, inclusion in decision-making, learning to care directly for the infant, and a therapeutic relationship with the nursing staff to minimize stress and anxiety [15]. An important task for neonatal nurses is to create a supportive environment by respecting parents' views and needs, answering parent questions honestly, by encouraging parents while skills are being learned in a state of vulnerability [16]. When given support and guidance to understand complex medical information, a crucial learning environment is created for parents to progress with their infant's care [8, 9, 12]. Oommen and colleagues identified that social support for parents is particularly essential during the critical period of admission and that the nursing staff have an important role to play in highlighting and communicating to parents the importance of their infant [17]. However, parent communication with and support from nurses have been described as lacking in social support and clear information [18].

In today's society, measuring patient satisfaction has become integral to the evaluation of health care services [19]. In this regard, social support plays an important role in the satisfaction of care [20]. Tsironi and colleagues concluded that the knowledge and information that parents received from the care staff were valuable to them and that they enabled them to feel less stressed [21]. Satisfaction is reflective of a consumer's personal preferences, expectations, and realities of the care received [9]. Quality of care, from the parents' perspective, plays an important role in the development and improvement of health services' performance and image. Patient or parent satisfaction is also a significant indicator that evaluates the care quality provided by health care services [21].

Parents of NICU infants who have received clear information and who are involved in decision-making about their infants feel more in control [4]. Nevertheless, the findings of an integrative review revealed that parents with premature infants consistently reported unmet information and support needs [22]. In addition, limited access to privacy and poor communication with nursing staff can impact on building a trusting parent–nurse relationship [14]. Moreover, in a study undertaken in Iran, most parents felt that

they did not have enough information about their infant [23]. Some research identified that limited access to adequate social support can have an impact on parents' abilities to cope with their preterm infant [24]. These factors can reduce parental satisfaction with the nursing care of infants in NICUs.

This study was undertaken in Iran. In Iranian NICUs, it is standard practice that only mothers are allowed to stay in the unit, and fathers are permitted to visit the baby for limited visiting times during the day [25]. Also, unlike many NICUs in Europe and the United States, Iranian units do not have specified levels of care, nor do they always integrate supportive methods of parent support such as family-centered care, despite the fact that mothers are able to be with their infant for the duration of their stay [26]. Therefore, the aim of this study was to improve knowledge of the specific types of social support provided by nurses to mothers of preterm infants and to determine its association with mothers' satisfaction with the care of their preterm infants in NICUs based in Iran.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Design and Setting. This descriptive, correlational study focused on mothers of preterm infants who were hospitalized in three NICUs within hospitals affiliated to a medical university in two urban areas of Iran from November 2016 to February 2017.

2.2. Participants and Sampling. Eligibility criteria for the recruitment of samples were as follows: mothers of infants with a gestational birth age between 28^{0/7} weeks and 36^{6/7} weeks from the mothers' last menstrual period, and those without congenital anomalies or disorders associated with prematurity such as gestational hypertension, gestational diabetes, and genetic disorders. In addition, mothers who had previously experienced a NICU stay, who had experienced the death of an infant, or who had difficulties with literacy were excluded. The required sample size was calculated to be 106 based on a similar study [20] with 95% confidence level, 90% test power, while assuming that the correlation coefficient between providing social support for mothers with premature infants and their satisfaction with the care be at least 0.31 to be statistically significant.

To recruit participants, a convenience sampling method was used. The researchers contacted the identified NICUs. Then, they approached the mothers whose infants were being prepared for discharge and provided an explanation about the study. Next, participants who met the inclusion criteria enrolled were in the study after being given 24 hours to consider participation. In total, 110 mothers were recruited to participate in the study.

2.3. Instruments

2.3.1. Demographic Data Questionnaire. A questionnaire was designed by the researchers through a review of the literature to examine relevant demographic information

about participants. The first part of the questionnaire contained information regarding infants' demographic data including gestational birth age, gender, weight at birth, birth rank, type of birth (singleton birth or multiple birth), and length of hospitalization. The second part contained questions about the infant's family including the parents' age, parents' education level, parents' employment, and maternal delivery type.

2.3.2. The Social Support Questionnaire. The Social Support Questionnaire [27] was used to investigate the different types of support provided by nurses to participants (Supplementary File 1). This tool consists of 21 questions in three subscales including [affirmational support] (validating positive actions) (7 questions) [concrete aid] (specific things which provide assistance, e.g., money and time available to participate in care) (6 questions) and [affectional support] (liking, empathy, and respect) (8 questions). Questions are rated on a seven-point scale from 0 (no need for support) to 6 (a great deal of support). For each subscale and total social support, a score of 0 to 2 indicates low support, a score of 2 to 4 indicates moderate support, and a score above 4 indicates high support. It had been reported that the Farsi version of this questionnaire has acceptable validity. Also, internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) was reported from 0.76 to 0.88 on its subscales [20]. Also, in this study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire subscales ranged from 0.74 to 0.81.

2.3.3. The Neonatal Instrument of Parent Satisfaction (NIPS) Questionnaire. The Neonatal Instrument of Parent Satisfaction (NIPS) questionnaire [28] was used to assess mothers' satisfaction with the care of preterm infants (Supplementary File 1). It consists of 24 questions rated by a seven-point Likert scale (from 1 to 7). According to the literature, a score of 1 to 3.49 indicates low satisfaction, a score of 3.5 to 5.24 indicates moderate satisfaction, and a score above 5.25 shows high satisfaction [20].

In order to determine the content validity of the NIPS questionnaire used in this study, the Farsi version of the NIPS questionnaire was scrutinized and completed by ten academic nurses. After collecting comments, the content validity index (CVI) and content validity ratio (CVR) were calculated. The results showed that the CVR and CVI for this questionnaire were 0.7–1 and higher than 0.9, respectively. In addition, to assess the reliability of this questionnaire, parallel-form reliability measures were used. In doing this, two forms of the NIPS questionnaire were made, which differed only in the layout of questions. Both forms were completed within one hour during an interview with the mothers whose infant was admitted to the NICU. The correlation coefficient ($r = 0.971$, $N = 20$, $p < 0.001$) and the reliability coefficient (97.9%) were reported as suitable. Additionally, Cronbach's alpha coefficient in our samples was calculated as 0.77, indicating high internal consistency.

2.4. Data Collection. Sampling was done in the morning and early evening shifts (before the discharge of the infants). Questionnaires were completed through interviews with

mothers of infants who had met the eligibility criteria by a researcher in a private location of the hospital. Mothers gave written consent to participate after reading and discussing the aims of the study. They were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any time. Data from mothers ($n = 18$) who did not sustain participation were removed from the results.

2.5. Ethical Consideration. The Social Determinants of Health Research Center of Guilan University of Medical Sciences approved the study protocol. This study had the following approval code: 922362.

2.6. Data Analysis. Data were analyzed using the SPSS software, version 22. For the descriptive variables, the mean and standard deviations for quantitative variables, as well as frequency and percentage for qualitative variables, were recorded. The normality of the data was tested through the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. As data were not normally distributed, the Friedman test was used to analyze the dimensions of social support provided by nurses. The relationships between social support from a nurse in all investigated domains and mothers' satisfaction were assessed through the use of the Spearman's–Rho rank correlation test. The significance level for all analyses was set at less than 0.05.

3. Results

The demographic characteristics of the participants were categorized into two groups of infant-related and family-related variables. The results highlighted that most of the preterm infants were male (57.3%), the first child in the family (66.4%), and singleton birth (76.4%). Moreover, the mean weight at birth of preterm participants was 1638.7 grams. The mean fetal age and length of hospitalization were 32.3 weeks and 25.7 days, respectively. Other demographic information is shown in Table 1.

As shown in Table 2, the majority of participants reported a moderate level of social support provided by nurses including the following subscales: affirmational (60.9%), concrete aid (61.8%), affectional (50.9%), and total social support (58.2%). The mean SD of total social support was measured as 3.78 (0.70), which indicated a moderate level of provided social support to the participants by nurses. In addition, there were no significant differences among the score of social support subscales of affirmational, concrete aid, and affectional support was seen ($p = 0.1$).

According to Table 3, the majority of mothers had a moderate level of satisfaction (61.8%) followed by high satisfaction (28.2%) regarding preterm infant care received in NICUs. The mean (SD) satisfaction was 4.65 (0.83) indicating a moderate level of mothers' satisfaction with preterm infant care received.

Table 4 summarizes the relationship between nurses' social support and mothers' satisfaction with preterm infant care received in the NICUs. There was a moderate association for affirmational ($r_s = 0.44$, $n = 110$), $p < 0.001$) and

TABLE 1: The participants' characteristics according to demographic and social features ($n = 110$).

Variables		Frequency (%)
<i>Infant-related variables</i>		
Gender	Female	47 (42.7)
	Male	63 (57.3)
Birth rank	First	73 (66.4)
	Second	27 (24.5)
	Third or more	10 (9.1)
Type of birth	Singleton birth	84 (76.4)
	Multiple birth	26 (23.6)
		Mean (SD)
Weight at birth (grams)		1638.7 (51.2)
Gestational birth age (weeks)		32.3 (2.6)
Length of hospitalization (days)		25.7 (19.1)
<i>Infant family-related variables</i>		
Mother's education level	Illiterate	3 (2.7)
	Pre-high school diploma	29 (26.4)
	Diploma	55 (50)
	Academic	23 (20.9)
Father's education level	Illiterate	2 (1.8)
	Pre-high school diploma	38 (34.5)
	Diploma	47 (42.7)
	Academic	23 (20.9)
Mother's job	Housekeeper	91 (82.7)
	Employee	19 (17.3)
Father's job	Employee	18 (16.4)
	Self-employed	91 (82.7)
	Unemployed	1 (0.9)
Maternal delivery type	Natural	34 (30.9)
	Cesarean	76 (69.1)
		Mean (SD)
Mother's age		30.1 (6.2)
Father's age		33.6 (6.8)

concrete aid ($rs = 0.41$, ($n = 110$), $p < 0.001$) support, a moderate to strong association for affectional support ($rs = 0.64$, ($n = 110$), $p < 0.001$), and total social support ($rs = 0.60$, ($n = 110$), $p < 0.001$) with mothers' satisfaction.

4. Discussion

The findings of this study revealed that the majority of participants thought they received a moderate level of social support from nurses. Higher ratings of perceived social support correlated with higher maternal satisfaction ratings of preterm infant care.

The current literature highlights the importance of family-centered care approaches for families of infants receiving care in the NICU [8]. With family-centered care knowledge, neonatal nurses are best placed to be aware of and identify factors that can trigger parental stress and therefore give appropriate support [3]. In line with the findings of this study, a similar study explored mothers' perceptions of nursing support in a Jordanian context, which

revealed that the level of maternal perception of nursing social support was moderate [9]. In contrast, another study showed that mothers and fathers felt they received moderate to minimal levels of social support from nurses in a postnatal ward [17]. Consistent with previous studies, our study identified that mothers received more support in the affectional domain [6, 17].

However, there was another study which found that parents of infants evaluated the support of nursing staff as high [3]. In this regard, Mousavi et al. conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to compare the premature infant-parent support in Iran with other countries [29]. The results revealed that, in general, Iranian premature infants and parents received lower levels of support compared to other countries [29]. This lower level of social support for mothers of preterm newborns in Iranian NICUs is a significant problem which needs to be addressed.

Lower levels of social support for preterm infant mothers in Iranian NICUs can partly be explained by the shortage of nursing staff [30] as well as a more limited understanding and knowledge of the importance and need for maternal affectional support [31]. Therefore, nurses in Iran need to address and improve understanding of the importance of social support for mothers of the preterm infant in NICUs and provide holistic care, preferably within a family-centered care context.

Parental satisfaction is linked to care involving affectional support in the NICU [32]. In our study, the majority of mothers had a moderate level of satisfaction from preterm infant care in NICUs. Similarly, the results of another study conducted in Iran showed that parents' satisfaction with infant care in NICUs is at a moderate level [20]. On the other hand, many studies indicated moderately high to high levels of parent satisfaction of neonatal care in NICUs [33–35]. This diversity can be linked to the structural elements of care in Iranian hospitals when compared to other countries [36]. Family-centered care is becoming a standard model for providing care in NICUs all over the world [37]. In this approach, parents engage in their infant's care and are found to have increased satisfaction and reduced stress levels [16, 37]. However, in the Iranian health care system, there is a shortage of NICU cots for the mothers/families to stay at the bedside, additionally, there needs to be a greater focus on improving care and interventions provided within such setting [38]. There is also a shortage of skilled neonatal nursing staff [30]; a lack of awareness, knowledge, and education related to family-centered care approaches; and an overriding medicalization of infant care, which interferes with the implementation of nursing and therapeutic methods to support both infant and parent development [39]. In consequence, parental satisfaction with the care of their infants is reduced.

The results from our study also revealed that there was a strong association between social support provided by mothers and mothers' satisfaction with the care of preterm infants in the NICU. Similarly, a study found that support for parents, especially in the decision-making processes for their infant and the continuity of treatment was associated with increased satisfaction in infant care [34]. In addition,

TABLE 2: The amount of mothers' perception of social support provided by nurses in different supportive domains (n = 110).

Nurse social support domains	Range, frequency (%)			Total mean (SD)	Mean rank	p value*
	Low	Moderate	High			
Affirmational	3 (2.7)	67 (60.9)	40 (36.4)	3.75(0.85)	1.85	0.1
Concrete aid	2 (1.8)	68 (61.8)	40 (36.4)	3.75(0.79)	2.00	
Affectional	3 (2.7)	56 (50.9)	51 (46.4)	3.84(0.77)	2.15	
Total social support	3 (2.7)	64 (58.2)	43 (39.1)	3.78(0.70)		

*Friedman test.

TABLE 3: The amount of mothers' satisfaction from neonatal care in NICU (n = 110).

Variable	Range			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Mothers' satisfaction, frequency (%)	11 (10)	68 (61.8)	31 (28.2)	110 (100)
Mothers' satisfaction, mean (SD)	3.14 (0.30)	4.47 (0.49)	5.63 (0.29)	4.65 (0.83)

TABLE 4: Correlation coefficients of the Nurses Social support and mothers' satisfaction from neonatal care in NICU.

Nurse social support domains	Mothers' satisfaction (N = 110)	
	r	p
Affirmational	0.44	<0.001
Concrete aid	0.41	<0.001
Affectional	0.64	<0.001
Total social support	0.60	<0.001

Spearman's-Rho rank order correlation.

De Bernardo et al. found that parents who received support using a family-centered care model in NICUs were more satisfied with the care and experienced less stress [16]. Another study reported that nurses' support for parents was only identified in the affirmational domain (validating positive actions) as being associated with their satisfaction with infants' care [20]. This discrepancy could be explained by the fact that, unlike our study, fathers as well as mothers were included. Fathers were reported as being less likely to communicate with their infant and the nurses in NICUs; therefore, the differences are not unexpected. It seems that positive associations of nursing support and satisfaction with parent care are due to the fact that nurses advocate for their clients and can play an important role in educating and supporting mothers with infant care [10]. Weis et al. demonstrated that family-centered care can provide a structured method of delivering infant care and can also facilitate supportive communication between parents of premature infants and nurses [40]. This, in turn, improves the quality of family-centered care and the parents' ability to provide care and have positive interactions with their infants. As a result, there is increased parent satisfaction with the care of infants received in NICU and in developing confidence in learning to support and care for a preterm infant.

Our study, along with the studies discussed above, highlights that nurses have an important role in providing social support for parents, specifically for mothers in NICUs and can increase maternal satisfaction with infant care. Our

study also suggests that nurses in Iranian NICUs have an opportunity to improve maternal satisfaction.

4.1. Limitations. To the best of our knowledge, this study is one of the few studies that simultaneously examined social support provided by nurses and mothers' satisfaction with preterm infant care in Iranian NICUs. Nevertheless, this study has limitations that should be considered and investigated in future studies. First, a convenience sampling method was used to recruit so there is a high potential for sampling bias. Secondly, using a small sample size in a specific population decreases the reliability of the findings. Lastly, caution should be exercised when generalizing findings to other countries, as there are potential cultural and environmental differences, which contribute to maternal perceptions of care.

5. Conclusion

Our study identified that social support provided by nurses and mothers' satisfaction with preterm neonatal care in Iranian NICUs were at a moderate level. Additionally, there was a direct relationship between social support provided by nurses in all dimensions and mothers' satisfaction with preterm infant care in Iranian NICUs. Therefore, neonatal nurses should consider providing greater attention to parent social support and family-centered care approaches in the NICU setting in order to improve parental satisfaction and provide a supportive environment for both parents and infants.

Data Availability

The data used in the study are available upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

This study was derived from a project in nursing that was funded by the Deputy of Research, Guilan University of Medical Sciences (Grant no. 922362). Hereby, the researchers thank the Research Deputy of the University for approving and funding the project, all respected supervisors and nurses at NICUs of Rasht, and the participants. This study was supported by The Research Council affiliated with Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

Supplementary Materials

The questionnaires used in this study are presented in the supplementary file. (*Supplementary Materials*)

References

- [1] C. Trumello, C. Candelori, M. Cofini et al., "Mothers' depression, anxiety, and mental representations after preterm birth: a study during the infant's hospitalization in a neonatal intensive care unit," *Frontiers in Public Health*, vol. 6, p. 359, 2018.
- [2] C. Ionio, C. Colombo, V. Brazzoduro et al., "Mothers and fathers in NICU: the impact of preterm birth on parental distress," *Europe's Journal of Psychology*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 604, 2016.
- [3] L. Sikorova and J. Kucova, "The needs of mothers to newborns hospitalised in intensive care units," *Biomedical Papers*, vol. 156, no. 4, pp. 330–336, 2012.
- [4] J. W. Craig, C. Glick, R. Phillips, S. L. Hall, J. Smith, and J. Browne, "Recommendations for involving the family in developmental care of the NICU baby," *Journal of Perinatology*, vol. 35, no. S1, p. S5, 2015.
- [5] C. Ionio, G. Lista, E. Mascheroni et al., "Premature birth: complexities and difficulties in building the mother-child relationship," *Journal of Reproductive and Infant Psychology*, vol. 35, no. 5, pp. 509–523, 2017.
- [6] Z. Ahmadi, M. Joz Mohtashami, N. i. Seyyed Fatemi, and H. Haghani, "Comparing the social support which fathers and mothers of preterm infants receive in the neonatal intensive care units," *Journal of Client-Centered Nursing Care*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 83–88, 2016.
- [7] S. S. Hosseini, H. Baniasadi, and B. Pouraboli, "Stressors of parents of hospitalized preterm infants: a study in neonatal intensive care unit of Afzalipour hospital, Kerman, Iran," *Journal of Health and Development*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 337–348, 2015.
- [8] S. Cockcroft, "How can family centred care be improved to meet the needs of parents with a premature baby in neonatal intensive care?" *Journal of Neonatal Nursing*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 105–110, 2012.
- [9] N. A. Al-Akour, M. Gharaibeh, and R. A. Al-Sallal, "Perception of Jordanian mothers to nursing support during their children hospitalisation," *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, vol. 22, no. 1-2, pp. 233–239, 2013.
- [10] A. H. Salonen, H. Oommen, and M. Kaunonen, "Primiparous and multiparous mothers' perceptions of social support from nursing professionals in postnatal wards," *Midwifery*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 476–485, 2014.
- [11] S. Reid, S. Bredemeyer, and M. Chiarella, "Integrative review of parents' perspectives of the nursing role in neonatal family-centered care," *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, vol. 48, no. 4, pp. 408–417, 2019.
- [12] L. Wang, J. L. He, and S. L. Fei, "Perceived needs of parents of premature infants in NICU," *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 688–700, 2018.
- [13] S. Akkoyun and F. Tas Arslan, "Investigation of stress and nursing support in mothers of preterm infants in neonatal intensive care units," *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 351–358, 2019.
- [14] A. Bry and H. Wigert, "Psychosocial support for parents of extremely preterm infants in neonatal intensive care: a qualitative interview study," *BMC Psychology*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 76, 2019.
- [15] Z. Unesi, S. Nakhaee, M. Nasirizade, and A. Izad Panah, "Evaluation of the relationship between perceived nursing support and parental stress among mothers of hospitalized preterm infants in neonatal intensive care units," *Modern Care Journal*, vol. 14, no. 4, Article ID e66594, 2017.
- [16] G. De Bernardo, M. Svelto, M. Giordano, D. Sordino, and M. Riccitelli, "Supporting parents in taking care of their infants admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit: a prospective cohort pilot study," *Italian Journal of Pediatrics*, vol. 43, no. 1, p. 36, 2017.
- [17] H. Oommen, A. Rantanen, M. Kaunonen, M.-T. Tarkka, and A. H. Salonen, "Social support provided to Finnish mothers and fathers by nursing professionals in the postnatal ward," *Midwifery*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 754–761, 2011.
- [18] H. Wigert, M. B. Dellenmark, and K. Bry, "Strengths and weaknesses of parent-staff communication in the NICU: a survey assessment," *BMC Pediatrics*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 71, 2013.
- [19] G. Sanjeewa and R. Senevirathne, "Patient satisfaction with health care services delivered at the out patients department-case study-at teaching hospital karapitiya Sri Lanka," *Health Care Current Reviews*, vol. 5, no. 193, p. 2, 2017.
- [20] Z. Ahmadi, M. Joz Mohtashami, N. Seyed Fatemi, and H. Haghani, "Study of relationship between social support and parents satisfaction of provided care for premature infants in selected hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2015," *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 39–48, 2015.
- [21] S. Tsironi, N. Bovaretos, K. Tsoumakas, M. Giannakopoulou, and V. Matziou, "Factors affecting parental satisfaction in the neonatal intensive care unit," *Journal of Neonatal Nursing*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 183–192, 2012.
- [22] S. L. Davis-Strauss, E. Johnson, and W. Lubbe, "Information and support needs of parents with premature infants: an integrative review," *Journal of Early Intervention*, vol. 17, 2020.
- [23] M. Rasti, F. Aliabadi, N. Shafarodi, F. Rafiee, and M. Kalani, "Specification of the educational needs of parents with premature infants admitted to neonatal intensive care unit," *Journal of Modern Rehabilitation*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 21–29, 2014.
- [24] H. Heidari, M. Hasanpour, and M. Fooladi, "The Iranian parents of premature infants in NICU experience stigma of shame," *Medical Archives*, vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 35–40, 2012.
- [25] M. T. Ladani, Z. Abdeyazdan, A. Sadeghnia, M. Hajjheidari, and A. Hasanzadeh, "Comparison of nurses and parents' viewpoints regarding the needs of parents of premature infants in neonatal intensive care units," *Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research*, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 367–371, 2017.
- [26] M. Razavi Nejad, Z. Eskandari, M. Heidarzadeh, A. Afjeh, A. Almasi-Hashiani, and F. Akrami, "Assessing infant-oriented care with developmental support approach in Iranian

- NICUs,” *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, vol. 31, no. 14, pp. 1851–1855, 2018.
- [27] M.-T. Tarkka, M. Paunonen, and P. Laippala, “First-time mothers and child care when the child is 8 months old,” *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 20–26, 2000.
- [28] A. Mitchell-DiCenso, G. Guyatt, B. Paes et al., “A new measure of parent satisfaction with medical care provided in the neonatal intensive care unit,” *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 313–318, 1996.
- [29] S. S. Mousavi, R. Chaman, A. Khosravi, P. Mohagheghi, S. A. Mousavi, and A. Keramat, “The needs of parents of preterm infants in Iran and a comparison with those in other countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis,” *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics*, vol. 26, no. 5, p. e4396, 2016.
- [30] A. Ebadi and R. Khalili, “Nursing staff shortage in Iran: a serious challenge,” *Journal of Hayat*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 1–5, 2014.
- [31] L. Valizadeh, V. Zamanzadeh, M. Akbarbegloo, and L. Sayadi, “Importance and availability of nursing support for mothers in NICU: a comparison of opinions of Iranian mothers and nurses,” *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 191–196, 2012.
- [32] Z. Salehi, J. Mokhtari Nouri, S. M. Khademolhoseyni, and A. Ebadi, “The effect of education and implementation of evidence-based nursing guidelines on infants’ weight gaining in NICU,” *Global Journal of Health Science*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 245–252, 2015.
- [33] M. L. Butt, J. M. McGrath, H. Samra, and R. Gupta, “An integrative review of parent satisfaction with care provided in the neonatal intensive care unit,” *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 105–120, 2013.
- [34] I. H. Hagen, V. C. Iversen, E. Nettet, R. Orner, and M. F. Svindseth, “Parental satisfaction with neonatal intensive care units: a quantitative cross-sectional study,” *BMC Health Services Research*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 37, 2019.
- [35] A. Sawyer, H. Rabe, J. Abbott, G. Gyte, L. Duley, and S. Ayers, “Parents’ experiences and satisfaction with care during the birth of their very preterm baby: a qualitative study,” *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, vol. 120, no. 5, pp. 637–643, 2013.
- [36] M. Lotfi, V. Zamanzadeh, L. Valizadeh, and M. Khajehgoodari, “Assessment of nurse-patient communication and patient satisfaction from nursing care,” *Nursing Open*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 1189–1196, 2019.
- [37] F. Ghorbani, J. Mirlashari, E. Navab, W. Higman, and S. Valizadeh, “Experiences of the Iranian neonatal intensive care unit nurses in implementing family-centered care: walking on an insecure foundation,” *Iranian Journal of Neonatology*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 42–49, 2018.
- [38] M. Meskarpour-Amiri, P. Mehdizadeh, M. Barouni, N. Dopeykar, and M. Ramezani, “Assessment the trend of inequality in the distribution of intensive care beds in Iran: using GINI index,” *Global Journal of Health Science*, vol. 6, no. 6, pp. 28–36, 2014.
- [39] H. Dalvand, M. Rassafiani, and H. Bagheri, “Family centered approach: a literature the review,” *Journal of Modern Rehabilitation*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2014.
- [40] J. Weis, V. Zoffmann, and I. Egerod, “Enhancing person-centred communication in NICU: a comparative thematic analysis,” *Nursing in Critical Care*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 287–298, 2015.