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Record 1 of 10

Title: The effects of dyadic coping strategies and dyadic conflict resolution styles on postpartum depression of mothers in heterosexual marriages in Turkey

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan); Buran, G (Buran, Gonca)

Source: BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC **Volume:** 87 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 63-82 **DOI:** 10.1521/bumc.2023.87.1.63 **Published:** WIN 2023

Abstract: The authors of this study aimed to determine the effects of coping strategies and conflict resolution styles on postpartum depression in heterosexual mothers in the postpartum period in Turkey. A descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted with 369 mothers with babies aged 1-12 months. The study was carried out between October 1, 2021, and December 1, 2021, in the pediatric outpatient clinic of the Medical Faculty Hospital of a province in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey. Seventy-four (20.1%) mothers had scores above the depression scale cut-off point (>13). Having problems in marriage, getting a low score on the spouse's self-perception scale of dyadic coping with stress, and having negative, nonsubmissive, and retreating conflict resolution styles were found to be important factors associated with postpartum depression ($p < .05$). The incidence of postpartum depression was found to be associated with having problems in the marriage, not having good dyadic coping strategies, and having negative conflict resolution styles. (Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 87[1], 63-82)

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Record 2 of 10

Title: Effect of Women's Menopausal Complaints and Social Appearance Anxiety on Their Level of Depression, Stress, and Anxiety: A Cross-Sectional Study

Author(s): Buran, G (Buran, Gonca); Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan)

Source: PSYCHIATRIC ANNALS **Volume:** 53 **Issue:** 7 **Pages:** 325-332 **DOI:** 10.3928/00485713-20230607-01 **Published:** JUL 2023

Abstract: Menopause is a significant time in the life of women, and they may experience social appearance anxiety in addition to their menopausal complaints during this period. This study aimed to determine the effect of women's menopausal complaints and social appearance anxieties on their level of depression, stress, and anxiety. The sample of this cross-sectional study included women ($n = 305$) who applied to the gynecology polyclinic, were between 40 and 65 years old, and had not been menstruating at least for a year. Study data were collected using the following tools: the Menopause Rating Scale (MRS), Social Appearance Anxiety Scale (SAAS), and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21). One unit of increase in the women's total MRS and SAAS scale scores caused 0.597 points of increase in the depression subscale of the DASS-21 scale ($R^2 = 0.135$, $F(3;304) = 150.962$; $P < 0.001$). As the menopausal complaints and social appearance concerns of women increase during menopause, their stress, anxiety, and depression levels also increase. [Psychiatr Ann. 2023;53(7):325-332.]

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Record 3 of 10

Title: The effects of exposure to physical and emotional violence from partners on psychological resilience, forgiveness, happiness, life satisfaction, and depression level in Turkish women

Author(s): Dikmen, HA (Dikmen, Hacer Alan); Cankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan)

Source: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOBIOLOGY **Volume:** 65 **Issue:** 4 **Article Number:** e22389 **DOI:** 10.1002/dev.22389 **Published:** MAY 2023

Abstract: The data of this descriptive and correlational study were collected from 583 women between October 2021 and December 2021 with information form, Brief Resilience Scale, Oxford Happiness Scale-Short Form, Epidemiological Research Center Depression Scale, Heartland Forgiveness Scale, and Life Satisfaction Scale. There is a statistically significant difference between the resilience, happiness, and life satisfaction levels of women exposed to physical violence from their partners and the presence of depression ($p <$

.001). A statistically significant difference was found between the presence of depression and resilience, happiness, and life satisfaction ($p < .001$) and forgiveness ($p = .004$) in women who were exposed to emotional violence from their partners. While resilience, happiness, and life satisfaction levels decreased in women who were exposed to physical violence from their partners, the incidence of depression increased. While the presence of depression increased in women who were exposed to emotional violence from their partners, the level of resilience, happiness, life satisfaction, and forgiveness decreased.

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Record 4 of 10

Title: The relationship of psychological well-being and cognitive emotions with breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers in the postpartum period

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan); Atas, A (Atas, Aysenur)

Source: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOBIOLOGY **Volume:** 65 **Issue:** 3 **Article Number:** e22371 **DOI:** 10.1002/dev.22371 **Published:** APR 2023

Abstract: To determine the relationship of psychological well-being and cognitive emotion regulation and breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers in the postpartum period. The research was designed as cross-sectional and correlational and carried out between 1 November 2021 and 1 January 2022 in the pediatric outpatient clinic of a Medical Faculty Hospital of a province in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey. Responses from a total of 325 mothers who were in postpartum 1-6 months were analyzed. Data were collected using a Personal Information Form, the Scales of Psychological Well-Being (SPWB), the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ), and the Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form (BSES-SF). The following factors were found to be important associated risk factors that negatively affected breastfeeding self-efficacy in 29% of the mothers ($F = 14.536$, $p < .001$): mothers' poor mental health, using self-blaming maladaptive cognitive coping strategy, inability to use positive reappraisal coping strategy, and feeding the baby only formula or both breast milk and formula. Weak and positive correlations were found between psychological well-being of mothers and adaptive cognitive coping subdimensions, and negative and weak correlations were found between psychological well-being of the mothers and maladaptive cognitive coping subdimensions ($p < .001$). Breastfeeding self-efficacy of mothers in a well psychological state, who can use adaptive cognitive coping strategies, and who exclusively breastfeed their babies is positively affected.

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Record 5 of 10

Title: Stress, anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty, and psychological well-being characteristics of pregnant women with and without threatened miscarriage: a case-control study

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan); Ibrahimoglu, T (Ibrahimoglu, Tugba)

Source: JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY **Volume:** 42 **Issue:** 8 **Pages:** 3577-3583 **DOI:** 10.1080/01443615.2022.2158319 **Early Access Date:** DEC 2022 **Published:** NOV 17 2022

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the stress, anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty, and psychological well-being of pregnant women with and without threatened miscarriage. This is a case-control study. The research was carried out between January 2022 and March 2022 in the early pregnancy service and obstetrics clinic of the only training and research hospital in a province in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey. Two hundred and one pregnant women with threatened miscarriage constituted the study group and 201 pregnant women without threatened miscarriage constituted the control group. A total of 402 pregnant women were included in the study. Stress, anxiety, and intolerance of uncertainty were found to be important risk factors affecting the psychological well-being of pregnant women with threatened miscarriage at a rate of 52% ($F = 63,196$, $p < 0.001$). In addition, the pregnant women with threatened miscarriage had higher levels of stress, anxiety, and intolerance of uncertainty, and their psychological well-being was considerably lower compared to pregnant women without threatened miscarriage ($p < 0.05$). There was a moderate and negative relationship between psychological well-being and intolerance of uncertainty ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that stress, anxiety, and uncertainty of pregnant women with threatened miscarriage were considerably higher compared to controls, and their psychological well-being was adversely affected. Health professionals should evaluate the levels of anxiety, stress, intolerance of uncertainty, and psychological well-being of pregnant women, especially in the routine follow-up of pregnant women with threatened miscarriage, and they should provide holistic care, not only physiologically but also bio-psychosocially. **IMPACT STATEMENT** What is already known on this subject? Although there are many studies on the emotional and psychological effects of miscarriage, there are limited studies on the effect of threatened miscarriage on the mental health of pregnant women. What do the results of this study add? Stress, anxiety, and intolerance to uncertainty were found to be important associated risk factors that negatively affect the psychological well-being of pregnant women with threatened miscarriage. It was determined that the pregnant women with threatened miscarriage had higher levels of stress, anxiety, intolerance to uncertainty, and their psychological well-being was much lower than the pregnant women without threatened miscarriage. It was determined that there was a moderate and negative relationship between the mean psychological well-being of pregnant women and the mean scores of intolerance to uncertainty. What are the implications of these findings for clinical practice and/or further

research? This is the first case-control study to examine the determination of stress, anxiety, intolerance to uncertainty and psychological well-being of pregnant women with and without threatened miscarriage. Health professionals should evaluate the anxiety, stress, intolerance of uncertainty levels and psychological well-being of pregnant women, especially in the routine follow-up of risky pregnant women, and should provide holistic care not only physiologically but also bio-psychosocially to these pregnant women with a holistic approach.

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Record 6 of 10

Title: Factors affecting postpartum depression in Turkish women

Author(s): Cankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan); Atas, A (Atas, Aysenur)

Source: ARCHIVES OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING **Volume:** 41 **Pages:** 74-80 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.apnu.2022.07.024 **Early Access**

Date: JUL 2022 **Published:** DEC 2022

Abstract: Aim: To assess the effects of cognitive emotion regulation, emotional intelligence status and related factors on postpartum depression (PPD) in postpartum women. Design and methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted in 268 mothers with babies aged 1-12 months. The study was carried out between 01 November 2021 and 01 February 2022 in the pediatric outpatient clinic of the Medical Faculty Hospital of a province in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey. Data were collected using the sociodemographic and obstetric data collection form, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire-Short Form (CERQ), and Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form (TEIQue-SF). Results: Seventy-one (26.5 %) mothers received scores above the cut-off point (> 13) in the depression scale. Experiencing emotional violence, having cognitive emotion regulation difficulties, and low emotional intelligence characteristics affected the risk of developing postpartum depression by 16 % (F = 13.757, p < 0.001). Conclusion: Exposure to emotional violence, cognitive emotion regulation, and emotional intelligence status reveal that they are important in identifying women at risk of PPD. These findings highlight the need for nurses to develop comprehensive cognitive emotion regulation and emotional intelligence traits assessment programs, including depression screening.

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Record 7 of 10

Title: Effects of post-traumatic stress disorder on maternal adaptation and newborn perception in the postpartum period

Author(s): Yurt, G (Yurt, Gamze); Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan)

Source: EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE **Volume:** 193 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 388-400 **DOI:** 10.1080/03004430.2022.2093867 **Early Access Date:** JUN 2022 **Published:** FEB 17 2023

Abstract: This study was carried out to determine the effects of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on maternal adaptation and newborn perception in postpartum primiparous mothers. The research was designed as descriptive and cross-sectional. A total of 378 mothers who were in postpartum 6-8 weeks were reached. Of the 378 mothers participating in the study, 97 (25.7%) scored above the posttraumatic stress scale cut-off point (≥ 33). After vaginal childbirth, primiparous mothers with PTSD in the postpartum period were found to have weaker maternal adaptation and newborn perception than mothers without (p < 0.001). It was determined that primiparous mothers with PTSD who have experienced traumatic birth have difficulty in adapting to motherhood and have problems in perceiving, accepting, and bonding with the newborn. Mothers in the postpartum period should be screened for PTS symptoms by home visits by health professionals to ensure that mothers receive the necessary psychological support and care.

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Record 8 of 10

Title: Determination of Sexual Attitude, Sexual Self-Consciousness, and Sociocultural Status in Women With and Without Lifelong Vaginismus: A Case-Control Study

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Cankaya, Seyhan); Aslantas, BN (Aslantas, Beyza Nur)

Source: CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH **Volume:** 31 **Issue:** 7 **Pages:** 1340-1351 **Article Number:** 10547738221103334 **DOI:** 10.1177/10547738221103334 **Early Access Date:** JUN 2022 **Published:** SEP 2022

Abstract: Vaginismus is a sexual dysfunction occurring in females presented as a contraction of the muscles around the vagina as a reflex, causing the failure of vaginal penetration. Although many psychological, social, and cultural factors that may cause vaginismus have been suggested, its underlying mechanisms are not clear. The aim of this study was to determine the sexual attitude, sexual self-awareness, and sociocultural status of women with and without lifelong vaginismus. This is a case-control study. A total of 148 women were included in the study: 74 women with a lifelong vaginismus diagnosis and 74 women without a history of vaginismus/painful sexual activity controls. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, the Sexual Self-Consciousness Scale, and the Hendrick Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale. Sexual shyness (OR = 0.854), sexual self-focus (OR = 0.888) and birth control (OR = 1.279), communion (OR = 1.198), and instrumentality (OR = 1.330; the sub-dimensions of the Sexual Attitude Scale) were associated with ($\chi^2 = 96.130$, $p < .001$) vaginismus at the rate of 63%. Those who did not receive sexual information; those who obtained information about sexuality from the social media; those who had negative thoughts about sexuality due to religious reasons; those who found the genitals and sexuality as disgusting; and those having more feelings of fear and pain are more likely to have vaginismus. Some socio-cultural factors may negatively affect women and cause vaginismus. Women with vaginismus had low sexual self-consciousness and negative attitudes toward sexuality. It may be incomplete to consider vaginismus only as a vaginal entry problem. Therefore, in the treatment of vaginismus, women's sexual attitude, sexual self-awareness, and sociocultural factors should be evaluated in a holistic manner.

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Record 9 of 10

Title: The effects of family function, relationship satisfaction, and dyadic adjustment on postpartum depression

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Çankaya, Seyhan); Dikmen, HA (Dikmen, Hacer Alan)

Source: PERSPECTIVES IN PSYCHIATRIC CARE **Volume:** 58 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 2460-2470 **DOI:** 10.1111/ppc.13081 **Early Access Date:** MAR 2022 **Published:** OCT 2022

Abstract: Purpose To determine the effect of family function, relationship satisfaction, and dyadic adjustment on postpartum depression Design and Methods This descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in 337 postpartum mothers. Findings Fifty-five mothers scored above the depression scale cutoff point (>13). Emotional violence from husband, poor problem solving and communication, low relationship satisfaction, dyadic adjustment, and consensus were important risk factors for postpartum depression ($p < .05$). Practice Implications Family function and partner relationships should be a key focus for midwives and nurses in the postpartum period. Providing psychological interventions aimed at improving relationship functioning can help protect mothers against postpartum depression.

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PubMed ID: 35362113

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Record 10 of 10

Title: The relationship of breastfeeding self-efficacy with relationship satisfaction and family function in mothers during the first year postpartum

Author(s): Çankaya, S (Çankaya, Seyhan); Atas, A (Atas, Aysenur)

Source: EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE **Volume:** 192 **Issue:** 16 **Pages:** 2615-2628 **Article Number:** 2042278 **DOI:** 10.1080/03004430.2022.2042278 **Early Access Date:** FEB 2022 **Published:** DEC 10 2022

Abstract: This study was conducted to determine the relationship of breastfeeding self-efficacy with relationship satisfaction and family function in mothers during the first year postpartum. The study was carried out between 01 November 2021 and 01 January 2022 in the paediatric outpatient clinic of the Medical Faculty Hospital of a province in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey. Responses from a total of 331 mothers who were within the first year postpartum were analyzed. The mothers' mean breastfeeding self-efficacy score was 55.3 (SD 9.1), and their effective breastfeeding status was found to be moderate. The following parameters were risk factors negatively affecting mothers' breastfeeding self-efficacy at a rate of 27% ($F = 11.603$, $p < 0.001$): low spouse/partner relationship satisfaction, unhealthy communication, unhealthy attention, unhealthy behaviour control, and feeding the baby only formula. Breastfeeding self-efficacy of the mothers who have high relationship satisfaction, have healthy family functions, and only breastfeed their babies is positively affected.

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