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https://doi.org/10.33015/dominican.edu/2024.NURS.RP.27

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Recommended Citation

Medina, Jennifer, "Empowering Maternal Resilience: A Prenatal Education Program for Mothers and Their Chosen Support Persons for Postpartum Depression" (2023). *Nursing | Student Research Posters*. 61.

https://doi.org/10.33015/dominican.edu/2024.NURS.RP.27

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Empowering Maternal Resilience: A Prenatal Education Program for Mothers and Their Chosen Support Persons for Postpartum Depression Prevention

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INTRODUCTION

- One out of seven postpartum mothers in the United States currently experience postpartum depression (PPD) (Mughal et al., 2022).
- Having mothers participate in prenatal educational programs is effective in lowering the risk for PPD (Shimpuku et al., 2022).
- Involving a support person in routine prenatal care is effective in reducing the risk of postpartum blues (Dehshiri et al., 2023).
- The existing research studies have yet to develop an inperson prenatal PPD prevention education program that solely targets PPD and requires the presence of a support person.

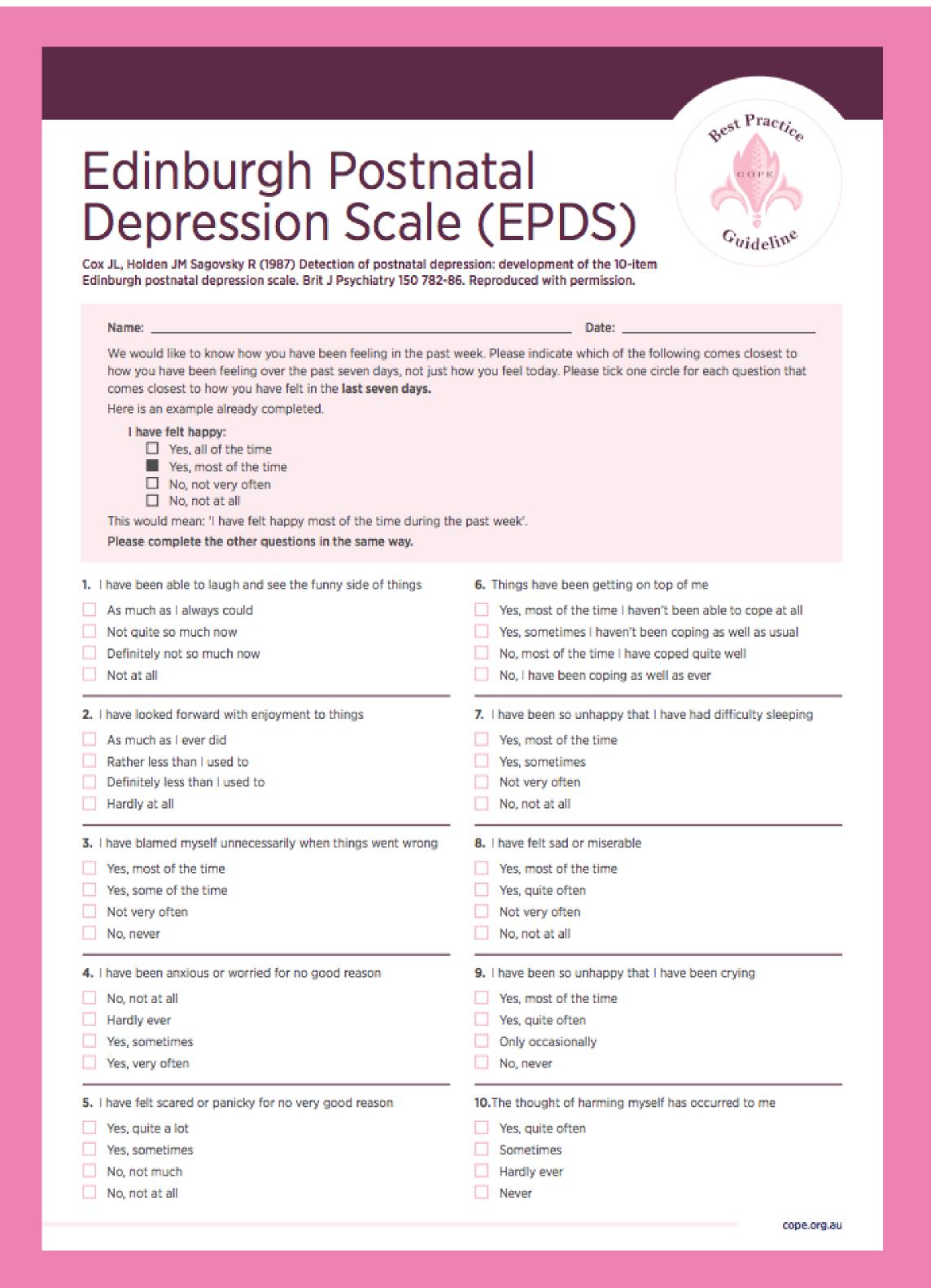


Fig. 1 Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EDPS)

HYPOTHESIS

An in-person, prenatal postpartum depression (PPD) prevention program that requires the presence of a support person will decrease the risk of developing PPD.

METHOD

- Longitudinal quasi-experimental study
- Participants will be recruited from a local obstetrics community clinic by using convenience sampling
- Inclusion criteria: Primiparous women at least
 30 weeks gestation with a support person who is either a partner or family member
- EDPS will be administered as a pre-test during the third trimester and as a post-test at 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months postpartum to identify depressive symptoms (See Fig. 1)
- The experimental group will attend the inperson, prenatal PPD program with a support person while the control group will not attend the PPD program
- Power analysis performed using 0.5 effect size

IRB APPROVAL

The confidentiality and privacy of all participants will be protected. This research proposal will be approved by the Dominican University of California Institutional Review Board (IRB).

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RESULTS

- Two-tailed t-tests will assess statistical significance in comparing PPD incidence between experimental and control groups at various postpartum time points.
- Pearson Correlation Coefficient (Pearson r) will gauge the linear association between pairs of continuous variables.
- The study, with 80% power, aims to detect a medium effect size (≥ 0.5), and the null will be rejected for p-value <0.05.

CONCLUSION

Reducing the risk of PPD is crucial for the well-being of the mother and baby. This research proposal aims to evaluate the impact of integrating a PPD prevention program into childbirth preparation curricula and mandating attendance for both the birthing parent and their support person. The study has the potential to advance the nursing profession by providing nurses with an evidence-based approach to PPD education and prevention. The approach involves having nurses: (a) become competent PPD educators; (b) allocate time and resources for patient education, and (c) establish social contracts with their pregnant patients and support persons to ensure PPD education session attendance. The hope is that the more nurses can expose of this dyad to patient and partner-centered PPD education, the lower the risk of PPD.

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