

1) . 2) . 3)

1. (Hott, 1976). 가
가
(Lamb, Lipkin, 1982),
가 . 가
가
(Choi et al., 1994). ,
. 1 Taylor (1865)가 ,
가 (Clinton, (Clinton, 1986). 가
1985). 가 가
가 (Bogren, 1983),
가
가 가 가
11 - 65% (Lee et al., 1997).
(Lamb, Lipkin, 1982).
가

1)
2) (E-mail: kimsj @hallym.ac.kr)
3)

(Strickland, 가
1987).
(Schaffer, 1972). 가 (Trethowan, Colon, 1965).
가

가
1988). (Drake, Verhulst, 50%
22-79% (Munroe,
가 Munroe, 1971). Lamb Lipkin(1982)
224 22.5%가

가
2. 1931 Reik
가
(Bogren, 1983). 가

가
1) 가 Obrzut(1976) 가 가 가
2)
3)

가
1865 Taylor가
couver
couvade 가
가 2
(Brown, 1983; Hott, 1976; Trethowan, 1972).
(couvade syndrome) (Bogren, 가
1983). Davis(1978) Wapner(1975)

. Monroe Monroe(1971) , Fawcett York
 (1986) , , , , ,
 May(1980) 가 , 가,
 , , 가,
 1960 , (Trethowan,
 Conlon, 1965; Trethowan, 1972).
 가 가
 (Clinton, 1985). , Chagga
 가 가
 가 가 (Monroe, Monroe, 1971). 1955 Curtis
 (Trethowan, 1972). 55 22
 , 가
 , , 가
 . Trethowan Conlon(1965)
 6 2
 가 (Lamb, Lipkin, 1982). 가
 Liebenberg(1969) 64 , , ,
 , (Fawcett, 1979),
 (Trethowan, 1972),
 Fawcett (Fawcett, 1978), (May,
 (1978) 가 1980) .
 (Clinton, 1985) 가 ,
 Trethowan(1972) 가
 가 (Trethowan, Conlon, 1965).
 (Clinton, Trethowan
 1986). Conlon(1965) 가 327
 가 9 가 221
 가 , , 가 ,
 , , 가 3
 , Lamb Lipkin(1982) 가
 , , 가 . Fawcett York(1986)

가

가

3

400

107

(: 26.8%)

Lipkin Lamb(1982)

가

7

100

2

가

4.

(Trethowan, Conlon, 1965)

Fawcett York(1986)

(1)

(2)

46

34

12

가,

1.

가

34가

4

가-

12가

' 1 ,'

2.

' 2 ,'

' 3 ,'

' 4

가

1-4 가

가

Cronbach's .96

6

가

100

4.

3.

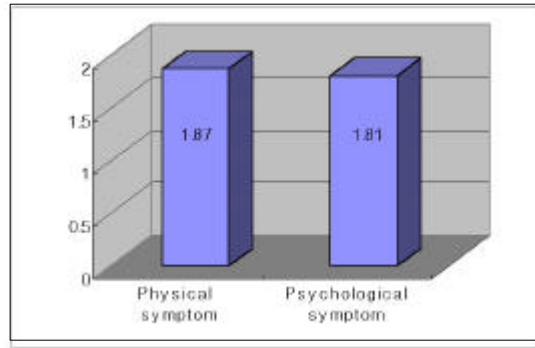
2000 7 2002 11

1

Pearson Correlation Coefficient ,

t-test ANOVA

1. 24-42 30.9
 28.5 가 41.0% 가
 가 16.0%,
 10.0% 33.0%
 가 98.0%가 52.0%
 가 29.6%,
 9.2%, 8.2%, 1.0%
 가 85.0% 가
 14.0%, 1.0%



<Figure 1> The degree of physical, psychological couvade symptom experienced by subjects

92.0% 7 -40 31.9 ,
 1 6.0%, 2 9.0%,
 3 85.0% 1-5
 가 1.4 가
 71.0% 가 91.0%가
 가 1 가
 100 -500 242.6
 가 가 48.0% 가
 가 22.0%, 가
 7.0%, 가 1.0%

<Table 1> The degree of couvade symptom experienced by subjects

No	Item	Mean	SD
1	I feel unwell as like to vomit.	1.67	.84
2	I vomit.	1.57	.85
3	I have constipation.	1.57	.76
4	I suffer from diarrhea.	1.67	.73
5	I have hemorrhoid.	1.52	.73
6	I have indigestion.	2.15	1.02
7	I have gases in the stomach.	1.93	.91
8	I feel an appetite.	2.28	.96
9	I lose my appetite.	1.94	.90
10	I would like to eat something.	2.21	.80
11	I urinate more often than ordinary times.	2.06	.93
12	I have back pain.	1.68	.80
13	I have headache.	1.81	.76
14	I have stomachache.	1.68	.72
15	I have headache.	1.50	.61
16	I have gum edema.	1.50	.62
17	I have gum bleeding.	1.61	.69
18	My body weight increased.	2.71	1.00
19	My body weight decreased.	1.68	.67
20	My body feel like swollen.	2.15	.96
21	my legs are swollen.	1.77	.81
22	I sensitive to smelling.	2.03	.84
23	My skin erupted.	1.86	.79
24	I feel itchy.	1.99	.89
25	I am gasping.	1.86	.80
26	I feel tired.	2.48	.84
27	I have insomnia.	1.74	.70
28	I feel dizzy.	1.71	.68
29	I have cramp on my legs.	1.69	.74
30	My muscles are tremble and convulsive.	1.65	.73
31	I feel hot than ordinary times.	2.06	.99

2. 가
 가
 가
 <Figure 1>
 가
 1.87 1.81
 1.85
 <Table 1>
 가 가 2.71
 가 가 2.28
 가 가 2.51

<Table 4> The difference of couvade symptom degree according to subjects' general characteristics

Characteristics	Classification	No	Physical symptom		Psychological symptom		Total	
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age of subject	Below 30	56	1.93	.48	1.85	.47	1.91	.46
	Above 31	44	1.78	.53	1.77	.46	1.78	.49
			t = 1.475, p = .144		t = .819, p = .415		t = 1.366, p = .175	
Age of pregnant woman	Below 28	54	1.96	.46	1.89	.46	1.94	.44
	Above 29	46	1.76	.53	1.72	.46	1.75	.49
			t = 2.030, p = .045*		t = 1.759, p = .082		t = 1.363, p = .044*	
Religion	Have	67	1.92	.49	1.84	.45	1.90	.46
	None	33	1.76	.51	1.76	.49	1.76	.49
			t = 1.477, p = .143		t = .821, p = .413		t = 1.368, p = .174	
Job	Have	98	1.88	.50	1.81	.46	1.86	.47
	None	2	1.28	.02	1.79	.53	1.41	.15
			t = 11.374, p = .000***		t = .062, p = .951		t = 1.331, p = .186	
Type of occupation	Business	8	2.01	.63	1.98	.51	2.01	.58
	Deskworker	51	1.97	.44	1.85	.46	1.94	.43
	Professional	29	1.61	.48	1.61	.39	1.61	.43
	Service	9	2.09	.52	2.05	.49	2.08	.50
	Student	1	2.29		2.25		2.28	
			F = 3.551, p = .010*		F = 2.781, p = .031*		F = 3.594, p = .009**	
Educational level	Below highschool	15	2.20	.36	2.06	.35	2.16	.35
	Above college	85	1.81	.50	1.77	.47	1.80	.47
			t = 3.634, p = .001**		t = 2.760, p = .011**		t = 3.506, p = .002**	
Wanted pregnancy	Yes	92	1.87	.51	1.80	.46	1.85	.48
	No	8	1.89	.49	1.93	.47	1.90	.45
			t = -.130, p = .897		t = -.736, p = .464		t = -.289, p = .773	
Pregnant period	1st trimester	6	2.33	.28	2.06	.27	2.26	.28
	2nd trimester	9	1.99	.43	1.97	.37	1.99	.41
	3rd trimester	85	1.82	.51	1.78	.48	1.81	.48
			F = 3.364, p = .039*		F = 1.637, p = .200		F = 3.065, p = .051	
Number of pregnancy	First time	71	1.88	.46	1.86	.45	1.88	.44
	Above 2 times	29	1.83	.59	1.69	.47	1.79	.48
			t = .503, p = .616		t = 1.706, p = .091		t = .824, p = .412	
Child	Have	9	2.03	.72	1.91	.46	2.00	.63
	None	91	1.85	.48	1.80	.46	1.84	.46
			t = .714, p = .494		t = .651, p = .517		t = .944, p = .347	
Family income	Under 200	32	2.00	.45	1.90	.52	2.21	.40
	200- under 300	38	1.87	.56	1.89	.42	1.87	.46
	Above 300	30	1.70	.47	1.62	.41	1.58	.39
			F = 3.146, p = .047*		F = 3.940, p = .023*		F = 16.822, p = .000***	
Physical condition of subject	Weak	8	2.18	.50	2.01	.41	2.14	.47
	Moderate	22	2.01	.53	1.89	.49	1.98	.51
	Healthy	70	1.79	.48	1.76	.45	1.78	.45
			F = 3.477, p = .035*		F = 1.494, p = .229		F = 3.151, p = .047*	

가

Trethowan Conlon (1965)

Lamb

Lipkin(1982) ” 가
 가 , , , , .
 97% 가 (87%),
 95% 89% , (83%), (64%) (60%), (50%)
 Strickland(1987) 87% 1 3 가
 (46%), 가 (Clinton, 1986).
 Monroe(1971) 가 . Monroe
 41% (20%) (25%) (Drake, Verhulst,
 Bogren 1988; Fawcett, York, 1986).
 (1983) 20% Lipkin Lamb(1982) 267
 Clinton(1986) 60 (22.5%) ,
 93.7% - 97% ,
 1 , , , , 가 ,
 , 2 70% , 3 76% , , 가 ,
 가 1 59% , , , , 가 ,
 3 71% (Strickland, 1987), (),
 1 , 2 , 3 100%, 88.9%, 가 가 (Lipkin,
 97.6% Lamb, 1982).
 1 3 100% 96% . 1/4
 가 Fawcett(1978) 가
 가, , 가
 Borgen(1983) 가 , , 가
 가, , 가
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 가 (r=-.209, p=.037),
 가 가 가 (r=-.227, p=.023), 가 (r=
 Stickland(1987) 가 가 -.198, p=.048), 가
 가 (r=-.254, p=.011) 가
 20% , , , , 가,
 Fawcett York(1986) 가 1 Brown(1983)
 가(30%) (Brown, 1983). Lamb
 (64%) , Lipkin(1982)
 1
 3
 (13%) . Crutis(1955) Trethowan Conlon(1965)
 가 “ ”
 “2

가 , (p<0.01)

(Lamb & Lipkin, 1982; (p<0.05)가 .

Munroe & Munroe, 1971; Wylie, 1976). 가 ,

Trethowan(1968) , 가

Strickland

(1987) 가

(Strickland, 1987). ,

가

Clinton(1986) (income) , 가 ,

(1973) 가 . Monre

Clinton(1986) 가 가

Munroe(1964)

Strickland(1987)

1 , 2 , 3

Clinton(1986)

2 가 3

1 가 가

(t = 1.363, p = .044),

(F = 3.594, p = .009), (t = , Strickland(1987) 가

3.506, p = .002), 가 (F = 16.822, p = 가

.000), 가 (F = 3.151, ,

p = .047) 가 .

가

가 가 가 Trethowan Conlon

가 가 , Strickland(1987) (1965)

가 Lamb Lipkin(1982)

(, ,) ,

1 , 가 가 200-300

Lipkin Lamb(1982) , 200 , 300

가

가

가

가 , Liebenberg(1969) Munroe & Munroe

가 , Lamb Lipkin(1982) (1971)

가 1.85 .

2. May(1980) (r=-.209,
 가 가 p=.037), (r=-.227, p=.023),
 가 가 (r=-.198, p=.048), 가 가
 . (May, 1980). Lamb Lipkin(1982) (r=-.254, p=.011)
 가 가 가 가
 ,
 (r=-.215, p=.031),
 . (r=-.232, p=.020), 가 가
 (r=-.272, p=.006)
 , 가 가 (r=
 . Caplan(1960) -.278, p=.005) 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 3. (t=1.363, p=
 .044), (F=3.594, p=.009),
 (t=3.506, p=.002), 가 가
 가 (F=16.822, p=.000), 가 가
 (F=3.151, p=.047)
 가 가
 ,
 (t=2.030, p=.045),
 가 (t=11.374, p=.000), (F=3.551, p=.010),
 . (t=3.634, p=.001),
 (F=3.364, p=.039), 가 가 (F=3.146,
 p=.047), 가 가
 가 (F=3.477, p=.035) 가 가
 , (F=2.781, p=
 .031), (t=2.760, p=.011), 가 가
 가 (F=3.940, p=.023) 가 가
 .
 1
 , 가 가
 100 Fawcett York(1986)
 34
 12 46
 ,
 가 가
 1. 가 가
 1.87 1.81

가

97%

1.

2.

가

References

- Antle, K. (1975). Psychologic involvement in pregnancy by expectant fathers. *JOGNN*, 4, 40-42.
- Bogren, L. Y. (1983). Couvade. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 68, 55-65.
- Branson, H. K. (1971). Fathers and pregnancy. *Beside Nurse*, 4, 12-15.
- Brown, M. A. (1983). Social support and symptomatology: A study of first time expectant parents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 44, 111B.
- Caplan, G. (1960). *Emotional implications of pregnancy and influences on family relationships*. Harvard University Press.
- Choi, Y. S., Cho, H. S., Chang, C. J., Lee, N. H., Chang, S. B., Choi, Y. J., Park, Y. S. (1994). *Maternal Nursing*. Seoul: Soomoonsa.
- Clinton, J. (1985). Couvade: patterns, predictors and nursing management: A research proposal submitted to the division of nursing. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 7(2), 221-243.
- Clinton, J. (1986). Expectant fathers at risk for couvade. *Nursing Research*, 35(5), 290-295.
- Curtis, J. L. (1955). A psychiatric study of 55 expectant fathers. *U.S. Armed Forces Medical Journal*, 6, 937-950.
- Davis, O. S. (1978). Mood and symptoms of expectant fathers during the course of pregnancy: A study of the crisis perspective of expectant fatherhood. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 38, 5841A.
- Drake, M. L., Verhulst & Fawcett, J. (1988). Physical and psychological symptoms experienced by Canadian women and their husbands during pregnancy and the postpartum. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 13, 436-440.
- Fawcett, J. (1978). body image and the pregnant couple. *MCN*, 3(4), 227-233.
- Fawcett, J., York, R. (1986). Spouse's physical and psychological symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum. *Nursing Research*, 35(3), 144-148.
- Fawcett, J., York, R. (1987). Spouses' strength of identification and reports of symptoms during pregnancy and the postpartum. *Florida Nursing Review*, 2(2), 1-10.
- Hott, J. R. (1976). The crisis of expectant fatherhood. *American Journal of Nursing*, 76(9), 1436-1440.
- Jarvis, W. (1962). Some effects of pregnancy and childbirth on men. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 10, 689-699.
- Lamb, G. S., Lipkin, M. (1982). Somatic symptoms of expectant fathers. *MCN*, 7(2), 110-115.

- Lee, K. H., Park, Y. J., Byun, S. J., You, E. K., Lee, M. L., Lee, Y. S., Lee, H. K., Jeong, E. S., Cho, O. S., Choi, E. S., Han, H. S. (1997). *Woman's Health Nursing*. Seoul:Hyunmoonsa.
- Liebenberg, B.(1969). Expectant fathers. *Child and Family*, 8, 265-278.
- Lipkin, M., Lamb, G. S. (1982). The couvade syndrome: An epidemiologic study. *Annals of International Medicine*, 96(4), 509-511.
- May, K. A. (1980). A typology of detachment/ involvement styles adopted during pregnancy by first time expectant fathers. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 2(2), 446-461.
- Monroe, R. L., Monroe, R. H. (1971). Male pregnancy symptoms and cross-sex identity in three societies. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 84, 11-25.
- Monroe, R. L., Monroe, R. H., & Nerlove, S. (1973). Male pregnancy adn cross-sex identity: two replications. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 89, 147-148.
- Obrzut, L. A. (1976). Expectant father's perception of fathering. *American Journal of Nursing*, 76(9), 1440-1442.
- Schaffer, G. (1972). *The expectant father*. New York: Barnes and Noble.
- Strickland, O. L. (1987). The occurrence of symptoms in expectant fathers. *Nursing Research*, 36(3), 184-189.
- Taylor, E. B. (1965). *Research into the early history of mankind and development of civilization*. London: John Murray.
- Trenthowan, W. H. (1968). The couvade syndrome-some further observations. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 12, 107-115.
- Trenthowan, W. H. (1972). *The couvade syndrome: In modern Perspectives in Psycho-Obstetrics*, New York: Howells ed.
- Trethowan, W. H., Conlon, M. F. (1965). The couvade syndrome. *Journal of Psychiatry*, 3, 57-66.

Wapner, J. (1976). The attitude, feelings and behaviors of expectant fathers attending Lamaze classes. *Birth and Family Journal*, 3(1), 5-13.

Wylie, M. L. (1976). *A study of role transition: The case of first-time parenthood*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Perdue University.

- Abstract -

Couvade Syndrome of Pregnant Women's Spouses

Kang, Kyung Ah¹⁾ · Kim, Shin Jeong²⁾
Chang, Eun Young³⁾

Purpose: This study was intended to investigate the types and seriousness of the couvade syndrome, pregnancy-related physical and psychological symptoms among expectant fathers whose spouses were pregnant. **Method:** The subject was consists of 100 expectant fathers at one hospital in Seoul, Korea. The pregnant women had not been diagnosed any medical complication. Data were analyzed by SPSS/PC program. **Result:** 1) The total mean score was 1.85: the mean score of perceived physical symptoms (1.87) revealed higher than the mean score of psychological symptoms (1.81). 2) With the respect to the general characteristics of subjects, there were statistically significant correlations between subject's level of education and couvade symptoms ($r = -.209$, $p = .037$), gestational age and couvade symptoms ($r = -.227$, $p = .023$),

1) Associate Professor, Department of Nursing, SamYook University

2) Associate Professor, Department of Nursing, Hallym University

3) Doctoral course, Department of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans University

family total income and couvade symptoms ($r = -.198$, $p = .048$), perceived self health status and couvade symptoms ($r = -.254$, $p = .011$). 3) With the respect to the general characteristics of subjects, there were statistically significant differences in pregnant woman's age ($t = 1.363$, $p = .044$), occupation of subject ($F = 3.594$, $p = .009$), educational level of subject ($t = 3.506$, $p = .002$), family total income ($F = 16.822$, $p =$

$.000$), perceived self health status ($F = 3.151$, $p = .047$). Conclusion : Couvade syndrome is an issue for nurses who perform an important role in the care of pregnant women and their spouses.

Key words : Pregnant women, Spouse, Couvade syndrome