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PII: S0165-0327(16)31964-4
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2017.03.029
Reference: JAD8828

To appear in: Journal of Affective Disorders

Received date: 24 October 2016
Revised date: 21 February 2017
Accepted date: 8 March 2017

Cite this article as: Huiping Zhang, Qian Su, Dan Yao, Shan Wang, Shaokang Dang, Ding Ding, Zhongliang Zhu, Shuya Shao and Hui Li, Prolactin, a potential mediator of reduced social interactive behavior in newborn infants following maternal perinatal depressive symptoms, Journal of Affective Disorders http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2017.03.029

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Abstract:
Background: The hormone prolactin (PRL) plays a crucial role for the initiation and maintenance of maternal behavior, and is also associated with the etiology of mood disorders in women, especially for depression. The present study aimed to determine whether maternal peripheral prolactin would be associated with newborn behavior disorders following maternal perinatal depressive symptoms, and further to explore the efficacy of the NBO in improving newborn social interactive behavior.
Methods: Interview and the 24-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD) were used to assess the hospitalized pregnant women waiting for delivery at 37-42 weeks of gestation. A total of 255 subjects were recruited, diagnosed with depression (n=135), and control group (n= 120). Within 2 weeks postpartum, mothers were asked to fill with Maternal Attachment Inventory (MAI) to measure maternal care.
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