

Knowledge Among Nurses Regarding Post - Partum Depression in Selected Hospital Bangalore

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Abstract: ***Introduction:** Untreated postpartum depression (PPD) can result in serious consequences on health of mother, baby and entire family. Despite its far - reaching consequences, PPD still goes unnoticed. Nurses can play an important role in its early detection and facilitating management of PPD. The aim of the study was to find out nurses' knowledge regarding postpartum depression. Descriptive study design was used to find out the knowledge regarding postpartum depression among nurses. Seventy - four nurses were selected from general and critical care units of a hospital by non - probability enumerative sampling technique for the study. Data was collected by pre tested self - administered semi - structured questionnaire. **Results:** Fifty percent of respondents knew postpartum depression (PPD) is a type of mood disorder associated with childbirth. Majority of respondents knew poor marital relationship (85%), unwanted and unplanned pregnancy (83.88%), previous mental illness (78.40%) and lack of family support (66.20%) are risk factors of PPD. Regarding symptoms of PPD respondents knew low energy (78.37%), extreme sadness (68.91%), changes in sleeping and eating pattern (67.56%) and crying (66.21%). Eighty percentages of the respondents knew PPD can be identified by observation and antidepressant drug (88%) and psychotherapy (83.78%) are medical management of PPD. Majority of respondents knew nursing management of PPD are maintaining close observation of mother (93.24%), maintaining safe environment (86.48%) and family counselling (83.78%). Eighty - one percentage respondents knew poor mother infant attachment is main consequence of PPD in child and poor relationship (54.05%), suicide (33.79%) and harm to baby (12%) in mother. Fifty - four percentages had low knowledge regarding PPD. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that knowledge regarding PPD is inadequate among nurses. It is recommended that hospital management should provide in - service education to nurses to uplift their professional knowledge regarding PPD*

Keywords: Postpartum depression, registered nurses, knowledge

1. Introduction

During the postpartum period (from the day of delivery till 1 year postpartum), up to 85% of women experience some type of mood disturbance. For most of the women, symptoms are transient and relatively mild (i. e., postpartum blues); however, 10 - 15% of women experience a more disabling and persistent form of mood disturbance diagnosed as postpartum depression (PPD).^[1] Postpartum depression can be characterized by all the symptoms of classic depression, including physical, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral changes; i. e., sadness, anhedonia, hopelessness, lack of confidence, self - blame, ideas of guilt and worthlessness, difficulties in thinking and making decisions, low energy, fatigue, apathy, loss of appetite and weight, disturbed sleep, anxiety, restlessness, and suicidal thoughts.

The prevalence of postpartum depression worldwide varies from 0.5 to 60.8% in the first months of postpartum. The prevalence of postpartum depression varies from 1.9% to 82.1% in the developing countries and from 5.2% to 74% in developed countries.⁴ In Nepal, the prevalence of postpartum depression is currently considered to be 10 - 15%. However, there is wide range of reported prevalence of postpartum depression ranging from 0 - 60%.⁵ PPD encompasses several mood disorders that follow childbirth and affects 10 - 15% of all new mothers, but its prevalence may be as high as 35% in certain demographic groups. PPD is under diagnosed and remains the most common complication of childbirth and the most common perinatal psychiatric disorder, with women at greatest risk during their first postpartum year (45 - 65% of ever depressed women).⁶

Many cases of PPD may remain undiagnosed due to constraints such as time and concerns about the social

acceptability of screening. But the majority of undiagnosed cases are probably due to the social stigma of being labeled an "unhappy mother," not to mention the public image of PPD.⁷ Upon formal screening, many women scorings in a depressive range fully admit to being depressed, understanding that their symptoms are neither minor nor transient. But they reject the term "postpartum depression" because this implies to them that their feelings are caused by their babies.⁸ For women, it is the stigma of PPD that causes shame, fear, embarrassment, and guilt.⁹

A study¹⁰ of Saudi Arabia on 2018 shows that nurses and midwives lack knowledge about various aspect of postpartum depression including its definition, prevalence, symptoms, risk factors, screening tools, and treatment. Only one third of participants were confident in their ability to provide education for women about PPD.

2. Material and Method

Descriptive study design was used to find out the knowledge regarding postpartum depression among nurses. The study was conducted in general and critical care units of selected hospital Bangalore. Seventy - four nurses were selected as the sample of the study by non - probability enumerative sampling technique. Pre tested self - administered semi - structured questionnaire (17 questions were included) was prepared by researchers by reviewing the related literatures and consulting gynecologists and psychiatrist. Researchers obtained the name list of nurses from duty register of each ward of selected hospital Bangalore. Then, researchers collected data just before the change of each duty shift of nurses by taking written informed consent voluntarily from each respondent. Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) method was used

with SPSS version 20.

3. Result

Regarding socio - demographic variables of respondents 60.80% of respondents were 19 - 23 years, mean age was 22.90 and standard deviation was 2.649.51.40% had work experience of below 2 years and 45.90% had worked in gynae/obstetric ward.

Regarding the meaning of postpartum depression (PPD), 50% of respondents knew it is a type of mood disorder associated with childbirth and 60.80% knew estrogen and progesterone hormone is responsible for PPD (not shown in table). Eighty five percentages of respondents knew poor marital relationship, unwanted and unplanned pregnancy (83.88%), previous mental illness (78.40%), pregnancy loss (68.90%), lack of family support (66.20%) an neonatal illness (27.00%) are risk factors of PPD respectively (table 1). Thirty percentages of respondents answered symptoms of PPD occur at first 4 to 6 weeks of child birth (not shown table). Regarding symptoms of PPD, 78.37% of respondents knew low energy, extreme sadness (68.91%), and changes in sleeping and eating pattern (67.56%), crying (66.21%) and anxiety and irritability (64.86%) were the symptoms (Table 2).80%, 21.61% and 10.81% of the respondents answered observation method, history taking and mental state examination are the method of diagnosis of PPD. Ninety five percentage and 35% of respondents answered PPD is treatable and cured within 6 months of child birth (not shown in table). About 88%, 83.78% and 32.43% of the respondents answered antidepressant drug, psychotherapy and hormonal therapy are medical management of PPD. Respondents knew nursing management of PPD are close observation of mother (93.24%), maintaining safe environment (86.48%), family counseling (83.78%), politely providing nursing care (70.27%), allowing friends and relatives for social support

(64.86%) and encouraging to ventilate feeling (54.05%) respectively (table 3). Regarding effects of PPD respondents answered that poor mother infant attachment (81.10%), poor social relationship (54.05%), and cognitive problem in children (51.40%), behavior problem in children (48.61%), suicidal thought (33.79%) and harm to baby (12.16%) (Table 4) and 54% percentage of the respondents had low knowledge regarding PPD (table 5).

Table 1: Respondents' knowledge regarding risk factors of postpartum depression (n=74)

Risk Factors**	Frequency	Percentage
Previous mental illness*	58	78.40
Pregnancy loss*	51	68.90
Ethnicity	2	2.70
Neonatal illness*	20	27.00
Unwanted and unplanned pregnancy *	62	83.80
Level of education	10	13.50
Poor marital relationship*	63	85.10
Maternal age	27	36.50
Parity	2	2.70
Lack of family support*	49	66.20

*Correct response; **Multiple response

Table 2: Respondents' knowledge regarding Symptoms of Post Partum Depression

Clinical Feature**	Frequency	Percentage
Extreme sadness*	51	68.91
Delusion	19	25.67
Low energy*	58	78.37
Hallucination	36	48.90
Crying*	49	66.21
Anxiety and irritability*	48	64.86
Illusion	16	21.62
Changes in sleeping and eating pattern *	50	67.56

*Correct response; **Multiple response

Table 3: Respondents' knowledge regarding identification and management of PPD

Variables		Correct Response	
		Frequency	Percentage
Identification of PPD	History taking	16	21.62
	Observation	59	79.72
	Mental Status Examination	8	10.81
Medical management of PPD	Antidepressant drug	65	87.83
	Psychotherapy	62	83.78
	Hormonal therapy	24	32.43
Nursing management	Encourage to ventilate feeling	40	54.05
	Maintain close observation of mother	69	93.24
	Maintain safe environment	64	86.48
	Allow friends and relatives for social support	48	64.86
	Counseling husband and family members	62	83.78
	Politely provide nursing care	52	70.27

*Correct response; **Multiple response

Table 4: Respondents' knowledge regarding effects of PPD
Effects PPD ** Correct Response

	Frequency	Percentage
Poor relationship	40	54.01
Suicidal thoughts	25	33.78
Harm to baby	9	12.16
Poor mother infant attachment	68	81.10
Behavior problem in child	36	48.61
Cognitive problem in child	38	51.40

*Correct response; **Multiple response

Table 5: Respondents' Level of Knowledge regarding PPD

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
High	34	45.94
Low	40	54.05
Total	74	100

Total Score – 17

4. Discussion

Descriptive study was used to find out the knowledge regarding postpartum depression among nurses of selected hospital Bangalore. The study showed that 50% of the respondents knew PPD is a type of mood disorder associated with childbirth which is not consistent with study11 of Ankara, Turkey which shows that 84.4% of nurses and midwives didn't know the definition of postpartum depression accurately.

The study revealed that 85.10% and 83.80% of the respondents had knowledge that poor marital relationship and unwanted/unplanned pregnancy are the risk factors of PPD. The findings of the study are not consistent with study12 of Bayesla Nigeria which shows that 63.20% and 19.30% of the respondents knew poor marital relationship and unwanted and unplanned pregnancy as the risk factors of postpartum depression.

The study found that previous mental illness (78.40%), pregnancy loss (68.90%), lack of family support (66.20%) a neonatal illness (27.00%) are risk factors of PPD respectively. Thirty percentages of respondents answered symptoms of PPD occur at first 4 to 6 weeks of giving child birth.

Regarding symptoms of PPD, 78.37% of respondents knew low energy, extreme sadness (68.91%), sleeping/eating disturbances (67.56%), crying (66.21%) and anxiety and irritability (64.86%). Findings of the study are not consistent with the study 11 conducted in Ankara, Turkey shows 64.1% of the respondents knew symptoms of PPD. Eighty percentages of respondents knew observation method is diagnosis method of PPD. It is not consistent with the study12 which shows 27.8% of nurses knew the diagnosis method of PPD.

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