## **Postpartum Depression Screening in Pediatrics: Time to Close the Gap - MCPAP for Moms**

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#### Learn Importance and Prevalence of Perinatal Depression.



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.

## 1 in 7 women suffer from perinatal depression





Gavin et al. Ob Gyn 2005, Vesga-Lopez et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry 2006.

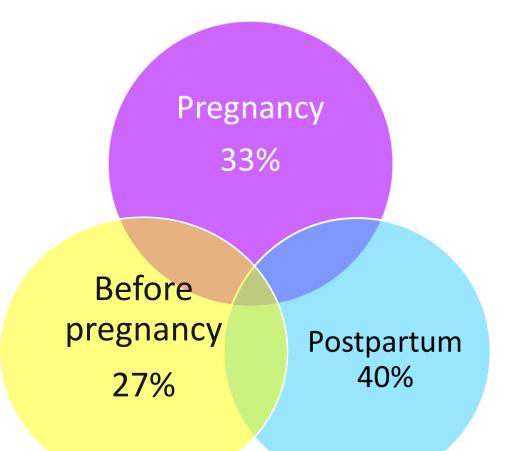
Perinatal depression is twice as common as gestational diabetes





Gavin et al. Ob Gyn 2005, Vesga-Lopez et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry 2006. ACOG Practice Bulletin 2013.

## 60% of perinatal depression begins before birth





Wisner et al. JAMA Psychiatry 2013

# 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.



Ramchandani et al. The Lancet. 2005

## Perinatal depression effects mom, child & family

Poor health care Substance abuse Preeclampsia Maternal suicide





Low birth weight Preterm delivery Cognitive delays Behavioral problems



Bodnar et al. (2009). *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*. Cripe et al. (2011). *Paediatric and perinatal epidemiology*, Flynn, H. A., & Chermack, S. T. (2008). *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*,.; Forman et al. (2007). *Development and psychopathology*, Grote et al. (2010). *Archives of general psychiatry*,.; Sohr-Preston, S. L., & Scaramella, L. V. (2006). *Clinical child and family psychology review*,. ; Wisner et al. (2009). *The American journal of psychiatry*,

## PPD is leading cause of toxic stress

Importance of toxic stress from ACE study

- Key cause of intergenerational transmission of heath risk and disparity
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are the most basic causes of adult health risk behaviors, morbidity, disability, mortality, and health care costs.

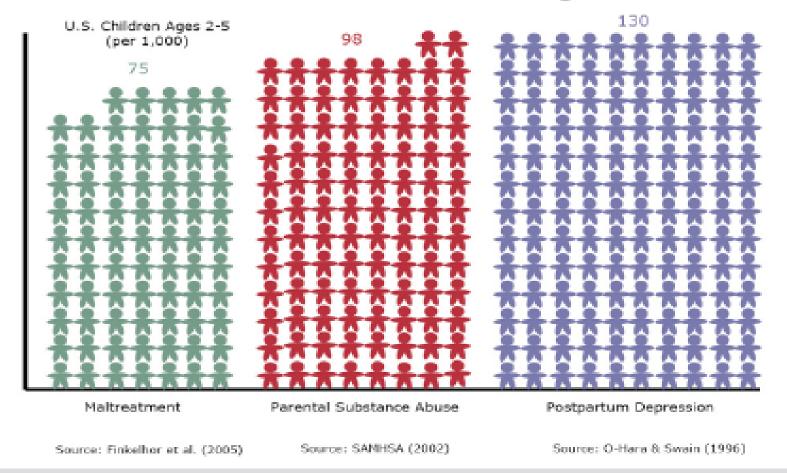
Toxic stress occurs when absence of social-emotional buffering such as with PPD



Felliti et al, 2005

#### NATIONAL FORUM ON EARLY CHILDHOOD POLICY AND PROGRAMS

#### Sources of Toxic Stress in Young Children



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.

Treating maternal depression is associated with improved depression and other disorders in her child

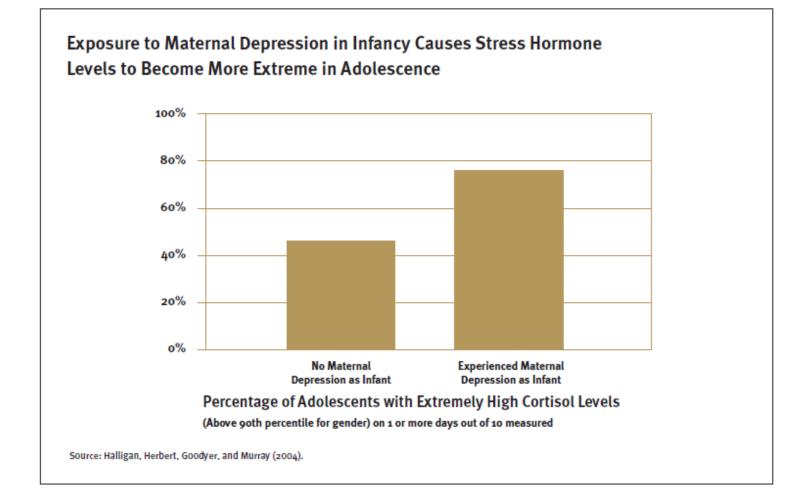
STAR\*D-Child: 151 mother-child pairs in 8 primary care and 11 psychiatric outpatient clinics across 7 regional centers in the US

"Continued efforts to treat maternal depression until remission is achieved are associated with decreased psychiatric symptoms and improved functioning in the offspring."

Treating Mother-Child Dyad shows promise of even better child outcomes.



Pilowsky et al. 2008, Am J Psychiatry. Forster et al. 2008, J Clin Adolesc Psychol.

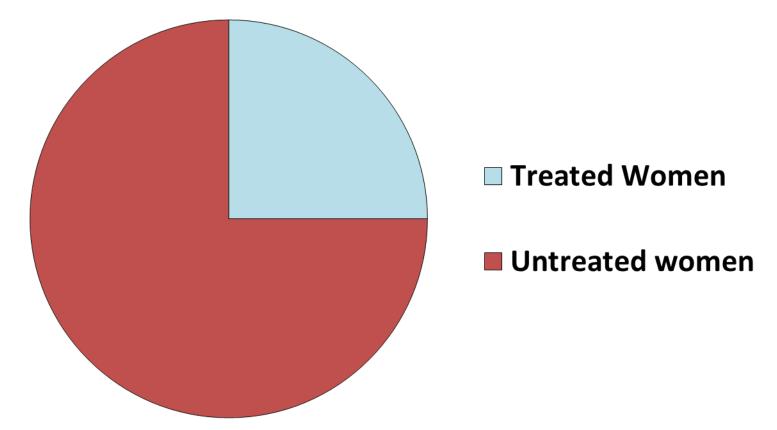


WWW.DEVELOPINGCHILD.HARVARD.EDU



Maternal Depression Can Undermine the Development of Young Children 5

# Perinatal depression is under-diagnosed and under-treated





Carter et al. (2005). Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 39(4), 255–261; Marcus et al. (2003). Journal of womens health 2002, 13(1), 373–380. Smith et al. (2009). General hospital psychiatry, 31(2), 155–62.

## **Barriers to Treatment**

#### Patient

Lack of detection Fear/stigma Limited access <u>Provider</u> Lack of training Discomfort Few resources

#### **Systems**

Lack of integrated care Screening not routine

Isolated providers

Women do not disclose symptoms or seek care Underutilization of Treatment

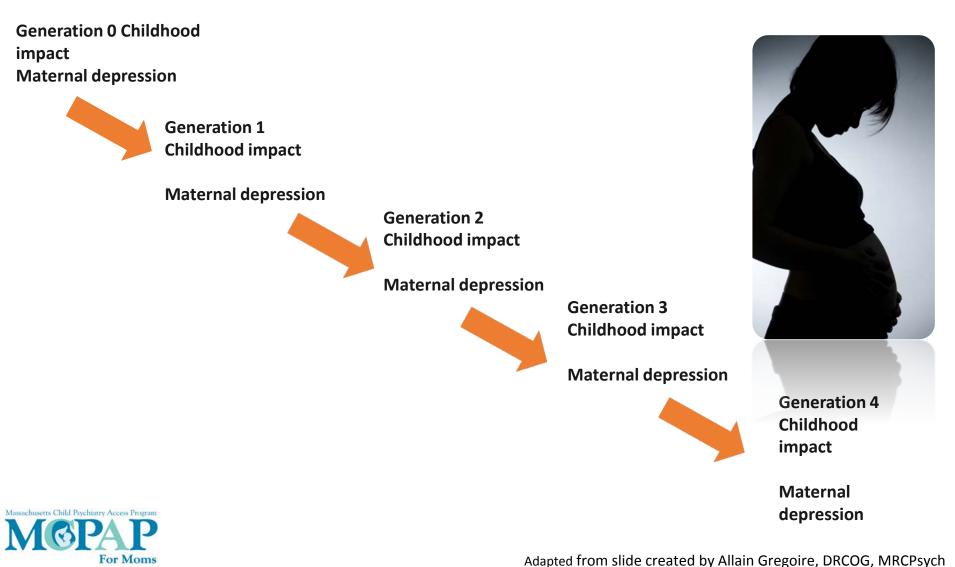
Unprepared providers, With limited resources

## **Poor Outcomes**



www.chroniccare.org

# Optimizing perinatal mental health could break the transgenerational impact of maternal depression



# The perinatal period is ideal for the detection and treatment of depression

80% of depression is treated by primary care providers

Regular opportunities to screen and engage women in treatment

Front line providers of all types have a pivotal role





## **US Preventive Services Task Force January 2016**

# Grade B recommendation for post partum depression screening by PCPs

Adequate evidence that programs combining depression screening with adequate support systems in place improve clinical outcomes for pregnant and postpartum women.

Mandates payment by private payers for screening under Affordable Care Act



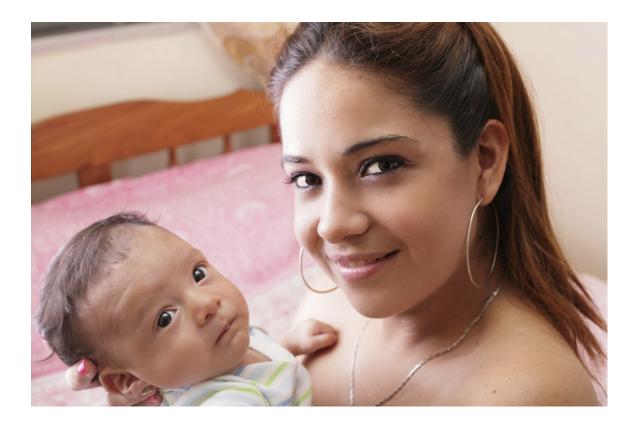
## CMS May 2016 Informational Bulletin to all state directors:

Clarifies that since maternal depression screening is for the direct benefit of the child, state Medicaid agencies may allow such screening to be claimed as a service for the child as part of the EPSDT benefit

State promotion and training of Medicaid providers to implement this are eligible for medicaid administrative matching funds



Transforming obstetrical and pediatric practice to include depression care could provide a solution





# In 2010, Massachusetts passed a Postpartum Depression Act

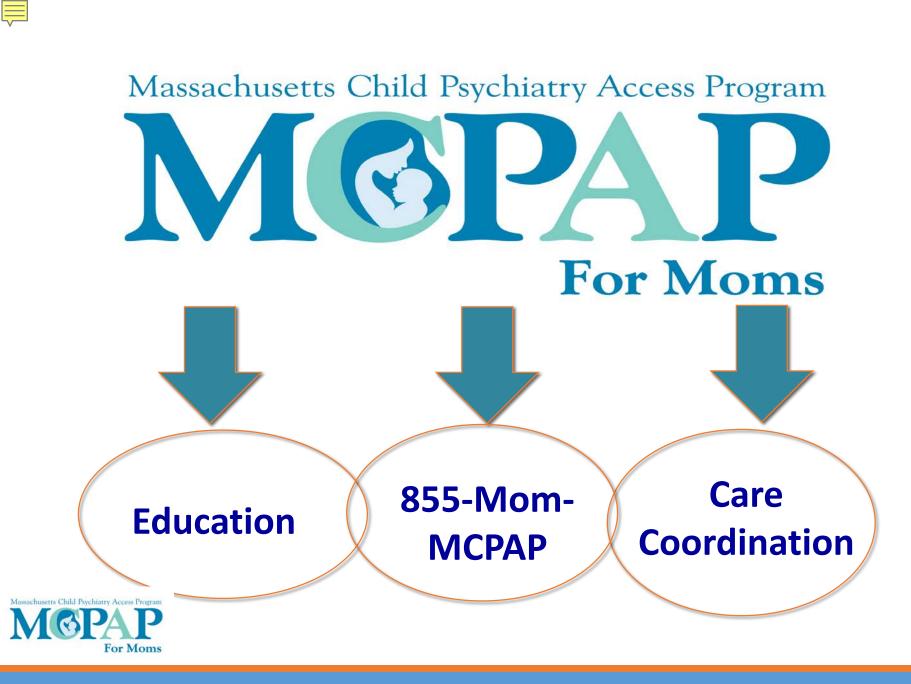
**PPD Commission** 

PPD Screening Regulation (if screen must report CPT S3005, 0-6 months)

### **MCPAP for Moms Funding**







#### 

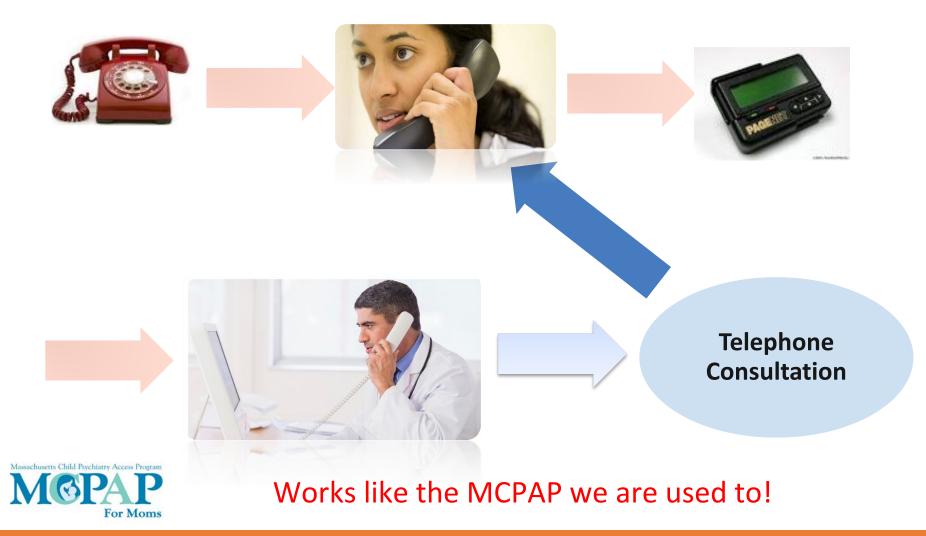
#### **Telephone Consultation**



	Obstetric providers/ Midwives These practices are enrolled.	Family Medicine	Psychiatric providers	Primary care providers	Pediatric providers
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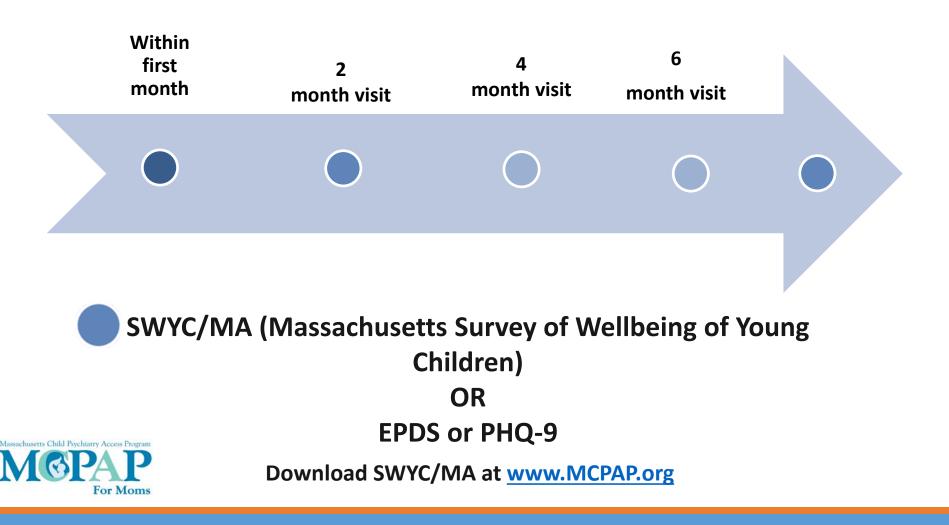
## What can you do?

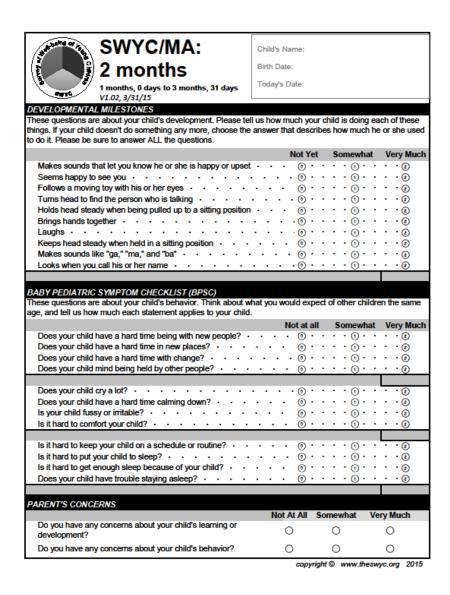
## **Screen for PPD!!**











#### FAMILY QUESTIONS

Because family members can have a big impact on your child's development, please answer a few questions about your family below:

according a second						
					Yes	No
1 Does anyone smoke toba	acco at home?				$\odot$	8
2 In the last year, have you ever drunk alcohol or used drugs more than you meant to?						
3 Have you felt you wanted	or needed to cut down	on your drinking or	r drug use in t	he last year?	$\odot$	8
4 Has a family member's dr	rinking or drug use ever	had a bad effect o	n your child?		$\odot$	8
5 In the past month was the did not have enough mon		r anyone in your fa	mily went hun	gry because	you 🕜	8
6 In general, how would you relationship with your spo		No tension	Some tension	A lot of tension	Not appli	cable
7 Do you and your partner with:	work out arguments	No difficulty	Some difficulty	Great difficulty	Not appli	cable
EMOTIONAL CHANGES W	ITH A NEW BABY**					
Since you have a new bab are feeling. Please check t IN THE PAST 7 DAYS, not	he answer that comes	closest to how y		Massachusers Child	PARA PARA	P
		ast seven days				
1 I have been able to laugh		•				
As much as I always could	O Not quite so much now		efinitely not so ch now	• C	Not at all	
2 I have looked forward wi	th enjoyment to thing	5				
As much as I ever did	ORather less than used to		efinitely less t ed to	han I C	Hardly at a	all
8* I have blamed myself un Yes, most of the time	nnecessarily when thir OYes, some of the		ot very often	С	No, never	
I have been anxious or w	vorried for no good rea	ason				
🔿 No, not at all	O Hardly ever	OYe	es, sometimes	5 C	Yes, very	often
5* I have felt scared or nan	inky for no good root	on.				

a. Luave telt scared or pan	icky for no good reason		
🔾 Yes, quite a lot	Yes, sometimes	ONo, not much	O No, not at all
6* Things have been gettir	ng on top of me		
Yes, most of the time I haven't been able to cope at all	Yes, sometimes I haven't been coping as well as usual	O No, most of the time I have coped quite well	O No,I have been coping as well as ever
7* I have been so unhappy	that I have had difficulty sleepi	ing	
○ Yes, most of the time	○ Yes, sometimes	O Not very often	O No, not at all
8* I have felt sad or miseral O Yes, most of the time	ble OYes, quite often	○ Not very often	○ No, not at all
9* I have been so unhappy	that I have been crying		
○ Yes, most of the time	○ Yes, quite often	Only occassionally	O No, not at all
10* The thought of harming	g myself has occurred to me		
○Yes, quite often	OSometimes	O Hardly ever	ONever



## **Baby Blues**



≤ 2 wk

#### **Mood lability**

#### **High emotionality**



## Depression



≥2 wks

**Guilt, feeling worthless** 

**Suicidal thoughts** 

**Impacts functioning** 

## History of Depressive Episodes #1 Risk Factor for Relapse During Perinatal Period

**Other risk factors:** 

- Personal history of postpartum depression
- Family history of postpartum depression
- History of hormonal mood changes
  - PMS/PMDD
  - With hormonal contraceptives



## **Other Risk Factors**

Personal history of depression (#1 factor)

- Poverty (up to 25% risk)
- **Substance Use**
- **Domestic Violence**
- **Family history of depression**

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

- Isolation
- Infant colic



## Bipolar disorder increases risk of postpartum psychosis

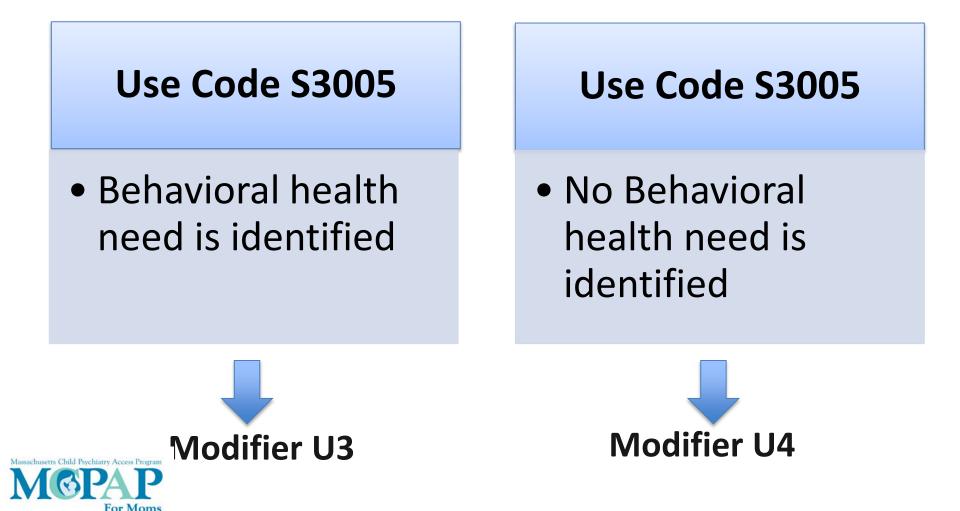
### 1-2/1000 women

- >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

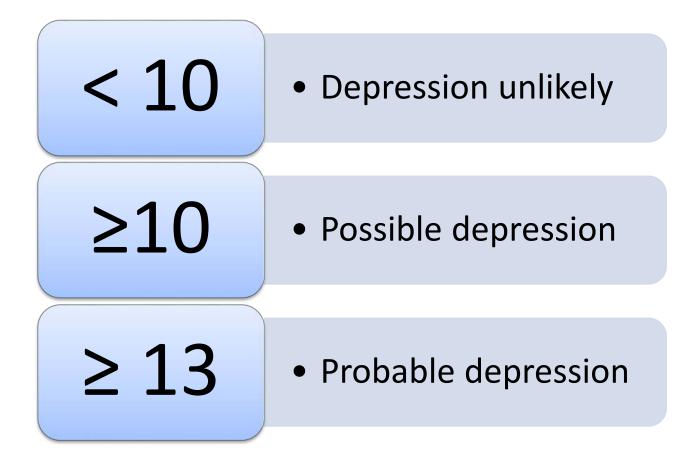




Screening is reimbursed once during pregnancy and once postpartum for MassHealth patients



### EPDS scores range 0 - 30





Source: Cox, J.L, Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. 1987. 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.

### 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

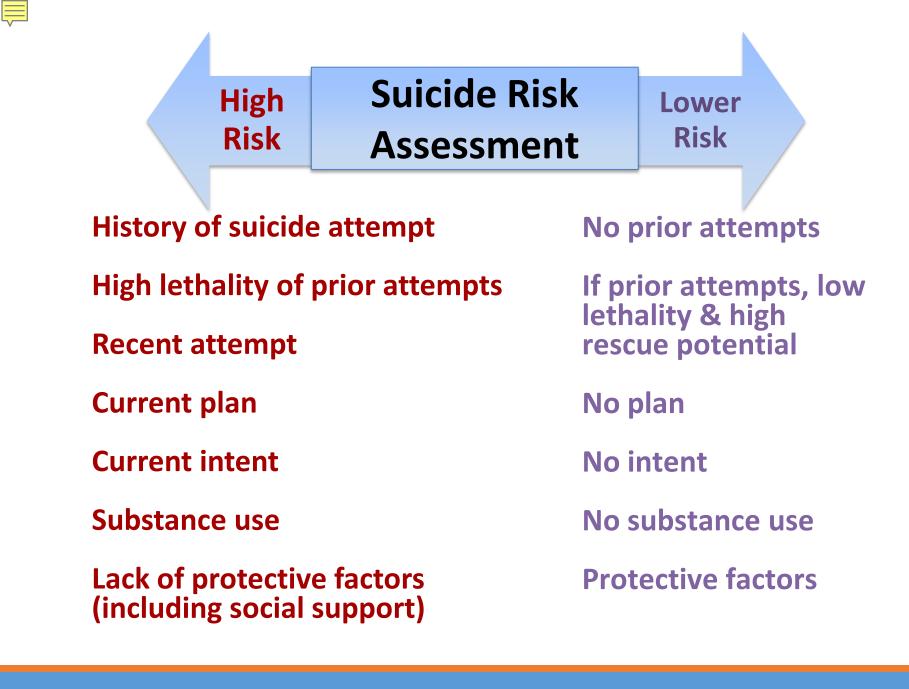


## If there is a positive score on the selfharm/suicide question...

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





## Risk of harm to baby

### **OCD/anxiety**

- 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





## 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. Helpful 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 be with one parent when a screen is positive

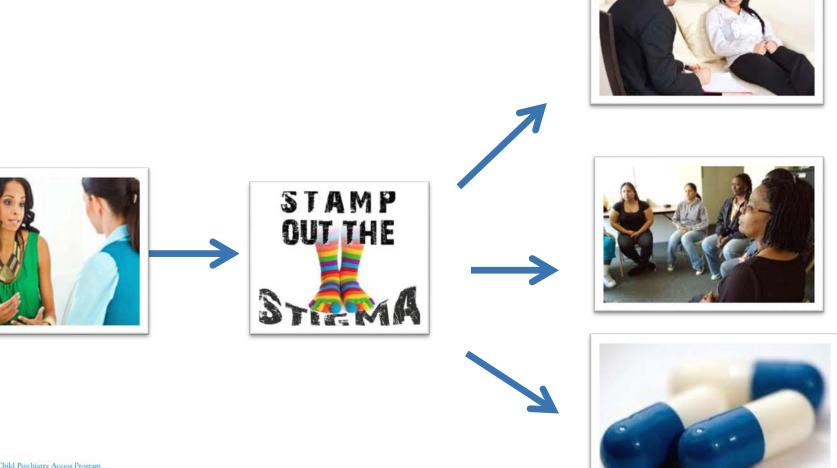
If parent alone or feeling alone, higher risk of suicide

Seek parent's permission to notify natural support

**Screen for domestic violence** 



# Education about various treatment and support options is imperative



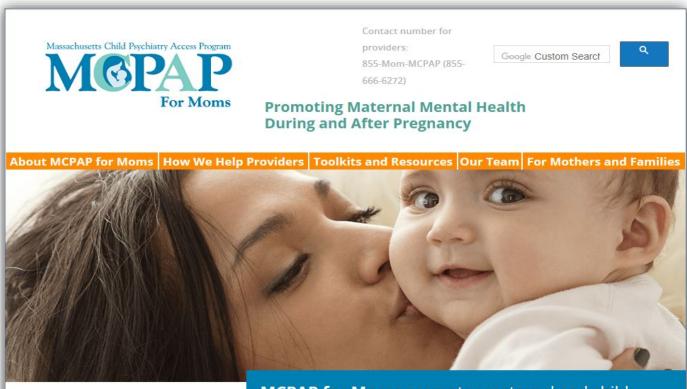


# Linkages with support groups and community resources





### Can refer moms to <u>www.mcpapformoms.org</u>



**Click Below For Video** 



**MCPAP for Moms** promotes maternal and child health by building the capacity of providers serving pregnant and postpartum women and their children up to one year after delivery to effectively prevent, identify, and manage mental health and substance use concerns.









### Addendum:

### **Psychotropic Medications and Lactation**



## No choice is completely free of risk



Need to balance and discuss the risks and benefits of medication treatment and risks of untreated depression or other mental illness. You can always call MCPAP for Moms.



# Meds not indicated

Medication Assessment

#### Meds indicated

Mild depression

No suicidal ideation

Able to care for self/baby

**Engaged in psychotherapy** 

Depression has improved with psychotherapy in the past

Strong preference and access to psychotherapy

Moderate/severe depression

**Suicidal ideation** 

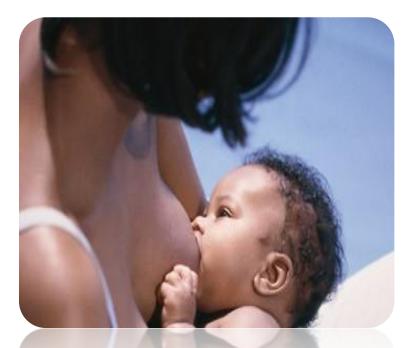
Difficulty functioning caring for self/baby

**Psychotic symptoms present** 

History of severe depression and/or suicide ideation/attempts

**Comorbid anxiety** 

# Breastfeeding generally should not preclude treatment with antidepressants



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



# Antipsychotic use should not preclude the possibility of breastfeeding

**Quetiapine**, olanzapine, risperidone < Typicals



#### \*Use what has worked in the past, considering reproductive data.



### **Breastfeeding**



Antidepressants Antipsychotics Carbamazepine Valproic Acid Lamotrigine Lithium



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!

For Moms

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





#### Call 1-855-Mom-MCPAP

#### www.mcpapformoms.org

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