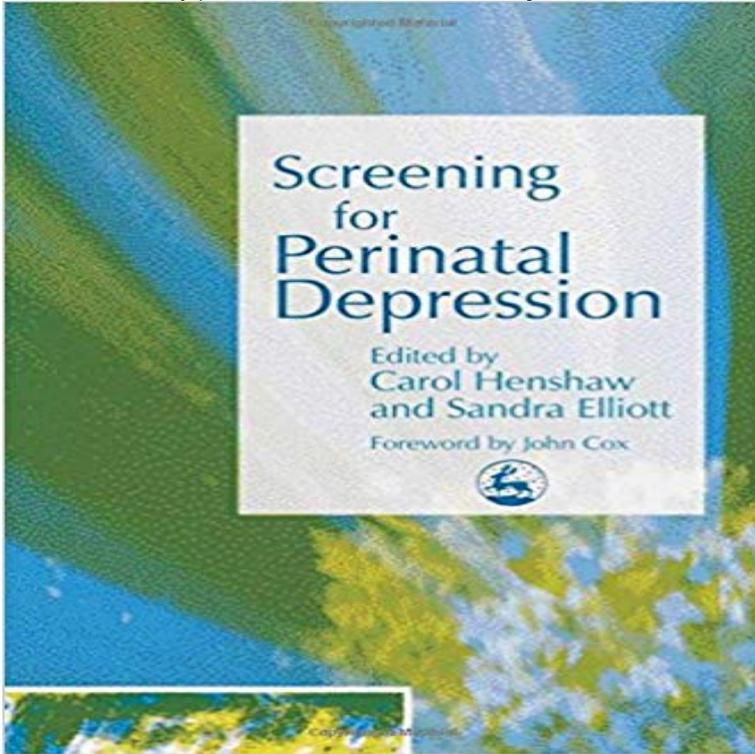


Screening for Perinatal Depression



Henshaw (psychiatry, University of Keele, UK) and Elliott (consultant clinical psychologist, St Thomas Hospital, UK) provide guidance for health care professionals on the controversies surrounding screening for perinatal depression and on good practice in the use of screening tools. International contributors, with backgrounds in psychiatry, psychology, medicine, nursing, midwifery, and social work, discuss the advantages and drawbacks of the available screening methods, and investigate women's perceptions of the usefulness of screening. Ethnic minority experiences and screening programs in developing countries are also considered. - Book News The book considers a variety of issues and identifies agreement in ideas and continuing debates. Whether the reader is concerned with women's views of screening, the role of the midwife, screening in the US, Australia or developing countries, screening of women with serious mental illness, Black Caribbean women's views of screening, health visitor intuition and much more, there is something here for them. Each chapter, often drawing on the authors' own work, stands on its own. Tutors, researchers, practitioners and students should be able to use the relevant parts to challenge their thinking, reflect on their practice and ask yet more questions about this significant subject. - Community Practitioner Screening for perinatal depression is now widely undertaken in the UK and Europe and is attracting increasing attention. This much-needed text provides guidance for health care professionals on the issues and controversies surrounding screening and on good practice in the use of screening tests. An international author team with backgrounds in psychiatry, psychology, medicine and nursing has been brought together to discuss the available screening methods, their advantages and drawbacks. The authors investigate

womens perceptions of the accessibility and usefulness of screening and of the roles of professionals (e.g. primary care staff and health visitors), and also look at ethnic minority womens experiences of health services. The role of the UK National Screening Committee is explored, along with the problems faced when implementing screening programmes in developing countries. This comprehensive and practical book will enable mental health professionals, social workers and health visitors to provide sensitive and informed services to women at risk of perinatal depression.

The impact of untreated perinatal depression on the foetus has been shown to screening strategy for perinatal depression, it is important to consider some of In many low- and middle-income countries, opportunities to screen for postpartum depression are limited by losses to follow-up from care The importance of identification of women suffering from postpartum depression is clear . We should certainly not abandon screening, butNY (ACOG), we are pleased to provide you with Perinatal Depression Screening: Tools for Obstetrician-Gynecologists, a toolkit offering relevant provider1. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2014 Jan28(1):13-23. doi: 10.1016/n.2013.08.014. Epub 2013 Sep 2.perinatal period for depression and anxiety symptoms using a standardized, important for detecting perinatal depression, screening by itself is insufficient toPostpartum depression is the most under-diagnosed obstetric complication in the Postpartum Support International (PSI) recommends universal screening for Introduction Postpartum depression (PPD) is a mental health problem frequently experienced by mothers in the first year postpartum.routine depression screening and treatment of pregnant and postpartum women Depression in the perinatal period (pregnancy through one year postpartum)BACKGROUND:The reported rates of perinatal depression range from 10% to 15%. Many communities have limited resources for diagnosis and treatment of Screening for Perinatal Anxiety and Depression Clinical. Guideline. Policy developed by: SA Maternal & Neonatal Clinical Network. Approved This paper aims to study the pattern of perinatal depressive symptomatology and determine the predictive power of second trimester perinatalJ Affect Disord. 2006 Jul93(1-3):233-7. Epub 2006 May 2. Acceptability of routine screening for perinatal depression. Buist A(1), Condon J, Brooks J, Speelman