

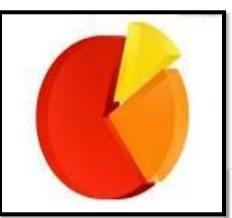
Promoting Maternal Mental Health During and After Pregnancy

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Objectives

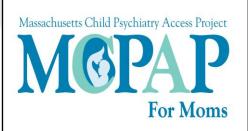


Learn Importance and Prevalence of Perinatal Depression and SUD.



Know the role of Pediatric and Obstetric PCPs in detection, referral, and treatment.

Learn how MCPAP for Moms can help.



Learn about issues about lactation and PPD treatment.



Perinatal mental health affects everybody



Major gaps in care in our modern mental health care systems



Mental health conditions are the most common complication of pregnancy





Maternal mental health affects mom, child, and family

Preterm delivery Low birth weight NICU admissions Cognitive delays
Motor & Growth issues
Behavioral problems
Mental health disorders









Less engagement in medical care Smoking & substance use Lactation challenges
Bonding issues
Adverse partner relationships

Perinatal mental health and substance use disorders are the leading cause of maternal death in the US

Mental health conditions are the underlying cause of 23% of maternal deaths in the US

Trost S, et al. (2022) CDC MMRC Report. https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2022/p0919-pregnancy-related-deaths.html (2022),

100%

of pregnancy-related mental health deaths were determined to be preventable



Perinatal mental health and substance use disorders are recognized as a major public health problem



















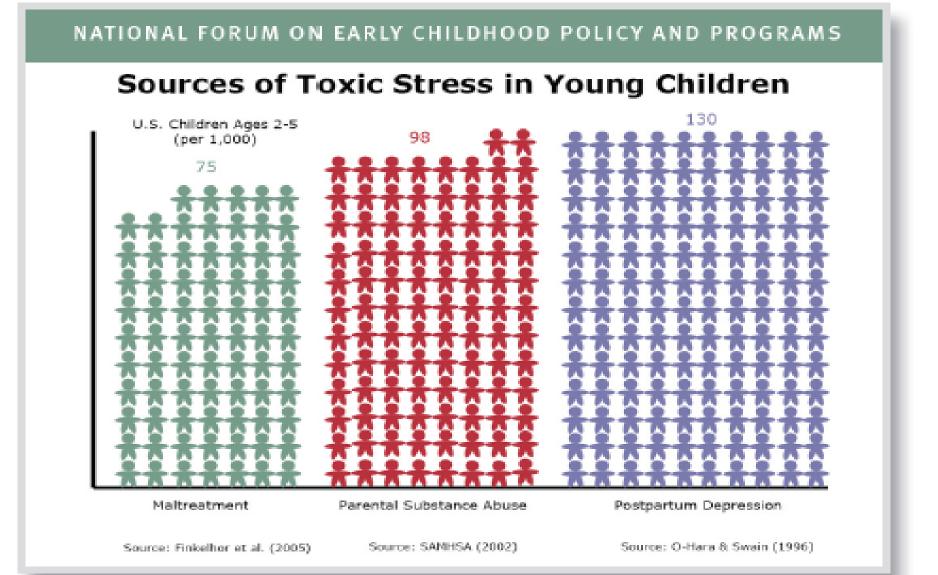


1 in 3 fathers in families struggling with maternal depression experience postpartum depression



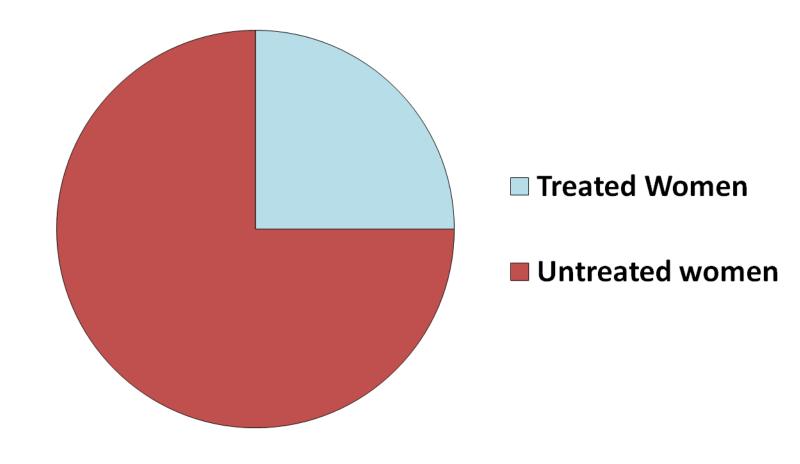
Depression in fathers may present differently than in mothers.
-Substance use, change in work or social functioning

Adoptive parents have similar rates of PPD as birth parents.



Providing supportive relationships and safe environments can improve outcomes for all children, but especially those who are most vulnerable. Between 75 and 130 of every 1,000 U.S. children under age 5 live in homes where at least one of three common precipitants of toxic stress could negatively affect their development.

Perinatal depression is under-diagnosed and under-treated



Optimizing parental mental health could break the transgenerational impact of maternal depression

Generation 0 **Childhood impact**

Maternal depression



Generation 1 Childhood impact

Maternal depression



Generation 2 Childhood impact

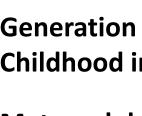
Maternal depression





Generation 3 Childhood impact

Maternal depression



Generation 4 Childhood impact

Maternal depression

Adapted from slide created by Allain Gregoire, DRCOG, MRCPsych

Family relationships play a pivotal role in physiology, biology, and physical and mental well-being



For children, mental health is a component and result of positive caregiving relationships

Child mental health is most malleable to safety, stability, and nurturing by caregivers

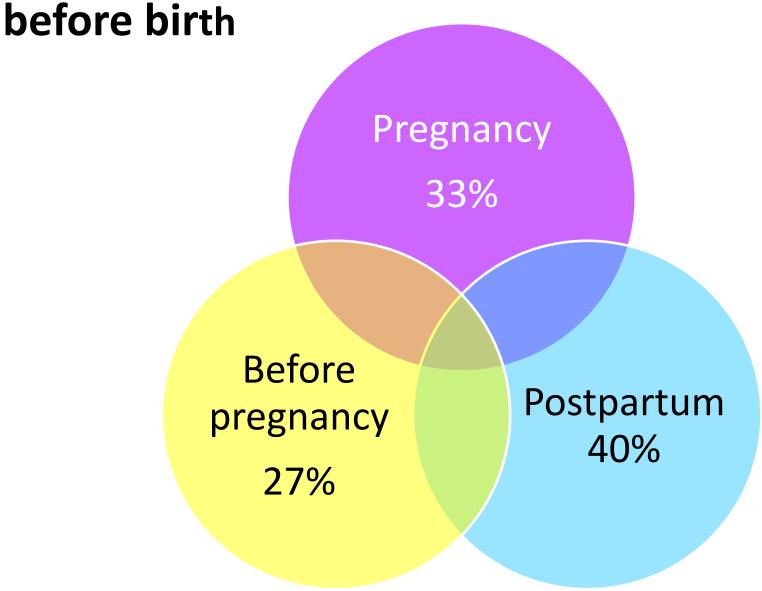
The postpartum period is ideal for the detection and treatment of depression

Well-child visits are regular opportunities to screen and engage women in treatment

Front line pediatric providers have a pivotal role



Two-thirds of perinatal depression begins



Pediatricians have a unique opportunity to identify maternal depression

"... to help prevent untoward development and mental health outcomes."

Bright Futures and the AAP Mental
Health Task Force recommend
integrating depression screening into
well-child visits



Perinatal Health Resources from American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

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- Postpartum Depression (PPD) Factsheet: Feeling Very Sad or Anxious? (English or Spanish)
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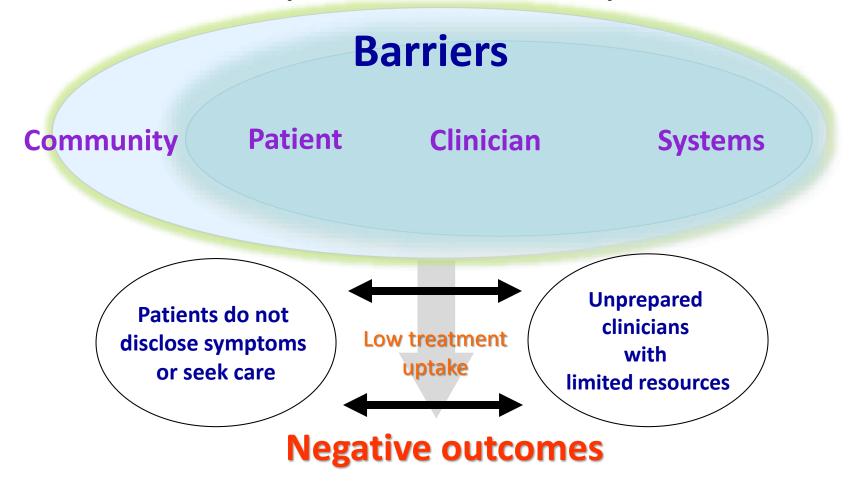
Existing Perinatal Mental Health Resources

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- AAP Technical Report: <u>Incorporating Recognition and Management of Perinatal Depression into Pediatric Practice</u>
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New Perinatal Vaccination Resources

- Conversations with Unvaccinated New Parents about COVID-19 Vaccines
- COVID-19 Vaccines During Pregnancy & Breastfeeding: Parent FAQs

Multi-level barriers to perinatal mental health persist



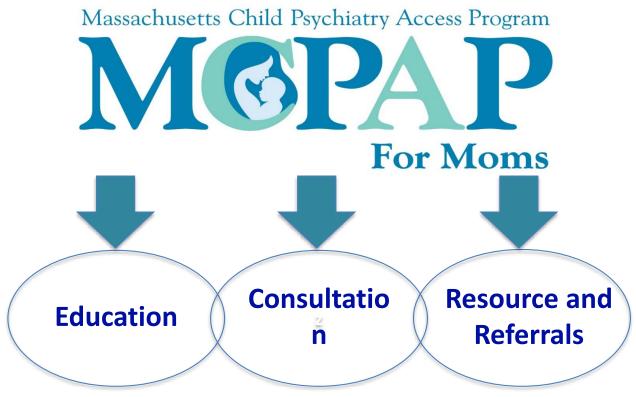




Massachusetts Child Psychiatry Access Project

MCPAP For Moms

MCPAP for Moms builds the capacity of clinical settings to provide care for mental health and substance use disorders



Byatt et al. (2016). General Hospital Psychiatry.

Telephone consultation is the "engine" of MCPAP for Moms

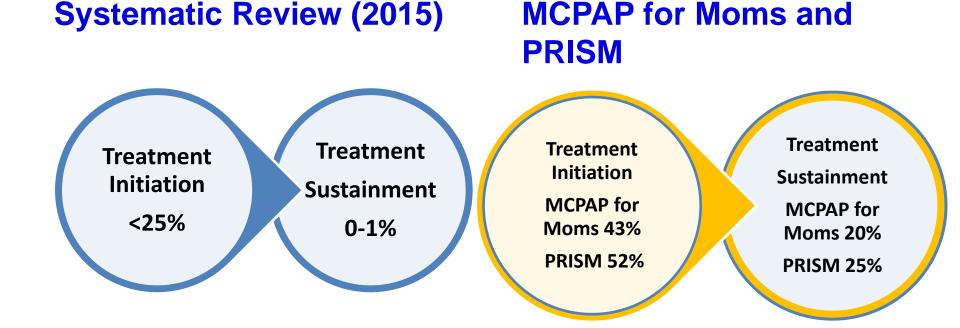


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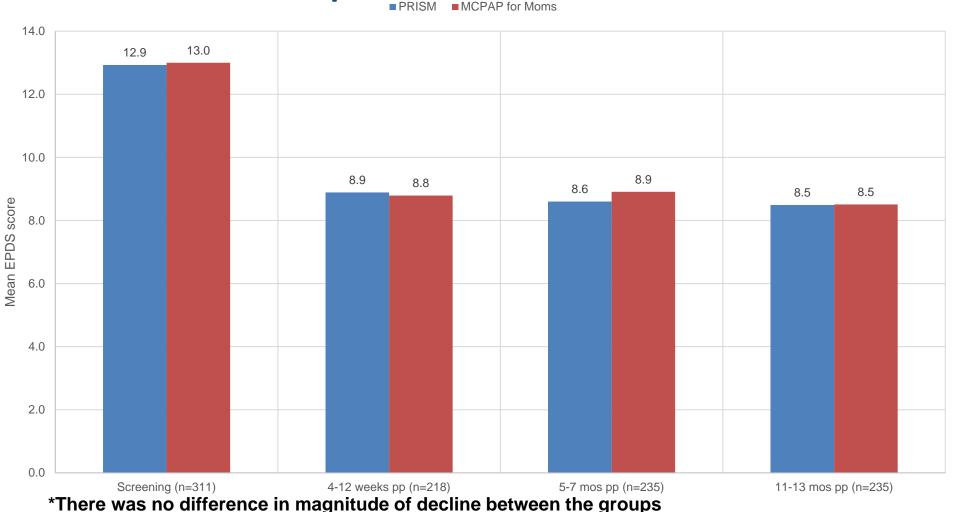
We serve all providers caring for perinatal individuals

		رم)		
Obstetric providers/ Midwives	Family Medicine/ Primary Care providers	SUD providers	Psychiatric providers	Pediatric providers
59%	10%	<1%	12%	5%

Both MCPAP for Moms and PRISM are effective in improving treatment initiation and sustainment rates, compared with previously reported outcomes



Mean differences in depression symptomatology among patient participants receiving care from both MCPAP for Moms and PRISM practices decreased significantly from baseline to follow-up



There are now 20 Access Programs covering 1.8 million or

50% of the of 3.6 millions birth in the US Colorado Washington, D.C. California Arizona **New Mexico Postpartum Support** International (PSI)



MassHealth ACO Pediatric Requirements (as of 4/1/2023)

- All pediatric practices need to enroll in MCPAP.
- Only practices regularly doing prenatal care need to enroll in MCPAP for Moms.
- Pediatric practices with perinatal questions should call their usual MCPAP team.

Questions?





MCPAP for Moms: A Primer for Pediatric Providers

Download from MCPAP.org



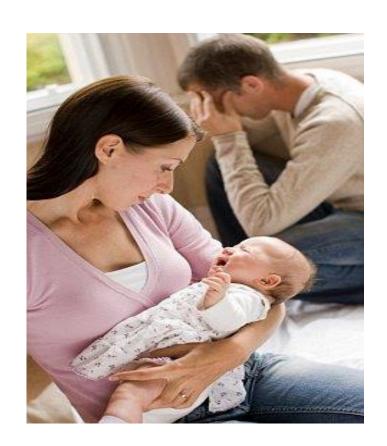
Be sure that you are using: Version 3, April 1, 2018

MCPAP for Moms encourages all pediatric providers to screen both parents for postpartum depression

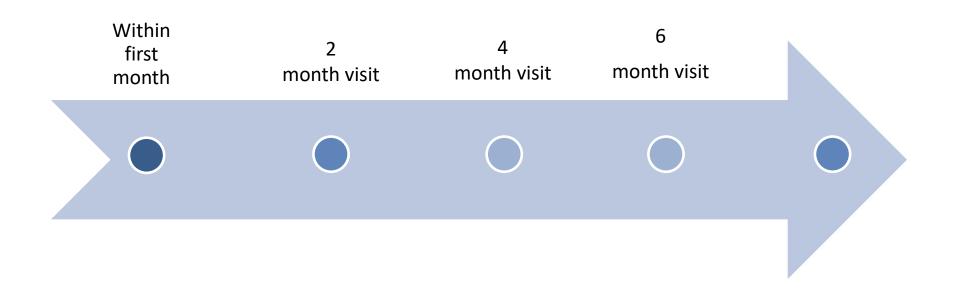
Screen mothers and fathers of infants patients during well-child visits

Screen postpartum teen mom being seen for primary care

Recommended by AAP (Bright Futures)



We recommend parental depression screening during pediatric visits



SWYC/MA (Massachusetts Survey of Wellbeing of Young Children)
OR
EPDS or PHQ-9

Download SWYC/MA at www.MCPAP.org

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) (Section of SWYC/MA)

Validated in pregnancy and postpartum

Sensitivity (86%)
Specificity (78%)
Cross Cultural Validity
Available in Multiple Languages

10 items

Asks about self-harm Instructions in Toolkit at

www.MCPAP.org (provider/screening tab)

Name:		Address:	
Yo	ur Date of Birth:		
Baby's Date of Birth:		Phone:	
	you are pregnant or have recently had a baby, we wo answer that comes closest to how you have felt IN T		
He	re is an example, already completed.		
	ive felt happy:		
8	Yes, all the time Yes, most of the time No, not very often No, not at all This would mean: "I have fe Please complete the other of	et happy most of the time" during the past week. questions in the same way.	
nt	he past 7 days:		
2.	I have been able to laugh and see the funny side of things As much as I always could Not quite so much now Definitely not so much now Not at all I have looked forward with enjoyment to things As much as I ever did Rather less than I used to Definitely less than I used to Hardly at all I have blamed myself unnecessarily when things went wong Yes, most of the time Yes, some of the time Not very othen No, not at all Have been anxious or worried for no good reason No, not at all Have been anxious or worried for no good reason Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, quite a lot	to cope at all Yes, sonst of the time I haven't been able to cope at all Yes, sometimes I haven't been coping as well as usual No, most of the time I have coped quite well No, I have been coping as well as ever I have been so unhappy that I have had difficulty sleeping Yes, sometimes Not very often No, not at all I have been so unhappy that I have been crying Yes, sonst of the time Yes, quite often No, not at all I have been so unhappy that I have been crying Yes, most of the time Yes, quite often No, not at all I have been so unhappy that I have been crying Yes, most of the time Yes, quite often No, not are companied to the time Yes, quite often No, not are companied to the time Yes, quite often No, not are companied to the time Yes, quite often Yes, most of the time Yes, quite often Yes, not all The thought of harming myself has occurred to me	
	Yes, sometimes No, not much No, not at all	C Yes, quite often C Sometimes Hardly ever Never	
Adr	ninistered/Reviewed by	Date	
Edi	urce: Cox, J.L., Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. 1987. Detection of aburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. British Journal of Payo	chiasy 150:782-786 .	
	urce: K. L. Wisner, B. L. Parry, C. M. Piontek, Postpartum Depress -199	sion N Engl J Med vol. 347, No 3, July 18, 2002,	

EPDS scores range 0 - 30

< 10 Depression unlikely ≥10 Possible depression ≥ 13 Probable depression

Source: Cox, J.L, Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. 1987. Detection of postnatal depression: Development of the 10- item Edinbugh Postnatal Depression Scale
 British Journal of Psychiatry 150:782-786. Source: K.L. Wisner, B.L. Parry, C.M. Piontek, Postpartum Depression N Engl J Med vol. 347, No 3, July 18, 2002. U

[•]sers may reproduce the scale without further permission providing they respect copyright by quoting the names of the authors, the title and the source of the p •aper in all reproduced copies. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS).

Duration and number of depressive episodes is the # 1 risk factor for relapse during pregnancy

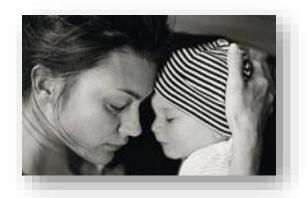
Other risk factors for perinatal depression:

Personal history of postpartum depression

Family history of postpartum depression

History of mood changes related to hormonal changes (e.g. hormonal contraception, PMS/PMDD)

Baby Blues



≤ 2 wk

Mood lability

High emotionality

Depression



≥2 wks

Guilt, feeling worthless

Suicidal thoughts

Impacts functioning

Risk of harm to baby

OCD/anxiety/depression

- Good insight
- Thoughts are intrusive and scary
- No psychotic symptoms
- Thoughts cause anxiety

Postpartum Psychosis

- Poor insight
- Psychotic symptoms
- Delusional beliefs or distorted reality present





High Risk

Suicide Risk Assessment

Lower Risk

History of suicide attempt

High lethality of prior attempts

Recent attempt

Current plan

Current intent

Substance use

Lack of protective factors (including social support)

No prior attempts

If prior attempts, low lethality & high rescue potential

No plan

No intent

No substance use

Protective factors

Bipolar disorder increases risk of postpartum psychosis

1-2/1000 women

>70% bipolar disorder

24 hrs – 3 weeks postpartum

Mood symptoms, psychotic symptoms & disorientation

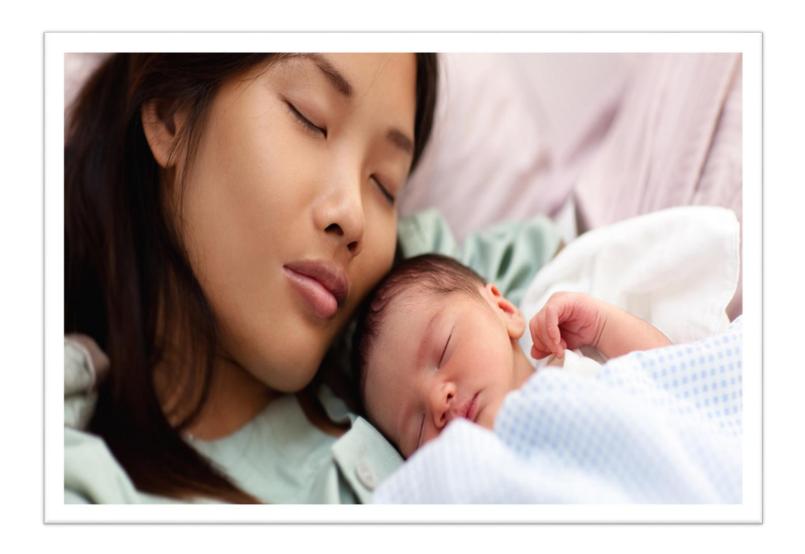
R/o medical causes of delirium

Psychiatric emergency

4% risk of infanticide with postpartum psychosis



Case of Ms. Z



EPDS or PHQ-9 ≥10

Score suggests depression.

Perform a brief assessment of risk.

Practices with co-located behavior health clinicians may want their clinician to do this task.

Refer parent to previous mental health provider if there is one.

EPDS or PHQ-9 < 10

Score does not suggest depression.

 Clinical support staff educates parent about the importance of emotional wellness and provides information about community resources.

If there is a positive score on the selfharm/suicide question...

Refer to parent's local emergency service. For MassHealth members, contact local Emergency Services Program at 1-877-821-1609.

As best as possible, mom and baby should have someone else in room at all times.

EPDS or PHQ-9 ≥10 but < 13 or

Parent seems able to manage on their own

- Give mom info about community resources/support groups. Order MCPAP for Moms resource cards.
 Refer to website, <u>www.mcpapformoms.org</u>.
- Provide names of mental health providers in area who treat PPD. Call MCPAP for Moms (866-666-6272) for list of providers. Best to know insurance when calling.
- Refer and with consent notify parent's PCP/OB for monitoring and follow-up. PCP can call MCPAP For Moms with questions. "Close the loop."

Parent does meet any of above criteria or You are concerned about safety

Call MCPAP for Moms (866-666-6272) for consultation and care coordination.

Engage Natural Supports

- You will most likely only have one parent in the office when a screen is positive.
- If parent alone or feeling alone, higher risk of suicide.
- Seek parent's permission to notify natural support.
- Screen for domestic violence.

Provider should document the clinical plan based on the screening results

Document the clinical plan based on the screening results

 Not required to include the screen as a part of the medical record

If there are clinical questions, including questions about medications that are safe during lactation, call MCPAP for Moms

Can refer moms to www.mcpapformoms.org



Linkager with community based recovered including montal booth

Questions?



Ask teens mom women what type of treatment they prefer

There are effective options for treatment during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

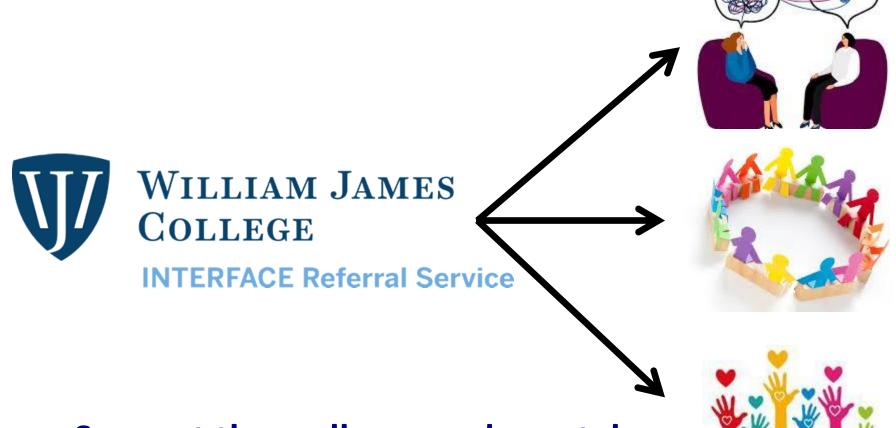
Depression is very common during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

There is no risk free decision, so we must balance the risk of treatment against the risk of symptoms.

Women need to take medication during pregnancy for all sort of things.



Resources and referrals to link with therapy, support groups, and community resources



Community Resources

Support the wellness and mental health of perinatal women

Reassure women about types of treatment

There are effective options for treatment during breastfeeding.

Depression is very common during The postpartum period.

Women need to take medication during lactation for all sort of things.



No decision is risk free

There is no such thing as no exposure



Vs.



SSRIs are among the best studied classes of medications used in pregnancy

Case of Ms. Y

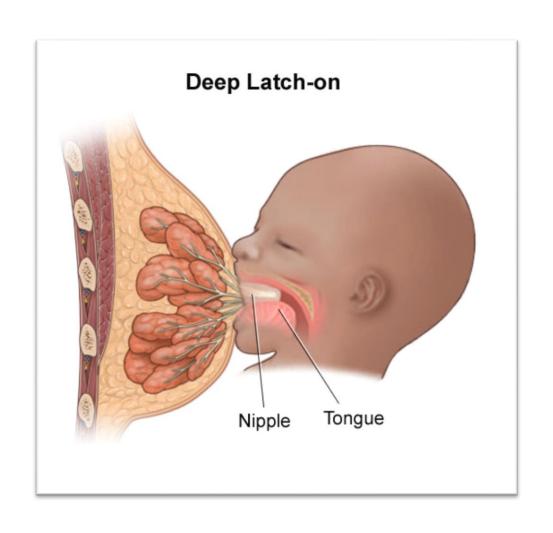


Breastfeeding generally should not preclude treatment with antidepressants



SSRIs and some other antidepressants are considered a reasonable option during breastfeeding

Sertraline, paroxetine, & fluvoxamine have lowest passage into milk



Antipsychotic use should not preclude the possibility of breastfeeding

Quetiapine, olanzapine, risperidone < Typicals



^{*}Use what has worked in the past, considering reproductive data.

Breastfeeding

Safer Higher Risk

Antidepressants Antipsychotics

Carbamazepine
Valproic Acid
Lamotrigine

Lithium

Infant monitoring is needed during lactation for certain medications

Drug	Infant Monitoring
Carbamazepine	CBZ level, CBC, liver enzymes
Valproic acid	VPA level (free and total), liver enzymes, platelets
Lamotrigine	Rash, liver enzymes, lamictal level
Lithium	BUN, CRE, TSH, CBC
Typical antipsychotics	Stiffness, CPK
Atypical antipsychotics	Weight, blood sugar

If in doubt, call MCPAP for Moms!

In summary, our aim is to promote maternal and child health by building the capacity of obstetric practices to address perinatal depression



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Questions?

Is anyone doing PPD screening now?

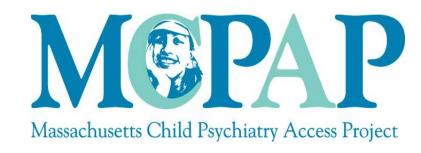
If not, do you see any problems to start PPD screening in your office?



For questions, please contact us

www.mcpapformoms.org

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