MHEALTH and Market

[https://brickelandassociates.com/clinicians-needaddress-maternal-mental-health/](https://brickelandassociates.com/clinicians-need-address-maternal-mental-health/)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26543907>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5650672>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5118389/>

https://mhealthintelligence.com/news/mhealth-app-looks-to-identify-help-treat-postpartum-depression

Common screening tools:

* Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale
* Mood Disorder Questionnaire
* Postpartum Distress Measure -- (not enough research on efficacy)

Studies on Social Media Linking to Depression:

<https://www.pnas.org/content/115/44/11203>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5143470/>

<https://epjdatascience.springeropen.com/articles/10.1140/epjds/s13688-017-0110-z>

Statistics:

<https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/depression/index.htm>

According to the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention),

How postpartum depression is currently diagnosed:

* Mayoclinc
* https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/postpartum-depression/diagnosis-treatment/drc-20376623

As part of your evaluation, your doctor may:

* Do a depression screening that may include having you fill out a questionnaire
* Order blood tests to determine whether an underactive thyroid is contributing to your signs and symptoms
* Order other tests, if warranted, to rule out other causes for your symptoms

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and subscales: Important factors?

Source: Venkatesh, Kartik K et al. “Accuracy of brief screening tools for identifying postpartum depression among adolescent mothers” *Pediatrics* vol. 133,1 (2014): e45-53.

Source: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/122/3/e696.full.pdf