

Perspectives of pregnant asylum-seeking women on implementation of a screening tool for anxiety, depression and PTSD

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This study aims to identify what the most suitable and acceptable method is to create space to discuss psychiatric disorders symptoms in pregnant asylum seekers.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Pregnancy, labour, delivery and postpartum conditions
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON50005

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Screening for psychiatric complaints among pregnant asylum seekers

Condition

- Pregnancy, labour, delivery and postpartum conditions
- Anxiety disorders and symptoms

Synonym

Anxiety, depression and trauma during pregnancy

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W, ShareNET (request is pending)

Intervention

Keyword: Asylum seekers, Pregnancy, Psychiatric disorders, Screening

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main study endpoint is to understand how to best detect symptoms of PTSD, anxiety and depression in pregnant asylum seekers in the Netherlands and how to implement screening in the current Dutch guidelines.

The main outcomes are the coded answers of the participants regarding the questions asked during the focus group interviews

Secondary outcome

The secondary study parameters, are the results of the anonymous questionnaire.

Within the anonymous questionnaire, we ask the participants questions regarding their past general, obstetric and psychosocial history.

The results will be statistically analysed using SPSS in order to provide an overview of the results.

Study description

Background summary

Worldwide, in 2018, 70.8 million people fled their country of origin, out of which 20,353 applied for asylum status in the Netherlands. According to the International Organization for migration 48.8% of all international migrants are women. Once a pregnant woman decides to flee her country of origin, she often has been or can be exposed to traumatic experiences.

Post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression have indeed a high prevalence in asylum-seeking women: 48.2%, 41.8% and 42% respectively. Psychiatric disorders can increase the likelihood of preterm birth, small for gestational age infants, admission to a neonatal care unit, and more caesarean sections. In addition, suicide is one of the leading causes of maternal death

in the postpartum period among women with psychiatric disorders. The current Dutch guidelines for midwives mention the importance of screening for PTSD, anxiety disorder and depression within this population, however, what the best way to do this is is currently not known.

Study objective

This study aims to identify what the most suitable and acceptable method is to create space to discuss psychiatric disorders symptoms in pregnant asylum seekers.

Study design

To answer the research question, 4 focus groups interviews with each 6 to 8 pregnant asylum seekers will be performed. The women will first perform a mental health questionnaire and then during the interviews they will discuss the acceptability, feasibility and suitability of this intervention to open up the dialogue about PTSD, anxiety disorders and depression.

Study burden and risks

The totality of the time spent by each participant on the research will be in total about 2 to 3 hours. The main risk associated with participation, is that the questions asked via the screening test regarding past trauma could trigger strong emotions, flashbacks, intrusive thoughts and dissociative thoughts. In order to prevent such a possible incident and or be ready to handle such a situation in the best way for the participants, a psychologist will be present during the focus group interviews.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Pregnant asylum-seeking women older than 18 years old who recently arrived in the Netherlands.

Exclusion criteria

Pregnant asylum seekers who are younger than 18 years old.
Women showing psychotic symptoms

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 27-11-2020

Enrollment: 32
Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO
Date: 07-10-2020
Application type: First submission
Review commission: METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen (Groningen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL74120.042.20