

Dünyada ve Türkiye’de Perinatal Psikiyatri

Prof.Dr.Nazan Aydın

“Dünyada”

Perinatal psikiyatri

Her yıl 800,000 ile 1 milyon kadın gebelik dönemi yada doğumla ilişkili bir ruhsal bozukluk yaşamakta

Barnes DL, Women’s Reproductive Mental Health Across the Lifespan, 2014.

Dünya'da

Perinatal psikiyatri



NEWS

🕒 OCTOBER 19, 2014

Failure to fully address mental health problems in pregnancy and following childbirth costs over £8 billion, report finds

Perinatal mental health problems carry a total economic and social long-term cost to society of about £8.1 billion for each one-year cohort of births in the UK, according to a new report 'The costs of perinatal mental health problems' released today by the London School of Economics and Centre for Mental Health.

However the report also finds that the NHS would need to spend just £337 million a year to bring perinatal mental health care up to the level recommended in national guidance.

Maternal Mental Health Alliance's 'Everyone's Business' campaign, 2014

Dünya'da

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Amerika: 2007 yılında MOTHERS Act adı altında annelere yönelik ruhsal eylem planı

Doğum sonrası 6.haftada rutin tarama

İngiltere: Doğum sonrası 4.ayda ebeler tarafından tarama yapılması zorunlu

Avustralya: Doğum Sonu Depresyonu Araştırma Programı (2001)

İsrail: hamilelik (yaklaşık 32 haftalık) ve doğum sonrası dönemlerinde (yaklaşık 8 haftalık) bütün kadınlar depresyon için taranmakta (2013)

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Maternal age and number of children are risk factors for depressive disorders in non-perinatal women of reproductive age

Neriman Aras, Elif Oral, Nazan Aydin, Mustafa Gulec

doi: 10.3109/13651501.2013.821493

Results: The prevalence of depressive disorders was 32.8%. Depressive disorders had high rates in women who were married at younger ages and who had three or more children. Although the prevalence of depressive disorders was 32.8%, only 10.4% of the women had follow up and treatment in a psychiatric outpatient clinic.

Yaklaşık olarak her 3 kadından birinde depresyon mevcuttur. Değerlendirme sırasında bunların sadece %10.4 ünün bir kliniğe başvurmuş olması dikkate değer bir sonuçtur.

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Psychiatry Section

The Correlation Between Psychiatric Disorders and Women’s Lives

Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research. 2013 April, Vol-7(4): 695-699

FUSUN SEVIMLI BURSALIOGLU, NAZAN AYDIN, ESRA YAZICI, AHMET BULENT YAZICI

- ✧ Şizofreni ve bipolar bozukluğu olan kadınlarda hastalığın başlangıcı yada alevlenmesinin sıklıkla doğum sonrası dönemde olduğu bildirilmektedir

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Article

I|J|S|P

Prevalence of depressive disorders and related factors in women in the first trimester of their pregnancies in Erzurum, Turkey

International Journal of
Social Psychiatry
1–10

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DOI: 10.1177/0020764014524738

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**Puren Akçalı Aslan¹, Nazan Aydın², Esra Yazıcı³,
Ayse Nur Aksoy⁴, Tulay Sati Kirkan⁵ and Gokhan Ali Daloglu¹**

Results: The total depressive disorder rate was 16.8% in women in the first trimester of their pregnancies (12.3% major depressive disorder, 1.5% double depression, 2.6% minor depressive disorder and 0.4% dysthymia). A history of

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Article

I | J | S | P

The depression in women in pregnancy and postpartum period: A follow-up study

Tulay Sati Kirkan¹, Nazan Aydin², Esra Yazici³, Puren Akcali Aslan⁴, Hamit Acemoglu⁵ and Ali Gokhan Daloglu⁶

International Journal of
Social Psychiatry
1–7

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Results: In this follow-up study, the prevalence of PPD was 35% ($n = 126$). A depressive disorder in the first trimester of pregnancy, previous mental disorder, somatic disorder, exposure to domestic violence during pregnancy, baby's staying in the incubator and not breastfeeding were predictors of PPD. Exposure to violence and a history of previous depression predicted depression both in pregnancy and in the postpartum period.

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Untreated depression in the first trimester of pregnancy leads to postpartum depression: high rates from a natural follow-up study

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:

Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment

19 February 2015

Number of times this article has been viewed

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Background: This is a natural follow-up study that presents the postpartum results of women who experienced depression during pregnancy.

Methods: This study involved 78 women diagnosed with depression in the first trimester of pregnancy. All patients were diagnosed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID-I) in the first trimester and all were referred to a psychiatric center for treatment. Of the 78, 73 were contacted postpartum and reassessed by SCID-I. Treatment anamnesis was evaluated retrospectively.

Results: The women were divided into two groups at the postpartum evaluation according to anamnesis of psychiatric treatment. Twenty-one of the 73 (28.7%) had received treatment during pregnancy (treated group). Fifty-two women had not been treated (untreated group). In the treated group, no postpartum depression was determined (0%). In the untreated group, 92% (n=48) of

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TÜİK verileri (28/02/2015 tarihi itibarıyla)

Son 1 yılda canlı doğan bebek sayısı

Türkiye 1 337 504

- Doğum sonrası depresyonu %10-20
- Türkiye genelinde

133 750 ile 267 500 arasında kadın
doğum sonu depresyonu yaşamakta



psikiyatrist gözüyle gebelik