The Role of Prenatal Anxiety Sensitivity on Postpartum **Anxiety and Depression**

Ryann Holman, Megan Perry, M.A., & Laura Dixon, Ph.D. mholman@go.olemiss.edu

INTRO

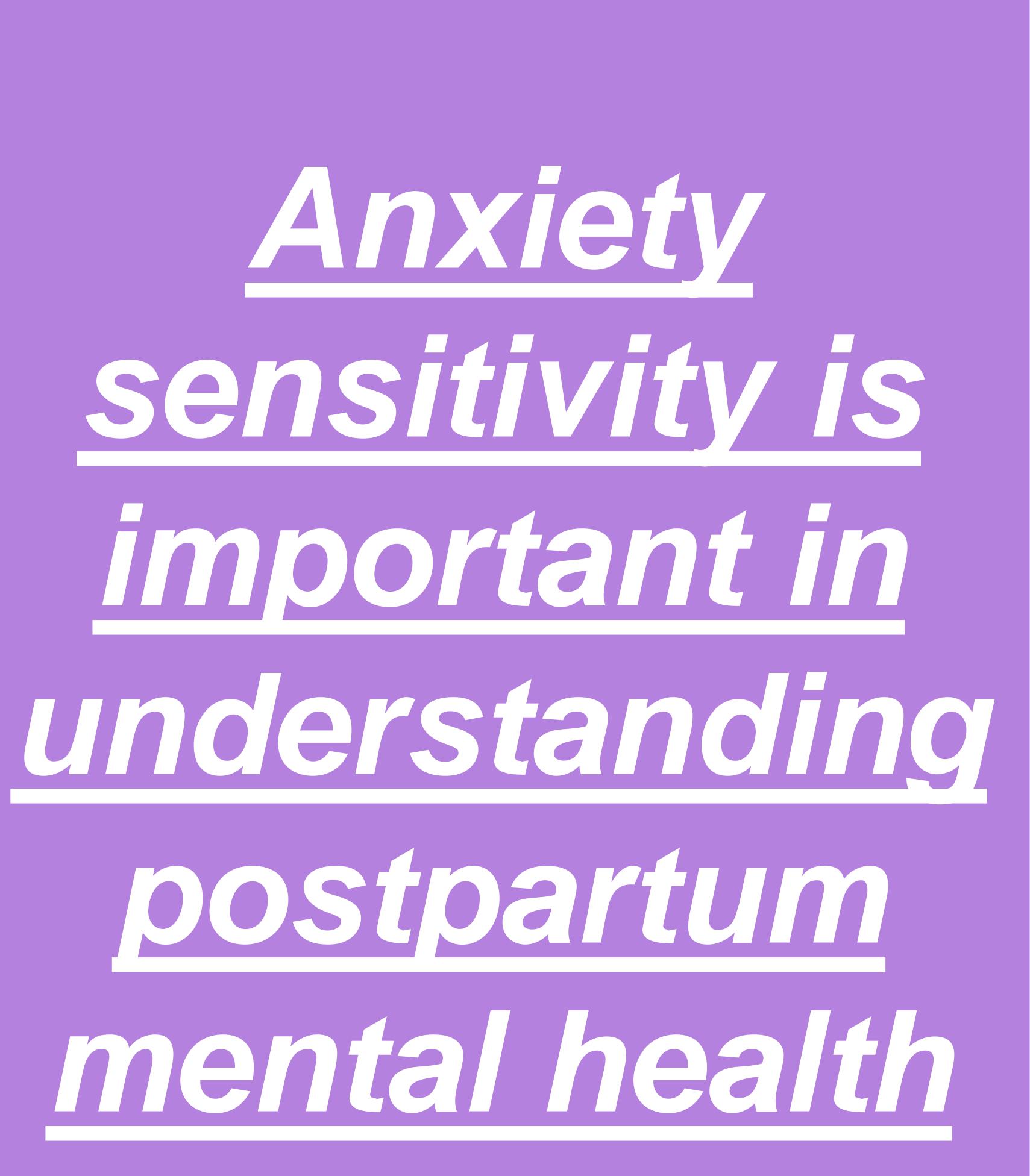
- Anxiety and depression are the most common types of psychopathology in pregnant and postpartum women
- Prenatal and postpartum anxiety and depression can lead to adverse outcomes on both mother and baby including preterm delivery and low birth weight
- Anxiety sensitivity may function to serve as a vulnerability for women to develop anxiety and depression during pregnancy or postpartum **Research Question**
- > Is anxiety sensitivity a mechanism for understanding postpartum anxiety and depression?

Hypothesis

> We predicted higher prenatal anxiety sensitivity would be associated with postpartum anxiety and depression

METHOD

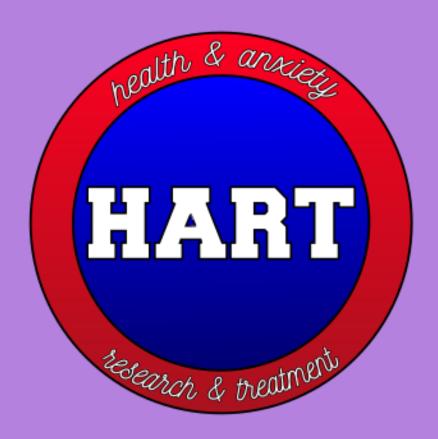
- **Pregnant women from central Mississippi were** recruited for this study
- The sample (N = 43; $M_{age} = 30.26$) included 58.1% White and 41.9% African American women
- Participants completed self-report measures of anxiety sensitivity, anxiety, and depression and participants completed clinical interviews during pregnancy and postpartum
- RESULTS
- Anxiety sensitivity accounted for a statistically unique variation for social anxiety, acute anxiety, and anxiety regarding perfectionism, control and trauma
- Results suggested that anxiety sensitivity did not predict postpartum general worry nor postpartum depression

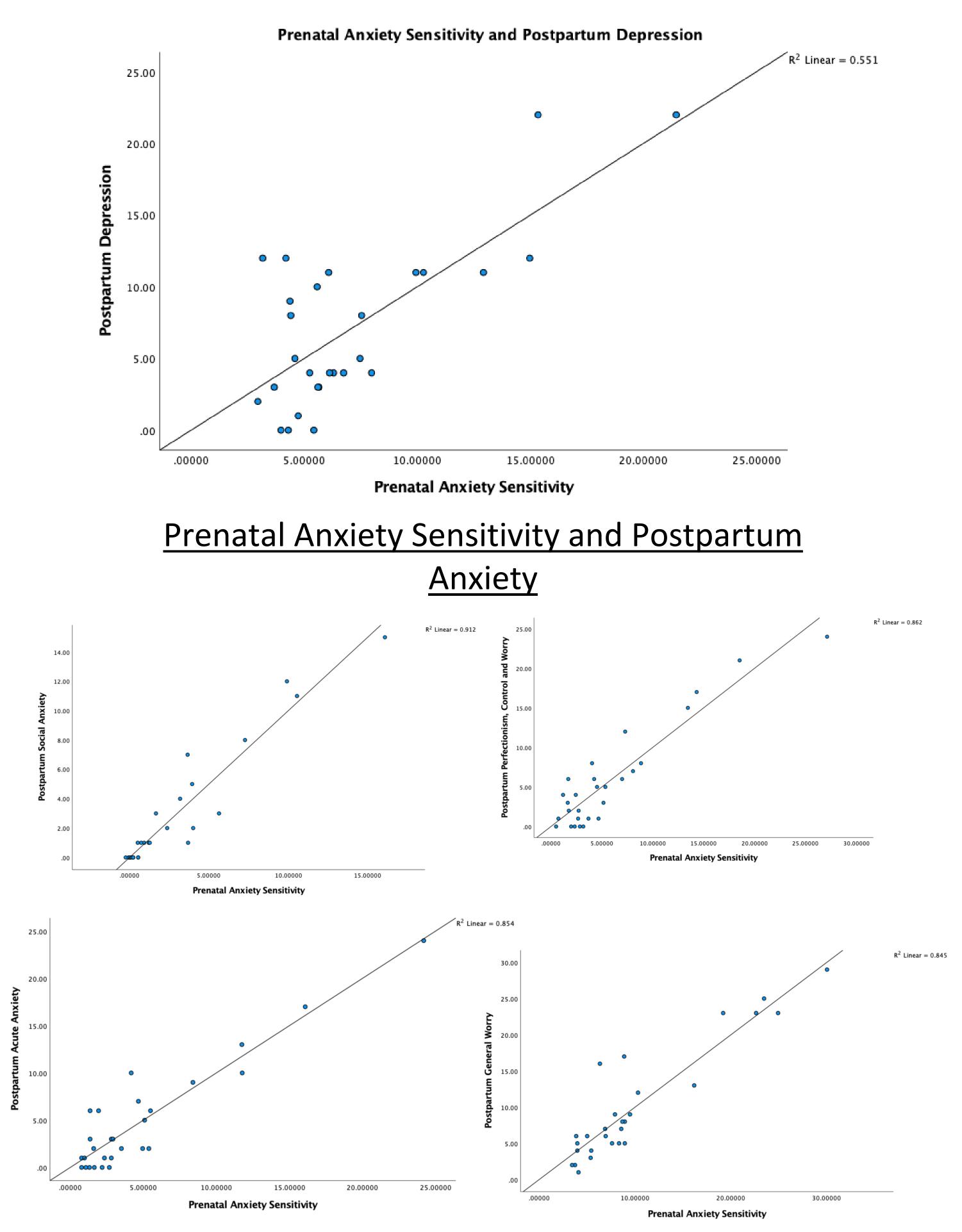












DISCUSSION

- depression
- represented
- additional time points
- pregnancy

Higher prenatal anxiety sensitivity is more likely to be associated with postpartum anxiety; however, results were inconclusive in regards to postpartum

Limitations include a small sample and high participant drop out rate, however this preliminary research was necessary to identify a problem Though the sample was representative of the state of Mississippi, other minority groups were not

Future research should replicate similar methodology with an increased sample and The current study illustrates the need for health care providers to identify anxiety sensitivity during