Delving Into Maternal Mental Health Webinar Series

Birth Trauma & Maternal Mental Health Webinar

Maternal
Mental Health





Welcome & Thank You for Joining!

We are so grateful for all of your work and commitment to improve the health and wellbeing of mothers and birthing people.

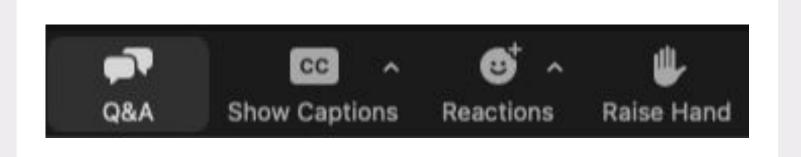




Questions, Captions, & Feedback

At the bottom of your screen use the:

- Q&A button to ask a question.
- Show Captions button to see live captions.
- Reactions button to share an emoji.



 We will send you a short survey after the webinar where you can provide more feedback and ask questions.

Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance (MMHLA)

Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance (MMHLA) is a nonpartisan 501(c)3 nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the mental health of mothers and childbearing people in the United States with a focus on policy and health equity.

Learn more at mmhla.org.



In this webinar, we will...

- Provide an overview of birth trauma.
- Share lived experience of one mother who experienced a traumatic birth followed by having a baby in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).
- Uplift a program that supports families who have traumatic experiences during birth and in the NICU.

After this webinar, we will email you:

- Brief survey
- PowerPoint presentations
- Webinar recording
- NEW Fact Sheet on Birth Trauma and Maternal Mental Health





Important notes about today's webinar

- Some information may be challenging.
- Birth trauma (traumatic childbirth experience).
- NICU trauma.
- Both can lead to significant and ongoing PTSD symptoms.

Overview & Research



Erin Sadler PsyD, PMH-C

Co-Director, Mood Disorders Program, Children's National Hospital

Lived Experience



Allison Miessler MSW

Research Associate, Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance

Clinical Perspective

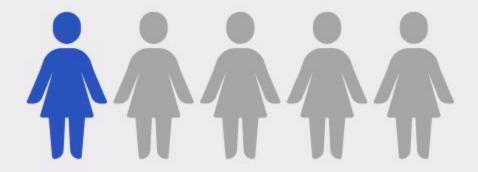


Lamia Soghier, MD, MEd, MBA

Associate Division
Chief of Neonatology,
Children's National Hospital

Key Facts about Maternal Mental Health





1 in 5 Mothers Are Impacted by Mental Health Conditions

Maternal mental health (MMH) conditions are the MOST COMMON complication of pregnancy and birth, affecting 800,000 families each year in the United States.^{1,2}



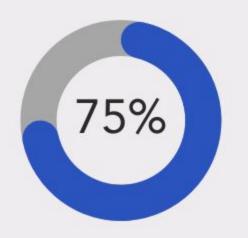
Mental Health Conditions Are the Leading Cause of Maternal Deaths

Suicide and overdose are the **LEADING CAUSE** of death for women in the first year following pregnancy, accounting for approximately 225 deaths each year.³



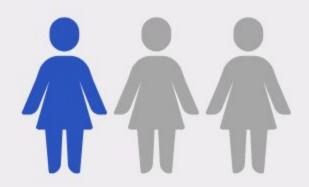
\$14 Billion: The Cost of Untreated MMH Conditions

The cost of not treating MMH conditions is \$32,000 per mother-infant pair, or **\$14 BILLION** each year in the United States.⁵



Most Individuals Are Untreated, Increasing Risk of Negative Impacts

75% of individuals impacted by MMH conditions **REMAIN UNTREATED**, increasing the risk of long-term negative impacts on mothers, babies, and families.⁴



Certain Individuals are at Increased Risk for Experiencing MMH Conditions

High-risk groups include people of color, those impacted by poverty, military service members, and military spouses.^{6,7}



It's Not Just Postpartum Depression: There are a Range of MMH Conditions

MMH conditions can occur during pregnancy and up to one year following pregnancy and include depression, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar illness, psychosis, and substance use disorders.⁸

More information in our new Birth Trauma & Maternal Mental Health Fact Sheet!

We will email you the new Fact Sheet after this webinar.



FACT SHEET | AUGUST 2023

Birth Trauma and Maternal Mental Health



info@mmhla.org





@ @mmhla2

Key Facts: Maternal Mental Health (MMH) Conditions



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Learn More About Maternal Mental Health Conditions with MMHLA's Fact Sheet.



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Key Facts: Birth Trauma and Maternal Mental Health



What is birth trauma?

Birth trauma, or a traumatic childbirth experience, refers to the birthing person's experiences of interactions and/or events directly related to childbirth that cause overwhelming and distressing emotions, leading to short- and/or long-term negative impacts on the birthing person's health, wellbeing, and relationships.



1 in 3 birthing people report feeling traumatized by their childbirth experience.11

1 in 5 birthing people report experiencing some form of mistreatment during pregnancy or childbirth."



Birth Trauma: Overview & Research





Erin Sadler, PsyD, PMH-C

Co-Director, Mood Disorders Program, Children's National Hospital

- Licensed clinical psychologist, Division of Psychology
 & Behavioral Health
- Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Pediatrics at the George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences.
- Specializes in the treatment of pediatric and perinatal depression, anxiety, and post traumatic stress disorders.
- Previous Birth Doula

TAKE A DEEP BREATH



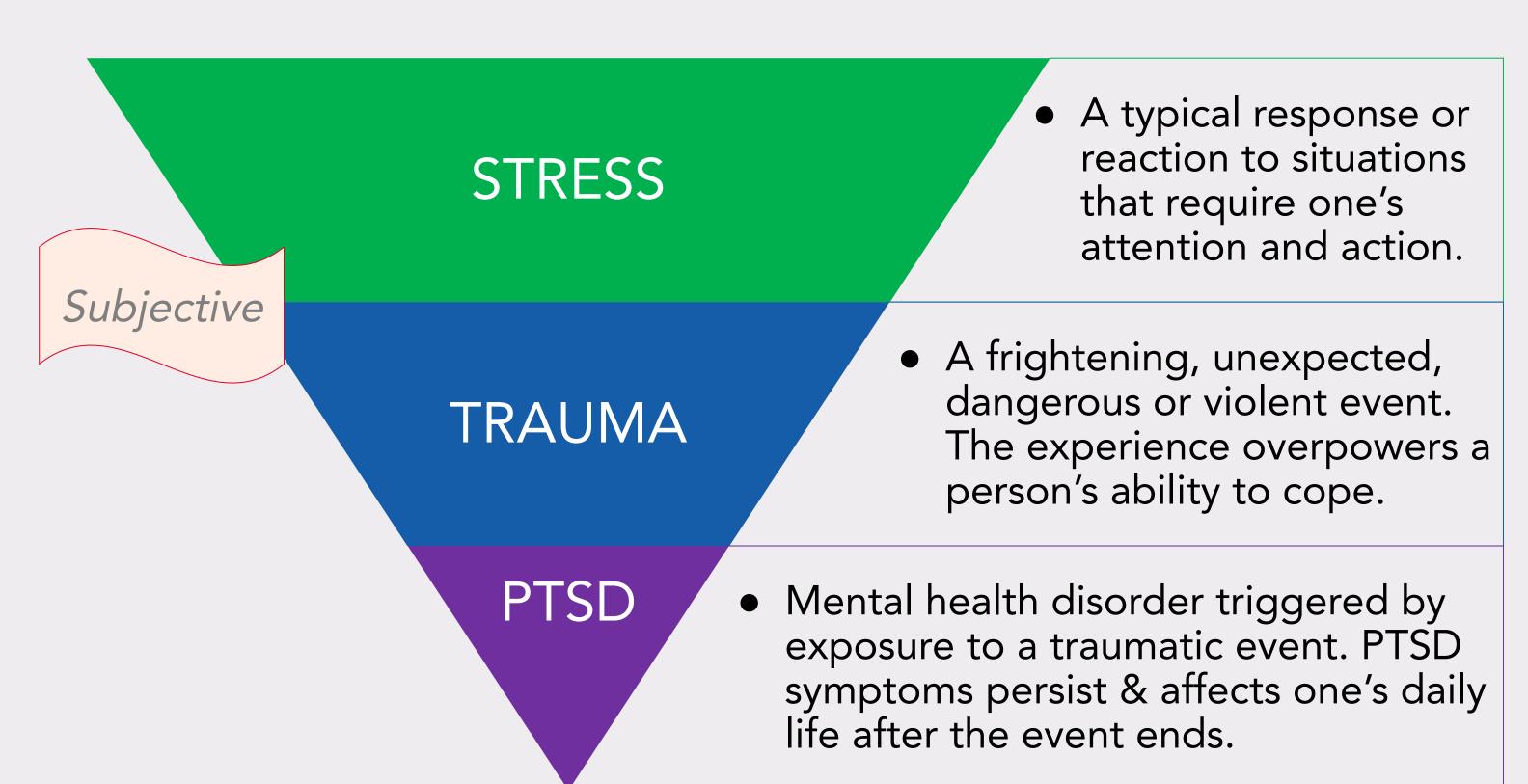


Webinar Self-Care

Please feel free to take breaks as needed...

- 3-6 Breathing: Inhale for 3 seconds, then exhale for 6 seconds (repeat several times)
- Drink a cup of water
- Self-sooth with your senses:
 - Sight
 - Smell
 - Taste
 - Sound
 - Touch
 - Movement

Stress & Trauma



(potentially) Traumatic Birth Experiences



Significant unplanned medical **intervention** or **deviation** from birth plan



Lack of support or communication from medical team during or after delivery



Severe medical complications for *mother*



Severe medical complications for baby

Birth Trauma Symptoms

Exposure to Traumatic Event

• Direct, witnessed or learned experiences (includes birthing and non-birthing people)

Intrusive Symptoms

• Repeated, *involuntary* memories, mental images, dreams or flashbacks of the traumatic event.

Avoidance

 Avoiding people, places, activities, objects and situations that bring on distressing memories of the event(s) □ trauma triggers*.
 *can be sensory

Negative Thinking & Mood

- Thinking negative beliefs about oneself or others
- Mood: Persistent fear, horror, anger, guilt; Detached, uninterested

Hyperarousal & Reactivity

• Feeling on edge or jumpy, sleep problems, concentration problems, irritable, impulsive/recklessness

Birth Trauma Responses





"This is all my fault."

"Healthcare providers cannot be

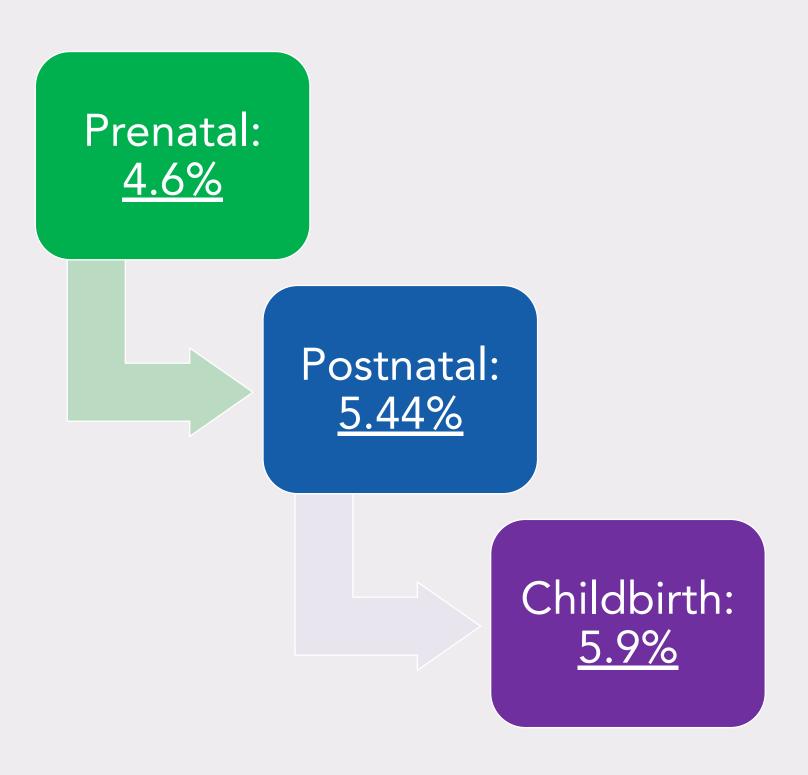
"I'm never having more children."

trusted."

Negative Outcomes:

- Poor coping
- Parental stress
- •High comorbidity with depression (90% in some studies)
- Low birth weight
- Lower rates of breastfeeding
- Links with infant cortisol and eating/sleep problems

Birth Trauma Prevalence



- 4.0% in community samples
- <u>18.5%</u> in high-risk samples (pregnancy complications)
- Up to <u>30%</u> in NICU caregivers

**Likely underestimates

Risk & Protective Factors



Operative birth*

- Poor health or complications in pregnancy
- Counselling for pregnancy or birthrelated factors
- Obstetric emergencies
- Cardiac disease
- Prior MH history (e.g., infertility, needing assistance getting pregnancy, childbirth complications, abortion)

Sychosocial Risk

Lack of support during birth*

- Negative subjective birth experience* (e.g., distress, feelings of powerlessness)
- Dissociation during birth*
- Severe fear of childbirth
- History of PTSD/trauma (particularly IPV) or other MH illness
- PMADs during pregnancy (esp. early)
- Poor interaction between provider
 & birthing person

rotective Factors

Social Support*Psychotherapy

- Screening (CBTS, C-PTSD-5, PCL-5, PPQ-II)
- Assessment (review of history and experiences pre-topostnatal)
- PMAD Education
- Posttraumatic Growth (PTG)
- Psychotherapy
- Pharmacotherapy (medication)
- Lifestyle Changes
- Self-Guided or Social Support

In Short...

Birth trauma is likely more common than we expect. Trauma responses can vary greatly and may present themselves in unexpected ways.

Check-In with Caregivers

- Prenatal to Postpartum
- How are you doing?
 How are you
 feeling these days?
- How was labor and delivery for you?

Increase socialemotional support

- *Become the support or refer
- Doulas (birth & postpartum)
- Peer support groups
- Increasing daily activities
- Psychotherapy

Build teams that are ready to act

- TIC Training
- Get comfortable asking
- Collaborate with community partners to catch and connect with families.

Birth Trauma: Lived Experience



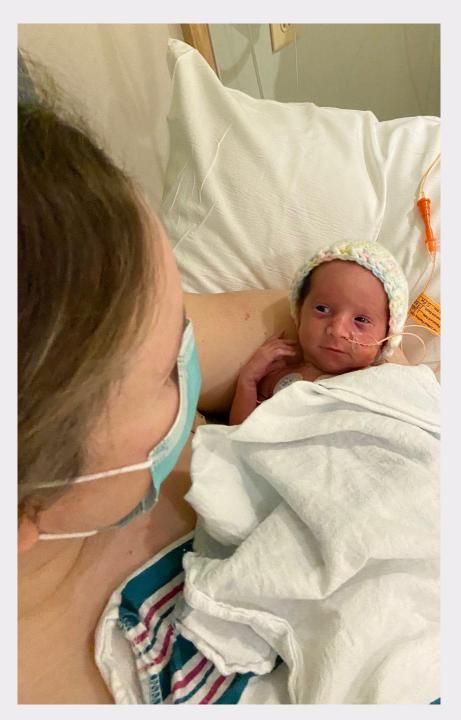
Maternal
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Allison Miessler, MSW

Research Associate, Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance (MMHLA)

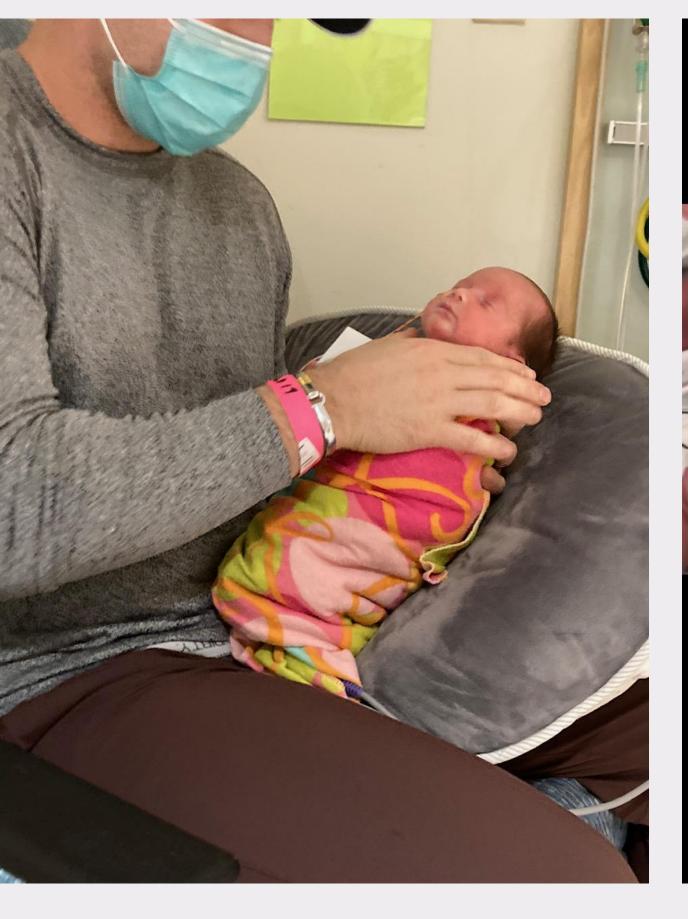
- Dedicated mom of two.
- Master's in Social Work and a focus in Public Policy and Administration from Virginia Commonwealth University.
- Research associate at MMHLA, compiling valuable insights on state-level initiatives aimed at addressing maternal mental health.
- Lived experience with maternal mental health challenges.

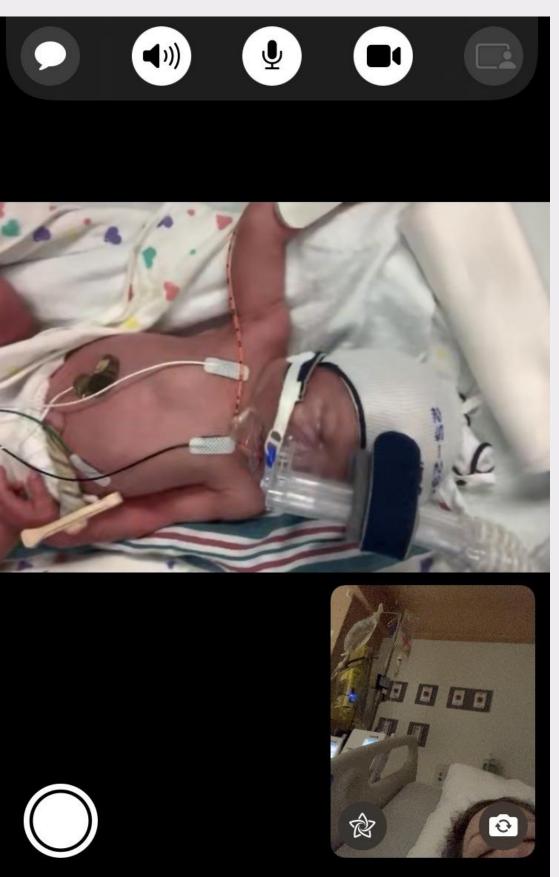
	He He
Above all else, we	Unit
My Name is: grams	MyN
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I am this tall: cm inches	My R
* **	MyS
1 like: 5, 000	My O
I dislike Bright lights	lary C
	My La
Goals for Today:	
We want you to be very satisfied with the care you are receiving. If not, please request to see anyone below.	Paren
NICU Director: 289-4616	
NICU Manager: 281-5391	
Social Work: 977-5862	Quest
Petient Advocate: 289-4691	



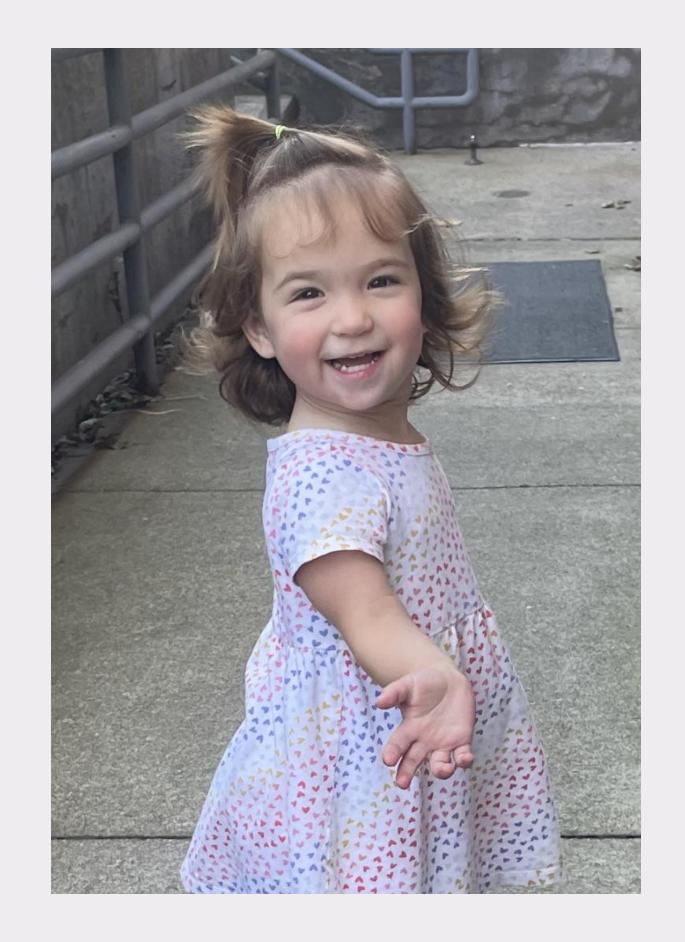












Birth Trauma: Clinical Perspective





Lamia Soghier, MD, MEd, MBA

Medical Unit Director, NICU, Children's National Hospital

- Professor of Pediatrics at the George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Washington DC.
- Board-certified neonatologist.
- Associate Division Chief of Operations for the Department of Neonatology.
- Director of the NICU Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorder Team

Children's National Hospital

 Free-standing pediatric hospital in Washington, DC, serving the greater DC, MD, and VA area

One of the busiest PEDs in the U.S.

Primary ED with >100,000 annual visits

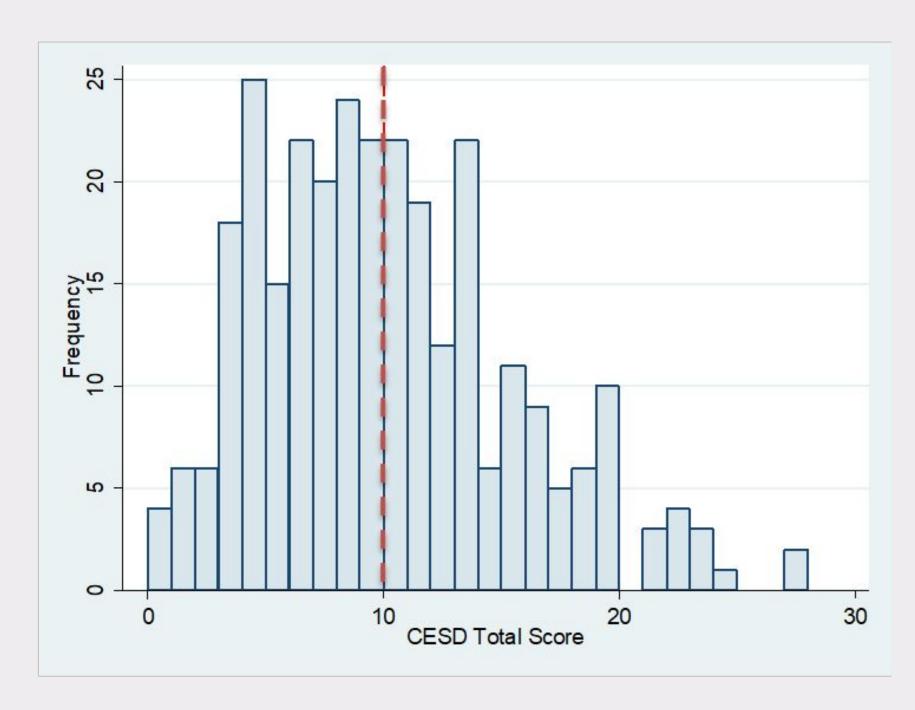
Level IV NICU (66 beds)

Unique population – a safety net



Parents experience elevated symptoms of *PMADs at discharge* 2016-2017 (n=300)

- 45% depressive symptoms
- 43% elevated stress
- Increased depressive symptoms
 - Older gestational age
 - >37weeks OR 7.87 (95% CI, 2.15-28.75)
 - Female infant (p=0.02)
 - \circ Longer length of stay (p = 0.045)
- Parental NICU stress is higher in younger parents (p<0.01)
- Depressive symptoms positively associated with parental stress
- Social support is inversely associated with depressive symptoms



Soghier, L. M., Kritikos, K. I., Carty, C. L., Glass, P., Tuchman, L. K., Streisand, R., & Fratantoni, K. R. (2020). Parental Depression Symptoms at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Discharge and Associated Risk Factors. The Journal of pediatrics, 227, 163–169.e1.

The NICU Program

<u>Team</u>

Psychology, Social Work, Clinicians

How?

- ✔ Birthing & non-birthing caregivers
- ✓ @2 weeks of age + monthly during admission
- ✓ Via: iPad, paper (in-person and electronic) QI & database tracking

Universal Screening

- 100% identified as eligible > 80% approached
 > 70% screened
- Reasons for missed approach: caregivers not at bedside, unable to reach caregivers by phone

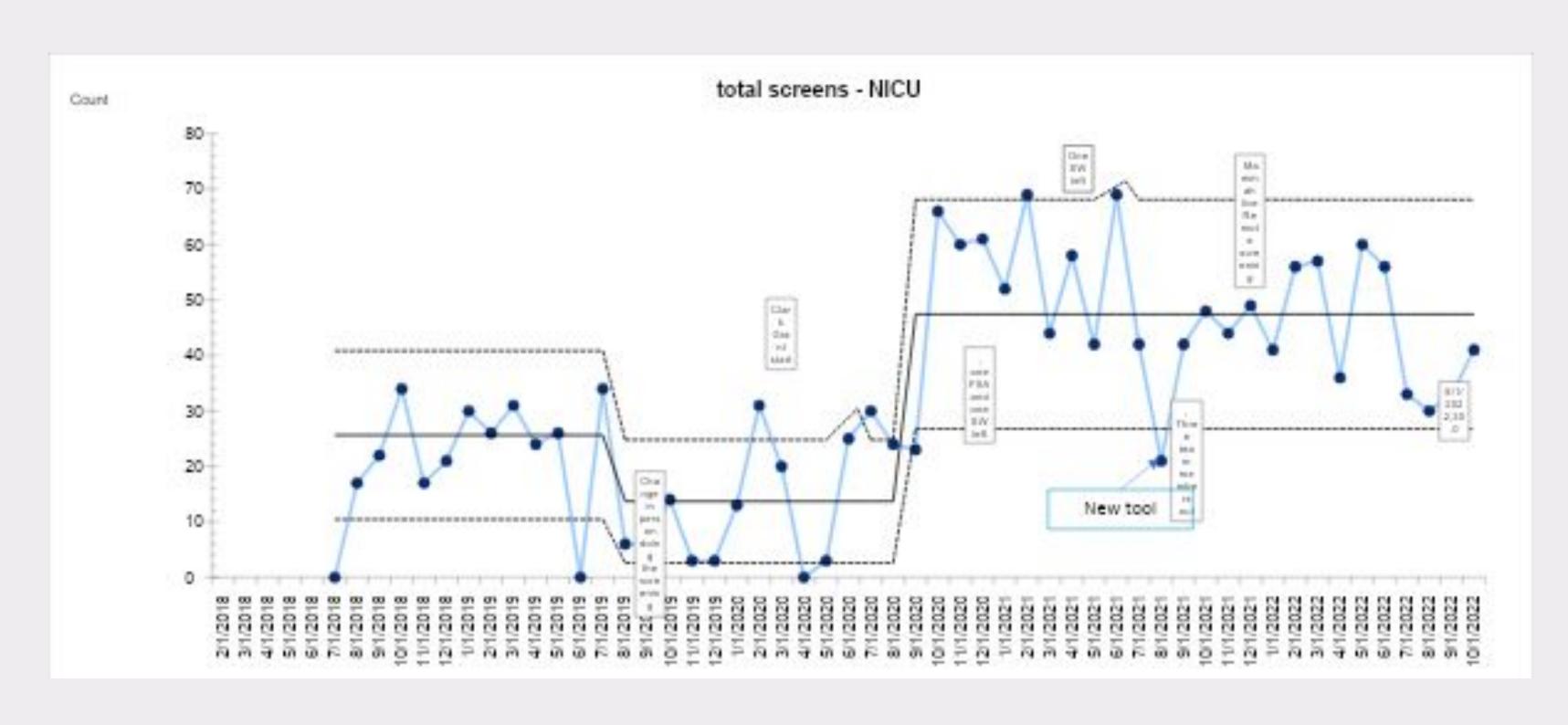


Remote Screening Component

- Started screening late March 2021
- 67 total screens
- 23 positive, 34% positivity rate
- Care Coordination Touchpoints
 - 56 touchpoints (average)
 - 375 touchpoints (highest)
- Closed system that seamlessly points parents back to NICU Psychologist to engage in other services.



How are we doing? Performance Measures



Pediatric Psychology Preventative Health Model

Clinical

 Persistent and/or escalating distress

High risk factors

Targeted

Acute distress

Risk factors present

Consult behavioral health specialist

Provide intervention and services

specific to symptoms. Monitor distress.

Universal

 Children and families are distressed but resilient

Provide general support - help family help themselves
Provide information and support. Screen for indicators of higher risk

© 2005, Center for Pediatric Traumatic Stress, Anne E. Kazak, PHD

Other things we do! A Sample of Our Referrals / Resources

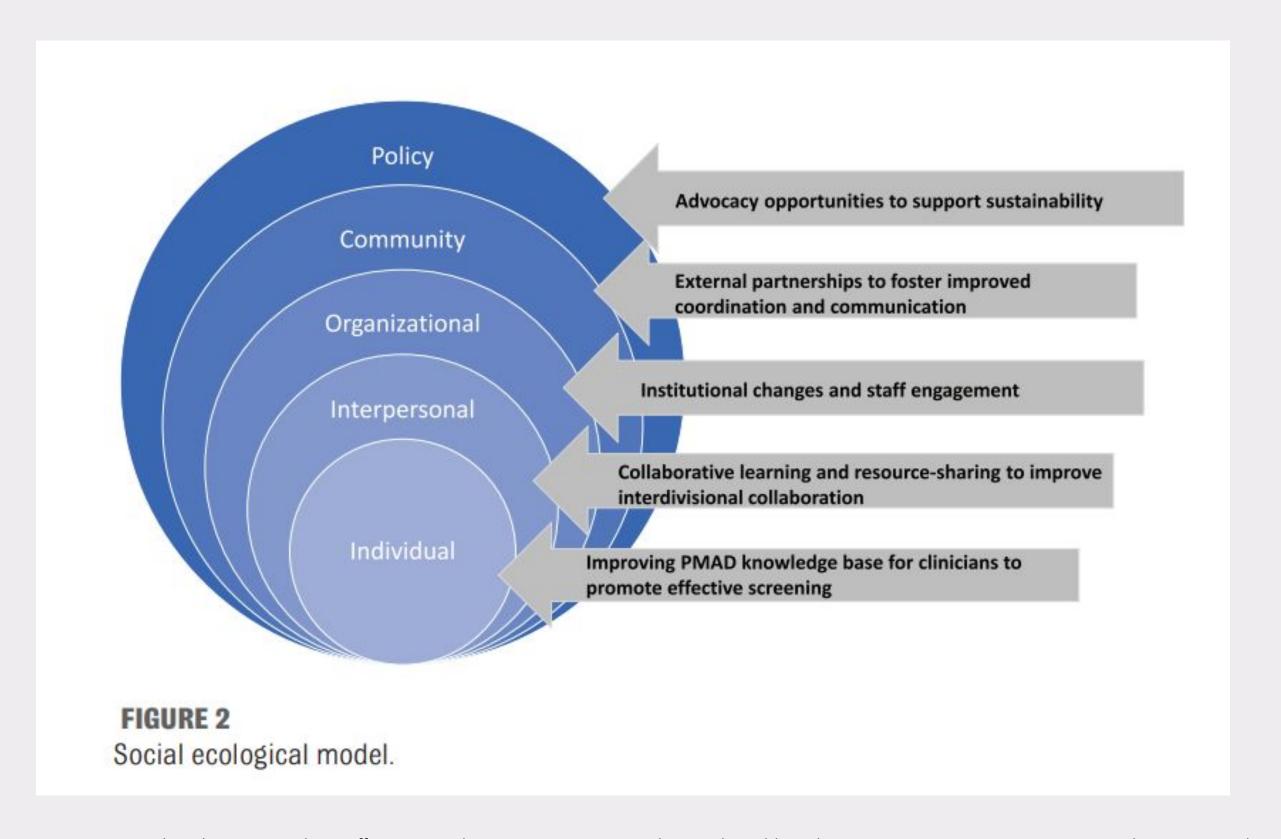
3 Weeks Old for Fever

- Yellow cab transportation home from ED
- Facilitated transfer of WIC from SC to Shaw-CHC WIC
- DC PIECE referral for mental health
- Escalated Medicaid transportation incidents
- Coordination to get PCP appointments
- Washington Clinic for Homeless- advocacy and placement with shelter
- Mary's Center Home Visiting program and their OBGYN clinic

1mo in ED for Respiratory Distress

- DC PIECE referral for mental health
- Mamatoto Home Visiting for social supports
- Scheduled WIC appointment
- Gave parking pass to go to OBGYN postpartum appointment
- Department of Human Services TANF
- Prince George's County Child Support Enforcement
- List of organizations that provide Rental Assistance

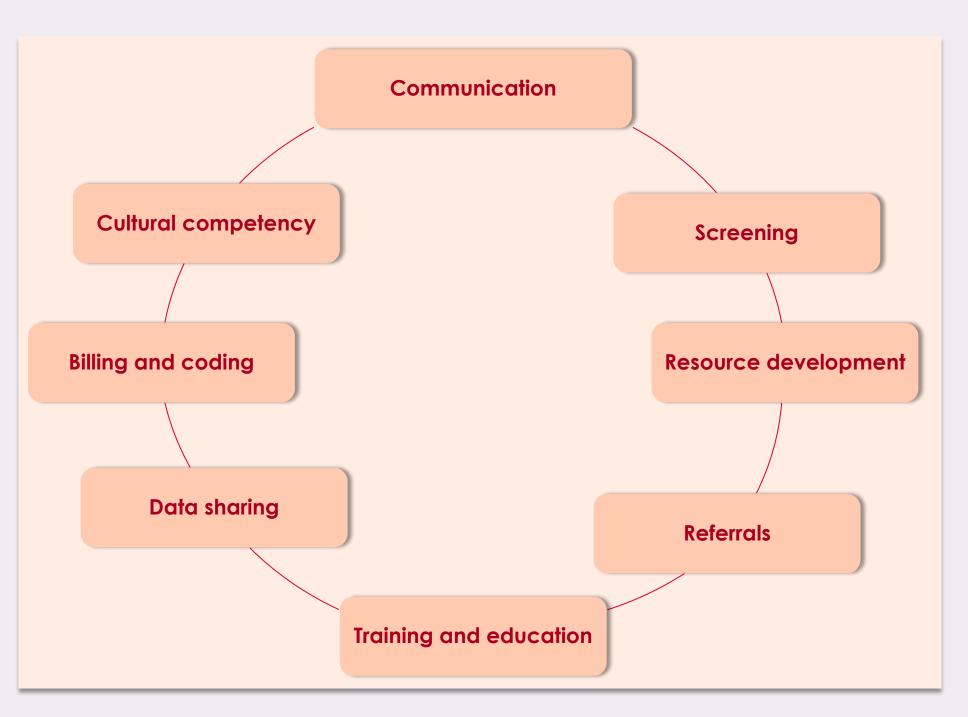
A Collaborative Approach to PMADs in our hospital!



Organizational Change!

- Collaboration and communication among hospital divisions
- Discussions of best practices and recommendations
- Screening protocols

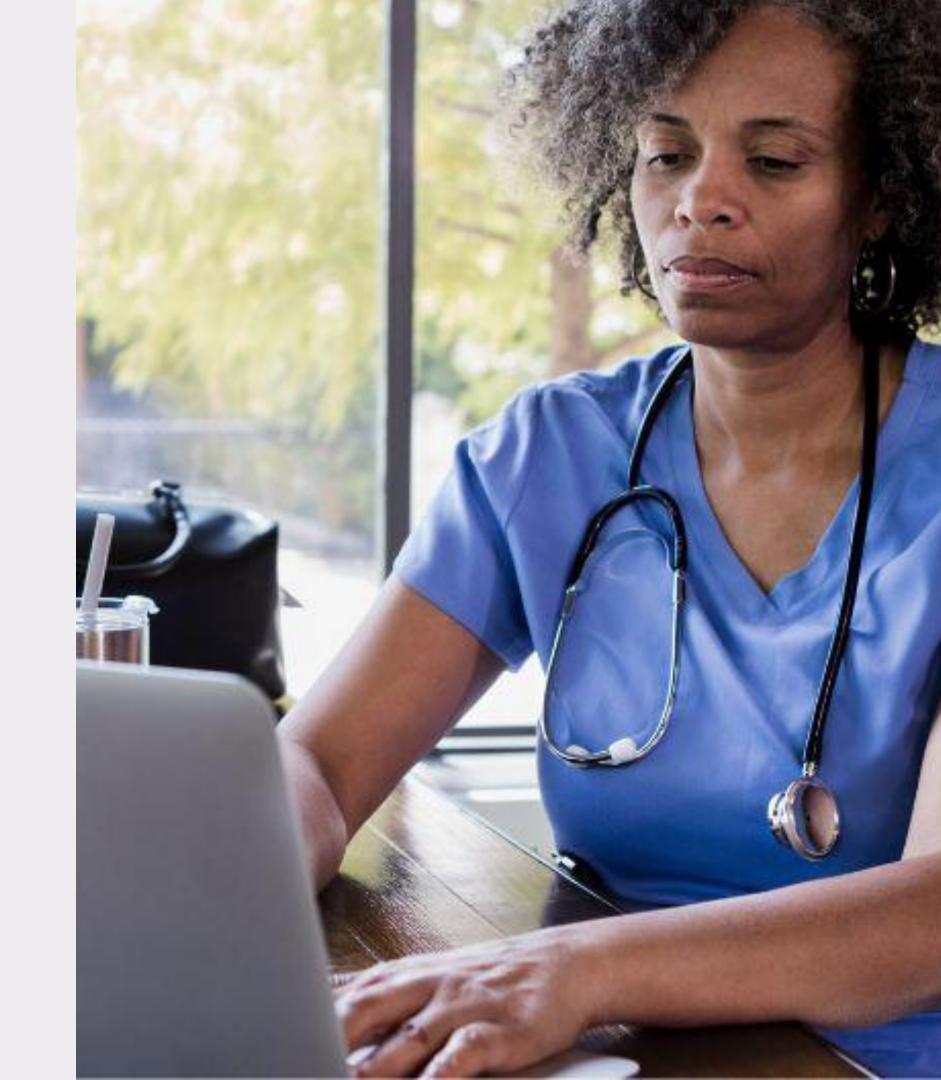
Perinatal Mental Health Taskforce



Birth Trauma: Resources

Resources

- Birth & Trauma Support Group (Facebook)
- <u>Birth Trauma Resources</u> by The Preeclampsia Foundation
- International Society for Traumatic Stress
 Studies (ISTSS)
- Postpartum Support International (PSI)
- Prevention and Treatment of Traumatic
 Childbirth (PATTCh)
- PTSD Coach for iPhone
- PTSD Coach for android
- The Birth Trauma Association of the UK





Screening Resources

- PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5)
- City Birth Trauma Scale (City BiTS)
- National Center for PTSD- Screeners

REMINDER

After this webinar, we will email...

- Brief survey
- PowerPoint presentations
- Webinar Recording
- NEW Fact Sheet on Birth
 Trauma and Maternal Mental
 Health



Quick Poll

Q&A Session

Thank you! Stay in Touch!

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childrensnational.org



@ChildrensNatl





Lamia Soghier

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References Birth Trauma: Research & Overview

- Malouf, R., Harrison, S., Burton, H. A., Gale, C., Stein, A., Franck, L. S., & Alderdice, F. (2022). Prevalence of anxiety and post-traumatic stress (PTS) among the parents of babies admitted to neonatal units: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *EClinicalMedicine*, 43.
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- 3. Trost, et al., (2022). Pregnancy-Related Deaths: Data from Maternal Mortality Review Committees in 36 US States, 2017–2019. *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/erase-mm/data-mmrc.html.
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- 8. Postpartum Support International, (2023). https://www.postpartum.net/learn-more/.