

Parental care in childhood and borderline personality disorder (pp. 47-64)

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The aim of this study was to analyze the presence of postpartum depression and its related variables in a 99 women sample. These women were evaluated during pregnancy and 6-8 weeks after delivery. Assessment included a questionnaire with sociodemographic and clinical information, the Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and the State-Anxiety Inventory (STAI-S). Results indicated a rate of postpartum depression of 22.2%. Women who have fewer years of education ($p = .047$), who do not work ($p = .017$), who have more depressive symptoms during pregnancy ($p \leq .001$) and a higher level of anxiety ($p \leq .001$) have a higher percentage of postpartum depression. The most noteworthy predictor of postpartum depression was depression during pregnancy ($OR = 17.50$). These results confirm the importance of assessing psychosocial risk factors at regular controls of pregnancy, because that assessment generates the opportunity to detect women at risk for postpartum depression and to advise them to seek the appropriate professional help.