

# Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions: A Predictive and Comparative Study in the Light of Some Demographic Variables

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## Abstract

*Psychological Resistance and Emotional processing in Women Repeat Abortion: A Predictive and Comparative Study in the Light of Certain Demographic variables. The study aims to identify the relationship between psychological resistance and emotional processing in a sample of women repeaters of abortion and to reveal the degree to which psychological resistance contributes to the prediction of emotional processing in the study sample, There are also statistically significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing among women with repeated abortions due to variables demographic (age, number of times of abortion, presence of chronic diseases), study relied on the comparative correlative descriptive curriculum, and the study sample consisted of 94 women suffering from repeated abortions at Suzanne Women's and Childbirth University Hospital in Minya governorate, and the study tools included the psychological resistance scale, prepared by Wafaa Imam (2017); the Emotional processing scale (Prepared by the researcher ) and the study's findings found a statistically significant (positive) correlation between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions, and found predictability of emotional processing in women with repeated abortions through psychological resistance. It also found statistically significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions attributable to demographic variables (age, number of times of abortion, presence of chronic diseases).*

**Keywords:** *Psychological Resistance, Emotional Processing, Repeated Abortion, Demographic Variables.*

## Introduction

Repeated abortion is one of the diseases affecting married women, repeated abortion occurs three or more times before the 16th week of pregnancy, It is a problem that leaves a bad psychological impact on the spouses' lives, and therefore aborted women suffer from a range of psychological challenges and pressures such as concerns about their health, the nature of the future and how to cope with these anxiety-inducing stresses as it is a common psychological phenomenon in modern times. Anxiety is a reality of human existence and a dynamic aspect of character building. Human beings are exposed to various psychological impacts, and these impacts have the greatest impact on the visibility and emergence of anxiety in individuals. (Iwanowicz, et al.,2024)

Repeated abortion is one of the most important problems in which psychological side plays an important role, sometimes abortion occurs as a result of organic reasons or (biological) However, it has a significant psychological impact on wives, and sometimes there are no known organic causes of abortion. There are many psychological causes that lead to abortion and in both cases the result is psychological pressure that the most abortive wives experience. (Malhotra, & Chebiyan, 2016,p.114)

a woman who recurrent abortion suffers the most in the appearance of psychological effects as the husband feels deprived of parental emotion and some disputes and incompatibility between spouses arise as a result of this deprivation, We find the wife here facing a bunch of obstacles that stand in front of her. situation with repeated abortions and its role in anxiety, stress, depression and stress, fear of losing her physical and psychological potential to perform her tasks and social roles. (Tavoli, et al., 2018, p. 120)

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Some women are frustrated, surrendered and mourned, including those who resort to several ways of psychological compatibility, seeking solutions and adopting specific strategies that fluctuate between protection and confrontation.

Psychological resistance is one of the fundamental aspects of women's ability to cope with adversity, distress and difficulties and to survive their impact. Enhancing psychological resistance will thus contribute to preventing the negative impact of psychological stress faced by women. (Yasin & Iqbal, 2012, p.12)

Psychological resistance reduces the risk of psychiatric disorders such as anxiety and depression and enhances self-esteem, problem-solving skills and helps develop effective coping mechanisms when confronting stress and trauma. (Harikrishnan & Ali, 2018, p.30) Psychological resistance is not limited to the absence of risks and challenges, but extends to the existence of prevention and protection factors that protect the individual against adverse effects of adversity and challenges. (Kellu, et al., 2017, p.5)

A study (Moriarty, et al., 2001, p.370) explained that women with repeated abortions find it difficult to limit their emotions and other people's emotions, as well as controlling anger or grief, and do not improve the formation of positive relationships.

Effectiveness is not the problem, but the problem is the continued emotional response in terms of intensity and time, and without a clear objective. (Aneta.K., et. al, 2014, p.207)

On the other hand, Gulman (2000) noted that an individual's ability to act in different situations and to be characterized by emotional abilities and competencies is very important for success in the areas of life. People who understand the nature of their own feelings and interact with others' feelings well are those who can be distinguished in all spheres of life. impulses contribute to guiding human thought and behavior and to determining an individual's relationship with external world.

Therefore, the emotional processing of emotional experiences across different social contexts that allow an individual to learn how to address their anger or grief well and how to calm themselves, as well as to gain appropriate ways of dealing with different emotions (Anger, joy, sadness) so he grows up practicing those mature behaviors and is able to use them as a substitute for responses that are received at first glance when he is angry or stressed, so that these appropriate responses become behavioural patterns that he follows in his life's situations. (Fan Qu, 2017, p.76)

This highlights for us the need to know the situation or emotional experience of the individual in different social contexts; Many emotional theories emphasize that most people are confused in explaining their feelings and the attendant physiological symptoms, as well as in knowing what an individual feels accompanying emotions that are often not as explicit as in situations of humiliation and jealousy in which an individual feels a mixture of anger, shame and pain. (Fitness, 2001, p.54)

through the above that the researcher considers that repeated abortion has an impact on the psychosocial aspect of the wife. as if she does not undergo repeated abortions, it has a significant role and impact on the stability of married life, Through the current study, the researcher will try to shed light on the extent to which pregnant women are affected by their past experience. (Abortion) The fact that the latter is considered traumatic and fails not to assert itself, meet its different needs and desire for maternity, thus adversely affecting her psychological, social and health life, affecting her lifestyle in general, and the extent to which the latter is affected by certain variables related to aborted women, as well as her social surroundings

Hence, the researcher felt the importance of studying psychological resistance and emotional processing in women who repeat abortions in the light of some demographic variables.

### *Study Problem*

The problem in the current study is the recurrence of abortion experienced by some women, since the recurrent abortion phenomenon has negative consequences for the physical and mental health of mothers, most notably psychological trauma, infections, bleeding and infertility. This makes these ladies not endure these bad events that generate them severe negative feelings as a result of the negative perception of the disruption of hope of completing another pregnancy with reflection on other people's reactions to them. The results of many previous studies have been confirmed as a study (Tavoli, et al., 2018; Singletary, Holly, 2005; Marc Reese, 2001; Leanan Pearl, 2000) Repeated abortion is one of the health barriers to a woman's marital life during the period of fertility and childbirth. This results in a woman feeling a sense of fear for her health and the natural future and its impact on the course of her marital life due to abortion, as indicated by the results of some studies (Fan Qu, 2017; Odin, Rose, 2014; Haynes, 2016) The three months after abortion cause abortive women to become depressed, grieving, silent and not to go through this painful experience as if they were the subject of sex, blood or death, leaving women to face their grief.

As the results of some previous research and studies indicated (Chris, et al, 2011; Abdel Hafeez 2022) to the traits of women with high psychological resistance; They are distinguished by dealing with the pressures they face, because of their skills to solve problems, control and move towards the future despite difficulties or threats. The study (Harikrishnan, 2018; Kellu, et al., 2017; Peterson, 2013) also confirmed that psychological resistance reduces the risk of injury. Psychiatric disorders such as anxiety and depression also enhance self-esteem and problem-solving skills, and emphasized that psychological resistance is not limited to the absence of risks and challenges, but extends to the existence of prevention factors that protect the individual from the effects of confronting adversity and challenges.

Studies have also confirmed that women repeat abortions who suffer from psychological stresses usually have difficulty understanding and poisoning their emotions when faced with events in their lives and have difficulty communicating with their feelings. Learning early and subsequent emotional therapy reduces mental disorders and supports self-esteem.

the researcher conducted the current study due to its importance. Previous studies indicated the health setback experienced by aborted women without addressing the psychological setback and the scarcity of studies dealing with psychological resistance and emotional processing in women repeat abortions. - Within the limits of the scholar's knowledge - the problem of the current study is therefore to try to identify the relationship between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women repeat abortions in the light of certain demographic factors.

### **Study Objectives**

The current study aims to:

- Detection of the normal relationship between psychological resistance and emotional processing in a sample of women repeat abortions.
- Reveal the degree to which psychological resistance contributes to predicting emotional processing in a sample of abortion repeat women.
- Detection of statistically significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions due to demographic variables (age, number of times of abortion, presence of chronic diseases)

### *Study Hypotheses*

- There is a statistically significant correlation between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions.

- Psychological resistance contributes to predicting emotional processing in women with repeated abortions.
- There are no statistically significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions due to demographic variables (age, number of times of abortion, presence of chronic diseases).

## Method and Procedures

- *Study Method:* In order to achieve the study's objectives, the researcher used the descriptive curriculum through which the researcher tries to learn about the relationship between the study variables and the analysis of their data, and to compare them in the light of some demographic variables and the relationship between their components and the opinions about them and the processes they contain and the effects they produce.
- *Study Society:* The study community consists of wives with repeated abortions in the governorate of Minya who are between 18 and 40 years old. By reference to the records in Suzanne Women's and Childbirth University Hospital, the study community has reached the size of 1500 wives who suffer from this problem, and 700 cases have been excluded so that the actual number of the study community is 800 women for having an abortion two or three times in a row.

### Study Sample

Researcher divided the sample into two sections:

*Exploratory Sample :* Research tools were applied to a random survey sample of 60 women suffering from repeated abortions from the original study community, with a view to ascertaining the validity of study tools (Psychological Resistance Scale, Emotional processing Scale for Women Abortion Repeaters) for use in application on field sample personnel in the Egyptian environment

*Basic Sample:* The researcher selected the sample of the study in the intentional manner. The number of members of the sample was 94 women with repeated abortions in Minya governorate. (94 questionnaires were compiled out of 200) and questionnaires were approved by the same doctor on the next visit of the wife.

### Description of the Study Sample

Table (1). Description of the Study Sample (N = 94)

	Statement	number	percentage
age	Less than 25	38	%40.43
	From 25:35	40	%42.55
	More than 35	16	%17.02
Number of abortions	Twice	35	%37.23
	Three times	42	%44.68
	Four or more	17	%18.09
presence of chronic diseases	women without chronic diseases	44	%46.81
	Women with chronic diseases	50	%53.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>%100.00</b>

### Study Tools:

*First: Psychological Resistance Scale: The Preparation of Imam (2017)*

The Psychological Resistance Scale consists of 125 items divided into seven dimensions of psychological resistance: after psychological hardness and consists of 20 items, represented by items (20:1); After self-esteem, it comprises 16 items and is represented by items from (36:21) After assuming difficult positions, 22 items are represented by items(58:37) After flexibility, it comprises 18 items, represented by items (76:59) After social efficiency, it includes 8 items, represented by items (84:77) After social support strategies and their search, it comprises 20 items, represented by items (104:85) After moral and religious values, it includes 21 items and is represented by clauses (125:105) Each item is answered through the individual's determination of the degree to which each item applies to it in the light of a continuum graded from five alternatives as follows: (Fully applicable =5/ often applicable, = 4/ Sometimes apply = 3/ Apply somewhat = 2/ Never apply =1) . In favourable items in the direction of psychological resistance, and (fully applicable =1/ Often applicable =2/ Sometimes applicable = 3/ Somewhat applicable = 4/ Never applicable =5) In reverse terms, the degree on the scale ranges from (625:125)

*Psychometric Properties of Scale*

The researcher calculated the psychometric properties of the scale as follows

*Validity:* to calculate the sincerity of the internal consistency of the scale applied by the researcher to a sample of 60 members of the research community and not the primary sample of the research. The correlation factors ranged between the degree of each phrase and the total degree of the dimension (0.82: 0.52). The correlation factors ranged between the degree of each phrase and the total degree of the scale between (0.79: 0.47) .the correlation factors between the total grades of each dimension and the total score of the scale ranged between (0.95: 0.89) and are statistically significant correlation factors indicating the measure's internal consistency.

*Reliability:* To calculate scale stability, the researcher used the Alpha Cronbach coefficient by applying it to a sample of 60 members of the research community and from outside the core sample. The alpha coefficients for scale dimensions ranged from (0.95: 0.92) . The alpha metric coefficient was (0.96) this indicates that the scale has an acceptable degree of stability.

*Second: Emotional Processing Scale in Women Repeats Abortions: ( Prepared By The Researcher )*

The psychological heritage that addressed the concept of emotional processing was extrapolated, as the study of both: Baker R., et al (2007) Stuhmann, et al(2011) Howells, et al(2013)؛ Anja, .et al (2015); (2016)؛ karing, (2019) ؛ Florin(2020)؛ Tavoli et al(2018)؛ Elsharkawym, et al,(2024)

The metrics were also found to include dimensions and items that contribute to the preparation of the metric phrases: Baker R, (2007); Garnefski,& Kraaij, (2007) ؛ Anja,.et al (2015) ؛ Howells,. et al (2013) ؛ Zeabadi et al., 2021؛ Robinson (2023) Iwanowicz, et al (2024).

The scale phrases were formulated in proportion to the nature of the sample and the study's objectives and mandates, with 25 phrases in the initial picture of the scale. Three alternatives were developed to answer the scale and the measure was then presented in its preliminary form to a number of arbitrators to indicate its suitability for the study's objectives.

*Psychometric Properties of Scale*

*Validity:* To calculate the sincerity of the scale the researcher used the following methods:

*Arbitration Validity:* The researcher displayed the scale in his preliminary format, consisting of three dimensions spread over the (25) A number of (7) professors specializing in psychology and mental health to express an opinion on the suitability of the paragraphs and dimensions of the scale to achieve the

objective of the study and to measure the degree of emotional processing by the researcher of the sample of the study and the integrity of the language and to know its suitability to them. The percentage of experts' opinions on the terms of the scale ranged from (50%): 100%, based on the arbitrators' opinions on the measure, some paragraphs were redrafted linguistically in addition to excluding the number (5) phrases for obtaining less than 75% of the arbitrators' agreement to become the final picture consisting of (20) phrases.

*Factorial Validity:* The factor analysis was performed in the manner of the Principal components and after the rotation produced (3) Factors and by taking Guildford's test (0.3) to select the function saturations where the phrases saturated on more than one factor with asymmetric values were selected by choosing the larger saturation and the factors on which the saturation of three phrases and more were retained with a minimum saturation value (0.3), the phrases that got less saturation were also deleted (0.3) This ensures better working purity of the factors, and below is a description of those factors.

**Table (2). Saturations Indicative of the Three Factors**

Third factor		Second factor		first factor	
Saturation	Ferry Number	Saturation	Ferry Number	Saturation	Ferry Number
0.801	20	0.867	8	0.894	2
0.757	5	0.863	5	0.869	3
0.702	4	0.848	11	0.855	13
0.668	16	0.809	14	0.840	18
0.630	12	0.777	9	0.827	7
		0.686	10	0.822	1
		0.579	11	0.766	6
				0.724	17

From the previous table it is clear that the value of the root of the first factor was 6.01 and that the ratio of the factor variation interpreted (30.03%) was saturated by this factor (8) vocabulary. The researcher therefore proposes to designate this factor (emotional expression).

The underlying root of the second factor (4.96) was valued and the ratio of factor variability interpreted (24.80%) was saturated by this factor (7). The researcher therefore proposes to name this factor (focus on the positive aspect).

The underlying root of factor III (3.16) has been valued and the proportion of factor variability interpreted (15.78%) has been saturated by this factor (5) is vocabulary. The researcher therefore proposes to designate this factor (consideration of the topic from another standpoint).

*Reliability:* To calculate the stability of the scale, the researcher used the following methods:

*Cronbach's Alpha:* To calculate scale stability, the researcher used an alpha coefficient for Kronbach by applying it to a sample of 60 individuals from the research community and from outside the core sample, where alpha coefficients ranged from dimensions of scale (0.81: 0.94), and the alpha coefficient of scale (0.94) indicating that the scale has an acceptable degree of stability.

*Split- Half:* To ensure the stability of the scale, the researcher used the halfway method by segmenting the scale into two partly equal terms - individual versus matrimonial terms - and then calculating the coefficient of association between them, where the researcher applied the measure to a sample of the research community and the basic sample of the search is based (60) An individual, after calculating the coefficient of association, the researcher applied the Spearman-Brown equation to find the coefficient of persistence. The coefficient of association between the individual and even phrase grades of the scale (0.63) was reached, while the coefficient of persistence (0.77) was statistically D, indicating that the scale was acceptable.

The final picture of the measure of emotional processing for women repeat abortions.

The measure in its final form of (20) is divided into three dimensions: after the emotional expression, it consists of (8) items, after focusing on the positive side, it consists of (7) items, after considering the topic from another angle, it consists of (5) items, and the examiner answers each of the words of the scale according to three alternatives where the scale starts with always, and the degree of response (3) It means enabling the lady to use and apply methods and forms of highly emotional processing , sometimes, and the degree of response (2). It means an average degree of enabling the lady to use and apply methods and forms of emotional processing , rarely, and the degree of response (1). It means a low degree of enabling the lady to use and apply methods and forms of emotional processing .

## Results

*First hypothesis: "There is a statistically significant correlation between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions".*

**Table (3). Association Factors Between Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions (N = 94)**

Scale		psychological resistance							
		mental toughness	Self-esteem	Enduring difficult situations	Flexibility	Social Efficiency	Social support strategies	Moral and Religious Values	Total degree
Emotional Processing	Emotional expression	0.53	0.67	0.58	0.63	0.51	0.56	0.52	0.65
	Focus on the positive side	0.58	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.65	0.67	0.63	0.75
	Consideration of the topic from another perspective	0.38	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.51	0.44	0.54
	Total degree	0.57	0.72	0.65	0.69	0.59	0.66	0.60	0.70

Value (t) tabular at (0.05) = 0.205 (0.01) = 0.267

The previous table shows a statistically significant (positive) correlation between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortion.

*Second hypothesis: "Psychological resistance contributes to predicting emotional processing in women with repeated abortions".*

**Table (4). Results of the Regression Analysis Between Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions (N = 94)**

Scale	Multiple Link R	Common variation R2	Fixed Value	value B	value Beta	F Angioplasty Ratio	Value of T
psychological resistance	0.73	0.54	95.67-	0.31	0.73	**106.00	**10.30

\* D at level (0.05)

\* \* D at a level (0.01)

Table 4 shows that psychological resistance predicted emotional processing in women with repeated abortions, where multiple correlation was valued (R) between the two variables (0.73) and represents the independent variable's contribution to the dependent variable, and has made a variation of its amount (R2) and its value is equal to (0.54) by a contribution of (54%) in the dependent variable, and the value of (q) (106.00) which is a function at (0.01) level, which indicates an association between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions, and therefore can be predicted by emotional processing through psychological resistance, and the predictive regression equation can be formulated as follows: Emotional treatment = -95.67 + 0.31 (sample scores in psychological resistance)

*Third hypothesis: "There are no statistically significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions due to demographic variables (age, number of times of abortion, presence of chronic diseases)".*

*First: Age:*

**Table (5). One-Way Variance Analysis Between Research Sample Opinions According to Age Groups (Under 25 Years, From 25:35 Years, 35 Years and Above) In Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions (N = 94)**

Scale	Source of variation	total	Degree of freedom	average	Calculated p value	
Psychological Resistance	Psychological toughness	Between groups	129.17	2	64.58	9.04
		Inside groups	649.81	91	7.14	
	Self-esteem	Between groups	155.96	2	77.98	18.88
		Inside groups	375.97	91	4.13	
	Enduring difficult situations	Between groups	153.45	2	76.72	11.24
		Inside groups	620.91	91	6.82	
	Flexibility	Between groups	132.69	2	66.34	18.35
		Inside groups	328.93	91	3.62	
	Social Efficiency	Between groups	348.34	2	174.17	16.64
		Inside groups	952.65	91	10.47	
	Social support strategies	Between groups	127.98	2	63.99	8.69
		Inside groups	669.93	91	7.36	
	Moral and Religious Values	Between groups	208.44	2	104.22	12.04
		Inside groups	787.99	91	8.66	
	Total degree	Between groups	8463.85	2	4231.92	



Scale	Source of variation	total	Degree of freedom	average	Calculated p value	
	Inside groups	20503.85	91	225.32	18.78	
Emotional Processing	Emotional Expression	Between groups	434.74	2	217.38	47.64
		Inside groups	415.18	91	4.56	
	Focus on the positive side	Between groups	437.05	2	218.52	35.70
		Inside groups	557.09	91	6.12	
	Consideration of the topic from another perspective	Between groups	174.19	2	87.10	37.94
		Inside groups	208.92	91	2.30	
	Total degree	Between groups	2998.72	2	1499.36	61.14
		Inside groups	2231.72	91	24.52	

Value (q) tabular at (0.05) = 3.11 (0.01) = 4.88

The previous table shows that there are statistically significant differences between the views of the research sample according to age groups (under 25 years, from 25:35 years, 35 years and above) in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women repeat abortions, which requires comparisons to determine the direction of those differences. The researcher will use a Chevy test to determine the direction of those differences.

Table (6.) Scheffe Chevy Test Among Research Sample Opinions According to Age Groups (Under 25 Years, from 25:35 Years, 35 Years And Above) In Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women With Repeated Abortions (N = 94)

Scale	Category	average	under 25 years	from 25:35 years	35 years and above	
Psychological Resistance	Psychological toughness	under 25 years	71.97		2.17	2.79
		from 25:35 years	69.80			0.61
		35 years and above	69.19			
	Self-esteem	under 25 years	57.66		2.13	3.35
		From 25:35 years	55.53			1.21
		35 years and above	54.31			
	Enduring difficult situations	under 25 years	72.74		2.14	3.30
		From 25:35 years	70.60			1.16
		35 years and above	69.44			
	Flexibility	under 25 years	68.45		2.05	3.01
		From 25:35 years	66.40			0.96
		35 years and above	65.44			
	Social Efficiency	under 25 years	32.21		3.16	5.02
		From 25:35 years	29.05			1.86
		35 years and above	27.19			
	under 25 years	72.45		1.80	3.13	

Scale		Category	average	under 25 years	from 25:35 years	35 years and above
	Social support strategies	From 25:35 years	70.65			1.34
		35 years and above	69.31			
	Moral and Religious Values	under 25 years	73.13		2.58	3.76
		From 25:35 years	70.55			1.18
		35 years and above	69.38			
	Total Degree	under 25 years	448.61		16.03	24.36
		From 25:35 years	432.58			8.33
		35 years and above	424.25			
	<b>Emotional Processing</b>	Emotional expression	under 25 years	18.42		2.95
From 25:35 years			15.48			3.04
35 years and above			12.44			
Focus on the positive side		under 25 years	16.21		3.04	5.96
		From 25:35 years	13.18			2.93
		35 years and above	10.25			
Consideration of the topic from another perspective		under 25 years	11.61		1.41	3.92
		From 25:35 years	10.20			2.51
		35 years and above	7.69			
Total Degree		under 25 years	46.24		7.39	15.86
		From 25:35 years	38.85			8.48
		35 years and above	30.38			

\* D at level (0.05)

\*\* D at a level (0.01)

Table( 6) shows:

- There are statistically significant differences between the age group under 25 and the age group of 25: There are statistically significant differences between the age group under 25 and the age group under 35 and above. There are statistically significant differences between the age group under 25 and the age group under 25: 35 years of age, 35 years of age and over, and towards 25:35 years of age.
- There are statistically significant differences between the age group under 25 and the age group 25:35 in psychological resistance and towards the age group under 25. and statistically significant differences exist between the age group under 25 and the age group 35 and above and towards the age group under 25, There are also statistically insignificant differences between the age group of 25:35 and the age group of 35 and above.

Second : Number of Abortions

**Table (7). One-Way Variance Analysis Between Research Sample Opinions According to Categories of Number of Abortions (Twice, Three, Four and More) In Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions (N = 94)**

Scale		Source of variation	Total	Degree of freedom	Average	Calculated p value
Psychological Resistance	Psychological toughness	between groups	104.17	2	52.09	7.02
		inside groups	674.81	91	7.42	
	Self-esteem	between groups	124.14	2	62.07	13.85
		inside groups	407.78	91	4.48	
	Enduring difficult situations	between groups	130.35	2	65.18	9.21
		inside groups	644.00	91	7.08	
	Flexibility	between groups	126.93	2	63.47	17.26
		inside groups	334.69	91	3.68	
	Social Efficiency	between groups	338.23	2	169.12	15.99
		inside groups	962.76	91	10.58	
Social support strategies	between groups	117.65	2	58.83	7.87	
	inside groups	680.26	91	7.48		
Moral and Religious Values	between groups	212.10	2	106.05	12.30	
	inside groups	784.33	91	8.62		
Total Degree	between groups	7630.96	2	3815.48	16.27	
	inside groups	21336.74	91	2344.47		
Emotional Processing	Emotional Expression	between groups	350.64	2	175.32	31.96
		inside groups	499.28	91	5.49	
	Focus on the positive side	between groups	367.37	2	183.68	26.67
		inside groups	626.77	91	6.89	
	Consideration of the topic from another perspective	between groups	146.42	2	73.21	28.15
		inside groups	236.69	91	2.60	
	Total degree	between groups	2465.49	2	1232.75	40.57
		inside groups	2764.95	91	30.38	

Value (q) tabular at (0.05) = 3.11 (0.01) = 4.88

It is clear from table (7) that there are statistically significant differences between the views of the research sample according to the categories of number of times of abortion (twice, three, four and more) in psychological resistance and emotional processing in women repeat abortions, which requires comparisons to determine the direction of those differences and the researcher will use a civic test to determine the direction of those differences

**Table (8). Scheffe Shefiya Test Among Research Sample Opinions According to Categories of Number of Times of Abortion (Twice, Three, Four and More) In Psychological Resistance and Emotional Processing in Women with Repeated Abortions (N = 94)**

Scale		Category	Average	twice	Three times	Four or more
Psychological Resistance	Psycholgal toughness	Twice	71.83		1.66	2.83
		Three times	70.17			1.17
		Four or more	69.00			
	Self-esteem	Twice	57.57		1.88	3.04
		Three times	55.69			1.16
		Four or more	54.53			
	Enduring difficult situations	Twice	72.51		1.44	3.34
		Three times	71.07			1.90
		Four or more	69.18			
	Flexibility	Twice	68.46		1.86	3.10
		Three times	66.60			1.24
		Four or more	65.35			
	Social Efficiency	Twice	32.23		2.87	5.17
		Three times	29.36			2.29
		Four or more	27.06			
	Social support strategies	Twice	72.34		1.39	3.17
		Three times	70.95			1.78
		Four or more	69.18			
	Moral and Religious Values	Twice	72.97		1.80	4.27
		Three times	71.17			2.46
		Four or more	68.71			
Total degree	Twice	447.91		12.91	24.91	
	Three times	435.00			12.00	
	Four or more	423.00				
Emotional Processing	Emotional Expression	Twice	18.26		2.52	5.43
		Three times	15.74			2.91
		Four or more	12.82			
	Focus on the positive side	Twice	16.26		3.11	5.32
		Three times	13.14			2.20
		Four or more	10.94			
	Consideration of the topic from another perspective	Twice	11.57		1.31	3.57
		Three times	10.26			2.26
		Four or more	8.00			
	Total Degree	Twice	46.09		6.94	14.32
		Three times	39.14			7.38
		Four or more	31.76			

\* D at level (0.05)

\*\* D at a level (0.01)

Table 8 shows statistically significant differences between the category of women with abortions twice and three times in all variables and towards the category of women with twice abortions. and statistically significant differences exist between the category of women with abortions twice and four times more and towards the category of women with abortions twice, There are also statistically significant differences between the category of women with a three-time abortion and women with four times and more and towards the category of women with a three-time abortion.

*Third: Presence Of Chronic Diseases:*

**Table (9). Indicative of Differences Between Women Without Chronic Diseases and Women With Chronic Diseases in Psychological Resistance And Emotiona Processing L in Women With Repeated Abortions (N =94)**

Scale	women without chronic diseases		Women with chronic diseases		Value (v)	
	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation		
Psychological Resistance	Psychological toughness	71.95	2.87	69.36	2.34	4.83
	Self-esteem	57.43	1.96	55.08	2.20	5.44
	Enduring difficult situations	72.68	2.42	70.02	2.70	5.01
	Flexibility	68.48	1.52	65.82	2.01	7.16
	Social Efficiency	31.75	4.17	28.48	2.48	4.68
	Social support strategies	72.41	2.76	70.04	2.63	4.26
	Moral and Religious Values	73.18	3.11	69.82	2.54	5.77
Total Degree	447.89	16.21	428.62	13.54	6.28	
Emotional Processing	Emotional Expression	18.39	1.48	14.18	2.64	9.35
	Focus on the positive side	16.16	2.36	11.92	2.61	8.21
	Consideration of the topic from another perspective	11.32	1.156	9.48	2.24	4.89
	Total Degree	45.86	3.47	35.58	6.76	9.09

Value (v) Tabular at (0.05) = 2.00 (0.01) = 2.66

Table 9 shows: There are statistically significant differences between women without chronic diseases and women with chronic diseases in emotional processing and psychological resistance and in the direction of women without chronic diseases.

## Discussion

Table 3 shows a statistically significant correlation between psychological resistance and emotional processing in women with repeated abortions. And this result is due to the fact that during pregnancy there are some women who are exposed to stressful, stressful and unstable psychiatric conditions. This makes it susceptible to repeated abortions that always negatively affect a mirror that constantly seeks to achieve its femininity and place in society by reproduction and education, (Fan Sector, 2017; Tavoli et al., 2018; Iwanowicz Palus et al 2024), That the aborted woman finds that it has feelings of inferiority and inferiority and a sense of frustration and sadness that may lead it to enter a state of depression and this is the result of being unable to have children and satisfy her husband

This result can be explained by the psychoanalytic theory that women who suffer from abortion are difficult for them to accept the role of the mother even though they are ostensibly expressing their desire to have children. There are internal conflicts and repressive factors as well as frequent acute emotions leading to abortion.

This result is consistent with the assertion by Abdul Hafeez (2022) that psychological resistance has great importance in the restoration of mental health after any failure, loss or trauma. It helps to balance one's psychological and biological life against dangerous situations, the shield against dangerous attitudes and their consequences. The outcome of the present study also agreed with what the result of the study indicated. (Malkoc & Yalcin, 2015) The goal of psychological resistance is to help the individual to restore

his psychological balance, which helps him to increase his efficiency to cope with stress and recovery from the negative effects of confronting adverse life events and stress, and stressed that resistance helps to acquire new mechanisms of compatibility in the light of the recovery process, as well as the interaction between protection and risk factors.

The result of the current study also agrees with the (Richardson model, 2002) whereby psychological resistance is explained by a psychological rebalancing that helps women cope with stresses and requirements and allows them to be able to adapt physically, mentally and psychologically to compressed life conditions.

In the researcher's view, sometimes traumatic events have a positive impact on individuals, trying to prove their presence after a traumatic accident and restoring balance after crises and misfortunes. Many of the traumatized situations have a deeper faith in God than before. They grow resilience and patience and this makes them seek out wisdom and positive meaning in events and crises and turn to the prospect of good where an individual can find meaning in his life when faced with a painful experience or experience that helps to transcend himself and move in life positively, moving towards the future with optimism benefiting from the potential of the past to shape the present and planning for the future, assisted by its possession of emotional processing techniques and its ability to express emotionally, focus on the positive aspects and view the topic from several angles and more, Women repeat abortions when they possess positive emotional processing techniques help them to flexibly overcome traumatic events.

As for the results of Table 4 and the prediction of emotional processing through psychological resistance, the researcher explains this finding that people with high levels of psychological resistance are more tolerant and understanding of other people's views as an important aspect of a woman's personal, practical and social life because it is instrumental in reducing anxiety and stress. and to achieve a degree of adaptation, satisfaction and mental health, as it would increase resilience and cope with life pressures and problems experienced after marriage.

This result agrees with the results of

(Rose,2014); Renzo, 2015; Rodin, ; Haynes,2016; Fan Qu,2017; ; Tavoli et al,2018; Elsharkawym, et al, 2024) that the emotional processing of social contexts requires the generation of emotions felt and controlled by the individual is among the so-called emotional theatre where the individual can think about the possible outcomes and the accompanying feelings and adjust his future plans to enable him to confront social and personal attitudes. s mental health and occupies a large place in adulthood and middle age depending on the nature of the emotional changes that occur during which the individual enters new and different stages of life, whether marriage, family-building, employment and community engagement, where emotional processes leave a number of effects on individuals and their personalities.

Table 6 shows that there are significant differences in emotional processing and psychological resistance in the direction of less-aged women (under 25 years) than older women. This finding is due to the fact that younger women have a greater belief than older people that they still have sufficient chances of becoming pregnant again unlike older women, who see their chances of becoming pregnant diminish the more years they have. This finding is consistent with Abdul Hafeez's study. (2022), which showed that there were age differences in favour of older ages in trauma tolerance.

It is also clear from Table 8 that there are significant differences in psychological resistance and emotional processing in the direction of women who have had fewer miscarriages as a result of their still hoping for pregnancy and its subsequent completion. This result is that women who have had abortions more than once anticipate disasters and have a weak belief that their chances of pregnancy fade again; As well as being affected by some physical symptoms as a result of repeated miscarriages, this result is consistent with the study (Fan °, 2017; Iwanowicz,2024)

With regard to the results of table 9, there are significant differences between women without chronic diseases and women with chronic diseases in emotional processing and psychological resistance and in the direction of women without chronic diseases. This finding is explained by the researcher's explanation that

during pregnancy there are women living in normal condition until the end of childbirth, while during this period women face difficulties and health problems such as: High or low blood pressure, hormonal disorders or other diseases such as diabetes and obesity, This makes a woman's psychological life disturbed and she suffers from anxiety and stress, which can lead her to an abortion, which is a great concern and disturbance for many pregnant women who are eagerly awaiting a baby, which generates severe confinement, especially if one of them at the beginning of her marriage because she is deprived of the delicacy of maternity. This result is consistent with what the result of the study (Tavoli et al., 2018; Elsharkawym, et al., 2024), which noted that women with high blood pressure during pregnancy may lead to an increase in the hormone adrenaline and consequently contractions in the uterus leading to premature birth, which is explained by the woman's inability to tolerate psychological conflicts leading to the process of expelling or unwilling the foetus.

## Study Recommendations

In light of the study's results, the researcher reached the following recommendations:

- Holding counseling and therapeutic programs for women repeat abortions to raise the level of psychological resistance and emotional processing.
- Preparation of training courses for health-care providers on the importance of psychological resistance and emotional processing in the face of life's stress.
- Increased attention to the issue of repeated abortions to find appropriate solutions through workshops, seminars, intellectual meetings and conferences.
- Provide free health attention to wives with repeated abortions, through a government-approved fund, as well as free treatment for them.
- Need for media attention to indicate the causes of abortion and its positive and negative aspects on maternal and fetal health.

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