



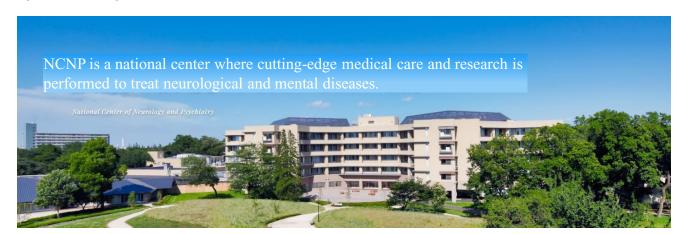
19th ASEAN & Japan High Level Officials Meeting On Caring Societies Dec. 9 and 10, 2021

## Mental Health Services for Pregnant Women and Those Raising Children Supports utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy

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### Perinatal mental health problems

	During pregnancy	After delivery	Perinatal period
Depression	3.9%	4.8%	6.5%
Anxiety	15.8%	17.1%	17.4%

### Mental health problems during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Approximately 18 35% of people experience some problems with anxiety, depression and insomnia. (Chung 2020)
- Symptoms of depression (36%), anxiety (22.7%) and PTSD (10.3%) have been found among perinatal women. (Liu et al., 2020)
- In a survey of approx. 800 nurses and doctors (of whom roughly 60% work in hospitals), half experienced depressive symptoms, followed by anxiety and insomnia. (Lie et al., 2020)

#### ARTICLES

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-01042-z



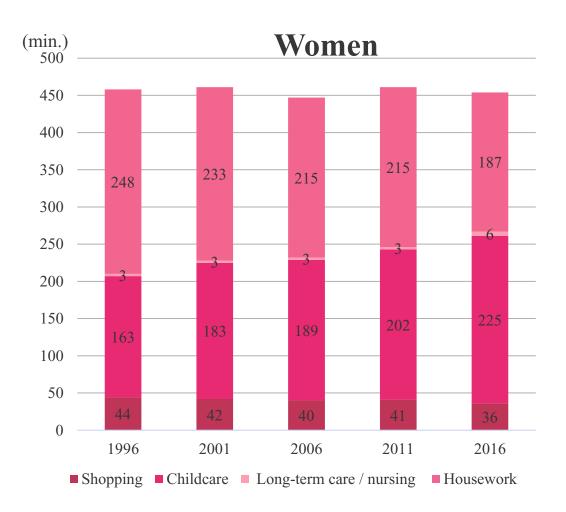
# Increase in suicide following an initial decline during the COVID-19 pandemic in Japan

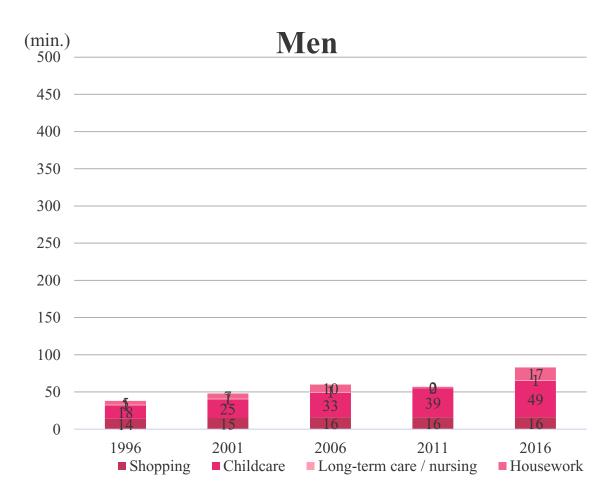
Takanao Tanaka <sup>1</sup> and Shohei Okamoto <sup>1</sup>

There is increasing concern that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic could harm psychological health and exacerbate suicide risk. Here, based on month-level records of suicides covering the entire Japanese population in 1,848 administrative units, we assessed whether suicide mortality changed during the pandemic. Using difference-in-difference estimation, we found that monthly suicide rates declined by 14% during the first 5 months of the pandemic (February to June 2020). This could be due to a number of complex reasons, including the government's generous subsidies, reduced working hours and school closure. By contrast, monthly suicide rates increased by 16% during the second wave (July to October 2020), with a larger increase among females (37%) and children and adolescents (49%). Although adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may remain in the long term, its modifiers (such as government subsidies) may not be sustained. Thus, effective suicide prevention—particularly among vulnerable populations—should be an important public health consideration.

he COVID-19 pandemic has affected every aspect of life. As the virus has spread globally<sup>1</sup>, anxious individuals have voluntarily engaged in physical distancing and reduced their economic activities to prevent infection. To contain the virus, govHowever, reliable empirical evidence regarding the link between the COVID-19 pandemic and suicide mortality remains scarce. An inclusive assessment requires harmonised data that cover representative and sufficiently large samples but are collected at a disag-

# Gender differences in the time spent on housework and childcare in Japan





Time spent on housework and childcare by women with a child under the age of 6 years (per day)

### Partners' mental health



#### Men's perinatal depression

Although it has become widely known that women tend to have more mental health problems during the perinatal period, it is recently considered that men are also likely to develop symptoms of depression and anxiety during this period. A study of fathers' perinatal depression reported in medical journals between 1980 and 2015 was compiled in 2016 using a method called meta-analysis (by Emily E. Cameron, et al., 2016). They found that 8.4% of fathers felt depressed during the perinatal period, and that 13.0% felt depression, particularly during the 3-6 months after childbirth.

The major symptoms include depression and loss of motivation, appetite and insomnia, as well as increased anger and irritation in men, difficulty to control their impulses and interpersonal problems. It is also said that men tend not to consult others or ask for help, and therefore are more likely to become worse. The risk of depression during the perinatal period increases, especially if the partner is also feeling depressed, isolated, in case of a poor marital relationship, having few ways to relieve stress or having experienced depression or anxiety as a life problem before. We recommend you take action as soon as possible by using this website and other reliable sources to obtain knowledge on how to prevent depression and consult with others.



### Delivering reliable messages suitable for subscribers to ease their anxiety

Delivering content corresponding to subscribers' gestational age \* All content is supervised by doctors, managerial dieticians and specialists so you can read it without concern.

Click the illustration to read the content.

For people in the expecting period

#### Maternity Kizuna Mai

(Draft sample to provide to local governments)



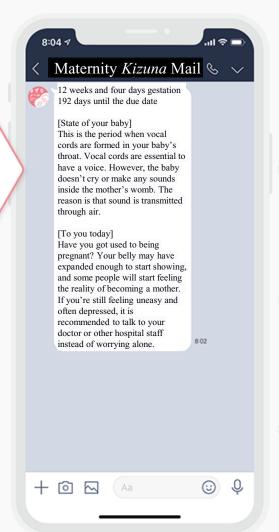
To mother A of 12 weeks and four days gestation and her partner



To mother B of 21 weeks and one day gestation



To mother C of 37 weeks and five days gestation and her partner



For people in the child-rearing period

#### Child-rearing *Kizuna* Mail

(Draft sample to provide to local governments)



To the mother of 22-day-old D-chan



To the mother and father of 98-dayold E-chan



To the family of 205-day-old F-chan

### Intervention for perinatal depression

#### Prevention (high risk persons)

- Regional intervention program through collaboration with people in other occupations
- Cognitive behavioral therapy
- Interpersonal therapy

#### Mild to moderate symptoms

- Empathic and supportive involvement to ease patients' pain
- Information-sharing through materials and parents' classes, and psychoeducational support of applicants for home visits or telephone support
- Supportive counseling
- Cognitive behavioral therapy / interpersonal therapy
- Self-help, exercise and yoga are also effective.

#### Moderate to severe symptoms

- The benefits of medical therapy are great.
- Psychotherapy is often offered in combination with medical therapy.

Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology / Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinical guide for women with mental health problems during the perinatal period, 1st edition, Apr. 2021

### Intervention for perinatal depression

• The tendency is to prefer psychotherapy over medical (pharmacological) therapy.

Appropriate intervention corresponding to the symptoms, etc.

Making decisions by understanding the merits, risks, and correct knowledge of each measure



### Intervention for perinatal depression

• Effective psychotherapeutic and counseling measures during pregnancy and the puerperium

For patients with mild to moderate depression or anxiety, respond receptively, supportively and empathically while not denying what the patients say

For patients with moderate or severer depression or anxiety, implement psychotherapy centered on cognitive behavioral therapy

Distribute leaflets to provide information and enlightenment on the postpartum period and support by telephone consultations and home visits

# Continuous support for pregnancy, childbirth and child-rearing

Before pregnancy

Pregnancy

Delivering

Childcare



Consultations on pregnancy

Consultations on infertility

Consultations on habitual abortion

Consultations on unintended pregnancy

Issuance of *boshitecho* (mother and child notebook) and interview

Parents' classes

Childcare courses

Home-visit consultations

Health examination of babies
Vaccinations

Consultations on breastfeeding

Postpartum classes

Home-visit consultations

Health examination of infants

Consultations on childcare / development

Child-rearing classes

Continuous support and cooperation by municipal child health coordinators (midwives, public health nurses, nurses), etc.

Medical institution

Health Center

Supporting organization

Postnatal care center

Nursery school / kindergarten

Child consultation center

### Support provided by our center

## Cognitive behavioral therapy

 Cognitive behavioral therapy for adults including pregnant women and childrearing generations Educational training to provide support utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy

- Communication training for medical professionals
- Information
   dissemination by
   psychiatrists,
   psychologists and nurses

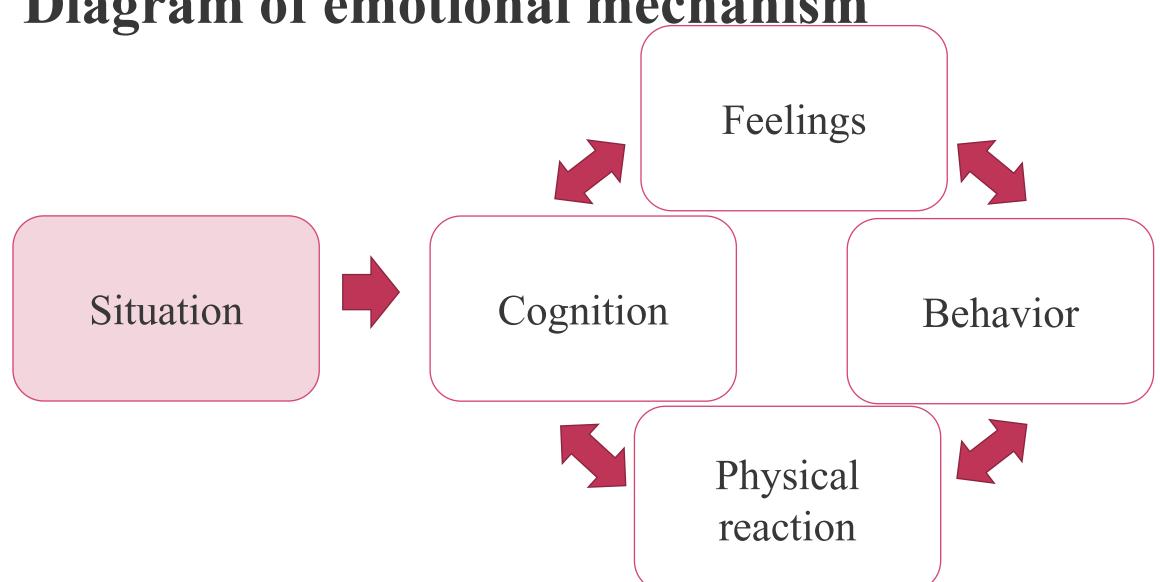
#### Study

- Development of a CBT education program for midwives
- Development of efficient CBT
- Longitudinal cohort study on female psychiatric symptoms during the perinatal period (web survey)

### Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

- Cognition (understanding) of how a situation affects feeling, behavior and physical responses
- Changing and improving one's feeling by changing one's thoughts and behavior
- Approach current problems using cognitive reconstruction, behavioral activation, and problem-solving methods, etc.
- Psychotherapy, which has proven therapeutic effects on depression and anxiety disorders

Diagram of emotional mechanism



### Diagram of emotional mechanism



Feelings
"Self-responsibility,"
"Depressed"



Situation
"My baby doesn't drink breast milk well."



Cognition
"I am not qualified to be a mother."

Behavior "Stop breastfeeding"



Physical reaction "Stiff shoulders," "tearing up"



### Diagram of emotional mechanism



Feelings
"Relief," "somewhat
worried"



Situation
"My baby doesn't drink breast milk well."



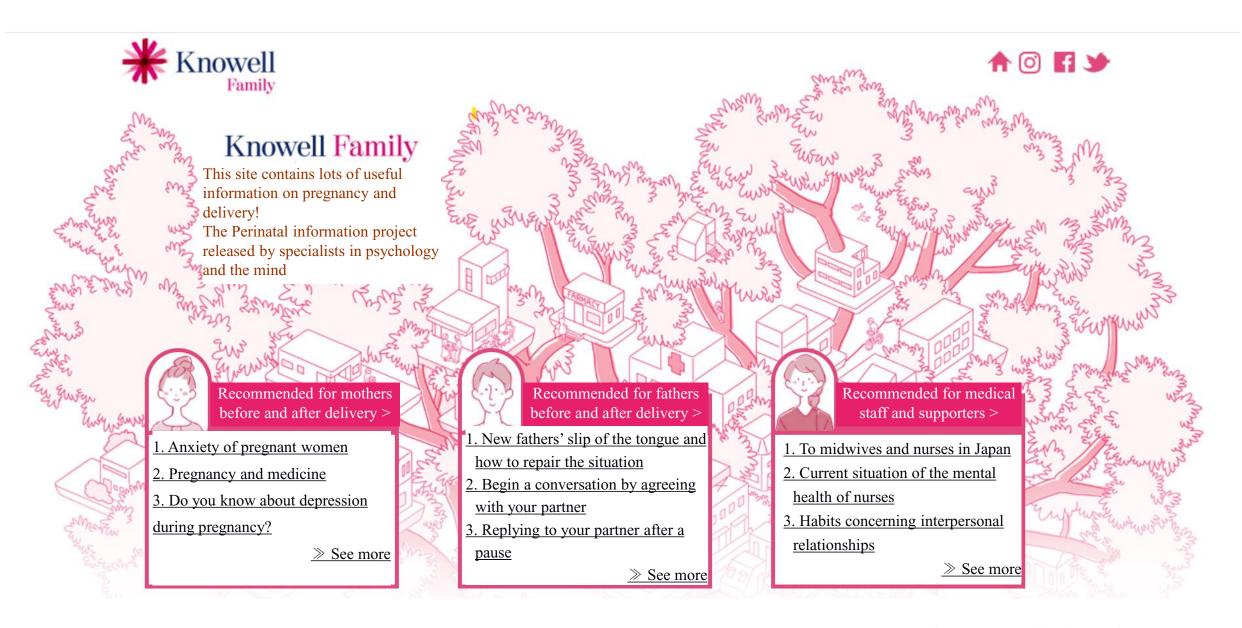
Cognition
My baby is fine, since the baby drinks milk from a baby bottle."

Behavior "Consulting a midwife"

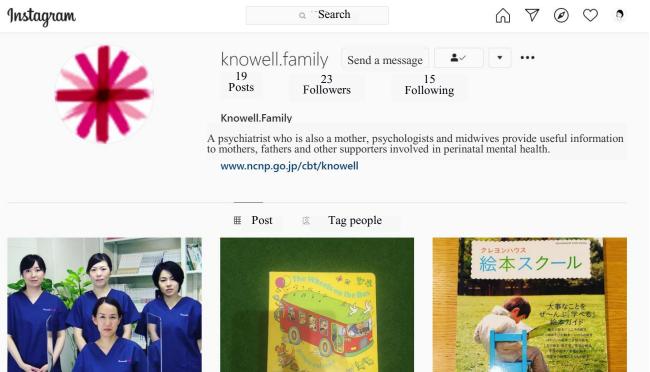


Physical reaction "Stiff shoulders"











Thank you for your attention