

analyzed by using the Pearson, statistical tests.  $p < 0.05$  denoted statistical significance.

**Results:** The mean $\pm$ SD age of the mothers was  $27.97 \pm 6.47$ . The mean $\pm$ SD of the maternal fetal attachment was  $84.72 \pm 17.16$ . The mean $\pm$ SD of the perceived social support was  $60.55 \pm 15.52$  the relationship between the maternal fetal attachment and perceived social support was statically significant ( $p = 0.000$ ,  $r = 0.74$ ).

**Conclusion:** It seems that improve perceived social support may result in better acceptance of maternal fetal attachment and motherhood. Midwife should notice and refer pregnant mothers who do not receive enough social support.

**Key words:** Attachment, Maternal-Fetal Attachment, Perceived Social Support.

#### P-191

##### Effects of vitamins B6, B12 and C in pregnancy

Shokrani S.

Islamic Azad University, Najafabad Branch, Isfahan, Iran.

Email: shokranis@gmail.com

**Introduction:** The water-soluble vitamins B6, B12 and C play important roles in maternal health as well as fetal development and physiology during gestation. This systematic review evaluates the risks and benefits of interventions with vitamins B6, B12 and C during pregnancy on maternal, neonatal and child health.

**Materials and Methods:** Relevant publications were identified by searching PubMed and Web of Science databases.

**Results:** Supplementation with vitamin B6 during pregnancy may reduce symptoms of nausea and vomiting, improve dental health, treat some cases of maternal anaemia, and reduce the incidence of some congenital abnormalities, though additional research is needed to confirm these results. In meta-analysis vitamin B6 supplementation had a significant positive effect on birthweight.

**Conclusion:** Interventions with vitamin C alone or combined with vitamin E did not systematically reduce the incidence of pre-eclampsia, premature rupture of membranes, or other adverse pregnancy outcomes. In meta-analyses, vitamins C and E increased the risk of pregnancy-related hypertension. Other effects of vitamin C or C and E intervention on maternal and neonatal outcomes, including preterm birth, birthweight, and perinatal morbidity and mortality, were not significant. Deficiency of vitamin B12 is highly prevalent in women of reproductive age, especially amongst populations with limited intake of animal source foods. To determine whether improvement of maternal status reduces the incidence of NTDs in the offspring, increases breast milk vitamin B12 content during lactation, and improves infant vitamin B12 status, RCTs with vitamin B12 supplementation during the periconceptual period and pregnancy are necessary.

**Key words:** Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12, Vitamin C, Pregnancy.

#### P-192

##### Support to woman during labor

Masoudi Z, Akbarzadeh M.

Nursing and Midwifery School, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran.

Email: z.masoudi2007@yahoo.com

**Introduction:** To evaluate the effectiveness and study of the support given to women by a companion of their choice during labor and delivery.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 212 primiparous women enrolled in a randomized controlled clinical trial. One hundred and five women were allocated to the group in which support was permitted and 107 to the group in which there was no support. Variables regarding patient satisfaction and events related to obstetrical care, neonatal results and breastfeeding were evaluated. Student's t-test or Wilcoxon's test, chi-square were used in the statistical analysis.

**Results:** Overall, the women in the support group were more satisfied with labor ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and delivery ( $p < 0.0001$ ). During labor, patient satisfaction was associated with the presence of a companion (RR: 8.06 95%CI: 4.84-13.43), with care received (RR: 1.11 95%CI: 1.01-1.22) and with medical guidance (RR: 1.14 95%CI: 1.01-1.28). During delivery, satisfaction was associated with having a companion (RR: 5.57 95% CI: 3.70-8.38), with care received (RR: 1.11 95% CI: 1.01-1.22) and with vaginal delivery (RR: 1.33 95% CI: 1.02-1.74). The only factor that was significantly lower in the support group was the occurrence of meconium-stained amniotic fluid (RR: 0.51; 95%CI: 0.28-0.94). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups with respect to any of the other variables.

**Conclusion:** The presence of a companion of the woman's choice had a positive influence on her satisfaction with the birth process and did not interfere with other events and interventions, with neonatal outcome or breastfeeding.

**Key words:** Support, Labor, Delivery.

#### P-193

##### Reviewing psychological and Emotional effects in infertile and fertile women

Shiran E.

Engineering Faculty, Sepahan University, Isfahan, Iran.

**Introduction:** Infertility is a major problem so long there is a serious problem in many communities. For infertile couples. It is among the most important problems that are more serious underlying problem increased anxiety, stress and depression in infertile women is. Through the support of these couples with infertility and mental - are more socially, economically as well as time and cost of unnecessary treatments unnecessary. It is a way to deal with such problems