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Identifying The Internal And External Dimensions Of The Individual Related To The Phenomenon Of Wear In The Family: A Systematic Review

Fereshteh Danesh[1] , Fatimah Nosrati[2*] , Bagher Ghobari-Bonab[3] , Keyvan Salehi[4]

[1]PhD student of counseling, Department of psychology, Faculty of Psychology & Education, University of Tehran Aras international Campus, Jolfa, Iran.
[2]Assistant Professor of Department of psychology, Faculty of Psychology & Education, University of Tehran, Tehran,
Iran.
[3]Professor of Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.
[4]Assistant Professor of Department of Education, Faculty of Psychology & Educational, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

One of the most important consequences of the existence of inefficiency in various emotional and behavioral dimensions in families is the occurrence of the phenomenon of wear. The aim of this study was to review the studies on the phenomenon of wear in the family. This research was a systematic review that was conducted in 1400 and 55 quantitative, qualitative and initial mixed studies were identified. Articles were reviewed and validated according to a checklist method called the Critical Assessment Skills Program. For this purpose, in domestic and foreign article databases in the period 2012 to 2022, with emphasis on the keywords of wear and tear in the family, 18 articles were reviewed. Data analysis led to the identification of 83 markers and 25 criteria. The results of this study confirmed that the category of wear in the family has multiple relationships with the components of the researcher, based on intrapersonal and interpersonal dimensions. These findings confirm that in studying the phenomenon of wear and tear in the family, it is very important to pay attention to the components related to psychosocial, interpersonal and parenting abilities.

Keywords: wear, systematic review, family

Introduction

The family is the smallest social unit that is known as a suitable environment for fulfilling the task of socializing and educating the next generation. Today, many families suffer from injuries such as divorce, marital discord, suicide, runaway children, and other issues that undermine and in some cases destroy the healthy family relationship that is essential for the survival and strengthening of the family(1). Nowadays, marital relations have become more and more the focus of spouses' expectations from each other to satisfy psychological and social needs, therefore, the unwillingness to play the expected roles properly has provided the ground for couples boredom and annoyance with each other (2). Some of researchers (3) argue that having a negative attitude toward one's family leads to negative feelings and emotions that harm the basic need of individuals to belong to a group and maintain positive and desirable interpersonal relationships. Sends. One of these consequences is the occurrence of a phenomenon called wear in the family system.

*Corresponding Author:
Fatimah Nosrati
Tel: +98 (912)1250558
E-mail: fnosrati@ut.ac.ir
Address: Department of psychology, Faculty of Psychology & Education, University of Tehran,Tehran.

Although most of the existing research literature focuses on the effect of wear on job and social relationships, special attention has now been paid to the role of this component in challenges related to family life. In the early formula (4), an important consequence of wear and tear is the emotional distress associated with unhealthy communication practices in the family that can lead to increased conflict with the family (5). Hobler and Brass (6) found that victims of domestic violence are more likely to shift their aggression toward smaller family members because they appear more innocent and vulnerable. This shift in aggression is consistent with the experimental findings of Patterson, Gonzalez, and Miller (7), who found that individuals tend to display violent behaviors toward an innocent ally rather than the instigator when provoked to become angry. For example, in relation to household wear, Restobag, Scott, and Zagnzik (8) found that when people experience psychological distress from household wear, they remove their frustration from the source of the harassment through insults and criticism. , Weaken other family members. In view of the above, the present study seeks to identify the criteria associated with the study of the phenomenon of wear and tear in the family.

Theoretical Foundations

Abuse is the expression of negative and undesirable feelings towards a particular person in order to prevent that person from achieving his goals, which is usually shown with specific feelings of hatred and anger (9). Accordingly, abrasion indicates destructive behavior, however small or large, which has been repeated over time and has caused serious injuries (10).

Since abrasive behavior occurs in a social environment and the community is made up of people who willingly or unwillingly there are conflicts or disagreements between them, in social abrasive behavior, attention to interpersonal conflicts should not be ignored. (11). The term "socially abusive" refers to those negative behaviors that occur repeatedly over a period of time through verbal or physical harassment, social exclusion, or a negative impact on the performance of individuals in different situations (12). Accordingly, the concept of wear in this study indicates destructive behaviors that have been repeated over time and have caused serious damage (13). Interpersonal interaction, family, school, peers, and social characteristics may affect family wear and tear, in turn mitigating the risk of adjustment and behavioral problems. However, the role of the family in child victimization as a result of family wear and tear, especially in the intervention literature, has been less studied (14). In general, it is believed that victims of domestic violence are more prone to negative parental behaviors, including violent and maladaptive parenting and parental abuse and neglect (15).

Method

The aim of this study was to investigate the studies on the phenomenon of wear in the family. Accordingly, the present study has been applied in terms of purpose and in terms of implementation and data collection method, from documentary studies to systematic review. Given that in systematic review studies, the data obtained from several studies that have been identified in a systematic manner, a combination is created that provides new insights into the targeted components. Related to qualitative, quantitative and mixed studies indexed in databases. The stages of this research include planning, selection, extraction and implementation.

Systematic review of texts

In this research, first the main categories were extracted, and after coding and selecting the main categories, a combination of categories was performed, which finally a conceptual design was obtained based on the studies. The statistical

population in this study includes all articles published in the internal article database including SID, Ensani and Noormags and external article databases Scopus, PsycINFO, ELSEVIER, SAGE JOURNALS and Web of Science with emphasis on keywords in the title and text of the article « "Wear", "wear in the family", "parenting styles", "coping strategies", "interactive patterns", "communication patterns" and "relationship quality".

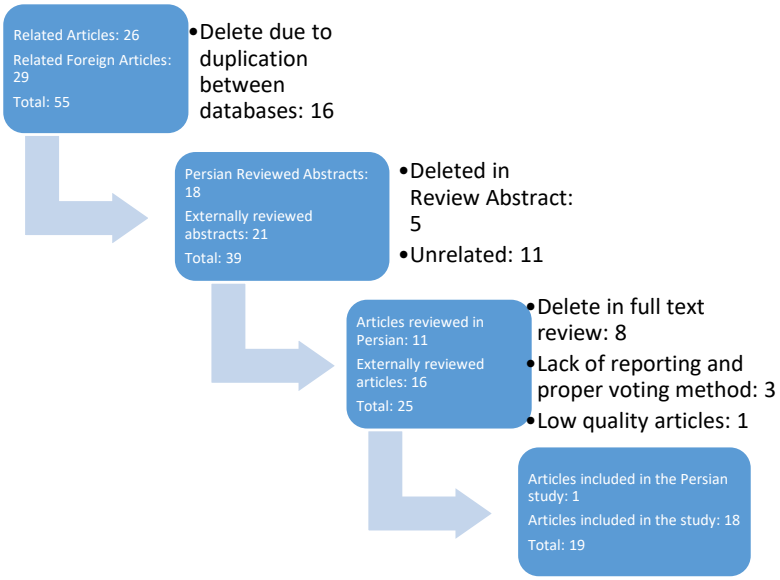
Search and select articles

The keywords used in the search for articles were "wear and tear", "wear and tear in the family", "resilience", "parenting styles", "coping strategies", "interactive patterns" and "relationship quality". Studies in internal articles were conducted by searching by combining abstract, title, keywords in the mentioned databases. It should be noted that the equivalent of keywords searched in Persian articles were used in foreign articles.

Entry criteria to answer the research question

In this research, quantitative, qualitative and mixed articles published in domestic and foreign magazines in the last ten years were examined. In this research, articles were considered that were in the field of family wear and stressing on the desired components. The criteria for the exclusion of articles were articles that had an uncertain sample size, articles in which the method of implementation was not well defined and were not in the field of family. The steps of doing the work were as follows: first, the researcher searched for the articles based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the abstract among the articles using the considered keywords, and then their results were extracted according to the investigated factor and for the purpose of review and application. The necessary corrections were reviewed and reviewed by two other researchers. According to Figure 1, the process of review and selection of articles is presented separately from Persian and Latin articles.

figure 1. The process of review and selection of articles



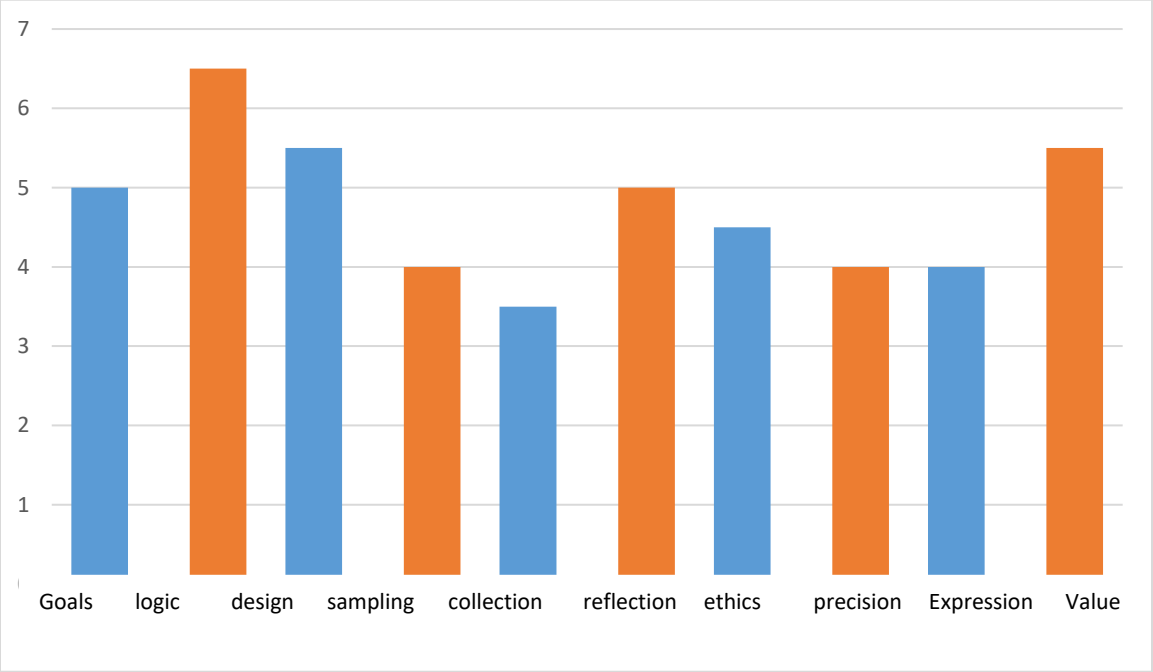
According to the review of the documents of this research, in this field, 55 internal and external studies based on the research components were examined and reviewed. In the next stage,

according to the type of examination and the relationship of the indicators with the research topic, 39 domestic and foreign researches were approved, and in the last stage, according to the indicators and the review of the relationship between the indicators and the research, the numbers of 19 articles were examined as the final sample.

Checking the quality of reviewed articles

In this section, suggested methods for checking the quality of articles are presented. One of the most important strategies is the use of a checklist known as the critical evaluation skills program, which is carried out along with other strategies such as explaining themes and clear description. By using the checklist, it is possible for the researcher to check and analyze the validity, accuracy and quality of the desired content. By using a checklist that the researcher scores the desired content based on it, in a five-point range from weak (score 1) to excellent (score 5). This list has ten items and the final scores Between 10 and 50, any article that gets scores below 30 will be removed from the review process.

Figure 2. The average scores of the review of articles in each of the indicators



The evaluated items in this list include research objectives, method logic, research design, sampling, data collection, reflectivity, ethical considerations, accuracy of analysis, expression of findings and research value. In the present study, after scoring each article based on the mentioned items, 18 articles scored above 30 and entered the research process.

findings

In this research, based on the classification of findings, the final model is reported conceptually. At this stage, all indicators related to the phenomenon of wear and tear in the family are designed and presented in a specific format and in specific dimensions and levels, and then by creating abbreviations and limiting the indicators, we get a simple model. In this research, the researcher found 50 indicators by listing all the indicators

extracting the data

In this research, 55 articles were examined, which were in the last ten years. The reason for choosing a ten-year period was that the articles searched with the keyword wear in the family, both in domestic and foreign databases, were in the last ten years. From the 55 related articles found in this field, after removing those that were weakly related to the subject under study, based on the principle of theoretical saturation and coverage in all dimensions, 19 studies were purposefully selected, the results of which are shown in the following tables. Provided.

Table 1. Research findings

Indicators related to family wear	Title	Researcher and year
Work-family conflict, emotional burnout, negative interpersonal interactions	Investigating the relationship between social wear and family work conflict with teachers' emotional burnout	**Selajgeh Tazri and Bahreini 1398Zadeh,**
Vulnerable family, domestic violence, negative parent-child relationships, belonging and love	Sustainable participation in longitudinal research with vulnerable families: A combined study of wear	**Gain et al., 2017**
Intergenerational solidarity, low income of parents, parent-child ,relationship	Consequences of selective wear to estimate intergenerational correlation in family income	**Shawn and Wimmers, 2015**
Parental education, parental resilience	Patient, family and major factors associated with abrasion in neonatal clinical practice: A prospective study	**Mauro et 2019al.,**
Facing tensions, coping strategies, interpersonal communication, interpersonal respect	Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder among family decision makers and the potential relationship of wear and tear	**Parker and Binono, 2015**
Interpersonal communication, relationship stability, communication patterns, relationship with parents	Sustainable Relationships, Sustainable Partnership: Effects of Decreased Partnership and Relationship Stability on Wear in a Relationship and Family Panel	**Müller and Castiglioni, 2015**
Job stress, stress reduction, effective coping, dysfunctional coping, parenting and parenting, flexibility	Abuse of women in life sciences: work pressure, motherhood, and other descriptions	**Adamo, 2013**
Parenting patterns, extreme rigidity, extreme negligence, communication patterns, interpersonal communication	Family Experiences and Feedback: A Study of Erosion in Parent-Child Interactive Therapy	**Liebsack et 2021al.,**
Traditional attitudes to marriage, academic challenges, personal characteristics, interpersonal	Wear in the Study of Generations and Gender in Austria: Are There Aspects ?Related to Fertility	**2014Inser,**

communication, communication patterns		
Communication patterns, interpersonal relationships, rational parenting strategies, enduring hardships	The effect of motivations on adherence to treatment and wear: a randomized controlled trial of parent-child interactive therapy in Latin and low-income populations	**Quish et al., 2020**
Family structure, parental stress, communication patterns, parental verbal criticism, emotional parenting	Risk factors for erosion of an evidence-based parenting program	**Abrahams et 2016al.,**
Parenting patterns, parenting styles, parental education, living with both parents, communication patterns, internal resistance to stress	Determinants of wear and tear in healthy lifestyle intervention in children	**Daniels et 2021al.,**
Adolescent parent relationships, communication patterns, power exercises, emotional inattention	Self-reported emotional and behavioral symptoms, parent-adolescent bonding, and family functioning in clinically referred adolescent children of Croatian PTSD war veterans	**Marsanich (2013) .et al**
Effective coping with problems, solutions to stress, interpersonal communication, resistance to stress	Resources and coping strategies among family members of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) veterans with multiple traumas and brain injuries	**.Griffin et al (2013)**

Based on the studies, indicators related to the concept of wear and tear in the family are presented in Table 1. From the set of criteria related to the quality culture, a wide range of criteria can be observed, which were further analyzed based on the target pattern, the main criteria and indicators. It was found that according to the identified components, two main dimensions, intrapersonal and interpersonal, have been categorized, and the criteria and indicators of each of them will be examined. The criteria and indicators in the intrapersonal dimension are presented in Table 2.

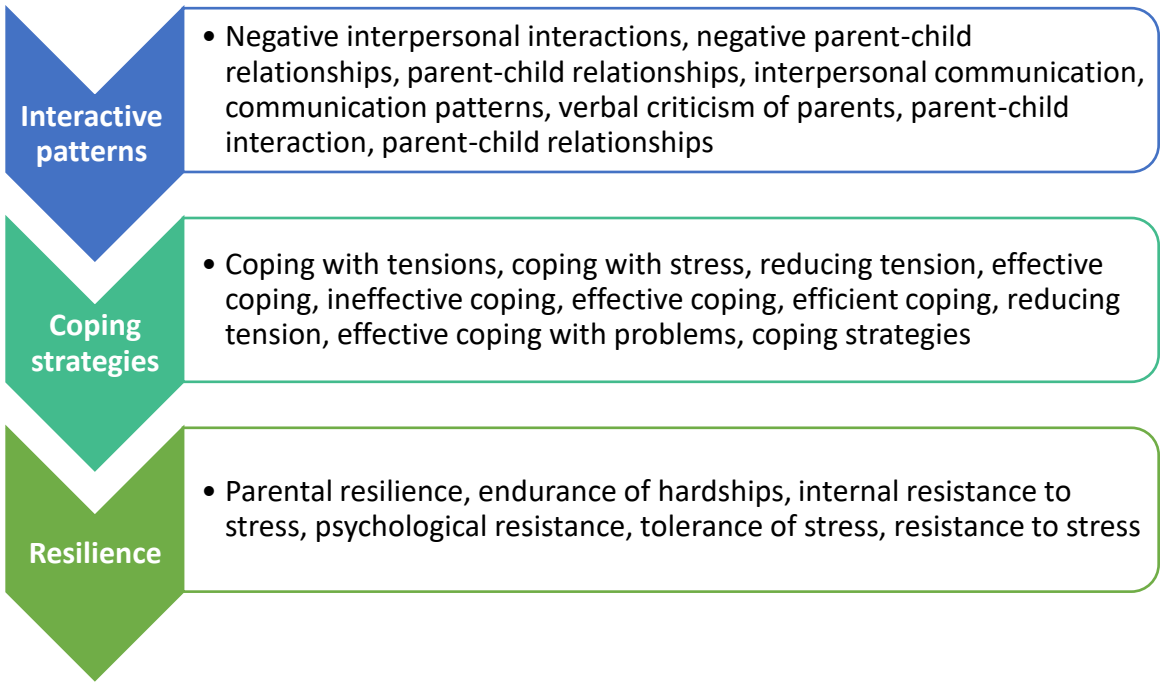
Table 2. Criteria and indicators related to the intrapersonal dimension

Refrences	Criterion	Marker	Row
; Gain 1398Selajgeh Tazri and Bahirinizadeh, ; 2015; Shawn and Wimmers, 2017et al., ; Müller and 2015Parker and Binono, ; Inser, 2021; Liebsack et al., 2015Castiglioni, ; Abrahams et al., 2020; Quish et al., 2014 ; 2019; Linman et al., 2021; Daniels et al., 2016	Interactive patterns	Negative interpersonal interactions, parent-child relationships, interpersonal communication, communication patterns, parental verbal criticism,	**1**

); Krich 2018; Otole et al. (2019Linman et al., (2017) and Miska		parent-child interaction, parent-child relationships	
; 2013; Adamo, 2015Parker and Binono, (2013) .); Griffin et al2013Saltzman et al. (	Coping strategies	Coping with stress, coping with stress, stress reduction, dysfunctional coping, effective coping, efficient coping, efficient coping with problems, stress coping strategies	**2**
; Daniels 2020; Quish et al., 2019Mauro et al., ; Linman et al., 2019; Linman et al., 2021et al., .); Griffin et al2013; Saltzman et al. (2019 (2013)	Resilience	Parental resilience, endurance of hardships, internal resistance to stress, psychological resistance, tolerance of stress, resistance to stress	**3**

Based on the results of Table 2, it can be seen that coping strategies, resilience and interactive patterns are the most important criteria in the individual dimension. Findings of Ahmadzadeh and Azadeh (16), Rahmani, Akbrantaj Pisheh and Alipour (17), Ahmadi Nodeh, Khodabakhsh, Reshadatjoo, Karami and Anisi (18), Pag, Swan, Carlson, Yaramilo, Ipen and Dilahunt-Aspilaga (19) and Tsai, Harpaz-Rothem, Petersack, and Sothwick (20) confirm this fact. But it should be noted that how interactive processes in the family can affect the adverse effects of the father's injury. In addition, Barton and Hamish (21) found that war veterans, in the face of problems in their family life, mainly use avoidance coping strategies that can increase the severity of problems within the family. Even the findings of Leslie and Kablinsky (22) state that developmental changes in children's behavior to anger management and difficult emotional interactions with family members are among the issues that veterans' spouses are challenged with and need to be strengthened by strategies such as Experience living with a military, accessing veterans' social support, and using acquired military skills demonstrate strength and resilience in the face of family challenges. Accordingly, the findings of Saltzman, Pinus, Lister, Line, and Beardsley (23) confirms the fact that conceptual models in the field of family resilience, as a guide to understanding how families respond to stressful events such as the injury of the father in war and the mechanism of recovery after experiencing severe events, and the role of processes. Family-specific and interactive patterns emphasize the development of resilience. Because the family's ability to make sense of stressful and traumatic events and to cultivate protective beliefs related to critical aspects of adjustment generates resilience in family members.

Figure 4. A view of attrition indicators in the family in the intra-individual dimension\



Criteria and indicators in the interpersonal dimension are presented in Table 3.

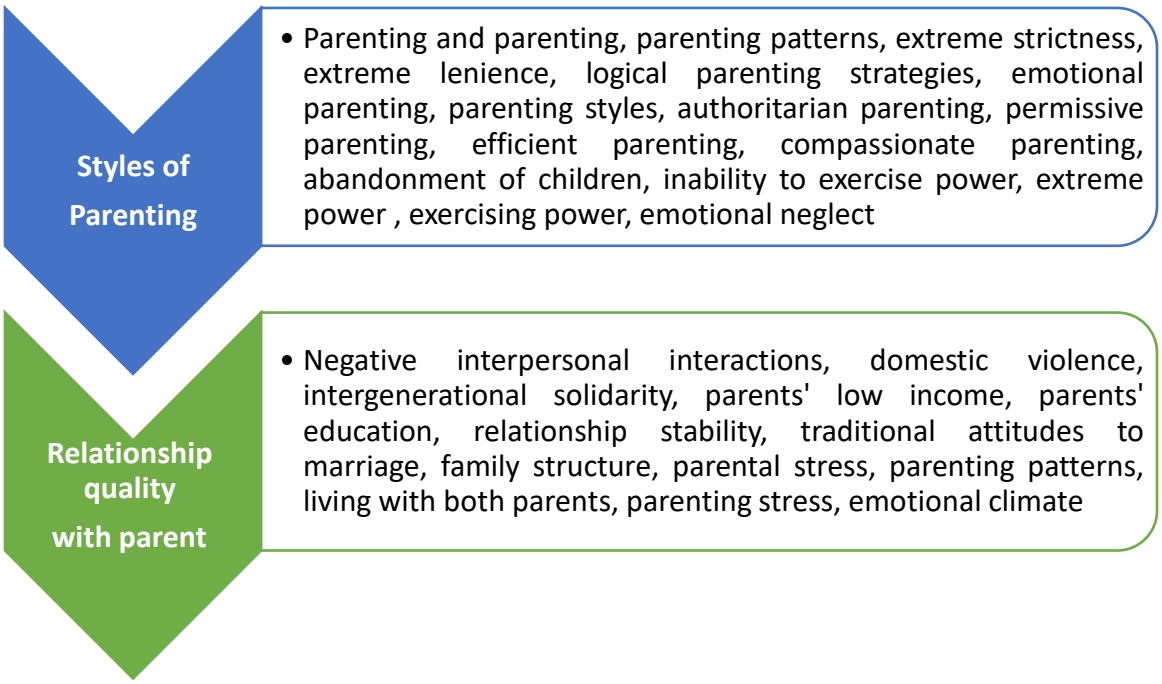
Table 2. Criteria and indicators related to the intrapersonal dimension

Refrences	Criterion	Marker	Row
; Koesh et 2021; Liebsack et al., 2013Adamo, ; Daniels et 2016; Abrahams et al., 2020al., ; Linman et al., 2019; Linman et al., 2021al.,); Creech and Miska, 2018; Ottole et al. (2019 2013; Marsanich et al., 2017	Parenting styles	Parenting and parenting, parenting patterns, extreme strictness, extreme lenience, logical parenting strategies, emotional parenting, parenting styles, authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, efficient parenting, compassionate parenting, abandonment of children, inability to exercise power, extreme power , exercising power, emotional neglect	**1**
; 2018Selajgeh Tazeri and Bahrainizadeh, ; 2015; Shoney and Wimers, 2017Ginn et al., ; Muller and Castiglioni, 2019Mauro et al., ; 2016; Abrahams et al., 2014; Inser, 2015	The quality of the relationship with the parent	Negative interpersonal interactions, domestic violence, intergenerational solidarity, parents' low income, parents' education,	**2**

; 2019; Linman et al., 2021Daniels et al., 2018Ottole et al.,	relationship stability, traditional attitudes to marriage, family structure, parental stress, parenting patterns, living with both parents, parenting stress, emotional climate

Based on the results of Table 3, it can be seen that parenting styles and the quality of the relationship with the parent are the most important criteria for the interpersonal dimension. As the reviews of the selected articles based on the purpose of the research show, the category of relationship and family structure has a serious impact on psychological conditions and the consequences of war injuries in them. In this regard, Blackburn (24) states that the main problems that the head of the family may lack, include mental health, social problems, family problems and financial challenges that to correct their psychosocial problems to the mechanism of coping - Including social support and family support. Findings of Rahmani et al (25), Pag et al (26) and Tsai et al (27) confirm this fact. But it should be noted that how interactive processes in the family can affect the adverse effects of the inefficiency of the father of the family. In addition, Barton and Hamish (28) found that heads of households, in the face of serious physical and psychological problems in the face of problems in their family life, mainly use avoidance coping strategies that can Increase the severity of problems related to interaction with children. Even the findings of Leslie and Kabulinsky (29) suggest that developmental changes in children's behavior to manage anger and difficult emotional interactions with family members are among the issues that parents are challenged with. Accordingly, the findings of Saltzman et al (30) confirm the fact that existing conceptual models in the field of family resilience serve as a guide to understanding how families respond to stressful events such as the wounding of the father in war and the mechanism of recovery after Experiencing intense events helps emphasize the role of family-specific processes and interactive patterns in promoting resilience. Because the family's ability to make sense of stressful and traumatic events and to cultivate protective beliefs related to critical aspects of adjustment generates resilience in family members.

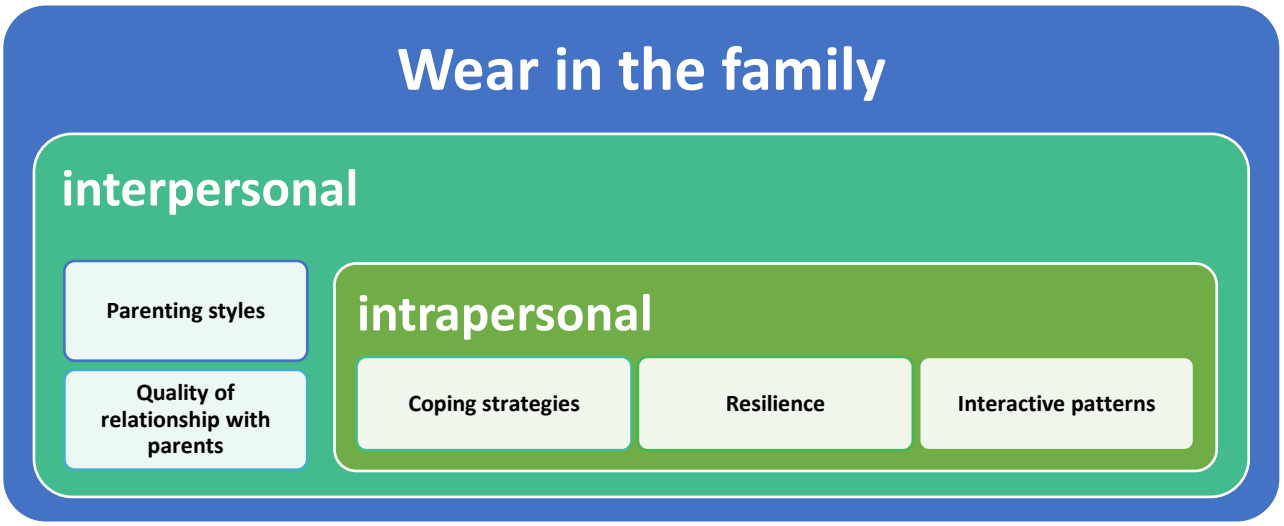
Figure 6. A view of the indicators of wear in the family in the interpersonal dimension



The final model

A look at the dimensions and criteria identified regarding the phenomenon of wear and tear in the family shows that attention to intrapersonal and interpersonal contexts can play an important role in the study and investigation of this phenomenon.

Figure 7. The final model of family wear



What is obvious is that the existence of two main dimensions in the phenomenon of wear and tear in the family indicates the importance of studying this variable in the family system. Creates in itself or reconstructs or sponsors them using the teachings and scientific museums, but in the dimension between the person who has a social background, the issues and components are arranged in such a way as to express the importance of paying attention to the mortar interaction between parents and children. Considering that in the theories of family therapy, the parental system and the eating system of children have clear differences and distinctions, interpersonal factors such as parenting styles and the quality of the relationship with parents seem to be a strong justification for the phenomenon of wear and tear. It is interpersonal factors that can clearly determine the severity of this problem.

Conclusion

Considering that children are influenced by the existing psychological conditions of their parents in the family structure, research conducted in this field also indicates that the existence of psychological problems in children can be related to the effective role of parents' psychological problems. For example, the findings of Hakim Javadi, Gholam Ali Lavasani, Haghighatgoo and Zabrdast (31) show that in lower percentages of veterans, the role of the father in the family is less affected by disability and children may be less compared. Be involved with the consequences of being free and be in better mental health. In contrast, Borisovich Marsanich, Avast, Margitic, Djokic, Matko, and Georgic (32) argue that adolescent children of veterans with PTSD had significantly more family functioning problems and greater inefficiency in mother-child and father-child bonds. Cases indicate the need for early diagnosis and interventions targeting adolescent psychopathology and family relationships. Otole, Dads, Burton, Rathwell, and Katz (2018) also demonstrated that post-traumatic stress disorder may affect the emotional atmosphere of the family, and that the emotional relationship and parental attachment may indicate childhood disability and the impact of the injured. Having this disorder affects the emotional outlook of children. Romero, Riggs and Rogero (33) also point out that while emphasizing the role of avoidance coping and family social support in predicting symptoms of depression and anxiety as well as post-traumatic stress symptoms, it should be noted that social support for veterans' families is justified. It modulates the relationship between problem-oriented coping and depression and also modulates the relationship between avoiding coping with anxiety and depression symptoms. In this regard, Kritch and Miska (34) suggest that the formulation of cognitive-behavioral theory for PTSD be used to explain the conditions and consequences of PTSD in war veterans on their parenting styles. Since one of the important factors in family structure is interpersonal relationships and interactive patterns, Bahrainians and Borhani (35) in their research proved that anxiety disorders, adaptive, and disorders in interpersonal relationships among family members of psychiatric veterans It was impressive.

It can be said that wear and tear puts people in the family system at risk for low self-esteem, psychosomatic symptoms, emotional disturbance, drug use, high absenteeism, running away from home, insomnia, psychiatric complications and poor health. They are in their adulthood According to the findings, what is important is that the experience of living in a family environment with serious problems and conflicts, sometimes accompanied by non-violence, leads to important and mostly negative consequences for the formation and maintenance of social relationships in adulthood. (36). Emphasizing that domestic violence in any form has a debilitating effect on children (37) and can have the same negative consequences compared

to physically abusive behaviors (38), it is believed that growing up in a family environment where parents weaken their children (which is a manifestation of parenting wear and tear) increases the likelihood that those children in adulthood will face many problems in relationships. Experience themselves (39).

On the other hand, it has been found that wear and tear is related to various personal, educational, family and environmental factors. Many studies have shown that the incidence of familial wear and tear is higher in male adolescents than in female adolescents (40). It has also been found that men's involvement with the phenomenon of abrasion is mainly physical, but women are more likely to experience emotional or verbal crisis due to this phenomenon (41). Therefore, it can be said that one of the most important consequences of stress that family members of psychiatric veterans experience is the phenomenon of wear and tear, which has several consequences in the individual life of the children of these families due to the creation of special emotional and psychological conditions in the family.

Accordingly, it is predicted that due to the existence of serious conflicts in situations where relationships based on strict parental control and supervision are associated with violence, emphasizing the psychological similarities between parent-child relationships in different generations and even In social situations (Game, 2008), problems related to the occurrence of psychological stress due to the experience of wear and tear in relationships with parents are likely to be seen again in other situations. On the other hand, another explanation could be that the occurrence of violence in the relationship between parents and children can negatively affect the level of self-control of children (42) and in such cases, people with low levels of self-control compared to Individuals with high self-control are more likely to respond to situational stimuli with maladaptive behavior (43). This is because people with low self-control are unable to understand the long-term consequences of their behavior and as a result are more likely to succumb to desires and impulses (44). However, self-control can affect people's mentality of serious conflicts and tensions with parents that lead to wear and tear and improve a person's ability to focus on awareness beyond immediate stimuli (45).

One of the limitations of the research was the lack of access to accurate and rich content. One of the reasons for this was the existence of several equivalents for the word wear in English. On the other hand, this phenomenon does not yet have a strong practical background in the Iranian research literature. Based on this, it is suggested that future researchers study the areas of wear and tear in the marital and marital dimensions.

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