

Doctor of Physical Therapy

Background

- Postpartum depression (PPD) affects about 10-15% of women in the year after giving birth.
- The efficacy of exercise as an intervention for depression is well recognized.
- There is less research supporting exercise as a treatment for depression during the postnatal period.
- The most common barriers to physical activity at 3 and 12 months postpartum are lack of time and issues with childcare.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of exercise on women with PPD.

Methods

Study Design

- Systematic review
 - Embase, CINAHL, PubMed
 - Search terms included: postpartum depression, yoga, Pilates, exercise, resistance training, swimming, walking, running, jogging, sports, dancing

Subjects

- Postpartum women (4 weeks 12 months)
- Clinically diagnosed with PPD or categorized as "depressed" or "displaying clinical signs of depression"



Effects of Exercise on Women with Postpartum Depression: A Systematic Review of the Literature

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Results

- Eight studies satisfied the inclusion criteria and were included in the review.
- Effectiveness: 7 of 8 studies demonstrated a reduction in depressive symptoms for exercise intervention groups.



Implications for Intervention Group Study compared to Control Group Interventions Women displayed increased fitness levels and reduced **Group Pram** depressive symptomatology. Walking Armstrong et al. 2004 Yoga is a "promising complementary therapy." Group and Women engaging in yoga displayed a quicker decline **Individual Yoga** in depressive symptomatology compared to controls. Program Buttner et al. 2015 Women with initially higher depressed mood scores **Individual Home**displayed greater reduction in depressive symptoms. based Exercise Da Costa et al. 2009* Program Exercise can reduce both physical and mental fatigue in women who experience postpartum depression. Dritsa et al. 2008* Women who were later in the postpartum period and women with higher depression scores benefited the most from the exercise intervention.*

Self-Designed Individual Exercise with External Support

Group and

 Exercising women displayed lower depressive mood scores and higher social support scores.

*same sample of women was re-analyzed

Daley et al. 2015

Dritsa et al. 2009*

 No significant difference in decreased depressive symptoms was found between the exercise and nonexercise group.

Daley et al. 2008

 Depression scores in both groups decreased Individual-Based significantly. However, women in the exercise group had lower depression scores than their counterparts **Exercise Program** in the control group.

Heh et al. 2008

Conclusions

- Exercise may reduce symptoms of PPD.
- Heterogeneity of methodology makes comparison difficult.
- Additional research with large sample sizes and extended follow-up is advised.

Clinical Relevance

- Postpartum women may benefit from a screening for signs and symptoms correlated with PPD.
- Medical providers should educate postpartum women on the relationship between PPD and exercise.
- Various forms of exercise have been shown to have positive effects on PPD.



Acknowledgements / References

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1. Gaynes et al. Evid Rep Technol Assess (Summ). 2005; 119:1-8. 2. Dennis et al. *Birth.* 2006; 33(4):323-331. 3. Evenson et al. J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2009; 18(12): 1925-1934. 4. Lopresti et al. J Affect Disord. 2013; 148(1):12-27. Photo Credits: http://www.whattoexpect.com/first-year/postpartumdepression; http://www.evolutionprenatalandfamily.com; http://babbyy.com/2016/03/04/only-child-why-we-only-wantone/