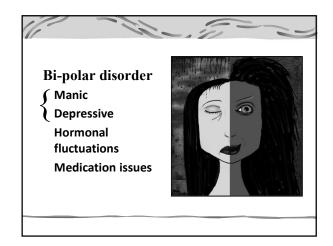


Adapted from LC Series, Kathleen Kendall- Tackett, Ph.D., IBCLC Used by permission	Pospartum Blues	Pospartum Depression	Postpartum Psychosis
Onset	3 – 5 Days Pospartum	During first year	Typically 2- 4 weeks postpartum
Duration	A few days Self-correct	2+ weeks	Depends on treatment
Incidence	30 – 80%	10 – 40%	1 – 2/1000
Symptoms	Weepy, mood lability	Despair, suicidal, sleep disturbance	Hallucinations Delusions



# Situational: Marital/Partner Breastfeeding difficulties Problems Extended family Poverty problems Drugs History of Domestic Violence infertility Pain

# History of unresolved trauma

#### Sexual abuse

Mother may be conflicted about decision to breastfeed

Uncomfortable with physical help May experience phantom pain

PTSD may trigger

**Child loss** 

**Pregnancy loss** 

# The Dyad

During the immediate and later postpartum period one must always view the "patient" as the mother and her baby. While it may be typical to separate the two, the research doesn't support such an approach. Generally speaking, no matter the difficulty they both do better in each other's presence.

Biology, psychology and good medicine dictate that mothers and babies should be together, in symbiosis.

# **Borderline Personality Disorder**

- Often very intelligent
- Pattern of instability in personal relationships
- Fears abandonment, frantically works to avoid it
- Chronic feelings of emptiness
- Substance abuse not uncommon
- Often engages in self-mutilation

**Splitting**- first you're wonderful, then you're the villain

**Projection**- emotion attributed to the other person that really reflect mother's own emotions

**Behavior may be manipulative**, though not intentionally

**Anger**- sudden, inappropriate, intense; may act in or out

May dissociate- she looks like she is listening, but she is somewhere else. May be very hard to pick up on.

Borderline..

#### **Histrionic Personality Disorder**

- The center of attention
- May come across as "phony"
- Great emphasis on appearance
- The drama queen......theatrical, exaggerations
- Considers relationships to be more intimate than they really are
- May come up with a crisis du jour to maintain relationship

# Narcissist

- Exaggerated sense of importance
- Requires excessive attention
- Sense of entitlement
- May exploit and feel little empathy
- Can be arrogant and disrespectful
- The narcissist can be demeaning of health professionals because it detracts from his sense of mastery and omniscience

# Dependent personality disorder

- Anxiety disorder causes no tolerance for uncertainty; wants rules for everything
- Needs to be taken care of; has difficulty being alone
- Cannot make decisions without huge amounts of advice
- Will go to great lengths to win support
- Appears cooperative-

May report false progress to please

# **Obsessive-Compulsive (OCD)**

- Obsessed with details, rules, order, control, structure; may fixate on one aspect of care
- Has difficulty delegating



# **Identifying her**

Instinctual knowledge- clinician's reactions

**Inconsistent client reports** 

Affect- degree of expression

- Appropriateness to the situation
- Stability of emotions
- Depression

# Counseling Concerns

## **Emotional Support**

behave consistently & compassionately

#### Active listening & empathy

Mothers cannot receive information until they feel heard

Can help identify issues and help mother feel cared about

# Help mother to correctly interpret the issues



Watch mother-baby interactions Cues and misinterpretations

counseling concerns..

# **Faulty Presuppositions**

Mother will get more rest without baby

Mother will appreciate the break

The baby can be cared for just as well by others

Breastfeeding isn't important

# Weaning does not fix depression!

# Removes stress-reducing lactation hormones

"Women with high levels of anxiety and depression during pregnancy who stop breastfeeding early are at an additional multiplicative risk for postpartum anxiety and depression."

Ystrom, E. (2012). Breastfeeding cessation and symptoms of anxiety and depression: a longitudinal cohort study. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth, 12, 36. doi: 10.1186/1471-2393-12-36



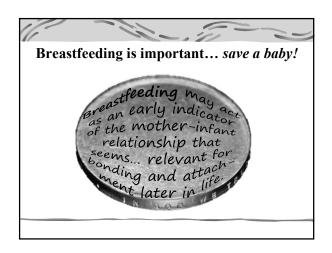
# Bottle-feeding is not the answer

Undermines maternal selfconfidence

Interferes with bonding Becomes another loss



Gallup, Gordon G., Nathan Pipitone, R., Carrone, Kelly J., & Leadholm, Kevin L. (2010). Bottle feeding simulates child loss: Postpartur depression and evolutionary medicine. Medical hypotheses, 74(1), 174-176.



Supportive Strategies



Breastfeeding is important, so is mom!

How to get more sleep How to exercise for mood Enlist help from family and friends



Developing a plan of care: be realistic

Idealization from borderline or dependent clients may tempt you to promise the moon or make heroic efforts on client's behalf

Failure to keep unrealistic promises may trigger borderline rage.

Re-negotiating care plan

counseling concerns.

## **Know Your Role**

Know your limitations; you can't be her counselor Maintain your personal boundaries

How often are you willing to have contact?

How long each time?

Be *pro*active rather than *re*active

Communicate w/ other health care givers to stay on the same page



counseling concerns.

# Helping a mother make her decision How far do we push?

- >Listen to your gut
- >Be honest about the prognosis

# **Options available**

- > Referral to other professionals
- >Throw in the towel

counseling concerns..

# How to know when you're in over your head

Impasses- mother not responsive to suggestions Lack of knowledge/expertise- you don't have a thorough grounding on the issues No improvement- situation is not getting better

#### The mother's feelings

Allow her to vent Validate her feelings

#### Are you the end of the line?

**Higher risk clients-** those who first line people couldn't help

**High expectations-** you may be her "last hope" before she quits

counseling concerns..

# Dealing with feelings of failure & guilt

#### Your feelings:

"If only I had......"

- > Apologize if needed
- > Learn from your mistakes
- > It's not always about you...

  forgive & forget

counseling concerns..

#### Take Care of Yourself

We can't take sustain our work if we are not diligent about our own needs -Kendall-Tackett

Embrace rejuvenating activities that are fun, stimulating, inspiring, and generate joy-Kendall-Tackett "...personality disorder patients may not be as effective as other people in obtaining sufficient love, attention, and nurturance in the usual ways; they are more likely to resort to secondary gain." -Pare

counseling concerns..

# When and how to refer

Optional vs. critical referral

Is mother a danger to self or baby?

Maintaining relationship with mother

Show concern about breastfeeding, baby's health, mom's well-being

**Releasing client** 

Document reasons for release in chart Registered letter with list of other sources

counseling concerns..

#### Possible resources

- √ Community mental health
- ✓ Support groups
- ✓ Private therapy
- √ Hospitalization
- Child Protective Services
   Know your local laws
   Intervention & support agencies vs CPS

# Summary

- ☐ Is it a situational or personality issue?
- ☐ It isn't always about you
- ☐ Compassion will get you a long ways
- ☐ Keep the mother's big picture in mind when formulating strategies
- ☐ Help her build a supportive network & develop coping strategies
- ☐ Sometimes you just have to let go

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