

The Mediating Role of Attachment to God in the Relationship between Attachment Style and Anticipatory Grief in Parents of Children with Specific Diseases

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Attachment to God and the spiritual growth of man in the past few decades has increasingly attracted the attention of psychologists and mental health professionals. This study aimed to determine the mediating role of attachment to God in the relationship between attachment style and anticipatory grief in parents of children with specific diseases.

Methods: The present study was descriptive and correlational. The statistical population of the study consisted of all parents of children with specific diseases in Shiraz. Out of the statistical population, 150 parents of children aged 6-16 years with specific diseases who referred to Imam Reza Clinic and Amir Hospital in Shiraz for 4 months were selected by available sampling method and studied. Data were collected using Anticipatory grieving scale, Attachment to God questionnaire, and Hazan and Shaver's Adult Attachment Questionnaire (AAQ). After collecting and extracting the data, the participants' scores were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and path analysis. In this study, all the ethical considerations were observed and the authors reported no conflict of interests.

Results: The results showed a significant positive correlation (0.01) between the attachment to God and safe attachment style with anticipatory grief and a negative correlation between avoidant attachment style and ambivalent attachment style with anticipatory grief (0.05).

Conclusion: According to the results, attachment to God played a significant mediating role in the relationship between attachment style and anticipatory grief in parents of children with specific diseases.

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Summary

Background and Objective

The death of a child for any reason is damaging (1). One of the types of grief that parents of children with certain diseases are involved in (2) is anticipatory grief. Anticipatory grief is the process of grieving, coping, reacting, planning, and reorganizing psychologically in response to an imminent absence of a loved one (3). This type of grief ends when there is an actual loss. Anticipatory grief may help alleviate postmortem

trauma. On the other hand, when separation occurs years before passing, another reaction may occur at death, and the feeling of loss may intensify (4).

Another characteristic of the parents that may be related to the health or illness of their children is the parental attachment style. A recent study found that people with insecure attachment patterns were more likely to experience anxiety, depression, and physical symptoms (5).

According to Kirkpatrick and Shaw, God Also appears in religious writings as a parent. He believes that man's relationship with God is highly

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(i.e., Research on Religion & Health)

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dependent on human attachment relationship (6). The results of recent studies shown that attending religious ceremonies and worshipping God are positively associated with many indicators of physical, mental, family and social health (7).

Therefore, the importance and necessity of realizing this can be examined from an individual, social, economic, cultural, and family perspective. This study aimed to determine the mediating role of attachment to God in the relationship between individual attachment style and premature mourning in parents of children with specific diseases.

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: Ethical considerations in this study included the voluntary participation of adolescent girls in this project and appropriate care was taken regarding confidentiality of the information obtained from the questionnaires completed by the individuals. The information related to them was analyzed anonymously and only with identification codes. Therefore, the researchers asked the group members to express their consent to participation in the research by signing a medical contract.

The present study is applied in terms of purpose, and correlational in terms of method. The statistical population of the present study consisted of all parents of children with specific diseases in Shiraz in 2020. In the present study, we used purposive sampling. For this purpose, 150 parents of children aged 14-6 years with specific diseases attended Imam Reza (AS) Clinic and Amir Hospital in Shiraz and completed the God Attachment Questionnaire, Hazan and Shaver's Adult Attachment Questionnaire, and anticipatory grief scale in four months (from early May to late August 2020).

In this study, descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum, and inferential statistics including correlation coefficient and path analysis and fit indices (goodness of fit index, GFI, Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index, AGFI, Normalized Fit Index, NFI, Incremental Fit Index (CFI), Adaptive Fit Index, IFI, Tucker-Lewis Fit Index (TLI) and Root of Mean Squared Approximation Error (RMSEA) were used. The confidence level was considered 0.05.

Results

In this study, the mean age of the participants was 37.5 ± 6.48 years. Also, 56.7% of the participants had a bachelor's degree or higher, 11.7% had an associate degree, and 31.7% had a diploma.

According to Table (1), the mean and standard deviation were 99.92 (17.03) for anticipatory grieving, 58.98 (13.68) for attachment to God, 14.40 (3.94) for secure attachment style and 16.07 (5.34) for avoidance attachment style and 17.49 (3.65) for ambivalent attachment style.

The results show a significant positive correlation between attachment to God and secure attachment style with premature mourning at the level of 0.01 and between avoidance attachment style at the level of 0.01 and a negative relationship between ambivalent attachment style and anticipatory grieving. 0.05.

The results of the path coefficient model in Table (4) showed there is also strong evidence of a direct correlation between secure, avoidant, and ambivalent attachment styles with attachment to God and secure, avoidant, and ambivalent attachment style with anticipatory grieving. Attachment to God has a significant direct relationship with anticipatory grieving.

The results show that the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) is equal to 0.98 and the Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (CFI) is 0.97. The size of the indicators obtained from the structural model fit indicates that the model fits well. The root mean square error (RMSEA) approximation is 0.067 and less than 0.08, and this index also demonstrates a good fit of the model.

Conclusion

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the mediating role of attachment to God in the relationship between individual attachment style and anticipatory grief in parents of children with specific diseases. Pearson correlations showed a significant positive correlation between attachment to God and secure attachment style with anticipatory grief and a negative correlation between avoidant attachment style and ambivalent attachment style with anticipatory grief. The results showed that attachment to God plays a significant mediating role in the relationship between a person's attachment style and anticipatory grief in parents of children with specific illnesses. In this way, indirect relationships (intermediaries) were confirmed. Due to the novelty of the subject of the present study, according to the researcher's searches, no background was found with the findings of this study. However, these results are in line with the findings of Hassanpour et al. (8), Zahed Babelan et al. (9), Mousavi and Watankhah (10), Narimani and Eini (11), and Zang et al. (12).

In the light of faith and peace, individuals seem to have the opportunity to address higher levels of need, the spiritual need. Therefore, these people make more efforts to be close to God, and closeness to God and attachment to God will reduce the fear of the child's death and anticipatory grief for the child (11-15). Kirk Patrick also reported that people with secure attachments have a more positive mental image of God and consider God to be accepting, close, and accessible (13).

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Ethical considerations

The ethics committee in biomedical research of Islamic Azad University- Shiraz Branch has also approved this study with the ethics code IR.IAU.SHIRAZ.REC.1400.008.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution

Corresponding author and the author of all parts of the article: first author and supervisor in all stages of the study: second author.

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الدور الوسيط للإيمان بالله في العلاقة بين نمط تعلق الفرد والحزن المبكر لدى آباء الأطفال ذوي الأمراض الخاصة

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الآباء

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الملخص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: حظيت مسألة الإيمان بالله والنمو الروحي باهتمام علماء النفس وعلماء الصحة النفسية في العقود الأخيرة بصورة مطردة. تسعى هذه المقالة أن تلقي الضوء على معرفة الدور الوسيط للإيمان بالله في العلاقة بين نمط تعلق الفرد والحزن المبكر لدى آباء الأطفال ذوي الأمراض الخاصة.

منهجية البحث: تعتمد هذه المقالة المنهجية الوصفية الارتباطية. اما الجمعية الإحصائية فقد شملت جميع آباء الأطفال ذوي الأمراض الخاصة في مدينة شيراز في عام ٢٠٢٠ م. تم أخذ العينات عبر منهجية أخذ العينات المصادفة واختير ١٥٠ شخصا من بين آباء الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين ١٤-٦ عاماً والذين يعانون من أمراض خاصة والذين زاروا مركز الإمام رضا (ع) الطبي ومستشفى أمير في مدينة شيراز. واعتمدت المقالة في جمع المعلومات على استبيان الحزن المبكر، والإيمان بالله وأنماط التعلق لدى "هازن" و "شور" (AAQ). وبعد جمع المعلومات، قام كتاب المقالة بتحليل درجات المشاركين عبر المنهجية الارتباطية لدى بيرسون. وتمت مراعاة جميع الموارد الأخلاقية في هذا البحث وإضافة إلى ذلك فإن مؤلفي البحث لم يشيروا إلى أي تضارب في المصالح.

المعطيات: أظهرت النتائج أن العلاقة بين التعلق بالله ونمط التعلق السليم وبين الحزن الاستباقي، هي علاقة تضامنية موجبة وذات دلالات واضحة ($P < 0.01$). اما العلاقة بين الإيمان بالله وأسلوب التعلق الآمن مع الحزن الاستباقي علاقة سالبة. كما أنها كانت سالبة بين أسلوب التعلق الخائف/ المتجنب وأسلوب التعلق المتناقض مع الحزن الاستباقي (0.05).

الاستنتاج: تشير معطيات البحث أن الإيمان بالله يؤدي دور الوسيط الإيجابي في الارتباط بين نمط تعلق الفرد والحزن المبكر لدى آباء الأطفال ذوي الأمراض الخاصة ويساعد على التغلب على معاناة الآباء.

يتم استناد المقالة على الترتيب التالي:

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نقش واسطه‌ای دلبستگی به خدا در رابطه بین سبک دلبستگی فرد و سوگ پیش از موعد در والدین کودکان با بیماری‌های خاص

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اطلاعات مقاله

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چکیده

سابقه و هدف: دلبستگی به خدا و رشد معنوی انسان در چند دهه گذشته به‌صورتی روزافزون توجه روان‌شناسان و متخصصان بهداشت روانی را به خود جلب کرده است. این پژوهش با هدف تعیین نقش واسطه‌ای دلبستگی به خدا در رابطه بین سبک دلبستگی فرد و سوگ پیش از موعد در والدین کودکان با بیماری‌های خاص انجام شده است.

روش کار: پژوهش حاضر توصیفی و از نوع همبستگی است. جامعه آماری پژوهش تمامی والدین کودکان مبتلا به بیماری‌های خاص شهر شیراز در سال ۱۳۹۹ بود. از بین جامعه آماری به‌روش نمونه‌گیری هدفمند، ۱۵۰ نفر از والدین کودکان ۶-۱۴ ساله مبتلا به بیماری‌های خاص که طی ۴ ماه به درمانگاه امام رضا (ع) و بیمارستان امیر شهر شیراز مراجعه کرده بودند، انتخاب شدند. برای جمع‌آوری داده‌ها از پرسش‌نامه‌های سوگ پیش از موعد، دلبستگی به خدا و سبک‌های دلبستگی هازن و شیور (AAQ) استفاده شد. بعد از جمع‌آوری و استخراج داده‌ها، نمرات شرکت‌کنندگان با استفاده از ضریب همبستگی پیرسون و تحلیل مسیر تجزیه و تحلیل شد. در این پژوهش همه موارد اخلاقی رعایت شده است و مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: نتایج نشان داد که بین دلبستگی به خدا و سبک دلبستگی ایمن با سوگ پیش از موعد همبستگی مثبت معنادار ($P < 0/01$) و بین سبک دلبستگی اجتنابی و سبک دلبستگی دوسوگرا با سوگ پیش از موعد همبستگی منفی برقرار بود ($0/05$).

نتیجه‌گیری: طبق یافته‌های این پژوهش، دلبستگی به خدا نقش واسطه‌ای معناداری در رابطه بین سبک دلبستگی فرد و سوگ پیش از موعد در والدین کودکان با بیماری‌های خاص ایفا کرده است.

واژگان کلیدی:

دلبستگی

دلبستگی به خدا

سوگ

والدین

استناد مقاله به این صورت است:

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مقدمه

که وضعیت سلامت روانی اعضای آن دچار آسیب شدیدی می‌شود. به‌طوری که به محض آگاهی والدین از معلولیت فرزند خود، تمام آرزوها و امیدها به یأس مبدل می‌گردد و مشکلات والدین شروع می‌شود (۱). این مشکلات می‌تواند شامل مواردی مانند هماهنگ کردن وظایف معمول خود با برنامه‌های

وجود کودک با بیماری‌های خاص در یک خانواده اغلب آسیب‌های جبران‌ناپذیری به خانواده وارد می‌کند. میزان آسیب‌پذیری خانواده در مقابل این ضایعه گاه به حدی است