

# **Sociopsychic Aspects of Doctor-Mother Relations in Neonatology Hospital Units**

## **(Abstract)**

Socio-psychological factors influencing the relationship between doctor in a neonatal unit and mother of a baby whose life is threatened even in its very beginning, describe aspects of a social interaction with specific parameters and characteristics. The modern approach to the study of social and relational phenomena include the idea of subjective influence of personality, intrapsychic movements, which outlines new perspectives in our understanding for relationships, attitudes, social aspects of role behavior and his determination. Keeping in mind those ideas we aim to explore to which extend would be possible to find in the basis of a conflict, stress interaction, intrapsychic phenomena such as individual psychic trauma, poor attachment as features of the personality formation, anxiety. What is the possibility of such, most of the time unconscious phenomena and old significant relationship to influence the unconscious attitudes and interpretations of roles and situations provoke total change of types of rolls and thus to determine the nature of interpersonal interaction of social meeting. Empirical research combines qualitative and quantitative methodology. There was study over 40 physicians in neonatology and presented 10 cases of mothers whose babies are born premature and are housed in neonatology wards. Research tools we used are: semi-structured psychological interview, presentation of a case study, The State Trait Anxiety Inventory by Charles Spielberger (STAI-Y), content analysis of narratives, experts' evaluation and Doctors Inventory. The results show a significant impact of internal working models, personal history, attachment type and quality of relationships in the past over the interpretation of roles and role expectations of mothers towards doctors and significant effects of divergence in the interpretation of the context of social meeting - doctors choose the professional role expert, which does not allow to understand the high affective requirement that mothers turn to them, waiting to be welcomed in terms of the role "good-enough mother." In this way the type of personal functioning, emotional experiences, past experience and quality and the important relationships in the history of mothers proved to play grate role as significant predictors of development of social interaction.