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Novel study reveals presence of spouse alters how parents' brains react to children stimuli



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The study led by researchers at the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore), was published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

The researchers analysed how the brain activity of 24 pairs of husband and wife from Singapore changed in response to recordings of infant stimuli such as crying, when they were together and when they were separated.

They found that when spouses were physically together, they showed higher similarity in brain responses to the stimuli than when they were separated. This effect was only found in matched couples and not in randomly matched study participants.

The area of the brain the researchers monitored is the prefrontal cortex, which is associated with complex behaviour and emotional states.

When similar brain activity in the same area of the brain (i.e. greater synchrony) is observed between two people, it suggests that both are highly attuned to each other's emotions and behaviours. The senior author of the study, NTU Associate Professor Gianluca Esposito, who holds a joint appointment in the School of Social Sciences and the Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, said: "Our study indicates that when spouses are physically together, there is greater synchrony in their attentional and cognitive control mechanisms when parenting. Since the brain responses of parents may be shaped by the presence of the spouse, then it is likely that spouses who spend much time together while attending their children may find it harder to understand each other's viewpoint and have reduced ability to coordinate co-parenting responsibilities, which may undermine the quality of parental care in the long run."

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prove to help the couple with parenting.

"This finding is particularly useful for parents who are working from home during the "work from home" period in Singapore - as families spend more time together at home as part of social distancing measures in the fight against COVID-19. The entire family interacting together during this extended period may be stressful, but parents can take this time to tune into each other's behaviour and emotions while caring for their children."

The study, undertaken in collaboration with researchers from the United States' National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Italy's University of Trento, was published in the Nature Scientific Reports in May 2020.

How the study was done

The researchers used functional Near-infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS), a non-invasive imaging technique to measure the brain signals based on the level of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in the brain.

Prior to the experiment, couples answered a questionnaire that aims to measure how often the mother or father takes the lead in co-parenting. The couples were then exposed to child adult laughter and cries, as well as a static sound either together (in the same room at the same time) or separately (in different rooms at different times).

The NTU research team compared the couple's brain activity to calculate brain-to-brain synchrony and found that couples showed a greater degree of synchrony when they were together than separated. This degree of similar brain activity was found to be unique to each couple and was not observed between randomly matched couples.

The paper's first author Ms Atiqah Azhari, an NTU PhD candidate at the SAN-Lab, says the study brings us a step closer in uncovering how the parental brain may be shaped by the presence of the co-parenting spousal partner.

To ascertain how synchrony may be beneficial or not for the couple or child, future research should look into how synchrony during positive and negative emotional situations can lead to more coordinated caregiving behaviours."

The paper's co-first author Ms Mengyu Lim, who is a Project Officer at the SAN-Lab, says: "The findings of this study may be empowering for those who experience parenting as a shared responsibility with their spouse. Co-parenting requires active teamwork, communication, and trust in each other. The study builds on Assoc Prof Esposito's earlier studies on the effects of parenting on the brains of both mothers and their children.

(With inputs from ANI)

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