

Drug use strong predictor for postpartum mental health problems

December 8 2016, by Sarah Desmarais



Credit: M.G. Kafkas. Photo shared under a Creative Commons license

New research from North Carolina State University and the University of British Columbia finds that a woman's lifetime history of drug use can help predict whether the woman will suffer from problems with stress and anxiety after childbirth. The finding could help health-care providers screen pregnant women for mental health problems and provide relevant treatment.

"There's been a lot of attention recently on the need to incorporate mental health screening into prenatal care, and it has largely focused on identifying women who are at risk of [postpartum depression](#)," says Sarah Desmarais, an associate professor of psychology at NC State and co-author of a journal article on the work.

"Our study has two important findings that are relevant to that discussion," Desmarais says. "First, we found that women are at risk of significant postpartum [mental health problems](#) other than depression – stress and anxiety are serious issues that merit attention. Second, by incorporating questions about a woman's history of [drug](#) use, we can help health-care providers more accurately identify women who are at risk of postpartum stress and anxiety – and take steps to provide the necessary care."

The study was not designed to focus specifically on drug use, but was instead aimed at answering the broader question of whether women's use of alcohol and drugs at any point in their lifetime predicted mental health challenges after childbirth.

"Historically, a lot of research focused on women's substance use during pregnancy," Desmarais says. "We thought that may not be a reliable way of capturing women's substance use, because women are likely less willing to admit to substance use during pregnancy – they're concerned about losing parental custody, dealing with social stigma, or biasing their treatment and care. What's more, pregnancy is not when women begin using drugs or alcohol; that's something that carries over from a woman's behavior before pregnancy."

To examine these issues, researchers used data from interviews with 100 women in British Columbia who had given birth in the previous three months, were largely from higher socioeconomic backgrounds and were not considered at high risk of postpartum mental health problems. The

study participants were recruited to join a broad health and wellness study, which was not specifically focused on substance use.

In those interviews, [women](#) were asked about their history of alcohol use and their history of drug abuse.

"The key finding is that asking about lifetime drug use really helped us predict whether a woman would experience postpartum mental health problems," Desmarais says.

"The best predictor of postpartum mental health problems is still whether a woman has a history of mental [health problems](#)," Desmarais adds. "But when you include a history of drug use, the likelihood increases significantly."

Specifically, prior drug use was associated with heightened symptoms of stress and anxiety after childbirth. Drug use was not associated with postpartum depression, and prior alcohol use was not associated with any postpartum [mental health](#) problems.

More information: Betty-Shannon Prevatt et al. Lifetime substance use as a predictor of postpartum mental health, *Archives of Women's Mental Health* (2016). [DOI: 10.1007/s00737-016-0694-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-016-0694-5)

Provided by North Carolina State University

Citation: Drug use strong predictor for postpartum mental health problems (2016, December 8) retrieved 20 March 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-12-drug-strong-predictor-postpartum-mental.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private

study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.