

BMJ Open Research protocol for the exploration of experiences of Aboriginal Australian mothers and healthcare professionals when using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale: a process-oriented validation study using triangulated participatory mixed methods

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Adopting a process-oriented framework for test validation can help to establish whether this tool has the potential to be an acceptable, valid and reliable indicator of depression for mothers and mothers-to-be. This mixed-methods research protocol seeks to explore the views and experiences of Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals in relation to the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and is intended to highlight potential barriers in perinatal mental health conceptualisation, engagement and response style. **Methods and analysis** Thematic analysis will be applied to interview transcripts of Aboriginal Australian mothers (n=6+) and healthcare professionals (n=6+) to identify key themes. The process-focused validation model will use narratives about experiences of using the EPDS as the priority point of analysis. Item-level data and process-level (experience) data are key phenomenological data. The interview-based narratives will be then compared with EPDS scores to check for points of congruence and divergence. This will be done at two time points, antenatally and postnatally, to assess changes in assessment processes and perceptions. Bridging evidence-based research with clinical practice in an Aboriginal Australian context will be facilitated by an investigation of the perceived cultural relevance and likely clinical effectiveness of EPDS. Such evidence is critical to understanding whether the EPDS fulfils its intended purpose. The guiding principles in designing this research protocol is to benefit the well-being of young Aboriginal families and communities through partnership with Aboriginal women.

Ethics and dissemination Ethics approval was obtained from Human Research Ethics Committee of Murdoch University and from Western Australian Aboriginal Health Ethics Committee (WAAHEC). Participating healthcare sites and services have provided letters of support. Results of this study will be submitted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Triangulation of data will strengthen confidence in the findings and recommendations for future use, adaptation or replacement of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) measure in this context.
- Adapting research design by incorporating Indigenous methodologies with more 'mainstream' research methodologies to better understand mental health within an Aboriginal cultural context.
- Adopting a more process-oriented approach, to extend findings from traditional validation approaches.
- Aboriginal cultures are not homogeneous in terms of culture and language; this study will be collecting data from Western Australia region, so a compromise of the depth of this study is its generalisability.
- This mixed-methods design is preliminary, but has the potential to encourage further investigation of psychometric properties, predictive validity and reliability, of the EPDS tool when used within an Aboriginal Australian context.

BACKGROUND

It is common for those stepping into new roles as parents to experience stress and anxiety, even if they have had parenting experience with previous children. When the combination of hormonal changes and overwhelming parental responsibilities begin to subside, a parent's mood and emotional changes typically start to resolve and re-stabilise. However, if realities of parenthood do not match the expectations or resources, a range of emotions, feelings and behavioural changes such as anxiety, sadness, irritability, constant worrying, guilt, lack of interest in

baby, changes in eating and sleeping habits, thoughts of hopelessness and worthlessness, and feeling of being inadequate or incompetent to cope with the newborn baby may consolidate or even deepen.¹

Results of the 2010 Australian National Infant Feeding Survey data showed that one in five mothers of children aged 24 months or less were diagnosed with depression, with more than half of these mothers noting that their diagnosed depression was during the perinatal period.² In other words, an estimated 111 000 mothers were diagnosed with depression during 2010–2011, of which 56 000 were with perinatal onset.² However, Halbreich and Karkun³ found that there is cultural variability in the reported prevalence rates of postnatal depression. Based on evidence of multiple and complex risk factors,⁴ the prevalence of perinatal depression for Aboriginalⁱ women is thought to be higher than for non-Aboriginalⁱⁱ women.^{5 6} However, errors in estimated prevalence rates are likely due to women's ambivalence and concern around engaging with government services and a consequent reluctance to seek support, thus resulting in under-representation in key datasets.⁷ The factors driving this ambivalence may also be reflected in communication and trust when completing perinatal mental health screening tests.⁸ This study will contribute to the growing evidence base for addressing access barriers for Aboriginal mothers by considering the experience of Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals when engaging with routine perinatal mental health screening processes.

Importance of screening

Being submerged in significant stress responses for an extended period can put parents at risk of developing new, or exacerbating current, mental health issues during the perinatal period.⁹ In turn, perinatal mental health complications can have cascading and lasting impacts on the child and family and has been deemed a global health concern, particularly in disadvantaged communities and developing countries.^{10 11} In Australia, Aboriginal women have more vulnerable reproductive and maternal health trajectories compared with other Australian women,¹² which may put them at higher risk for poor mental health outcomes. Reports consistently indicate more perinatal deaths¹³ and higher infant mortality, infants being more likely to die during or soon after childbirth.^{14–16} Aboriginal Australian women are known to be three times more likely to smoke during pregnancy, more than twice as likely to have a baby of low birth weight (weight at

birth <2500 g) and to have more children being born prematurely (prior to 37 weeks gestation).^{14 16 17}

Research shows that perinatal depression can compromise the emotional and mental well-being of not only the mother herself,¹⁸ but can affect those around her including her partner's health and well-being,¹⁹ and the infant's sense of attachment and development.^{20 21} If at-risk mothers are identified at an early stage, antenatal care and supported programmes can provide opportunities for positive outcomes associated with healthy infant birth weight, stronger maternal nutrition and health and better outcomes for the mother's relationships with her infant and her partner.^{22 23} Support is especially critical during the formative and foundational early years of infant's development, a fact recognised in recent federal government health initiatives.¹⁹ While there is a broad understanding of Aboriginal social and emotional well-being (SEWB) and health outcomes, there is a clear gap in the investigation of experiences, perceptions and concerns around perinatal mental health screening and the cultural acceptability of current perinatal mental health services.

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale

Originally, the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) was developed to identify women who were at risk of depression during the postnatal period.²⁴ Based on most recent practice guidelines, latest research and consultations with perinatal mental health specialists and representatives in Western Australia,²⁵ it is clear that the EPDS is offered during both the antenatal and postnatal period when possible.^{24–29} While the EPDS is nationally and internationally considered gold standard practice for perinatal mental health screening, the use of EPDS with Aboriginal Australians has received little attention in current research and practice. There is also a lack of alternative options that are culturally informed.³⁰

Recent Australian research has identified cultural differences in traditional health beliefs and conceptualisation of mental health^{31 32}; perception and interpretation of language meanings and its consequential effect on communication; and beliefs around the cultural relevance of Western psychotherapy.^{33 34} More specifically, research around the use of the EPDS with Aboriginal women has indicated that the language used in the EPDS is often misinterpreted.²⁰ Moreover, healthcare providers find it challenging to use the EPDS in this context as they report that Aboriginal women feel uncomfortable completing the questionnaire and untrusting of the intent of the screening process.³⁵ Cultural differences have been acknowledged, but has not been meaningfully or comprehensively investigated. Hence, the translation of these preliminary research findings into better routine practice for Aboriginal mothers is lacking.

Barriers to engaging with EPDS screening

There has been a lack of research to help better understand the barriers, or the potential, of using the EPDS

ⁱIt is acknowledged that different Aboriginal groups prefer different terminology. The term 'Aboriginal' is used respectfully in this paper in reference to persons who identify themselves as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders descent, unless otherwise stated. It is not an indication of disrespect to Torres Strait Islander people. http://www.healthinonet.ecu.edu.au/uploads/resources/30201_30201.pdf

ⁱⁱUnless a direct quote from a source, this paper will hereafter respectfully use the term 'Aboriginal'. It is not an indication of disrespect to Torres Strait Islander people.

with Aboriginal women. Difficulties around literacy, language and communication create potential barriers to engaging with the EPDS screening process in some cases.^{32 36} However, existing research and literature also underlines the primary importance of cultural and historical influences on Aboriginal women's engagement with health services and how this may impact the way healthcare professionals engage with Aboriginal mothers.

In 2006, the Western Australia Perinatal Mental Health Unit investigated some of the factors impacting accessibility of services.³⁷ Results demonstrated that Aboriginal mothers were reluctant to seek professional support because of the mistrust and fear attached to accessing services, while healthcare professionals did not provide actions considered culturally safe if, or when, an Aboriginal mother presented for help. This report highlighted the need for improved engagement that fosters culturally safe relationships with services for Aboriginal women.

The history of colonisation provides an important context here. It has contributed to the mistrust of government services, deeply held fears of being judged as an inadequate parent and a realistic fear that children may be removed.³⁸ In 2012–2013, an estimated 16% of Aboriginal people (aged 15 and older) reported being removed from their natural family and 48% had relatives who had been removed from their natural family.⁶ Forced removal has had a subsequent intergenerational impact on the SEWB of today's Aboriginal people and communities. This and other unsatisfactory and traumatic experiences have, in turn, resulted in a significant degree of fear when accessing mainstream healthcare services.^{39 40} This feeling of mistrust and fear of government authorities can make Aboriginal people reluctant to engage with services and wary of providing personal information on which unintended decisions may have been made.⁴¹ Hence, Aboriginal women with perinatal depression may remain disproportionately undetected and untreated, highlighting the importance of accessible and culturally congruent screening to support identification of symptoms of depression in the perinatal period.⁴¹

Culturally congruent screening

To date, there have been only two published evaluations of the EPDS used within the Aboriginal cultural context. One study involved the development of a translated version of the EPDS in community-controlled Townsville Aboriginal and Islander Health Service (TAIHS) and at Mt Isa.⁴² The reliability of the TAIHS EPDS was compared against the standard EPDS with correlational analyses to investigate internal consistency and item-total correlation. Comparable levels of internal consistency suggested that the scales measured the same construct in a reliable way. However, the small number of participants who were able to complete both the TAIHS EPDS and the standard EPDS antenatally ($n=94$) and postnatally ($n=50$) constrained confidence in the internal consistency and power analysis. Further, the lack of concurrent validity was acknowledged as a significant limitation.^{30 42 43}

Even though no comprehensive analysis of psychometric properties resulted from the study, researchers found that Aboriginal women wanted to continue being involved in the study as they were able to use their 'own' screening materials [42, p. 130]. More work in this area was encouraged to investigate and further evaluate the translated version of the EPDS.

The TAIHS EPDS was utilised again in later research with a purposive sample of 96 Aboriginal women to investigate the impact of social stressors and emotional mental health among pregnant Aboriginal women.³⁰ High scores on the TAIHS EPDS positively correlated with mothers' history of child abuse and a history of exposure to domestic violence.³⁰ The process of developing the TAIHS EPDS demonstrated the potential for usefully modifying the EPDS. However, further evaluation of the TAIHS EPDS instrument to establish validity and reliability would require significant resource investment for limited application as the adapted language was specific to a remote setting in Townsville. Aboriginal languages differ among the vastly diverse Aboriginal communities;⁴³ therefore, the TAIHS EPDS version could not be generalised to the wider Aboriginal community. Further investment and research in perinatal mental health screening needs to prioritise generalisability.

Another research group developed a culturally relevant screening tool as an alternative version of the EPDS through a collaboration with Kimberley healthcare providers and over 100 Aboriginal women. This tool is called the Kimberley Mums Mood Scale (KMMS).³⁶ The KMMS was deemed (i) reliable, with a reasonable Cronbach's alpha of 0.89, and (ii) valid through comparison of scores to blinded diagnosis by a clinical expert who conducted a semistructured clinical interview with each participant to determine diagnosis and immediate service needed. This is now the preferred version of the EPDS in the Kimberley region in Western Australia.⁴⁴ However, again, the main limitation of the study was having a small convenience sample from a specific region in remote Western Australia, limiting generalisability.⁴⁴

With the exception of these two study areas, the EPDS has been, and continues to be, administered with Aboriginal Australians as routine practice.²⁵ Both studies have their limitations but both have centred on the view that the gold standard version of the EPDS may not work effectively with Aboriginal clients. Further, that Aboriginal women seem ambivalent in their engagement with the EPDS,³⁶ possibly because of linguistic, cultural and practical factors that could create potential barriers in engagement and responsiveness to survey items.⁴⁴ Subsequent to this, reluctance to seek services post screening may shed light on possible under-detection and misrepresentation of mental health issues among Aboriginal women; and therefore, could be left untreated. Clearly, there remains a clinical need to explore and confirm which screening processes and tools are most culturally sensitive and effective in identifying women who would benefit from perinatal mental health support.

The current study: narrowing the gap

Cultural, social and health gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians are persistent and need to be addressed to support strong families and communities.⁴⁵ There is long-standing evidence of compromised perinatal mental health outcomes for Aboriginal mothers (although likely under-estimated) and its consequential impacts on families. As there is no screening tool for perinatal depression that is adequately validated in the Aboriginal context, a close examination of the EPDS focused on the process and the context of its use with Aboriginal women is imperative to laying foundations for future screening development. Exploring, and appreciating, the strengths and limitations of the EPDS when used in this context can highlight areas of need and potential improvements.

The current study aims to collaborate with Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals to explore perinatal mental health screening experiences using a mixed-methods participatory design⁴⁶ to undertake a process-focused approach to screening validation.⁴⁷ This research draws attention to the step towards acquiring knowledge of Aboriginal individuals and communities to promote empowering ownership of that knowledge, and away from the domination and oppression that research, and its scientific scrutiny may unintentionally play a role in.⁴⁸ According to Rigney [48, p 116], who coined the term Indigenist research, follows three fundamental principles: (a) involvement in resistance as the emancipator imperative; (b) political integrity; and (c) providing privilege to Indigenous voices. This research protocol adopts Aboriginal research methodologies that facilitate these three core principles in order to engage in participatory community-driven and research-to-practice approach that is more translational and relevant to the Aboriginal Australians.

RESEARCH PROTOCOL

Objectives

Seeing as the EPDS is currently freely available and the recommended screening tool in the perinatal period, there is a clear clinical imperative to explore whether or not the process and context of administering and completing the EPDS meets the cultural needs of Aboriginal people.

A common criticism by Aboriginal Australians is that communities are not consulted until after decisions are made about the development and implementation of programmes [7 p7]. Thus, this study will adopt a Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) model⁴⁶ that prioritises Aboriginal mothers and perinatal healthcare professionals as partners in evaluating this critical period of engagement with health services. To ensure contextual richness, a mixed methods approach will be adopted to evaluate the routine administration of the EPDS as the gold standard perinatal mental health screening tool (EPDS).

This research protocol will also adopt a process-oriented screening validation approach,⁴⁷ which shifts the emphasis towards process research. EPDS scores (item-level data) and narratives and experiences of using the EPDS (process-level data) will both be used, but the latter will be the priority point of analysis to capture the psychological processes during screening. It is in this context that this research aims to explore personal views and experiences of Aboriginal mothers when using the EPDS. It emphasises the importance of understanding the context of delivering and applying screening in the perinatal period (EPDS), which could potentially facilitate and complement future investigation around the diagnostic and predictive validity and likely reliability of this instrument when used with Aboriginal mothers. This study includes views about the instrument itself and also how healthcare professional's administration can intentionally and unintentionally influence how the EPDS is perceived and used. Therefore, this research protocol investigates the application of the EPDS within the context of Aboriginal populations by prioritising the experiences of EPDS users, which includes Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals (whom in the main are not Aboriginal).⁴⁹

This research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. The EPDS is used nationally and internationally, but is it clinically effective and culturally congruent when applied with Australian Aboriginal populations?
2. Are the responses to EPDS items, and changes in EPDS scores over time, consistent with the narratives of women experiencing the EPDS? Do the experiences of using the EPDS reflect and match the EPDS responses?
3. A client may have either an unpleasant or pleasant experience during the first screening session. Do these experiences influence or change with repeat screening?
4. What are the experiences of Aboriginal mothers when they interact with the EPDS? How do Aboriginal mothers perceive and/or receive the administration of the EPDS? How do Aboriginal mothers perceive the relevance of the items to understanding how they are feeling or coping? How do mothers understand or interpret the severity rating scales?
5. What are the experiences of midwives and healthcare professionals when they administer the EPDS with Aboriginal mothers?

Findings may support current practice. Alternately, findings may support adaptation to content or screening processes, or may indicate a need for replacement of the EPDS with a new tool. As a preliminary exploratory study, this proposed research creates a strong methodological template of knowledge translation⁵⁰ and participant engagement⁴⁶ as integral parts of the process to support systemic modifications in routine screening processes to improve SEWB for Aboriginal families and communities, and indeed, when planning other healthcare modifications to meet the needs of special groups.

Method

Study design

Ensuring cultural congruence and engaging in reciprocal relationships is vital when working in a cross-cultural context.⁵¹ We aim to achieve this through regular and iterative consultation with an Aboriginal Advisory Groupⁱⁱⁱ to ensure cultural integrity, security and cultural endorsement in this process. Consultation with an Aboriginal Advisory Group informs collaborative community inquiry that is necessary to engage in social research and change.⁵²

Rather than a traditional psychometric validation study, this preliminary research project will adopt a process-oriented validation model and use a triangulation design to evaluate whether the EPDS is suitable for use in an Aboriginal Australian context. Thus, this study will adopt an exploratory participatory mixed-methods research design.^{46 53} This requires gathering data from different sources, and incorporating different perspectives to help researchers gain deeper understanding.^{54 55} Qualitative analysis will focus on interview data targeting participants' personal and contextual experiences when interacting with the EPDS screening tool and screening process. The completion of the EPDS and interviews will be undertaken at two different time-points – once antenatally (at minimum of 10–16 weeks pregnant) and once postnatally (6–8 weeks following birth). Qualitative and quantitative data will be triangulated to see whether perceptions and experiences of well-being and depression equate across EPDS responses and interview data.

A yarning interview methodology will be adopted as it has been established as being the most culturally congruent means of interview from an Aboriginal perspective.⁵⁶ Individuals' experiences and cultural points of views are critical for enabling translational research. Aboriginal families and communities who are participating in research should be given a safe space to voice and yarn about their experiences without judgement.^{57 58} In the proposed study, 'yarning'/storytelling interview sessions will be commenced by an Aboriginal cultural consultant who is familiar and has close ties with the Aboriginal community. Yarning sessions follow a patient-centred approach, which can facilitate a safe and secure environment for successful communication between Aboriginal clients and the Aboriginal cultural consultant.⁵⁶

Qualitative data will be analysed thematically using a process of data immersion, data coding, creation of categories and identification of themes.⁵⁹ Data immersion will involve listening to the digital recordings, making corrections to the transcripts and reading and re-reading the transcripts. Through data immersion, key

characteristics and in-depth meanings and descriptions of experiences will emerge through the categorisation and creation of themes. A systematic process of data coding involves developing and differentiating codes under potential themes or subthemes. While grasping the essence and nature of emerging themes, the outcomes of coding will be scrutinised for recurrence and iteration.⁶⁰

An alternative approach to coding and thematic classification is the case-focused approach where narratives (profiles) are contextualised from interviews and re-integrated into analysis.⁶¹ Rather than simply a presentation or a description of a case study, categorised data (codes) can occur in a unique context of a particular case—rather than between cases. Furthermore, contextualising narratives recognises the importance of diversity, rather than being explained by codes and reductive formulations. Connecting categorised codes with case-focused narratives ('profiles') can yield more themes or sub-themes, which can then be seen in relation to others' themes and already established knowledge.

Quantitative data will be collected through EPDS completion. Consistent with a process-oriented validation approach, it should be noted that the primary interest is not the EPDS score per se but how women arrive at their responses. For example, are the rating scales used in a differentiating way? Are there patterns in response style for any particular items? Do changes in response over time reflect personal change as revealed in the interview?

Quantitative data will be recorded on Excel, while the qualitative data analysis will be conducted with NVivo. As data emerges in an iterative and cyclical manner, linking and merging data during interpretation and analysis of themes would have to be considered. Data triangulation is required to draw together both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a richer and more comprehensive answer to this unique research question.⁶²

Participants

Researchers will invite participation from members of nominated participating organisations, including local hospitals and community health services in Western Australia. Eligible participants are mothers who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent; those who are at least 10–16 weeks pregnant are deemed eligible. Aboriginal mothers are not eligible if they report current or recent (within the past 6 months) experiences of significant self-harm or trauma, or are diagnosed with a mental illness, or were previously wards of the state. This will be identified by the healthcare professionals from the elected participatory sites. Participants will be followed up by these referring healthcare professionals if clients are deemed to be experiencing significant self-harm or trauma at any time.

In addition, healthcare professionals from nominated participating organisations who have administered the EPDS to an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander mother are considered eligible. Healthcare professionals

ⁱⁱⁱMembers of the Aboriginal Advisory Group (AAG) include Aboriginal community Elders, seniors, men and women. AAG members are a part of a larger study that this research protocol will assist.

include clinicians who have direct contact with clients or patients, such as (but not limited to) Aboriginal health workers, midwives, nurses, doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists. In total, there will be two participatory groups: Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals.

Patient and public involvement

This study will adopt a PPI approach for its design development and methodologies, but this is a research protocol paper, and thus patients were not involved at this stage.

Sample size

Sample size was determined on the basis of previous literature utilising thematic analyses. For small projects, Clarke and Braun⁶³ suggested that six to 10 participants was the recommended number of participants if the project involved interviews. Furthermore, studies reported that after six interviews, thematic saturation was reached meaning that no further themes were found.^{64 65} Another study sought 60 interviews, but discovered that thematic saturation was reached within 12 interviews, with broader themes apparent after six.⁶⁶ Various sample sizes were suggested, but the general consensus from previous studies show that themes derived from six interviews will reach thematic saturation. This proposed project aims to gather a minimum of six Aboriginal mothers and a minimum of six healthcare professionals. In total, this will yield at least 12 participants, but researchers intend to continue inviting new participants until no additional themes surface. This number was justified by the amount of data available to demonstrate patterns while ensuring there is not too much data to manage.

There are complex reasons behind why a client may not be able to attend a scheduled perinatal appointment. And because this longitudinal research project is dependent on the client's follow-up attendance at different time points, it is a possibility that researchers may not be able to obtain the target sample size (six Aboriginal mothers). In this event, researchers are prepared to gather information by proxy. Assessing likely emotional responses by asking a proxy can substitute for a client's self-assessment. This proxy-patient assessment can be obtained by asking a proxy (from either Aboriginal mothers or fathers who were able to attend) to provide an assessment based on what they think their counterparts would respond.⁶⁷

Recruitment

As part of routine practice, pregnant Aboriginal mothers will seek antenatal care from healthcare providers of their choice. Flyers (advertising the project) and a Participant Information Sheet will be first given directly to potential participants in the waiting room as an invitation to join the study. If mothers are interested in participating in this research project, they will be given an opportunity to clarify any concerns and enquiries on the next scheduled appointment with a healthcare professional. Mothers will be given the opportunity to provide a signed informed consent to participate in the research project during their

next scheduled appointment, when the EPDS is routinely administered.

Procedure

Once consent has been obtained by participants, EPDS administration will be conducted when mothers attend their scheduled appointment to access routine antenatal care. The EPDS will be administered again 6–8 weeks after childbirth when mothers are again scheduled for routine postnatal care.^{25 68} Subsequent to each administration and completion of EPDS, Aboriginal cultural consultants will conduct one-on-one semistructured interviews with Aboriginal mothers. Interviews will involve participants reflecting on their understanding of perinatal mental health and their experience of the EPDS process.

At the final stage, the first author will conduct a further one-on-one semistructured interview with: (i) the Aboriginal cultural consultant to gain an additional perspective on participant experiences and (ii) healthcare providers to explore their experiences of administering the EPDS. As screening women for perinatal depression is part of routine care, referrals and arrangements are already established. However, should mothers participating in this study report that completing the EPDS questions and/or the interview thereafter had elicited emotional responses, the research team will arrange for referral to a service of their choice (ie, social workers, psychologists, Aboriginal health workers) to ensure that they have access to safe support and follow-up care. All interviewers, both Aboriginal cultural consultants and the first author, will undergo training to standardise the interviewers as well as analysis. This, in addition to one-on-one interviews, will help strengthen the inter-reliability of the interviews.

Outcome measures

Semistructured interviews

Interview questions following completion of the EPDS will focus on exploring experiences of using and interacting with the EPDS (eg, 'What do you think the questions on the EPDS are asking?'; 'What do you think the rating scales mean? How do you decide what rating to give?'; 'Who do you think gets to see your responses to this survey?'; 'Did you know why you were being asked these questions? Are there other questions that might have given a better sense of how you are feeling?'). Opinions, experiences and preferences of healthcare professionals when administering the EPDS will be sought during interviews (eg, 'Are there any questions that your clients seem particularly uncomfortable about or seem hesitant to answer?'; 'What about your approach in asking the questions did you think made your client feel comfortable/uncomfortable?'; 'Did you provide feedback to your client? If so, how was this done?'). Capturing healthcare professionals' views and experiences of using the EPDS can provide insight into the opinions and preferences of clinical staff, and how this could influence the application of EPDS.

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale

This 10-item self-report scale was designed to screen for postnatal depression in population community samples; with each item scored on a four-point scale, with a total score ranging from 0 to 30.²² The items are primarily concerned with one's feelings referring to depressed mood, anhedonia, guilt, anxiety and suicidal ideation in the past week of their perinatal period.

The EPDS has extended to screening and detecting women who may be at risk for depression during both the antenatal and postnatal period (that together is known as the perinatal period). As previously indicated, internationally and nationally, the EPDS is considered gold standard for perinatal mental health screening and is a routine recommendation for screening mental health among mothers during pregnancy and 12 months following birth in many countries. Although research has demonstrated sound psychometric properties of the EPDS during the perinatal period,⁶⁹ there are very few studies that include Aboriginal people in their samples.

Data analyses

Mixed-methods model

Mixed methods will be used. While the qualitative data (interview narratives) will undergo thematic content analyses, researchers will also look at individual EPDS scores in a qualitative way to see whether narratives reflect and/or match with responses to the EPDS items. If there are discrepancies between or within individual case studies, qualitative narratives can lead to thematic conclusions and underlying process of test scores (ie, stress and fear associated with a new baby). So rather than quantifying the relationship between test score and criterion (traditional psychometric approach to validation), this adopted process-focused approach to validity highlights the nature of the tool and the context in which testing takes place.

Analysis of the two time periods (antenatally and postnatally) will also help us to better understand the process of changing mental health in the perinatal period and the potential for changing perceptions about screening and/or about mental health. This will help researchers further understand and iteratively investigate any developmental aspects of perinatal mental health and also of the differential capacity of the EPDS versus interview self-report to identify these changes.⁷⁰

Thematic analyses

Thematic content analysis of the interview transcripts will be conducted by the first author to identify thematic meanings underpinning of how mothers respond to the EPDS items and process. This analysis will review, examine and identify core common themes and patterns until no new themes surface or emerge; until thematic saturation is reached.⁵⁹ Subsequently, to examine interrater reliability, an independent researcher will evaluate the codes and themes in a meaningful way to ensure there are no disagreements. This will reduce researcher bias by

resolving any discrepancies and disagreements of themes in the process.

The qualitative analyses for this research project will draw on Charmaz's grounded theory that reconstructs rich experiences from interviews into emergent data categories as data is being collected, starting the chain of thematic development.⁷¹ The present study will also draw on most significant change (MSC) technique. The MSC technique is a participatory monitoring and evaluation technique that includes both research members and participants to be involved in deciding the sorts of changes to be recorded and analysed.⁷² Researchers and participants will look at significant changes, or the absence of them, in stories when comparing the antenatal and postnatal period. Lastly, thematic analysis will also draw on Maxwell's realist approach to qualitative research, which follows a model of ongoing research design as process rather than a linear relation.⁶¹ One of Maxwell's case studies of Inuit culture recognised the importance of integrating 'meaning' with cultural diversity, social contexts and behaviours as a valid way of generating explanations for a phenomena.^{61 73} Parallels between Canadian Inuit and Aboriginal Australian culture are shown, so the role of qualitative research as process analysis stressed in Maxwell's case example can be applied to this protocol as it is compatible with the process-oriented validation framework.

Participant checking will be used to maintain a robust, high-quality dataset. Specifically, a summary of key themes from thematic and MSC analysis will be fed back to participants and nominated organisations for their preliminary input and feedback that could help future analyses in the subsequent EPDS administration. All participants will have access to current project outcomes and opportunities will be provided to communicate periodically with the research team.

Cultural considerations

This participatory mixed-method research project draws on elements from 'yarning' techniques,⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Green's thematic analyses,⁵⁹ Maxwell's realist approach to qualitative research,^{61 73} Charmaz's grounded theory⁷¹ and Dart and Davies' MSC⁷² to support the development of a strong decolonising research methodology.⁷⁴ These different forms of Aboriginal research methodologies also satisfy the fundamental principles of Rigney's Indigenist research.⁴⁸ Adopting and implementing Indigenist research methodologies encompass collaborative partnership with Aboriginal communities as research partners, as it aims to share information in a reciprocal way; and most critical of all, showing sincere and genuine integrity towards the stories that are shared by Aboriginal women.

It is clear that the design and purpose of this study privileges cultural consideration by taking a less conventional approach of validation to progress the evidence base on perinatal mental health and well-being. Researchers will ensure cultural safety by continuing to prioritise consultation with Aboriginal community members and

advisory groups, who will support cultural security and cultural guidance in this process. In addition, prior to commencing interviews with Aboriginal participants, interviewers will be trained in responding to participants' experiences in a culturally sensitive way.

Data collection and monitoring

Collecting data from Aboriginal Australian women during pregnancy is key in this research project. Data will be collected and managed in line with the National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research of Australia to ensure the well-being and care of the woman and her unborn baby.⁷⁵ As this is sensitive research involving Aboriginal and/Torres Strait Islander people, the research will be conducted in adherence to the core principles outlined in National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines *Values and Ethics: Guidelines on the Ethical Conduct of Research in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research*. This is intended to ensure that the research team will build a trusting and supportive relationship with all participants while maintaining cultural responsiveness and cultural safety.⁷⁶

All demographics, information derived from interviews and outcome data from questionnaires will be automatically de-identified using secure technology in accordance with the Murdoch IT research policy. The de-identified audio recordings will be made available for individual participants to verify and validate recordings, and then be transcribed by a researcher into key themes and subthemes. Participants will be advised that verbatim quotations from their interviews may be used in publications, but participants will not be identifiable. The research team will take full responsibility of all research data, which will be securely locked at the university facilities and on password-protected computers. Only relevant researchers can access this; research data will be retained and stored safely for a minimum of 5 years from date of publication.

Ethics and dissemination

The study foresees little to no risk to participants and their families. Written and signed informed consent to participate and be audio-recorded will be obtained from all participants. The Murdoch University's responsible conduct of research policy ensures that all research undertaken at Murdoch University complies with the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research.⁷⁵

Findings of this project reflecting the input and feedback of EPDS users (Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals) will become recommendations for practice and policy change. We aim to disseminate the findings through regional and international conferences and in peer-reviewed journals.

SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION

Poor perinatal mental health has significant impacts for baby and mother and is more prevalent for Aboriginal

than non-Aboriginal Australians.¹⁹ As the gold standard tool for routine use in Australia, it is crucial to evaluate the administration of the EPDS in the context of screening the perinatal mental health needs of Aboriginal mothers. While it has been acknowledged and noted that the EPDS should be used with caution when being administered with culturally and linguistically diverse populations, concerns have been raised that the EPDS may not be culturally compatible.³⁶ There is currently no published data that adequately addresses this issue.

Although this study will pose no direct beneficial significance to participating Aboriginal mothers and their families, better understanding and gained insight into the experiences and perceptions of the EPDS screening process from the perspective of key stakeholders (Aboriginal mothers and healthcare professionals) can inform and guide optimal care and follow-up. This partnership with key stakeholders will provide a stronger foundation for future studies into the design of suitable perinatal mental health screening tools and processes. Most importantly, this research will be consistent with traditional philosophies of Aboriginal individuals and communities by recognising the complex methodological and ethical considerations in Aboriginal research and by maintaining a heavy emphasis on respecting and honouring Aboriginal voices through research.⁷⁷

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