

Ethno Med, 12(2): 67-78 (2018) DOI: 10.31901/24566772.2018/12.02.488

Benefits of Exercises Performed in Prenatal and Postnatal Processes of Pregnancy

Murat Korkmaz¹, Ali Serdar Yücel², Kaya Yildiz³, Ercan Sahbudak⁴, Sevilay Yildiz⁵, Ümran Sevil⁶, Erdal Sen⁷, Ebru Cengiz⁸, Yüksel Savucu⁹ and Selvinaz Saçan¹⁰

¹Güven Group Inc. Finance Manager Istanbul, Turkey

²Firat University Faculty of Sports Sciences Elazig, Turkey

^{3,5}Izzet Abant Baysal University Faculty of Education Bolu, Turkey

⁴Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Literature Department of Sociology Sivas, Turkey

⁶Ege University Faculty of Nursing Department of Gynecology Izmir, Turkey

⁷Istanbul Gelisim University Department of Business Administration in English,

Istanbul, Turkey

⁸Istanbul Gelisim University Vocational School of Health Department of Healthcare Management Istanbul, Turkey

⁹Firat University Faculty of Sports Sciences Elazig, Turkey ¹⁰Adnan Menderes University Söke Vocational School of Health Department of Child Development Aydin, Turkey E-mail: alsetu 23@hotmail.com

KEYWORDS Pregnancy. Exercise. Bearing. Sports. Prenatal

ABSTRACT This research aims at determining views of health personnel regarding benefits of exercises performed properly in prenatal and postnatal processes of pregnancy. For this purpose, a questionnaire composed of two parts was applied on 570 attendees. Within the scope of the analysis, descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, Factor Analysis, Correlation Analysis, independent sample t-test, Anova analysis, Chi-square analysis, Kruskal Wallis-H and Jonckheere-Terpstra Testa analyses were used. PASW 18.0 packet program was used in the analysis of data acquired from the research. At the end of the research, it was found that views of attendees regarding the importance of sports activities physically and mentally differed by number of pregnancy, educational status, working in private or public sector and having experienced an abortion or curettage. Furthermore, it was determined that views that sports activities protected babies differed by attendees who experienced abortion or curettage and educational status; and experiencing abortion or curettage was independent from educational status.