Postpartum depression, now called perinatal depression by the DSM-5, and has an onset during the third trimester or during the postpartum period.

There are significant risks associated with perinatal depression.

Identifying high-risk women presents a priority medical intervention.

5 major risk-factors have been identified including: history of postpartum depression, ages 13-19, multiparity, and lack of support person.

Create and implement a Postpartum Depression Screening Tool.


Next Steps:

- Assess RN compliance in completing tool on admission of laboring patient
- Assess number of social work consults generated from screening tool

Barriers of this Study:

- RN compliance of screening tool
- Lack of accessibility to previous statistics (Social work consults preceding tool)

Increase registered nurses (RN's) knowledge of postpartum depression relevance, in hopes to offer earlier support, patient teaching and early diagnosis of PPD.

Next Steps:

- Assess RN compliance in completing tool on admission of laboring patient
- Assess number of social work consults generated from screening tool

Barriers of this Study:

- RN compliance of screening tool
- Lack of accessibility to previous statistics (Social work consults preceding tool)

129 tools were distributed
68.9% RN compliance rate (n=89)

Of the 89 screening tools completed, 25 (28%) generated a social work consult based on screening criteria.

In January 2020, Social work consulted 94 (72.8%) postpartum patients for various reasons, including NICU and NAS babies, DHHS custody cases, history of postpartum depression, etc.