Supplemental Online Content

Smythe KL, Petersen I, Schartau P. Prevalence of perinatal depression and anxiety in both parents: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2022;5(6):e2218969. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.18969

eAppendix 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

eAppendix 2. Quality Assessment Using Joanna Briggs Institute Criteria for Prevalence Studies

eFigure 1. Forest Plot of Prevalence of Parental Antenatal Depression (Primary Analysis)

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This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eAppendix 1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

INCLUSION	EXCLUSION
Assesses mothers and fathers together	High-risk pregnancy or complicated birth
Adults ≥18 years	Anxiety related to prenatal diagnosis
Depression and/or anxiety diagnosed based on validated	Assessment only within first 72 hours of birth
screen (risk)	Trials
OR clinical criteria (ICD-10 code; DSM-V criteria)	Studies done for validation of screening tool
OR prescription of antidepressant/anxiolytic	Review articles
Diagnosis during pregnancy and/or up to 1 year	Full text unavailable
postpartum	
Observational studies published from 1990-2021	
English language	
Any country	

eAppendix 2: Quality Assessment Using Joanna Briggs Institute Criteria for Prevalence Studies

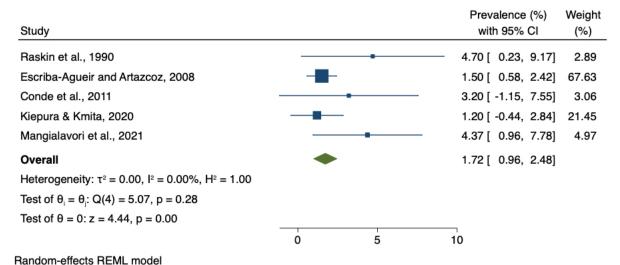
Title	Lead author, year	Was the sample frame appropriate to address the target population?	Were study participants sampled in an appropriate way?	Was the sample size adequate?	subjects and the setting described in detail?	Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample?	Were valid methods used for the identification of the condition	Was the condition measured in a standard, reliable way for all participants?	Was there appropriate statistical analysis	Was the response rate adequate, and if not, was the low response rate managed appropriately?
Patterns of depressive symptoms in expectant and new parents	Raskin et al 1990	Yes	Unclear	No	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prevalence of Postnatal Psychiatric Morbidity in Mothers and Fathers	Ballard et al 1994	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Postnatal depression and elation among mothers and their partners: Prevalence and predictors		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Postpartum affect and depressive symptoms in mothers and fathers	Soliday et al 1999	Yes	Secondary recruitment of 10 couples; limited detail on inclusion/ excusion	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paternal and maternal depressed mood during the transition to parenthood	Matthey 2000	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Borderline (59%); yes (compared nonrespondents to those who responded)
Is paternal postpartum depression associated with maternal postpartum depression? Population-based study in Brazil	Pinheiro et al 2006	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual and combined effects of postpartum depression in mothers and fathers on parenting behavior	Paulson et al 2006	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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pregnancy: are there gender	Escriba- Agueir et al 2008	Yes								
The use of Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale to identify postnatal depression symptoms at well child visit	Currò et al., 2009	Yes								
<u> </u>	Nishimura et al 2010	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No; discussed in limitations
Attachment style and psychological adjustment in couples	Conde et al 2011	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The association between perceived relationship discord at childbirth and parental postpartum depressive symptoms: a comparison of mothers and fathers in Sweden	Kerstis et al 2012	Yes								
	Anding et al 2015	Yes		Unclear - secondary data analysis, with suboptimal response to primary data addressed by authors						
	Kerstis et al 2016	Yes								
	Massoudi et al 2016	Yes								
Postnatal depression screening in a paediatric primary care setting in Italy	Clavenna et al 2017	Yes								

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Predictors of Postpartum Depression in Partnered Mothers and Fathers from a Longitudinal Cohort		Yes								
Prenatal attachment, distress symptoms and psychosocial variables in a sample of Italian first-time parents		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nishigori et al 2019	Yes		Unclear - rate of recruitment could not be calculated as this was adjunct study						
Antenatal depression and anxiety in primiparous Polish mothers and fathers		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Informal and formal social support during pregnancy and joint maternal and paternal postnatal depression: Data from the French representative ELFE cohort study	Nakamura et al 2020	Yes								
Parental psychological distress in the postnatal period in Japan: a population based analysis of a national cross sectional survey	Takehara et al 2020	Yes								
	Mangialavori et al 2021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Pooled Prevalence (%) of Pare	ntal Antenatal Depression	Pooled Prevalence (%) of Parer	ntal Early Postnatal Depression
Primary Analysis	Alternative Analysis (includes data from Della Vedova et al. [2019])	Primary Analysis	Alternative Analysis (includes data from Soliday et al. [1999])
1.72% (95% CI 0.96-2.48%, p<0.001) I ² =0%	1.64% (95% CI 0.29-3%, p=0.02) I ² = 81.4%	2.37% (95% CI 1.66-3.08%, p<0.001) I ² =88.36%	2.47% (95% CI 1.73-3.2%, p<0.001) I ² =88.79%

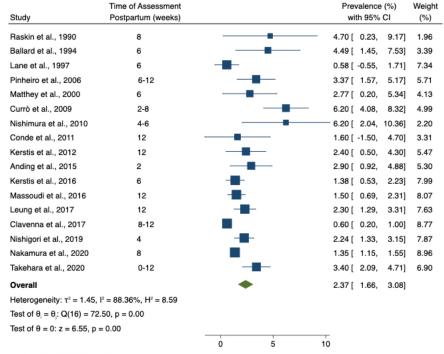
eFigure 1: Forest Plot of Prevalence of Parental Antenatal Depression (Primary Analysis)



eFigure 2: Forest Plot of Prevalence of Parental Antenatal Depression (Secondary Analysis)

			Prevalence (%)	Weight
Study			with 95% CI	(%)
Raskin et al., 1990		-	4.70 [0.23, 9.17]	7.01
Escriba-Agueir and Artazcoz, 2008			1.50 [0.58, 2.42]	25.72
Conde et al., 2011	-		3.20 [-1.15, 7.55]	7.32
Della Vedova et al., 2019			0.00 [-0.00, 0.00]	29.20
Kiepura & Kmita, 2020			1.20 [-0.44, 2.84]	20.47
Mangialavori et al., 2021		_	4.37 [0.96, 7.78]	10.28
Overall			1.64 [0.29, 3.00]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 1.65$, $I^2 = 81.39\%$, $H^2 = 5.37$				
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$: Q(5) = 24.79, p = 0.00				
Test of $\theta = 0$: $z = 2.37$, $p = 0.02$	No. 1897			
	0	5	10	

eFigure 3: Forest Plot of Prevalence of Early Postnatal Depression (Primary Analysis)



eFigure 4: Forest Plot of Prevalence of Early Parental Postnatal Depression (Secondary Analysis)

Study	Time of Assessment (weeks)		Prevalence (%) with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Raskin et al., 1990	8	_	4.70 [0.23, 9.17]	2.06
Ballard et al., 1994	6	_	4.49 [1.45, 7.53]	3.50
Lane et al., 1997	6		0.58 [-0.55, 1.71]	7.26
Soliday et al., 1999	4-6		19.60 [8.70, 30.50]	0.43
Pinheiro et al., 2006	6-12	-	3.37 [1.57, 5.17]	5.74
Matthey et al., 2000	6	-	2.77 [0.20, 5.34]	4.23
Currò et al., 2009	2-8	-	6.20 [4.08, 8.32]	5.07
Nishimura et al., 2010	4-6	_	6.20 [2.04, 10.36]	2.30
Conde et al., 2011	12	-	1.60 [-1.50, 4.70]	3.42
Kerstis et al., 2012	12	-	2.40 [0.50, 4.30]	5.52
Anding et al., 2015	2	-	2.90 [0.92, 4.88]	5.36
Kerstis et al., 2016	6		1.38 [0.53, 2.23]	7.85
Massoudi et al., 2016	12		1.50 [0.69, 2.31]	7.91
Leung et al., 2017	12		2.30 [1.29, 3.31]	7.52
Clavenna et al., 2017	8-12		0.60 [0.20, 1.00]	8.54
Nishigori et al., 2019	4		2.24 [1.33, 3.15]	7.73
Nakamura et al., 2020	8		1.35 [1.15, 1.55]	8.70
Takehara et al., 2020	0-12	-	3.40 [2.09, 4.71]	6.85
Overall		•	2.47 [1.73, 3.20]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 1.60$, I	2 = 88.79%, H^{2} = 8.92			
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$: Q(17) = 83.	22, p = 0.00			
Test of $\theta = 0$: $z = 6.58$, $p =$	- 0.00	0 10 20	30	

eFigure 5: Subgroup Analyses Based on Time of Postpartum Assessment and Depression Screening Tool Used

					Prevalence (%).	
Study.	K				with 95% CI	p-value.
>3-12 months	7 .			•	—— 3.18 <u>[</u> 2.30, 4.05]. 0.000.
0–3 months	17.		•		2.37 [. 1.66,. 3.08]. 0.000
Test of group differences:	$Q_{b}(1) = 1.98, p = 0.16$					
Non EDDC	0				2.061.056.2.06	1 0.000
Non-EPDS	9.			•	— 3.26 [, 2.56 _{,,} 3.96]. 0.000.
EPDS.	15.		•		2.22 [.1.50,. 2.95]. 0.000.
Test of group differences:	$Q_{b}(1) = 4.03, p = 0.04$					
					2.64 [2.06, 3.23]. 0.000
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 1.42$, I^2	$^2 = 88.74\%, H^2 = 8.88$					
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$: Q(23) = 150	.32, $p = 0.00$					
		1	2	3		