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Perinatal mental distress and infant morbidity in Ethiopia: a cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives (1) To investigate the impact of perinatal common mental disorders (CMD) in Ethiopia on the risk of key illnesses of early infancy: diarrhoea, fever and acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) and (2) to explore the potential mediating role of maternal health behaviours.

Design Population-based cohort study.

Setting Demographic surveillance site in a predominantly rural area of Ethiopia.

Participants 1065 women (86.3% of eligible) in the third trimester of pregnancy were recruited and 954 (98.6%) of surviving, singleton mother–infant pairs were followed up until 2 months after birth.

Main exposure measure High levels of CMD symptoms, as measured by the locally validated Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20 ≥ 6), in pregnancy only, postnatally only and at both time-points (‘persistent’).

Main outcome measures Maternal report of infant illness episodes in first 2 months of life.

Results The percentages of infants reported to have experienced diarrhoea, ARI and fever were 26.0%, 25.0% and 35.1%, respectively. Persistent perinatal CMD symptoms were associated with 2.15 times (95% CI 1.6 to 3.1) of ≥5 infant diarrhoeal episodes.

What this study adds

An association between maternal perinatal CMD and infant diarrhoea was found.

Impairment of maternal health-promoting behaviours did not appear to mediate the association between maternal perinatal CMD and infant diarrhoea.

Maternal perinatal CMD symptoms were not associated with infant acute respiratory illness or fever in Ethiopia.

BACKGROUND

Maternal common mental disorders (CMD), characterised by depressive, anxiety and somatic symptoms, have been associated with poorer infant outcomes. In high-income settings, infants of women with postnatal CMD are more likely to have impaired cognitive, social and emotional development.1–3 Maternal health behaviours on behalf of their infants may also be negatively affected by maternal CMD: decreased vaccination, impaired child safety behaviours4 and increased use of emergency5–7 rather than preventive services.7

The prevalence of maternal CMD varies across low- and middle-income countries (LAMICs): from 6.1% in Uganda3 to 34.5% in South Africa.10 Maternal CMD has been associated with low birth weight in some,11–13 although not all,14 LAMIC settings and a range of adverse infant outcomes: undernutrition,15–20 poorer cognitive development,16 child injury,21 and increased diarrhoeal illness.22–24 In Pakistan,23 infants of mothers with postnatal depression had 2.8 times the odds of having five or more diarrhoeal episodes in their first year, after adjusting for confounders. Studies from Chile22 and Nigeria18 found similar associations with infant diarrhoeal episodes and other illnesses, although neither study adjusted for confounders. Possible mechanisms underlying the association have been postulated24 although not investigated systematically.

In this paper, we present findings from a population-based cohort, the Perinatal Maternal Mental Disorder in Ethiopia study. This study evaluated the impact of perinatal CMD upon infant episodes of diarrhoea, acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) and...
fear and explored the potential mediating role of maternal health behaviours.

METHODS

Study design
This was a population-based cohort study.

Study site
The study was located in the Demographic Surveillance Site (DSS) at the Butajira Rural Health Programme (BRHP), Ethiopia. The area is predominantly rural, with one town, and located 130 km south of the capital city, Addis Ababa. Infant illness episodes are commonplace: in a recent national survey, 14% of infants had ARI, 17% had fever and 14% had diarrhoea in the preceding 2 weeks.

Participants and data collection
Eligible women were between 15 and 49 years of age, able to speak Amharic (the official language of Ethiopia), living in the DSS and in the third trimester of pregnancy between July 2005 and February 2006. Women were identified by BRHP enumerators and, after giving informed consent, were interviewed. The project data collectors were local women with completed high school education who had been trained for a minimum of 1 week. They administered questionnaires covering all pregnancy and postnatal variables as well as carrying out anthropometric measurements. Data were checked in the field and double-entered on the same day in most instances. Missing data or discrepancies were resolved by revisiting the women within 1 week. Quality was maintained through field checks by supervisors and project co-ordinators, supported by regular project meetings.

Main exposure measure
Perinatal CMD was measured at recruitment using the Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20). This 20-item scale asks about CMD symptoms present in the preceding month and generates a continuously distributed scale score. The SRQ-20 was extensively prevalidated in a mixed sample of pregnant and postnatal women in Butajira. On the basis of our validation study, high levels of CMD symptoms were defined as a score of ≥6 on the SRQ-20. CMD exposure categories were defined as follows: neither pregnancy nor postnatal, pregnancy only, postnatal only, and both pregnancy and postnatal (‘persistent’). The perinatal period was defined according to convention within the mental health literature, ranging from the third trimester of pregnancy to 8 months after birth. In this study, the median postnatal time-point was 59 days.

Outcome measures
Outcome measures were infant illness episodes since birth as reported by the mother at the 2 months postnatal time-point: (1) diarrhoea: defined as three or more loose or fluid stools in a 24 h period, (2) ARI: defined as cough with associated difficulty breathing, and (3) fever.

Potential confounders
Maternal characteristics
Maternal autonomy was defined according to whether the woman had to ask her husband before selling crops, spending household money, attending groups, buying medication or attending a health facility. Responses were summed and categorised into women who always had to ask, those who sometimes had to ask and those who did not have to ask at all. Parity included birth of the project child.

Parental educational level
Parental educational level was determined according to maternal report.

Socio-economic status
Socio-economic status was defined according to hunger experienced by the mother in the preceding month due to lack of resources, subjective wealth relative to others, indebtedness and lack of emergency resources.

Environmental conditions
Environmental conditions encompassed water supply, sanitation, disposal of rubbish, having a window, animals in the house at night, urban or rural residence and number of children under 5 years.

Maternal substance use and maternal health
Maternal substance use and maternal health were defined according to self-report data on substance use (alcohol, khat) and episodes of diarrhoea, fever and malaria since birth. Maternal weight and height were measured using standard anthropometric techniques and used to calculate body mass index (BMI) (kg/m²).

Infant characteristics
Infant gender was recorded at birth. In six of nine rural subdistricts, birth weight was measured using a seca 725 scales (accurate to 10 g) (seca, Hamburg, Germany). Birth weights were obtained within 48 h for the infants of 521 (79.7%) women living in the selected subdistricts.

Social support
Social support was determined according to self-report of frequency of contact with friends, adequacy of help received with home and children, and support received from the woman’s family and husband.

Potential mediators
Time to initiation of breast feeding was categorised as: within an hour of birth, 1–8 h, between 8 and 24 h and longer than 24 h. This assessment took place a median of 2 days after birth. At 2 months after birth, women were asked about frequency of soap use, non-exclusive breast feeding and the infant’s vaccination status (checked against the vaccination record). The WHO Disability Assessment Schedule II, as previously used in Ethiopia, was used to determine the number of days in the preceding month that the woman was unable to perform her usual activities.

Statistical methods
Associations between CMD exposure categories and potential confounders were explored by calculating incidence RR with 95% CI. RR were estimated using a Poisson working model and sandwich estimators of the standard errors. Multivariable analyses were conducted, initially adding groups of potential confounders and noting changes in the estimated RR for maternal CMD and infant illness episode. Subsequently all confounders, except maternal BMI, were added simultaneously to obtain the final adjusted RR. BMI was only available for 80.1% of women and so analyses were repeated with BMI included and both models presented. Potential mediators...
were added to the fully adjusted model, one at a time, and any changes in the RR estimate were noted. Stata version 10.1 was used for data analysis.

RESULTS
Of the 1065 women recruited in pregnancy, 1006 had singleton live births (see figure 1). At the 2-month postnatal time-point, 954 (98.6%) of surviving mother–infant pairs were assessed.

The percentages of infants reported to have experienced episodes of diarrhoea, ARI and fever since birth were 26.0%, 25.0% and 35.1%, respectively. Almost half (47.2%) of the infants did not experience any of the conditions, and 6.8% experienced all three.

The majority of women (86.2%) did not experience high levels of CMD symptoms in pregnancy or during the postnatal period. Of those women with CMD symptoms, 88 (9.2%) had high CMD in pregnancy only, 20 (2.1%) in the postnatal period only and 24 (2.5%) had persistent perinatal CMD.

The crude RR for the associations between potential confounding variables and infant diarrhoea, ARI and fever are shown in table 1.

Perinatal CMD symptoms and infant diarrhoea
The presence of high CMD symptoms in the postnatal period only or during both pregnancy and the postnatal period was significantly associated with an increased crude risk of infant diarrhoea: RR 1.84 (95% CI 1.12 to 3.03) and RR 2.90 (95% CI 1.93 to 4.34), respectively. CMD symptoms during pregnancy alone were not significantly associated with increased risk of infant diarrhoea.

Individual groups of potential confounders were added into the model and the resulting changes to the RR for maternal CMD and infant diarrhoea were recorded (table 2).

CMD in the postnatal period only was associated with increased risk of infant diarrhoea except when adjusting for socio-economic status and maternal health. The association between persistent CMD and infant diarrhoea was significant for all separate groups of confounders.

When all potential confounders were adjusted for simultaneously (excluding maternal BMI), persistent CMD symptoms continued to be associated with increased risk of infant diarrhoea (RR 2.15; 95% CI 1.39 to 3.34). The effect of CMD symptoms in the postnatal period alone was no longer significant. Including maternal BMI as a potential confounder led to an increase in the strength of association.

When potential mediating variables were added into the equation, there was little or no change in the strength of association between maternal CMD and infant diarrhoea.

Perinatal CMD symptoms and infant ARI and fever
Persistent CMD symptoms also appeared to increase the risk of both ARI (crude RR 2.24; 95% CI 1.52 to 3.30) and fever (crude RR 1.61; 95% CI 1.10 to 2.35), although CMD in pregnancy or in the postnatal period alone were not significantly associated with either ARI or fever (see table 3). However, these associations were confounded by socio-economic status and maternal ill-health and were no longer significant in the final fully adjusted models. As with the outcome of infant diarrhoea, addition of potential mediators did not affect the size of the association between CMD and ARI or fever (see online tables 1 and 2).

DISCUSSION
This paper extends the growing body of literature from Pakistan, Chile and Nigeria linking poor maternal mental health to increased risk of infant illness.16 22 23 In this study, persistent perinatal CMD symptoms were associated with more than double the risk of an infant diarrhoeal episode during the first 2 months of life. However, this association was not mediated by a negative impact of CMD on maternal health-promoting behaviours. No association was found between perinatal CMD and infant ARI or fever after adjusting for potential confounders.

Only when maternal CMD symptoms were persistent was a significant association with infant diarrhoeal episodes observed. We might have expected CMD symptoms with onset in the postnatal period (‘postnatal only’) to have also been associated with infant diarrhoeal episodes. Such an association was observed in the crude analyses and only decreased when adjusting for maternal physical ill-health and socio-economic status. A major limitation of our study was the small number of women with high levels of postnatal CMD symptoms, raising the possibility that we were under-powered to detect a true association. A further limitation arose from our reliance upon self-report of maternal ill-health simultaneously with measurement of postnatal CMD. Both negative recall bias and somatic expression of mental distress could have resulted in women with higher CMD symptoms being more likely to report somatic complaints irrespective of their true health status, leading to over-adjustment for maternal physical ill-health. This explanation is supported by the finding that inclusion of
maternal BMI, an objective indicator of maternal health status, strengthened the observed association. Moreover, when self-reported maternal ill-health was excluded from the adjusted model including BMI, CMD symptoms occurring in the postnatal period only became significantly associated with infant diarrhoea (RR 1.96; 95% CI 1.10 to 3.51).

In this analysis, maternal ill-health was conceptualised as a potential confounder of the relationship between maternal CMD and infant illness episodes, but could also have mediated the relationship. Symptoms of CMD might increase the mother’s own risk of contracting an infectious illness and thereby lead to infant ill-health, either through exposure to the mother’s pathogens or by further interfering with optimal infant care.

Maternal CMD was not associated with infant fever or ARI after adjusting for confounders. This is in keeping with the study from Pakistan, but contradicts the findings from Nigeria. However, the latter study was clinic-based, did not specify which illnesses were being considered and did not control for confounders. Our finding of a differential effect of maternal CMD symptoms on risk of different infant illnesses is not altogether unexpected. The risk of developing ARI is strongly influenced by indoor air pollution and crowding, in addition to maternal health behaviours. Likewise, the risk
of fever is influenced by a broad spectrum of factors, ranging from cramped living conditions facilitating transmission, to exposure to insect bites and poor hygiene practices. Infant diarrhoea, on the other hand, is influenced predominantly by non-exclusive breast feeding,56 poor hygiene practices37 38 and poor sanitation,39 40 which, in this setting, are largely dependent upon the mother’s actions.

Relying on maternal self-report could have resulted in misclassification of infant illness status. However, any such misclassification is likely to have been non-differential. Although negative recall bias could have led to social desirability bias; direct observation could have led to social desirability bias; direct observation of maternal behaviour would have been preferable.41 Other possible explanations for this negative finding. Aside from the BCG vaccination, the recommended age for first infant vaccination is 6 weeks, with full protection not afforded until completion of the entire course. Therefore, at 2 months after birth, vaccination status may have explained little variation in risk of infant illness, limiting our ability to find an association. Our reliance on self-report of maternal hygiene practices could have led to social desirability bias; direct observation of maternal behaviour would have been preferable.41 Other unmeasured hygiene practices associated with increased risk of infant diarrhoea, such as method of handling infant faeces and hand-washing after defecating,38 might also have been relevant in this population.

Our study indicates that impaired maternal health behaviours do not adequately explain the relationship between maternal CMD and infant illness. Recent intervention studies from LAMICs suggest an alternative hypothesis: a direct effect of the mother–infant relationship. Maternal CMD is associated with more intrusive and less sensitive mother–infant interactions and subsequent insecure attachment.42 In Pakistan, a successful community-based psychological intervention for depressed mothers led to increased time spent in play-related activity as well as a decrease in infant diarrhoeal episodes, underscoring the importance of mother–infant

### Table 2

RR for association between high levels of CMD symptoms (SRQ ≥6) and infant diarrhoea (with robust standard errors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal CMD and infant diarrhoea</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, pregnancy only (RR 95% CI)</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, postnatal only (RR 95% CI)</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, persistent (RR 95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude RR (n=954)</td>
<td>0.98 (0.66 to 1.44)</td>
<td>1.84 (1.12 to 3.03)</td>
<td>2.90 (2.18 to 3.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Adjusted separately for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal characteristics (n=947)</td>
<td>0.99 (0.67 to 1.46)</td>
<td>1.79 (1.09 to 2.93)</td>
<td>2.81 (2.06 to 3.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental education (n=947)</td>
<td>1.00 (0.68 to 1.48)</td>
<td>1.84 (1.11 to 3.03)</td>
<td>2.92 (2.18 to 3.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic status (n=944)</td>
<td>0.95 (0.64 to 1.39)</td>
<td>1.47 (0.87 to 2.48)</td>
<td>2.38 (1.69 to 3.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental conditions (n=950)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.65 to 1.41)</td>
<td>1.65 (1.01 to 2.70)</td>
<td>2.71 (2.02 to 3.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal ill-health (n=950)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.65 to 1.44)</td>
<td>1.41 (0.80 to 2.46)</td>
<td>2.33 (1.67 to 3.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal substance use (n=955)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.66 to 1.45)</td>
<td>1.96 (1.13 to 3.07)</td>
<td>2.93 (2.20 to 3.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant characteristics (n=955)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.66 to 1.46)</td>
<td>1.83 (1.10 to 3.03)</td>
<td>2.97 (2.22 to 3.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support (n=943)</td>
<td>0.95 (0.64 to 1.43)</td>
<td>1.86 (1.11 to 3.10)</td>
<td>2.82 (2.07 to 3.85)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Fully adjusted models

| Model A (n=925): fully adjusted (excluding BMI) | 0.93 (0.63 to 1.37) | 1.15 (0.65 to 2.04) | 2.15 (1.39 to 3.34) |
| Model A+BMI (n=748) | 1.06 (0.66 to 1.72) | 1.66 (0.85 to 3.21) | 2.34 (1.50 to 3.65) |

(3) Testing for mediators

| Model A+delayed breast feeding (n=910) | 0.93 (0.63 to 1.37) | 1.18 (0.67 to 2.09) | 2.09 (1.35 to 3.24) |
| Model A+non-exclusive breast feeding (n=925) | 0.93 (0.63 to 1.38) | 1.16 (0.65 to 2.06) | 2.19 (1.41 to 3.40) |
| Model A+soap use (n=925) | 0.92 (0.62 to 1.36) | 1.13 (0.63 to 2.01) | 2.13 (1.37 to 3.29) |
| Model A+vaccination status (n=922) | 0.91 (0.62 to 1.33) | 1.13 (0.64 to 1.99) | 2.16 (1.40 to 3.33) |
| Model A+maternal disability (n=925) | 0.93 (0.63 to 1.37) | 1.20 (0.67 to 2.14) | 2.29 (1.45 to 3.61) |

Infant diarrhoea (with robust standard errors) adjusting for (1) groups of confounders separately, (2) all confounders simultaneously and (3) with addition of possible mediators to the fully adjusted model.

BMI, body mass index; CMD, common mental disorder; SRQ, Self-Reporting Questionnaire.

### Table 3

Multivariable analysis of association between high levels of maternal CMD symptoms (SRQ ≥6) and infant acute respiratory illness and febrile illness (with robust standard errors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal CMD and infant ARI</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, pregnancy only (RR 95% CI)</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, postnatal only (RR 95% CI)</th>
<th>SRQ ≥6, persistent (RR 95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude RR (n=954)</td>
<td>1.03 (0.70 to 1.51)</td>
<td>0.83 (0.34 to 2.00)</td>
<td>2.24 (1.52 to 3.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully adjusted model (excl. BMI) (n=925)</td>
<td>1.09 (0.74 to 1.59)</td>
<td>0.57 (0.24 to 1.40)</td>
<td>1.50 (0.93 to 2.41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully adjusted model+BMI (n=748)</td>
<td>1.17 (0.73 to 1.88)</td>
<td>0.57 (0.20 to 1.65)</td>
<td>1.47 (0.92 to 2.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal CMD and infant fever</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude RR (n=954)</td>
<td>1.18 (0.90 to 1.55)</td>
<td>1.48 (0.95 to 2.32)</td>
<td>1.61 (1.10 to 2.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully adjusted model (excl. BMI) (n=925)</td>
<td>1.08 (0.80 to 1.45)</td>
<td>0.99 (0.63 to 1.57)</td>
<td>1.08 (0.71 to 1.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully adjusted model+BMI (n=748)</td>
<td>1.24 (0.87 to 1.75)</td>
<td>1.24 (0.74 to 2.10)</td>
<td>0.99 (0.62 to 1.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARI, acute respiratory illness; BMI, body mass index; CMD, common mental disorder; SRQ, Self-Reporting Questionnaire.
interactions. In South Africa, interventions from trained lay workers improved the mother–infant relationship, reduced maternal depressive symptoms and decreased insecure attachment. Such studies demonstrate the feasibility of intervention and could shed further light on mechanisms linking maternal CMD and infant ill-health.

CONCLUSION
This is the first prospective population-based study from sub-Saharan Africa to investigate the association between maternal CMD and infant illness. Perinatal CMD increased risk of infant diarrhoea, but not fever or ARI. More research is needed to identify mechanisms underlying the association, particularly examining the role of the mother–infant relationship. Meanwhile women’s health services and integrated management of childhood illness programmes should consider women’s mental health during the perinatal period and learn from recent successful intervention studies from LAMICs.

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Competing interests
None.

Ethics approval
This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Agency (National Research Ethics Committee) and King’s College London Research Ethics Committee.

Provenance and peer review
Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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