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The social support of pregnant immigrants with psychosocial risk in primary health care, Santiago de Chile

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Background: Having a social support structure helps women face migratory processes to integrate and adapt to society, especially when faced with unforeseen circumstances.

Methods: Descriptive study of 37 pregnant immigrant women, with psychosocial risk was done. A social survey was conducted, prior to the signing of the informed consent, which identified variables of the background of each woman, their partner and family. Through self-report, the women identified the primary and secondary relationships. Secondary information was used for prenatal control information.

Results: 75% of the women had an unplanned pregnancy and one in two had depression. The available social support network was reduced to the family network and the health center.

Discussion: The interactions that occur with the social network contribute to the well-being and self-esteem of the person, aspects that should be considered in prenatal care, because of the implications it has for the health of women and children.

Biography

Estela Arcos have developed postgraduate studies in Public Health and Social Development at the University of Chile and the Universidad Austral. The lines of research are related to health equity, public policies on health and social protection, sexual and reproductive health, gender. I have published about 40 papers in indexed journals and have presented papers in national and international congresses. I participate in academic activities of undergraduate and graduate. Currently, I am a Director of Postgraduate and Research.

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