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Improving Care for Postpartum Depression

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Published In/Presented At

Perhamus, G., (2014, July, 25) *Improving Care for Postpartum Depression*. Poster presented at LVHN Research Scholar Program Poster Session, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, PA.

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Improving Care for Postpartum Depression

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Background

Prevalence

- 18.4% period prevalence of depression during pregnancy (Dennis, 2013)
- 19.2% prevalence rate of postpartum depression (PPD) within the first 12 weeks postpartum (Dennis, 2013)

Risk Factors (Dennis, 2013)

- History of anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues
- Lack of social support
- History of abuse
- Stressful life events (i.e. marital conflict, moving, going back to work)

Common Symptoms (Dennis, 2013)

- Dysphoria
- Emotional Lability
- Insomnia/Hypersomnia
- Lack of interest in baby

Effects

- If left untreated, postpartum depression may lead to severe clinical depression
- Depressed mothers parent less consistently and develop a less secure attachment with their infants (Field, 2010)
- Children of depressed moms score lower on measures of motor development, intelligence, and emotional regulation (Field, 2010; Dennis, 2013)

Evidence-Based Treatment Options

Screening

- Use of the Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)
 - One of many available screening tools
 - EPDS is recommended for PPD due to its non-clinical questions and its ability to pick up on stress and anxiety in addition to depression (Chaudron et al., 2010)
- Screen at beginning and end of postpartum risk period
 - There is an increased risk for developing depression during the first 3 mos. postpartum (Wisher et al., 2010)
 - Screening only at the beginning of this period misses later-developing cases, and screening only at the end causes undue suffering for early-developing cases (Wisner et al., 2010)

Stepped-Care Model

- Framework for keeping PPD care within a primary care setting (Miller et al., 2010)
 - 1. Screen all patients
 - 2. Diagnostic on-site evaluation for scores above a certain cutoff
 - Identification of women to treat on-site based on severity and complexity
 - 4. Referral to mental health care if response to treatment is inadequate
- Reflects preference of moms, as a study recently found that 69.4% of women with perinatal depression preferred to receive treatment at their OB office, either from an OB practitioner or on-site mental health professional (Goodman, 2009)
- Reduces strain on the limited resources of mental health professionals

Utilize Non-Traditional Formats for Care

- Non-traditional formats such as online and telephone support allows mothers to seek treatment on their own schedule within their homes and to keep their symptoms confidential if they so desire
 - Combats the top three barriers to treatment: lack of time, stigma, and an inability to find childcare while attending appointments (Goodman, 2009)

Better Care

Better Cost

Higher patient satisfaction

increased patient

Minimize referrals to

outside the network

retention

- Comprehensive Screening
- Screen with EPDS at 4 and 12 weeks postpartum
- On-site treatment
- Mental health professional located in OBGYN/pediatric offices to consult and provide support
- Variety of Treatment Options
- Outside resources with telephone and online support
- Support Group

Better Health

- For mothers
- Reduced depressive symptomology
- Increased skills for self-care
- For children
- Better cognitive development
- More secure mother-child relationship

State of Care within LVHN

Need for Support

- College Heights OBGYN: 20 30 mothers per month needing referrals
- OBGYN Associates of the Lehigh Valley: up to 4 PPD patients per month needing referrals
- ABC Pediatrics: up to 5 positive PPD screens per month, per location
- 402-CARE: receives calls from a PPD patient about once per month
- Center for Women's Medicine: providing support for about 40 mothers per year

Current Care Practices

- ABC Pediatrics locations screen mothers using the EPDS at 1-month well visit
- OB offices attempt to refer patients to psychiatric providers, but there is a shortage of available providers
- 402-CARE sends an informational packet, makes personalized phone calls, and refers patients to the support group
- "Understanding Emotions after Delivery" support group meets twice monthly, but is not well attended

Suggested Improvements

Multiple Screenings

- Screening using the EPDS should be performed at an additional time later postpartum (i.e. at 12 weeks)
- The EPDS is available online and can be administered over the phone if it can not be performed at a provider's office (Dennis, 2013)

Minimize Number of Referrals

- Implement a stepped-care model with a mental health professional located within the primary care environment
- Promote additional outside resources that offer information and support
 - Example: Postpartum Support International (postpartum.net) offers telephone-based support guided by a trained professional, a vast amount of information, and links to additional resources

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