Prevalence and Risk Factors of Childbirth Induced Posttraumatic Stress Syndrome: A Review Article

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M. Chawala, R K Randhawa in 2021 conducted a study on Prevalence and Risk Factors of Childbirth Induced Posttraumatic Stress Syndrome in full term delivery women in community using a systematic review of 36 articles representing quantitative studies of primarily community samples, we set to examine PP-PTSD prevalence rates and associated predictors with a focus on the role of prior PTSD and time since childbirth. Results: showed that A significant minority of women endorsed PP-PTSD following successful birth. Acute PP-PTSD rates were between 4.6 and 6.3%, and endorsement of clinically significant PP-PTSD symptoms was identified in up to 16.8% of women in community samples of high quality studies. Negative subjective experience of childbirth emerged as the most important predictor. Endorsement of PTSD before childbirth contributed to PP-PTSD; nevertheless, women without PTSD also exhibited PP-PTSD, with acute rates at 4.6%, signifying a new PTSD onset in the postpartum period. It is Concluded that Although the majority of women cope well, childbirth for some can be perceived as a highly stressful experience and even result in the development of PP-PTSD symptoms.

My view
Further research is required to realize postpartum adjustment and childbirth-related posttraumatic stress outcomes.

REFERENCES


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