Early prenatal interview and antenatal education for childbirth and parenthood: 
Associated psychosocial and obstetric characteristics in women of the ELFE cohort.

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Objectives:
Early prenatal interview (Entretien prénatal précoce [EPP]) is aimed at defining with 
couples their physical, psychological and social needs during perinatal period. Antenatal 
education for childbirth and parenthood (Préparation à la naissance et à la parentalité 
[PNP]) is aimed at promoting global perinatal health. The objective was to identify the 
psychological, demographic and obstetrical characteristics independently associated with 
participation in: (i) an EPP; (ii) a PNP.

Materials and methods:
Multivariate analyses were applied to data collected during the maternity stay of mothers 
whose children were included in the French cohort French Longitudinal Study since the 
Childhood (ELFE), a nationally representative cohort of children followed-up from birth to 
adulthood.

Results:
Among the 14,595 mothers of the sample, 33% had an EPP and 52% a PNP. Primiparous 
mothers, born in France, with high educational level, employed or unemployed, with 
psychological difficulties more often benefit from EPP and/or PNP. Women who were 
young, benefiting from free health insurance (Couverture Maladie Universelle [CMU]), with 
unplanned pregnancy, with less antenatal care and obstetrical complications less often 
benefit from PNP.

Conclusion:
The EPP and the PNP reach high socio-demographic level populations. They should be 
integrated into a wider system of prevention and care, in order to reach the most 
vulnerable populations and to contribute to the improvement of the psychological and 
social environment of all the women during the perinatal period.
Key Words: Promotion of Perinatal Health, prevention, psychosocial environment

References: