

Factors Associated with the Development of Postnatal Depression After Cesarean Delivery: A Prospective Study

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Purpose: Pre-operative association factors (pain and psychological vulnerability) could significantly contribute to post-Cesarean pain; however, limited information is available on the development of postnatal depression (PND). We aimed to investigate the development of PND and its association with pain vulnerability and psychological vulnerability factors.

Patients and Methods: Women undergoing Cesarean delivery under spinal anesthesia were given pre-operative questionnaires, psychological and pain assessments including pain on local anesthetic injection during spinal anesthesia and mechanical temporal summation. Post-operative assessments were administered at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery via follow-up survey to assess post-Cesarean psychological and pain outcomes.

Results: PND occurred in 21.1% (43 of 205) of patients who underwent elective Cesarean delivery. An increased pre-operative pain score with movement (Odds ratio (OR) 1.65, 95% CI 1.12–2.44, $p = 0.0110$), anxiety about upcoming surgery (OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00–1.04, $p = 0.0429$), higher pre-operative Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) subscale on anxiety (OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.07–1.45, $p = 0.0041$) and higher pre-operative central sensitization inventory (CSI) scores (OR 1.05, 95% CI 1.01–1.09, $p = 0.0156$) were independently associated with an increased risk of PND. Anticipated pain medication needs were associated with reduced risk of PND (OR 0.48, 95% CI 0.29–0.79, $p = 0.0038$) (Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) = 0.8177).

Conclusion: Higher pre-operative anxiety, pain score, central sensitization and lower anticipated pain medication needs were associated with increased risks of PND. Further work using larger sample size will be needed to validate the model in predicting PND development after Cesarean delivery.

Keywords: pain, central sensitization, anxiety, anticipated pain medication needs

Introduction

There is an increasing awareness of the importance of maternal mental health, with the worldwide prevalence of PND ranging from 7.6% to 39%.^{1,2} The effects of PND can be far reaching, as it can negatively impact not just on the health of the mother but also on her relationship with her baby, as well as subsequent infant physical and neurocognitive developmental outcomes.³ Additionally, PND may also contribute to chronic health conditions with associated social and economic consequences on families and society.

Cesarean delivery rates have been steadily increasing worldwide over the last few decades, contributing to an estimate of 29.7 million births in 2015.⁴ While a potentially

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life-saving intervention when complications occur during childbirth, Cesarean delivery is considered as a major surgery that is accompanied by substantial tissue trauma and acute pain. Acute post-Cesarean pain, particularly if severe, is associated with persistent pain, which may negatively affect one's ability to care for one's newborn.⁵ Interestingly, a growing body of literature has reported the co-existence of persistent pain and depression, of which the risk of depression increases in the presence of worsening pain as assessed by severity, frequency and number of symptoms.⁶ Further studies demonstrated that up to 85% of those who suffered from persistent pain may acquire severe depression;^{6,7} and since the occurrence and development of persistent pain and depression are closely correlated, the comorbidities may further mutually promote the severities of respective conditions.⁸ Along with the variations in the use of different instruments or clinical interview for diagnosis,⁶ these undoubtedly heighten the challenges in treatments and outcome improving as compared with those with isolated morbidity.

Eisenach et al found that the severity of acute postnatal pain and an individual's response to pain, regardless of the mode of delivery and physical trauma, can predict PND.⁹ The mechanism for the genesis of depression, whether as an antecedent or consequence of persistent pain, is a subject of debate.⁸ A number of studies have found an association between mode of delivery and the risk of developing PND. Cesarean delivery, in particular, has been found to carry higher risk for mothers' mental health compared with non-operative deliveries.^{10–12} It was found that the responses to a pre-operative "three simple questions" (anxiety about upcoming surgery, anticipated pain score, anticipated pain medication needs) questionnaire could moderately predict the severity of acute post-Cesarean pain and the risk of persistent pain.¹³ Even though Cesarean delivery had been identified as a potential risk factor for PND, methodological weaknesses and the lack of randomization in trial design had led to difficulty in interpretation of the results.¹⁴

In this study, we aimed to investigate the pre-operative risk factors associated with the development of PND after Cesarean delivery and also investigated whether there is association between acute post-Cesarean pain with PND after Cesarean delivery.

Materials and Methods

Patient Recruitment

A prospective cohort study was conducted between May 2018 and April 2019 in KK Women's and

Children's Hospital, Singapore on females undergoing elective Cesarean delivery under neuraxial anesthesia. The study protocol was developed according to the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guidelines for reporting cohort studies. This study was reviewed and approved by the SingHealth Centralized Institutional Review Board, Singapore (SingHealth CIRB Ref: 2017/2381), and registered on Clinicaltrials.gov (NCT03645239).

Written informed consent was obtained from women scheduled for elective Cesarean deliveries in our institution, aged 21–50 years old, 36 gestational weeks or more, with an American Society of Anesthesiologists' (ASA) physical status of I and II, did not undergo the labor process and did not experience labor pain prior to the delivery. Patients with a previous history of persistent pain syndrome, intravenous drug or opioid abuse, as well as those undergoing emergency Cesarean delivery or Cesarean delivery under general anesthesia were excluded. Those who were unable to communicate in English were also excluded from the study, as standardized validated English questionnaires were administered among all ethnicities.

Pre-operative data were collected 1 to 2 hrs before Cesarean delivery and included patients' demographic data, history of morning sickness, history of smoking and pain scores (0–10; Numerical Rating Scale (NRS)) at rest or with movement (from supine to sitting) (Figure 1). The "three simple questions" were administered pre-operatively as below:¹³ i) Anxiety about upcoming surgery ("On a scale of 0–100, with 0 being not anxious at all and 100 being extremely anxious, how anxious are you about your upcoming surgery?"); ii) Anticipated pain score (On a scale of 0–100, with 0 being no pain at all and 100 most severe pain that you could imagine, how much pain do you anticipate experiencing after your upcoming surgery?); and iii) Anticipated pain medication needs ("On a scale of 0–5, with 0 being none at all, and 5 being much more than average, how much pain medication do you anticipate needing after your upcoming surgery?").

Mechanical temporal summation (MTS) was administered by using a 180-g von Frey filament applied to the patient's forearm before anesthesia.¹⁵ After one touch, the patient was asked to rate the pinprick pain score on a 0–100 verbal numerical pain scale. Ten consecutive (second to eleventh) touches were then applied within a 1cm diameter circle at 1 s inter-stimulus intervals, and patient was later asked to rate the pain of the eleventh application. The differences between the eleventh and the first pinprick pain

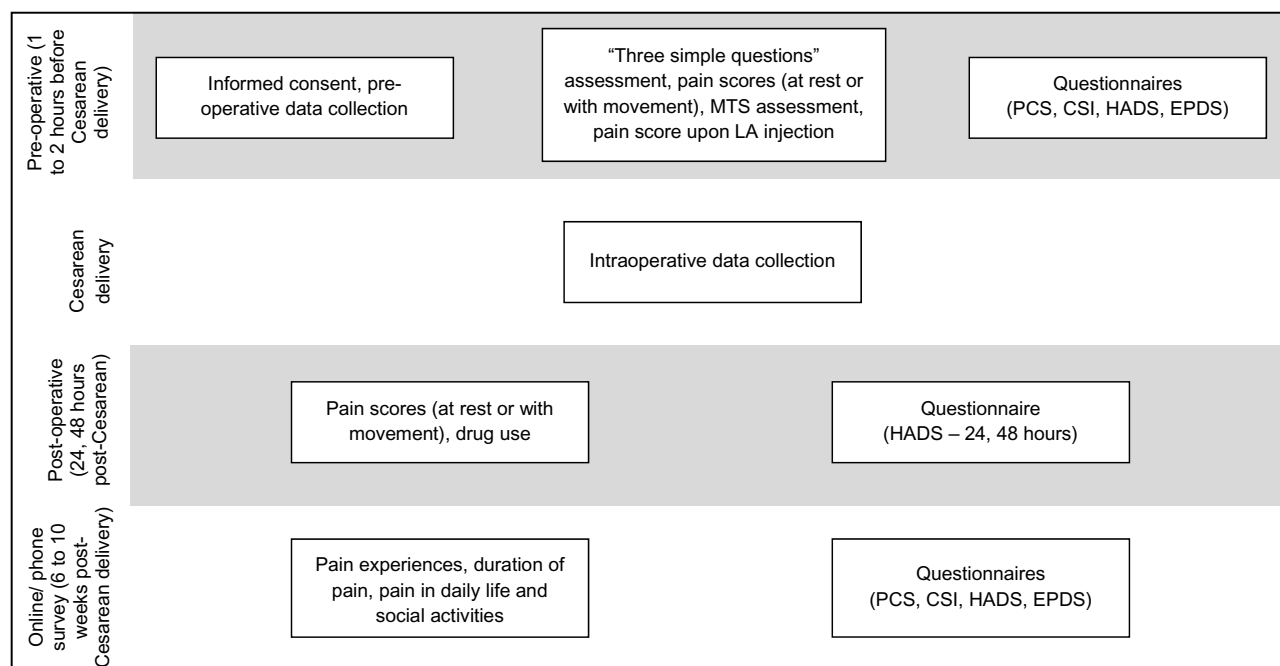


Figure 1 Study timeline.

Abbreviations: CSI, Central Sensitization Inventory; EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; LA, local anesthetic; MTS, mechanical temporal summation; PCS, Pain Catastrophizing Scale.

scores were calculated, by which a positive difference (>0) indicated the presence of an evoked MTS.

Pre-operative questionnaires were administered, including i) Pain Catastrophizing Scale (PCS), a validated psychometric instrument to evaluate the negative thought processes that patients may have when they are exposed to actual or anticipated pain or painful experiences;¹⁶ ii) Central Sensitization Inventory (CSI), an instrument to quantify patients' responses to expansion of the pain field and prolonged pain after stimulus removal;¹⁷ iii) Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) to assess the patients' level of anxiety and depression;¹⁸ and iv) Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), a self-reporting scale to evaluate PND.¹⁹

We also investigated the pain score upon local anesthetic (LA) injection prior to spinal anesthesia administration from each patient based on the 0–10 NRS immediately after the injection of 2–5 mls of 1.0% lignocaine into the skin with a 22 Gauge hypodermic needle. To minimize the patient's subjective experience of pain, a standardized script was used to inform the patient right before the local anesthetic was injected.²⁰ Intraoperative and postoperative anesthetic management was carried out at the attending clinician's discretion, based on routine standards of care. Spinal anesthesia comprising intrathecal hyperbaric bupivacaine (10.5–12 mg), fentanyl (15 mcg),

and preservative-free morphine (100 mcg) was administered for the Cesarean delivery.

Acute post-Cesarean pain, as defined by 24 and 48 hrs post-Cesarean pain scores at rest and with movement were documented accordingly. Post-Cesarean analgesia and pain management were performed following the hospital protocols. Paracetamol and mefenamic acid were prescribed for regular oral administration and tramadol was prescribed when necessary until discharge. HADS questionnaires were completed 48 hrs post-Cesarean delivery and before discharge from hospital to assess anxiety and depression scores during their ward stay.

An online survey was conducted at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery to investigate the primary outcome of PND using EPDS, and those who did not complete the online survey received phone calls to conduct the follow-up surveys. The surveys included pain experiences, duration of pain, and whether pain had affected their daily life and social activities. Surveys on pain vulnerability (PCS, CSI) and psychological vulnerability (HADS, EPDS) were also conducted.

Sample Size Calculation and Statistical Analysis

The calculated sample size of 190 (38 and 152) patients was based on the following assumptions: a conservative

reference that higher acute post-Cesarean pain is associated with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery;⁹ 17% incidence of PND in Cesarean delivery based on Chandrasekaran et al;²¹ 20% severe acute post-Cesarean pain based upon Eisenach et al with an anticipated odds ratio of 3.2;⁹ 5% type I error rate; 80% power and 1:4 allocation ratio. After adjusting for 11% loss to follow-up, ineligibility and withdrawal, a sample size of 220 was required. In our study, the primary outcome of interest of PND was treated as binary data, with non-PND group having EPDS scoring of 0–9, and PND group with EPDS scoring of 10 and above.²¹

The categorical and continuous variables were summarized as frequency (proportion), mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median [interquartile range (IQR)] based on the primary outcome of PND. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were done to examine the primary outcome of finding the associated factors. The association of any independent variable from logistic regression model was expressed as odds ratio (OR) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Multivariate logistic regression was performed using variables with $p < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis. Stepwise variable selection method was used to identify significant explanatory variables. We also looked at the area under the curve from receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve based on the generated multivariate model. Significance level was set at 0.05 and all tests were two-tailed. SAS version 9.4 software (SAS Institute; Cary, North Carolina, USA) was used for all analyses.

Results

We recruited 220 women in this study, with two patients excluded (less than 36 gestational weeks, undergoing general anesthesia (Figure 2). Further 13 patients were excluded from analysis due to loss to follow-up, withdrawal prior to the 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean surveys, or incomplete EPDS survey. At 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery, 205 patients were categorized into two groups, with the “non-PND” group having EPDS score of less than 10 at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery ($n=162$), and the “PND” group having EPDS score of equal to or more than 10 ($n=43$). In this study, the overall prevalence of PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery was found to be 21.1% (95% CI 15.6–26.2%). The demographic characteristics of both groups are shown in Table 1.

We examined the association of pain measures with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery (Table 2). There was

a significant association found between increased pre-operative pain score with movement (OR 1.49, 95% CI 1.09–2.04, $p = 0.0120$) and PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery, but pre-operative pain score at rest was not an association factor. One patient received for additional nitrous oxide, and three patients were administered intravenous ketamine (range 10–50 mg) during the intraoperative period. There was no significant difference in the 24 hrs and 48 hrs post-Cesarean pain scores between the PND and non-PND groups. Of the “three simple questions” conducted pre-operatively, in relation to the secondary outcomes of this study, a greater anxiety about upcoming surgery was significantly associated with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery (OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.01–1.04, $p = 0.0112$); and a greater anticipated pain medication needs were associated with lower risk of PND (OR 0.65, 95% CI 0.44–0.95, $p = 0.0274$). Both the evoked MTS (difference between the eleventh and the first pinprick pain scores >0) and the anticipated pain score was not significantly associated with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery.

We further performed chi-squared tests to determine whether greater anticipated pain medication needs (≥ 3) was associated with the 24 and 48 hrs post-Cesarean pain scores. By stratifying the patients into no or mild pain (pain scores 0–3) and moderate to severe pain (pain scores 4–10), we found that there was no significant association between greater anticipated pain medication needs (≥ 3) and 24 hrs (at rest, $p = 0.6227$; with movement, $p = 0.2606$) and 48 hrs (at rest, $p = 0.6569$; with movement, $p = 0.1432$) post-Cesarean pain scores. There was also no association between greater anticipated pain medication needs (≥ 3) with presence of past Cesarean delivery ($p = 0.3861$) or number of children ($p = 0.7397$). From the follow-up survey, no significant difference was found between PND and non-PND groups on the presence of pain around their scar or abdominal wound site for 4 weeks or more ($p = 0.4090$).

We also investigated the psychological and pain-related measures in PND and non-PND groups (preoperatively (EPDS, HADS, CSI, and PCS), during ward stay (HADS) and 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery (EPDS, HADS, CSI, and PCS; Table 3). In the non-PND group, the mean \pm SD pre-operative EPDS score was 6.1 ± 3.6 and further decreased to 4.3 ± 2.8 at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. In contrast, PND group had a higher mean \pm SD EPDS score (13.3 ± 3.8) at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery as compared with pre-operative EPDS scores (9.9 ± 4.0). With regard to PCS questionnaire, higher pre-operative pain rumination scores (OR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00–1.18, $p =$

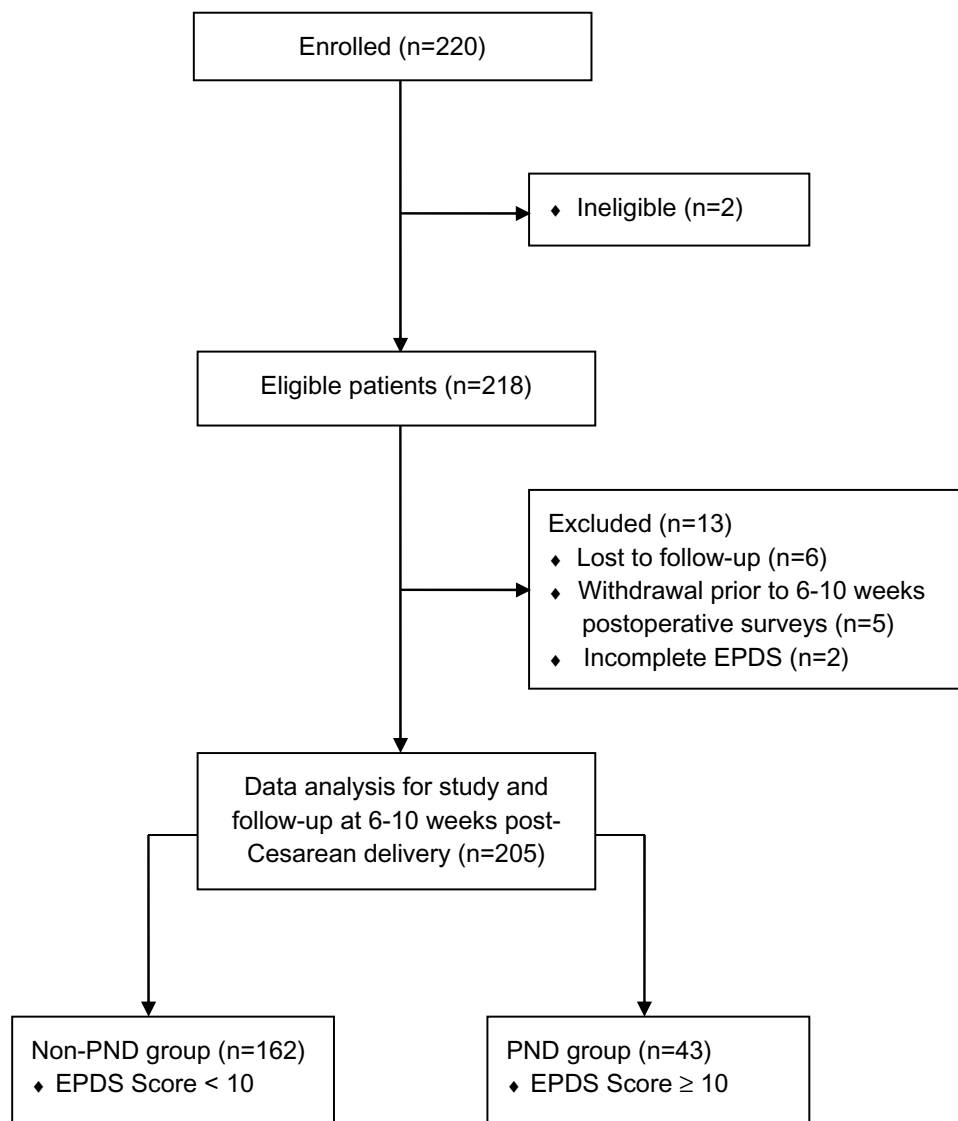


Figure 2 Study flowchart.

Abbreviations: EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; PND, postnatal depression.

0.0442), magnification scores (OR 1.17, 95% CI 1.03–1.34, $p = 0.0188$) and total scores (OR 1.04, 95% CI 1.00–1.07, $p = 0.0370$) were associated with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery (Table 3). An increased pre-operative CSI (OR 1.06, 95% CI 1.03–1.09, $p = 0.0006$), HADS (depression score: OR 1.20, 95% CI 1.08–1.34, $p = 0.001$; anxiety score: OR 1.3, 95% CI 1.16–1.46, $p < 0.0001$) and EPDS (OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.18–1.45, $p < 0.0001$) also showed significant association with a higher risk of PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. HADS scores at 48 hrs post-Cesarean delivery for both depression scores (OR 1.11, 95% CI 1.03–1.20, $p = 0.0096$) and anxiety scores (OR 1.22, 95% CI 1.11–1.33, $p < 0.0001$) were also significantly associated with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. At 6 to 10

weeks post-Cesarean delivery, increased HADS, PCS and CSI showed significant association with PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery.

Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that patients with existing children, and previous Cesarean delivery were associated with a lower risk of PND, whereas a higher score in pre-operative pain with movement, anxiety about upcoming surgery, anticipated pain medication needs, pre-operative PCS (rumination, magnification, total), pre-operative CSI and HADS (depression, anxiety) were associated with a higher risk of development of PND. These univariate factors ($p < 0.05$) were considered for the multivariate logistic regression (Table 4). Five independent association factors for PND were identified: Increased pre-operative pain score (with

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics and Univariate Analyses (Based on EPDS Score at 6 to 10 Weeks Post-Cesarean Survey)

Characteristics	Non-PND Group (EPDS Score < 10) N=162	PND Group (EPDS Score ≥ 10) N=43	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)	34.9 ± 5.2	34.1 ± 4.4	0.97 (0.90, 1.04)	0.3692
Race				0.1306 ^a
Chinese	96 (59.3)	28 (65.1)	1	–
Malay	39 (24.1)	4 (9.3)	0.35 (0.12, 1.07)	0.0333
Indian	13 (8.0)	7 (16.3)	1.85 (0.67, 5.07)	0.0728
Others	14 (8.6)	4 (9.3)	1.00 (0.30, 3.21)	0.8418
Weight (kg)	73.2 ± 12.4	71.9 ± 13.2	0.99 (0.96, 1.02)	0.5336
Height (cm)	159.0 ± 5.7	159.4 ± 6.0	1.01 (0.96, 1.07)	0.6605
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.0 ± 4.5	28.2 ± 4.5	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.3419
ASA physical status				
I	101 (62.3)	25 (58.1)	1	–
II	61 (37.7)	18 (41.9)	1.19 (0.60, 2.36)	0.6146
Children				
No	40 (24.7)	19 (44.2)	1	–
Yes	122 (75.3)	24 (55.8)	0.41 (0.21, 0.83)	0.0136
Number of Children ^b	1.6 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 1.0	0.92 (0.53, 1.60)	0.7542
Gestational age (weeks)	38.4 ± 0.8	38.6 ± 0.5	1.42 (0.66, 3.07)	0.3918
Smoking				
No	156 (96.3)	42 (97.7)	1	–
Yes	6 (3.7)	1 (2.3)	0.62 (0.07, 5.28)	0.6611
Exercise				
No	113 (69.8)	26 (60.5)	1	–
Yes	49 (30.2)	17 (39.5)	1.51 (0.75, 3.03)	0.2482
Presence of comorbidities ^c				
No	109 (67.3)	24 (55.8)	1	–
Yes	53 (32.7)	19 (44.2)	1.63 (0.82, 3.23)	0.1633
Past Cesarean delivery				
No	49 (30.2)	21 (48.8)	1	–
Yes	113 (69.8)	22 (51.2)	0.45 (0.23, 0.90)	0.0241

Notes: Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (SD) or number (%). ^aType 3 p – value. ^bFor this variable, there were 40 (24.7%) missing data from non-PND group with EPDS score <10, and 19 (44.2%) missing data from PND group with EPDS score ≥10 at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean survey. ^cThe comorbidities assessed included gestational diabetes mellitus (n=32), high BMI (n=17), history of past/current asthma (n=12), hypertension (n=5), hypothyroidism (n=4) etc. Patients were taking non-pain related medications, with the majority being metformin (n=4), thyroxine (n=3), nifedipine (n=3), insulin (n=2), symbicort (n=2) and methyl dopa (n=2).

Abbreviations: ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; OR, odds ratio; PND, postnatal depression.

movement; adjusted OR 1.65, 95% CI 1.12–2.44, $p = 0.0110$), increased anxiety about upcoming surgery (adjusted OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00–1.04, $p = 0.0429$), decreased anticipated pain medication needs (adjusted OR 0.48, 95% CI 0.29–0.79, $p = 0.003$), increased pre-operative CSI (adjusted OR 1.05, 95% CI 1.01–1.09, $p = 0.0156$) and increased pre-operative HADS subscale on anxiety (adjusted OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.07–1.45, $p = 0.0041$). The area under curve of ROC of this multivariate model was 0.8177 (Figure 3).

Discussion

In this Asian population cohort study, increased pre-operative pain score with movement, anxiety about upcoming surgery, overall anxiety as measured by pre-operative HADS, and pre-operative central sensitization were significantly associated with an increased risk of PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. Interestingly, greater anticipated pain medication needs were associated with decreased risk of PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery.

Table 2 Pain Characteristics and Univariate Analyses (Based on EPDS Score at 6 to 10 Weeks Post-Cesarean Survey)

Characteristics	Non-PND Group (EPDS Score < 10) N=162	PND Group (EPDS Score ≥ 10) N=43	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Pre-operative				
Pain score (at rest; 0–10)	1.7 ± 2.0	2.0 ± 2.6	1.38 (0.99, 1.93)	0.0581
Pain score (with movement; 0–10)	4.4 ± 2.4	4.8 ± 2.8	1.49 (1.09, 2.04)	0.0120
Anxiety about upcoming surgery (0–100)	50.0 [40.0]	65.0 [30.0]	1.02 (1.01, 1.04)	0.0112
Anticipated pain score (0–100)	70.0 [20.0]	80.0 [30.0]	0.99 (0.98, 1.01)	0.3774
Anticipated pain medication needs (0–5)	3.0 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 1.1	0.65 (0.44, 0.95)	0.0274
Difference between eleventh and first pinprick pain scores	−9.3 ± 14.8	−7.9 ± 14.4	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)	0.5620
Presence of evoked MTS				
No	54 (33.5)	12 (27.9)	1	–
Yes	107 (66.5)	31 (72.1)	1.30 (0.62, 2.74)	0.4838
Pain score on LA injection (0–10)	4.7 ± 2.2	4.7 ± 2.3	1.00 (0.86, 1.17)	0.9697
Wound infiltration with LA at the end of surgery				
No	161 (99.4)	42 (97.7)	1	–
Yes	1 (0.6)	1 (2.3)	3.83 (0.24, 62.57)	0.3456
Intraoperative morphine used				
No	1 (0.6)	1 (2.3)	1	–
Yes	161 (99.4)	42 (97.7)	0.26 (0.02, 4.26)	0.3456
Dose of morphine if used (mg)	0.1 ± 0.0	0.1 ± 0.0	–	–
Intraoperative fentanyl used				
No	1 (0.6)	1 (2.3)	1	–
Yes	161 (99.4)	42 (97.7)	0.26 (0.02, 4.26)	0.3456
Dose of fentanyl if used (mcg)	16.2 ± 8.9	22.5 ± 24.6	1.03 (1.00, 1.05)	0.0315
Intraoperative paracetamol used				
No	122 (75.3)	23 (53.5)	1	–
Yes	40 (24.7)	20 (46.5)	2.65 (1.32, 5.33)	0.0061
Dose of paracetamol if used (mg)	1300.0 ± 0.0	1270.0 ± 92.3	0.95 (0.02, 43.60)	0.9806
Post-operative (24 hrs)				
Pain score (at rest; 0–10)	1.7 ± 2.0	2.0 ± 2.6	1.09 (0.93, 1.27)	0.2792
Pain score (with movement; 0–10)	4.4 ± 2.4	4.8 ± 2.8	1.07 (0.93, 1.23)	0.3574
Paracetamol Used				
No	6 (3.7)	3 (7.0)	1	–
Yes	156 (96.3)	40 (93.0)	0.51 (0.12, 2.14)	0.3596
Dose of Paracetamol if used (mg)	2189.0 ± 777.4	2125.0 ± 723.0	1.00 (0.999, 1.000)	0.6616
Mefenamic Acid Used				
No	35 (21.6)	6 (14.0)	1	–
Yes	127 (78.4)	37 (86.0)	1.70 (0.66, 4.35)	0.2690
Dose of Mefenamic Acid if used (mg)	953.5 ± 261.0	932.0 ± 268.0	1.00 (0.998, 1.001)	0.6675
Tramadol Used				
No	151 (93.2)	43 (100)	1	–
Yes	11 (6.8)	0 (0)	0.15 (0.01, 2.97)	0.2139

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Characteristics	Non-PND Group (EPDS Score < 10) N=162	PND Group (EPDS Score ≥ 10) N=43	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Dose of Tramadol if used (mg)	77.3 ± 26.1	–	–	–
Post-operative (48 hrs)				
Pain score (at rest; 0–10)	1.7 ± 2.0	1.8 ± 2.2	1.03 (0.87, 1.21)	0.7569
Pain score (with movement; 0–10)	4.8 ± 2.0	5.0 ± 2.4	1.05 (0.89, 1.24)	0.5401
Paracetamol Used				
No	7 (4.3)	2 (4.7)	1	–
Yes	155 (95.7)	41 (95.3)	0.93 (0.19, 4.63)	0.9252
Dose of Paracetamol if used (mg)	3164.0 ± 760.5	2865.9 ± 766.7	0.94 (0.90, 0.99)	0.0223
Mefenamic Acid Used				
No	31 (19.1)	4 (9.3)	1	–
Yes	131 (80.9)	39 (90.7)	2.31 (0.77, 6.94)	0.1367
Dose of Mefenamic Acid if used (mg)	1475.4 ± 596.9	1270.0 ± 408.7	0.99 (0.66, 1.48)	0.9496
Tramadol Used				
No	142 (87.7)	40 (93.0)	1	–
Yes	20 (12.3)	3 (7.0)	0.53 (0.15, 1.88)	0.3282
Dose of Tramadol if used (mg)	98.8 ± 56.5	66.7 ± 28.9	0.86 (0.10, 7.68)	0.8950
Post-operative (6 to 10 weeks)				
Presence of pain around their scar or abdominal wound site for 4 weeks or more				
No	140 (86.4)	35 (81.4)	1	–
Yes	22 (13.6)	8 (18.6)	1.46 (0.60, 3.54)	0.4090

Notes: Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (SD), median [interquartile range (IQR)] or number (%).

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; LA, local anesthetic; MTS, mechanical temporal summation; OR, odds ratio; PND, postnatal depression.

Cesarean delivery involves major tissue injury and is considered as major surgery with its associated significant postsurgical pain. Previous studies suggest reasons such as existing pain problems, tocophobia (fear of childbirth), concerns on incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse, and desire to avoid later maternal and neonate morbidities could all contribute to patients requesting for elective Cesarean delivery.²² Additionally, Eisenach et al reported that severe acute post-Cesarean pain is an independent predictor of PND. However, in this study higher 24 and 48 hrs post-Cesarean pain scores were not associated with a higher risk of PND.⁹ We also found some patients were having pain prior to their Cesarean delivery, which may need further investigation on its implication to pain development. Eisenach et al had used a more stringent EPDS cut-off of ≥13 to determine occurrence of PND; and in this study, we evaluated the pain scores at rest and with movement.

Hence, different definitions and categorization of factors used could have contributed to the difference in findings. Pain existing before the Cesarean delivery, a factor usually not enquired prior to elective Cesarean deliveries, is an important association of PND. Interestingly, pre-operative EPDS scores was not found to be an independent association factor in this study's model, although previous studies have found higher prevalence rates of depression during pregnancy than postnatal period.^{23,24} Our finding suggests the importance of looking at other pain related and psychological related factors, on top of pre-delivery EPDS score assessment for patients undergoing Cesarean delivery.

Pan et al previously showed that the use of “three simple questions” could aid in identifying those with evoked pain score with movement following the first day post-Cesarean delivery. Based on the fact that the severity of acute post-Cesarean pain could predict the PND

Table 3 Psychological Characteristics and Univariate Analyses (Based on EPDS Score at 6 to 10 Weeks Post-Cesarean Survey)

Parameters	Non-PND Group (EPDS Score < 10) N=162	PND Group (EPDS Score ≥ 10) N=43	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value
Pre-operative				
PCS- Rumination (0–16)	5.2 ± 4.1	6.7 ± 4.1	1.09 (1.00, 1.18)	0.0442
PCS- Magnification (0–12)	3.0 ± 2.4	4.0 ± 3.0	1.17 (1.03, 1.34)	0.0188
PCS- Helplessness (0–24)	5.4 ± 4.5	6.6 ± 4.8	1.06 (0.99, 1.13)	0.1211
PCS- Total Score (0–52)	13.6 ± 10.0	17.3 ± 10.5	1.04 (1.00, 1.07)	0.0370
CSI (0–100)	52.0 ± 11.0	59.2 ± 12.1	1.06 (1.03, 1.09)	0.0006
HADS - Depression (0–21)	3.8 ± 2.8	5.6 ± 3.4	1.20 (1.08, 1.34)	0.0010
HADS - Anxiety (0–21)	6.1 ± 3.0	8.8 ± 3.4	1.30 (1.16, 1.46)	<0.0001
HADS- Total Score (0–42)	9.9 ± 5.06	14.4 ± 6.04	1.16 (1.09, 1.24)	<0.0001
EPDS (0–30)	6.1 ± 3.6	9.9 ± 4.0	1.31 (1.18, 1.45)	<0.0001
Post-operative (48 hrs)				
HADS - Depression (0–21)	5.0 ± 4.1	6.9 ± 3.6	1.11 (1.03, 1.20)	0.0096
HADS - Anxiety (0–21)	5.7 ± 3.6	8.6 ± 4.2	1.22 (1.11, 1.33)	<0.0001
HADS- Total Score (0–42)	10.7±6.9	15.5±7.1	1.09 (1.04, 1.15)	0.0002
Post-operative (6 to 10 weeks)				
PCS - Rumination (0–16)	2.7 ±3.3	4.3 ±3.5	1.14 (1.04, 1.25)	0.0062
PCS- Magnification (0–12)	1.5 ±1.8	2.7 ±2.1	1.32 (1.12, 1.56)	0.0010
PCS- Helplessness (0–24)	2.7 ±3.4	4.9 ±3.7	1.17 (1.06, 1.28)	0.0010
PCS- Total Score (0–52)	6.9 ±7.9	11.9 ±8.6	1.07 (1.03, 1.11)	0.0011
CSI (0–100)	44.7 ±10.6	58.7 ±10.6	1.13 (1.09, 1.18)	<0.0001
HADS - Depression (0–21)	2.9 ±2.7	7.4 ±3.3	1.54 (1.35, 1.76)	<0.0001
HADS - Anxiety (0–21)	2.9 ±2.2	8.2 ±3.1	2.21 (1.74, 2.80)	<0.0001
HADS- Total Score (0–42)	5.8 ±4.0	15.6 ±5.7	1.48 (1.32, 1.66)	<0.0001
EPDS (0–30)	4.3 ±2.8	13.3 ±3.8	1	–

Notes: Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (SD).

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CSI, Central Sensitization Inventory; EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; OR, odds ratio; PCS, Pain Catastrophizing Scale; PND, postnatal depression.

development,⁹ we investigated if these questions could also be applied in identifying those associated with developing PND.¹³ In this study, anxiety about upcoming surgery was an independent association factor with PND at 6

Table 4 Multivariate Logistics Regression for Risk Factors for PND

Risk Factors ^a	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value
Pre-operative pain score (with movement)	1.65 (1.12, 2.44)	0.0110
Anxiety about upcoming surgery	1.02 (1.00, 1.04)	0.0429
Anticipated pain medication needs	0.48 (0.29, 0.79)	0.0038
Pre-operative CSI	1.05 (1.01, 1.09)	0.0156
Pre-operative HADS-anxiety	1.25 (1.07, 1.45)	0.0041

Notes: ^aAdjusted ORs were obtained from multivariate logistic regression by taking potential confounders (p<0.05) identified by univariate analysis.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CSI, Central Sensitization Inventory; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; OR, odds ratio; PND, postnatal depression.

to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. Surprisingly, we found a reverse relationship between anticipated pain medication needs and the development of PND. This finding reflects the complexity of the post-Cesarean delivery experience. Our further analysis did not show any significant association between anticipated pain medication needs and other risk factors including childbirth experiences (past Cesarean delivery, number of children) and 24 and 48 hrs post-Cesarean pain scores. We suggest that one possible explanation is that individuals with perceived greater pain medication needs could be more open to acknowledge and receive treatment. Hence, those with lower perceived need for pain medication may be less willing to acknowledge depressive symptoms. Previous study demonstrated that almost 80% of patients with alcohol, drug, and mental (ADM) disorders with unmet clinical needs (defined as 1-year disorder with no ADM treatment) perceived no need for treatment, and that advanced age and lower educational level was associated with this low-

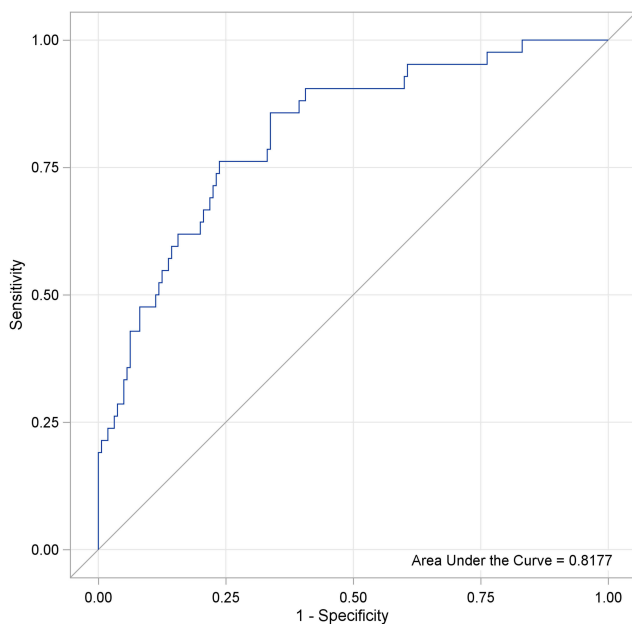


Figure 3 Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) of the suggested multivariate model.

perceived need.²⁵ We also acknowledge the possibilities that variances in other physical awareness and societal influences, as well as past experiences, could further affect this hypothesis.²⁶ More work will need to be done to explore these possible mechanisms.

This study used the anxiety symptom screening tool, HADS, to screen anxiety disorders during pre- and post-Cesarean period to reflect the changes in anxiety levels during hospital stay and at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. The nature of this scale does not only cover the anxiety symptoms but also on common depressive symptomatology, and has been demonstrated to be well correlated with EPDS in pregnant patients (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient = 0.74, $p < 0.05$).²⁷ These are in line with previous findings that anxiety symptoms are present throughout the perinatal period.²⁸ Apart from the general anxiety as measured via HADS, we also assessed patients' anxiety about upcoming surgery which is found to be an independent association factor of PND in our study. By examining the course of anxiety levels on the day of the Cesarean delivery, Hepp et al demonstrated that subjective anxiety reached at peak values before Cesarean delivery, and significantly decreased from admission to skin suturing. Our findings on the positive association between anxiety about upcoming surgery and PND are suggestive that these simple questions on patients' perception and anticipation

may be useful in predicting PND in patients undergoing Cesarean delivery.²⁹

Central sensitization refers to the central amplification of pain, and is characterized by allodynia, hyperalgesia, expansion of the pain field and prolonged pain after stimulus removal.¹⁷ Several studies reported that depression and anxiety are closely associated with central sensitization,^{30,31} however the relationship of the latter with PND in Cesarean delivery is lacking. To our knowledge, this is the first study that utilized CSI to evaluate central sensitization in patients undergoing Cesarean delivery, demonstrating a positive association between higher CSI score and PND. Dysfunctional hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis and disturbed monoamine transmission were suggested to be the causal link between central sensitization and the co-morbidity of pain and depression.³² However, the observations were mainly conducted in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia,³³ both of which are characterized very differently from the pregnancy associated with psychological and physiological changes.

Previous studies have reported Cesarean delivery as a risk factor for PND,^{10,11} however limited evidence is available on the pre-operative factors during Cesarean delivery that is associated with PND.⁹ To our best knowledge, this is the first study looking into analgesic and psychological factors to generate an association model in PND after Cesarean delivery. There are several limitations in this study. The study was conducted in a study population with Chinese being the major ethnicity, and hence may not provide wider spectrum of information in other ethnicities. Other confounding factors such as the history of depression and mental illness, intraoperative and post-operative factors (endocrine hormone levels, infection, fever, etc.) as well as socioeconomic factors (education, income, occupation) were not collected that could be used for adjustments. We did not determine whether pre-existing pain, not due to any disease, was present in patients before the delivery, and it is conceivable that patients classified in this study as PND could have prior pain problems and a heightened fear-avoidance status of childbirth and surgery. The findings reported herein are limited only to women undergoing elective Cesarean delivery in our institution. Patients who went for emergency Cesarean delivery may have a higher prevalence of PND as compared with elective Cesarean delivery,³⁴ as the psychological and pain profile before delivery would be different from the present study. Finally, we utilized EPDS

scores to assess the occurrence of PND; it is notable that EPDS is not a diagnostic instrument, but rather a screening tool to detect PND, and a positive predictive value may reflect transient mood lability, instead of depressive symptoms for PND.¹⁹ The use of different cut-off for EPDS score may be context- and condition-specific, with most of the studies reporting a use of scoring of 12 or 13 for major depression, or a cut-off score of 9 or 10 in minor depressed conditions.³⁵ While we acknowledge that the use of a different cut-off may yield different outcomes, it is notable that the Asian population tend to underreport their mood symptoms due to negative judgments and stigmatization, and hence the use of a slightly lower criteria may increase sensitivity of the analysis by including more cases of minor depression.^{36,37}

Conclusion

In this study, increased pre-operative central sensitization, anxiety about upcoming surgery, and pre-operative HADS anxiety were associated with increased PND at 6 to 10 weeks post-Cesarean delivery. We also found that increased pre-operative pain score with movement and lower anticipated pain medication needs were also independent association factors for the development of PND. The ROC analysis provided evidence that a combination of pain and psychological factors contribute in the association of PND development. Therefore, the need to focus on perioperative pain management and patients' expectations for Cesarean delivery to reduce longer-term PND development warrants further investigation. Prospective studies to validate our findings will be needed to confirm the impact of these predictive factors in the development of PND. Future research also evaluate the usefulness of this model to be implemented in perioperative screening to allow risk stratification and early intervention to reduce PND after Cesarean delivery.

Abbreviations

ADM, alcohol, drug, and mental; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CSI, Central Sensitization Inventory; EPDS, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IQR, interquartile range; LA, local anesthetic; MTS, mechanical temporal summation; OR, odds ratio; NRS, Numerical Rating Scale; PCS, Pain Catastrophizing Scale; PND, postnatal depression; ROC, Receiver operating characteristic; SD, standard deviation; STROBE, Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets generated and analyzed in this work are available for anyone who wishes to access the data by contacting the corresponding author.

Ethics and Consent Statement

The study was approved by the SingHealth Centralized Institutional Review Board, Singapore (SingHealth CIRB Ref: 2017/2381), and registered on Clinicaltrials.gov (NCT03645239). The authors declare that all the recruited patients provided informed consent, and that this work was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Consent

All patients provided informed consent on the use of their de-identified data for publication purpose.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to the study design, data analysis and discussion, drafting and/or revising the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of this work.

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Disclosure

All authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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