

Format: Abstract

Send to

Depress Anxiety. 2017 Feb;34(2):137-146. doi: 10.1002/da.22599.

Association of peripartum synthetic oxytocin administration and depressive and anxiety disorders within the first postpartum year.

Kroll-Desrosiers AR¹, Nephew BC², Babb JA³, Guilarte-Walker Y⁴, Moore Simas TA⁵, Deligiannidis KM^{6,7}.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Due to its potent effects on social behavior, including maternal behavior, oxytocin has been identified as a potential mediator of postpartum depression and anxiety. The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between peripartum synthetic oxytocin administration and the development of depressive and anxiety disorders within the first year postpartum. We hypothesized that women exposed to peripartum synthetic oxytocin would have a reduced risk of postpartum depressive and anxiety disorders compared with those without any exposure.

METHODS: Population-based data available through the Massachusetts Integrated Clinical Academic Research Database (MICARD) were used to retrospectively (2005-2014) examine this relationship and calculate the relative risk of peripartum synthetic oxytocin for the development of postpartum depressive and anxiety disorders in exposed (n = 9,684) compared to unexposed (n = 37,048) deliveries.

RESULTS: Among deliveries to women with a history of prepregnancy depressive or anxiety disorder, exposure to peripartum oxytocin increased the risk of postpartum depressive or anxiety disorder by 36% (relative risk (RR): 1.36; 95% confidence interval (95% CI): 1.20-1.55). In deliveries to women with no history of prepregnancy depressive or anxiety disorder, exposure to peripartum oxytocin increased the risk of postpartum depressive or anxiety disorder by 32% compared to those not exposed (RR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.23-1.42).

CONCLUSIONS: Contrary to our hypothesis, results indicate that women with peripartum exposure to synthetic oxytocin had a higher relative risk of receiving a documented depressive or anxiety disorder diagnosis or antidepressant/anxiolytic prescription within the first year postpartum than women without synthetic oxytocin exposure.

© 2017 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEYWORDS: anxiety/anxiety disorders; biological markers; depression; maternal-child; pregnancy and postpartum

PMID: 28133901 DOI: 10.1002/da.22599

[PubMed - in process]



LinkOut - more resources

PubMed Commons

0 comments

[PubMed Commons home](#)

[How to join PubMed Commons](#)

Full text links



Save items

Add to Favorites

Similar articles

Peripartum changes in social support among women with ai [Arch Womens Ment Health. 2016]

Peripartum changes in partnership quality among women with ai [Arch Womens Ment Health. 2016]

Risk factors and course patterns of anxiety and depressive disorders durir [J Affect Disord. 2015]

Review Emotion and mood adaptations in the peripartum female:com [J Neuroendocrinol. 2014]

Review Carbetocin for preventing postpartum haemorrhag [Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012]

[See reviews...](#)

[See all...](#)

Related information

MedGen

Recent Activity

[Turn Off](#) [Clear](#)

Association of peripartum synthetic oxytocin administration and depressive and a. PubMed

[See more...](#)

You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed

[Support Center](#)

GETTING STARTED

- NCBI Education
- NCBI Help Manual
- NCBI Handbook
- Training & Tutorials
- Submit Data

RESOURCES

- Chemicals & Bioassays
- Data & Software
- DNA & RNA
- Domains & Structures
- Genes & Expression
- Genetics & Medicine
- Genomes & Maps
- Homology
- Literature
- Proteins
- Sequence Analysis
- Taxonomy
- Variation

POPULAR

- PubMed
- Bookshelf
- PubMed Central
- PubMed Health
- BLAST
- Nucleotide
- Genome
- SNP
- Gene
- Protein
- PubChem

FEATURED

- Genetic Testing Registry
- PubMed Health
- GenBank
- Reference Sequences
- Gene Expression Omnibus
- Map Viewer
- Human Genome
- Mouse Genome
- Influenza Virus
- Primer-BLAST
- Sequence Read Archive

NCBI INFORMATION

- About NCBI
- Research at NCBI
- NCBI News
- NCBI FTP Site
- NCBI on Facebook
- NCBI on Twitter
- NCBI on YouTube