Factors That Moderate or Mediate Pregnancy Complications in Women with Anxiety and Depression

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Abstract

Background: Maternal anxiety and depression is noted in approximately 10-20% of pregnant women and can impact pregnancy and neonatal health, however, little is known about the factors. This study explored the roles of specific risk factors such as age, marital status, stress, substance use and ethnicity as either a moderator or a mediator to better understand the relationship between maternal anxiety or depression and major pregnancy complications and birth outcomes.

Methods: A cohort of 646 women were studied longitudinally over three time points in early and late pregnancy and early postpartum. Maternal anxiety and depression were considered primary predictors with pregnancy complications i.e., gestational diabetes, edema and birth outcomes, i.e., low birth weight or preterm birth, as outcome variables. Socio-demographic factors were examined as moderator variables and psychosocial and behavioral factors were considered as mediator variables. For moderating and mediating analyses, a series of logistic regression analyses were performed.

Results: Almost one-quarter of the women reported to have two or more pregnancy complications, 5.7% had a preterm birth and 7.6% had a low birth weight baby. Stress in late pregnancy showed both a partial and a full mediating pathway between maternal anxiety and depression and pregnancy complications such as gestational diabetes, hypertension and edema. History of sexual abuse, single or divorced marital status, younger maternal age and Aboriginal ancestry had moderating effects in early and late pregnancy for adverse pregnancy and birth outcomes (i.e., low birth weight).

Conclusion: Identifying mothers with stress, history of abuse, unpartnered, younger and of Indigenous ancestry will help clinicians and policy makers target timely interventions for pregnant women with anxiety and depression symptoms.

Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; Pregnancy outcomes; Moderator; Mediators

Introduction

Pregnancy marks a time of role change and transition, not only physically, but also socially and psychologically [1,2]. Up to 60% of women experience anxiety and/or depression during or after pregnancy [3-5]. The reported prevalence of antenatal anxiety varies widely from 9.1% to 59.5% [6,7]. Approximately 10% to 20% women suffer from antenatal and postnatal depression, with the prevalence of depression reported higher in pregnancy than postpartum [3]. Bowen et al. [8] found that prevalence of depression among socially vulnerable pregnant women is 29.5% with the prevalence of depression greater in the first trimester at 11%, dropping to 8.5% in the second and third trimesters.

Depression in pregnancy profoundly affects a woman's daily activity, relationships and overall sense of well-being [9,10]. It is seen as a major risk factor in developing postnatal depression, adverse obstetric complications, birth outcomes and fetal growth restriction [6,11]. Maternal anxiety is associated with intrauterine growth restrictions, impaired fetal growth i.e., preterm birth, short gestational period and lack of motor development in the offspring [12,13].

Factors associated with antenatal anxiety and depression include abuse (i.e., physical, emotional or sexual), low social support, low income, unplanned pregnancy, history of depression and immigrant or Aboriginal ethnicity status [14,15]. Depression during pregnancy is also associated with increased risk behaviours such as tobacco smoking, lack of physical activity, alcohol consumption and recreational drug use [16-18].

While studies indicate an association between depression and pregnancy complications and poor birth outcomes such as preterm birth, low birth weight and lower Apgar scores, there is sparse evidence that show in detail the role of underlying factors, beyond as confounders in this relationship [4,19]. Specifically, major risk factors such as experiencing abuse, behavioral and psychosocial factors i.e., smoking, drinking alcohol, poor physical activity, stressors, etc., are not only just confounders, but they may either moderate (mitigate or exacerbate effects) or mediate the effects (show specific pathways) between anxiety and depression and pregnancy complications and poor delivery outcomes. Rahman et al. reported significant moderating and mediating effects of potential risk factors in developing depression throughout the pregnancy period from this same cohort [3]. In epidemiological studies, it is necessary to disentangle the causal pathway of the risk factors that link the exposure to the outcome [20]. Longitudinal studies of pregnant women followed throughout the pregnancy to postpartum...
period presents an opportunity to clarify the relationships between depression and anxiety, measured at specific times in pregnancy and pregnancy and birth outcomes.

Despite increasing literature suggesting a linkage between depression and anxiety and pregnancy complications and birth outcomes, there is a paucity of knowledge in understanding the mechanism or causal pathways of these risks [21,22]. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to answer the research question, what are the moderating and mediating effects of a set of variables such as experiencing physical, emotional or sexual abuse or alcohol, tobacco or recreational drug use, stress and social support, measured at different times during pregnancy on the relationship between antenatal depression and anxiety and pregnancy and birth outcomes. We hypothesize that anxiety and depression increase the risk for pregnancy and birth outcome complications and risk factors that may mediate or moderate these effects.

Materials and Methods

Sample

The Feelings in Pregnancy and Motherhood study (FIP) is a longitudinal epidemiological study of maternal mental health in 646 women at three time points, Time 1=early pregnancy (17.4 ± 4.9 weeks), Time 2=late pregnancy (30.6 ± 2.7 weeks) and Time 3=postpartum (4.2 ± 2.1 weeks). Data were collected through face to face interviews by trained research assistants using self-reported questionnaires. Ethical approval was obtained from the Office of Research Ethics at University of Saskatchewan. Participants provided informed written consent.

Measures

To measure the primary predictor variables, anxiety and depression during pregnancy the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), was used to assess symptoms at all three-time points [23,24]. The validity of the EPDS has been widely documented with the internal consistency of the EPDS has previously been found to be satisfactory [3,23]. The scale has a sensitivity ranging from 34% to 100% and a specificity ranging from 49% to 100%. The score can range from 0 to 30 [23]. For this study, the cut-off score for depression on the EPDS was defined as a score of 12 or more [25]. Anxiety defined as a score 4 or more on the anxiety subscale within the EPDS (items 3, 4 and 5), with a maximum score of 9 [4,25]. The outcome variables included pregnancy complications (gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, edema, swelling, bleeding and abruption) and birth outcomes (preterm birth and low birth weight) at time 3 (early postpartum) [26]. For poor birth outcomes, participants who gave birth before 37 weeks were considered as preterm birth. Low Birth Weight (<2500 g) of the term newborn were also considered as poor birth outcomes [6,27-29]. Sociodemographic data (i.e., age was collected as a continuous variable and collapsed into below 25 and 25 and above, ethnicity was categorized as Aboriginal or Non-aboriginal, which included Caucasian and a small amount of other ethnicities), income was collected in five categories and collapsed into income below $40,000 and greater than $40,000, education was collapsed into two categories less than grade 12 and greater than grade 12 and marital status was collapsed into two categories-single/divorced and widowed or married/partnered) were collected. Women were asked about their history of emotional, sexual or physical abuse. They were also asked about their sources of social support (a list of supports i.e., partner, mother, female relatives, father, others) and satisfaction with their partner relationship and were asked to identify different types of stressors they were experiencing from a list that included “being pregnant, partner relationship, family, finances, birth of the baby, health of the baby, their own health, work, school and where I live” were counted as sum of stressors for the analysis. Women were asked whether they presently, previously or never used tobacco, alcohol and recreational drugs, this was categorized into yes or no to present use of these substances.

Analysis

Bivariate analysis was performed to understand the associations between the independent and dependent variables where depression and anxiety were considered as primary predictors. Covariables included maternal age, education, ethnicity, marital status, social support, stress, satisfaction with the current relationship, exercise, smoking, drinking alcohol, using other recreational drugs. To analyze the moderator and mediator variables, the p-value was set to ≤ 0.1 for significance, <0.1 was chosen was because in this analysis as the aim was to uncover interaction (effect-modification) effects. Since uncovering interactions is important to understand ‘mechanisms’ of action and to see whether effects differ between subgroups and accordingly tailor prevention messages and efforts to specific groups, it is desirable to relax the p-value thresholds, from 0.05 to 0.1. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 23) software was used.

Moderating analysis

To test the moderating effect, hierarchical regression procedures were performed [3,30]. At step 1, the primary predictor variables i.e., anxiety and depression at Time 1 were entered into the regression equation to predict pregnancy complications and birth outcomes at Time 3. At step 2, the moderating variables, any type of abuse, age, ethnicity, education, income, marital status were entered into the regression equation. Finally, at step 3, the product term of predictor variable and moderator variables were included once they were significant (p ≤ 0.1) at step 2. Product terms that were significant at step 3, were kept in the model and indicated as a significant moderator effect.

Mediating analysis

According to Barron and Kenny, mediating analysis involves four steps [30]. Step 1, examines whether there is a significant relationship (p ≤ 0.1) between the predictor and outcome. Step 2 specifies that the predictor variable must be related to the mediator variable. Step 3 examines whether the mediator variable is related to the outcome variable and that it is predicted to influence the effects of the predictor on the outcome. Finally step 4 indicates that the coefficient relating to the independent variable and the dependent variable is larger (in absolute value) than the coefficient relating the independent variable and the dependent variable in the regression model with both the independent and the mediating variable included [31]. If the independent variable is no longer significant (p-value >0.1 in this study) while controlling for the mediator variable, then the result supports full mediating effect. If the independent variable is found to be still significant (p ≤ 0.1) along with the mediator variable in the regression model, the finding supports a partial mediating effect.

Results

In this longitudinal population-based study, of the initial 646 women who were recruited, thirty-five women were lost to follow-up and twenty-one women did not finish the study mostly due to miscarriage and stillbirth. However, 646 women completed the questionnaire at early pregnancy (Time 1), 596 (91.8%) women completed the study at early postpartum (Time 3). The women
were assessed at three points of time (Time 1=early pregnancy (17.4±4.9 weeks), Time 2=late pregnancy (30.6±2.7 weeks) and Time 3=postpartum (4.2±2.1 weeks). The average age of the women was 28.9±/4.8 years, Table 1 describes the sociodemographic characteristics of the study population (Table 1).

Almost half of the women (47.1%, n=304) experienced anxiety symptoms (i.e., anxiety score >4) in early pregnancy, which decreased to 38.4% (n=231) in late pregnancy. The prevalence of depressive symptoms (EPDS score >12) was 14.1% (n=91) in early pregnancy (Time 1) and 10.2% (n=61) in late pregnancy (Time 2). More than five percent of women had preterm births, whereas 7.6% women delivered low birth weight (<2500g) newborns. Twenty-two percent of women reported to have two or more pregnancy complications (i.e., gestational diabetes, edema/swelling, gestational hypertension, bleeding or abruption) and 3.6% women also experienced common labour complications (i.e., infection, premature rupture of membrane, postpartum hemorrhage and preterm labour).

Mediating effect

Seven mediator variables were tested for mediation analysis, but only stress was found to have significant mediation effect The sum of stressors in late pregnancy showed a fully mediated pathway between anxiety in early pregnancy and major pregnancy complications. In contrast, stressors in late pregnancy showed partially mediated pathway between depression in early pregnancy and major pregnancy complications. Complications (Figure 1).

Moderating effect

Four variables-history of sexual abuse, marital status, maternal age and ethnicity showed significant moderating effects on the relationships between depression and anxiety in early or late pregnancy and major pregnancy complications. Furthermore, the extent to which moderation was observed depended on the moderator and the time in pregnancy, depression or anxiety were reported in Figure 2.

Specifically, the effects of depression on major pregnancy complications were greater among women who had reported sexual abuse in early pregnancy than among women who had reported no sexual abuse. This was true whether women reported depression in early or late pregnancy. Moreover, the effects of depression on poor birth outcomes i.e., low birth weight were more significant among Aboriginal mothers who reported depression in late pregnancy than among non-Aboriginal participants. Like depression, the effects of anxiety on major pregnancy complications were greater among women who had reported sexual abuse in early pregnancy than among women who had reported no sexual abuse. This was true whether women reported anxiety in early or late pregnancy. Furthermore, the effects of anxiety on major pregnancy complications were significant among women who were not partnered when contacted in early pregnancy than among women who were partnered. The effects of anxiety on major pregnancy complications were greater among women less than 25 years old in late pregnancy compared to those over 25 years of age.

Discussion

Most studies related to depression or anxiety have focused on factors either as an independent risk factor or protective factor in developing depression or anxiety symptoms during pregnancy [4,19,32]. The present longitudinal study examined specific moderating and mediating roles of certain risk factors on the relationships between depression and anxiety and pregnancy complications and poor birth outcomes.

Mediating effects

To our knowledge, there is limited evidence on the mediating effect of stress on the relationship between maternal mental health and pregnancy complications. That is to say, we do not know very much what factors demonstrate a role in a potential pathway between depression and anxiety and pregnancy outcomes. This study suggests that mothers who were more anxious in early pregnancy experienced more stressors in late pregnancy resulting in more pregnancy complications.

Our results also indicate that pregnant women who experienced depression in early pregnancy were more likely to report cumulative stressors (such as concern about the health of the unborn baby,
Figure 2: Moderating effects of sociodemographic factors in early and late pregnancy.
financial support or relationship with the partner, housing or inadequacy of food) in their late pregnancy, compared to women who reported not experiencing depression. Hence, women who are depressed experienced more stressors resulting two or more pregnancy complications compared with non-depressed women who reported fewer stressors. Rahman et al., showed stress as a significant mediator which either partially or fully mediated the relationship with depression in late pregnancy confirms our findings reporting stress as a strong mediator for pregnancy complications [3]. Although there is limited evidence on the mediating role of psychosocial factors, (i.e., stressors). Several studies highlighted stress as a potential risk factor in developing depression, which in turn result in more pregnancy complications and adverse neonatal outcomes [33,34]. One possible explanation might be depression during pregnancy promotes the release of stress hormones such as cortisol and decreased uterine blood flow, which leads to pregnancy complications and negative birth outcomes [10,24,32].

Moderating effects

Our findings suggest that sexual abuse moderated the relationship between early or late pregnancy maternal mental health and pregnancy complications such as gestational diabetes, hypertension. One case-control study in Tehran suggested that women with depression and anxiety symptoms were more prone to suffer stress during their pregnancy, which was a primary predictor in developing pre-eclampsia [35,36]. Although little is published about the moderating effects of sexual abuse for pregnancy complications, it is well documented that physical abuse or intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional) during pregnancy confers considerable risk to the health of the woman and her unborn child [37-39]. Research also confirms that different form of abuse such as physical, sexual or emotional abuse during pregnancy is associated with a number of pregnancy complications, including vaginal bleeding and abortion placenta [38,40,41]. Furthermore, preterm labour, low birth weight and preterm delivery are common consequences of different types of abuse among mothers [42-44].

Our study confirms a positive moderating effect of marital status on the relationship between anxiety symptoms and pregnancy complications, it is likely that women who are partnered, experience less stress or anxiety during pregnancy due to increased support received, in turn decreases the risk of pregnancy complications [42]. Another study also found moderating role of marital status (i.e., buffering effect) on the relationship between depression and recreational drug use [3]. Our study found a significant moderating effect of age of the mother on the relationship between anxiety and major pregnancy complications. Young mothers who reported anxiety symptoms in late pregnancy were more prone to suffer stress during their pregnancy compared with non-depressed women who reported fewer stressors. Rahman et al., showed stress as a significant moderator which either partially or fully mediated the relationship with depression in late pregnancy confirms our findings reporting stress as a strong mediator for pregnancy complications [3]. Although there is limited evidence on the mediating role of psychosocial factors, (i.e., stressors). Several studies highlighted stress as a potential risk factor in developing depression, which in turn result in more pregnancy complications and adverse neonatal outcomes [33,34]. One possible explanation might be depression during pregnancy promotes the release of stress hormones such as cortisol and decreased uterine blood flow, which leads to pregnancy complications and negative birth outcomes [10,24,32].

Limitations

As most longitudinal studies do, this study also experienced participants who were lost to follow-up, however, this was limited to 9%. The study comprised of self-reported data gathered through in-person interviews, therefore, there is a chance of recall bias. The study did not test the significance of mediating variable effects i.e., difference between total and direct effect. Despite these limitations, the key strengths of this study were a relatively large sample size and prospective nature of the data.

Conclusion

The longitudinal nature of the data allowed us to examine the underlying mechanisms with temporal precedence or in a causal pathway in the relationships between maternal depression or anxiety and major pregnancy complications. Although our findings may not be generalizable to all populations of perinatal women, the findings add to the empirical literature by reporting the moderating and mediating effects of risk factors in general, but more specifically the risk factors for pregnancy and birth outcomes. Clinicians may be better able to promote maternal and newborn wellness by identifying those women with anxiety and depression symptoms and the risk factors that increase poor pregnancy and birth outcomes to ensure timely access to treatment.

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References


