



Perceived maternal stress during pregnancy affects newborn development in a low-income cohort of pregnant women

IFPA
2019
VIII SLIMP

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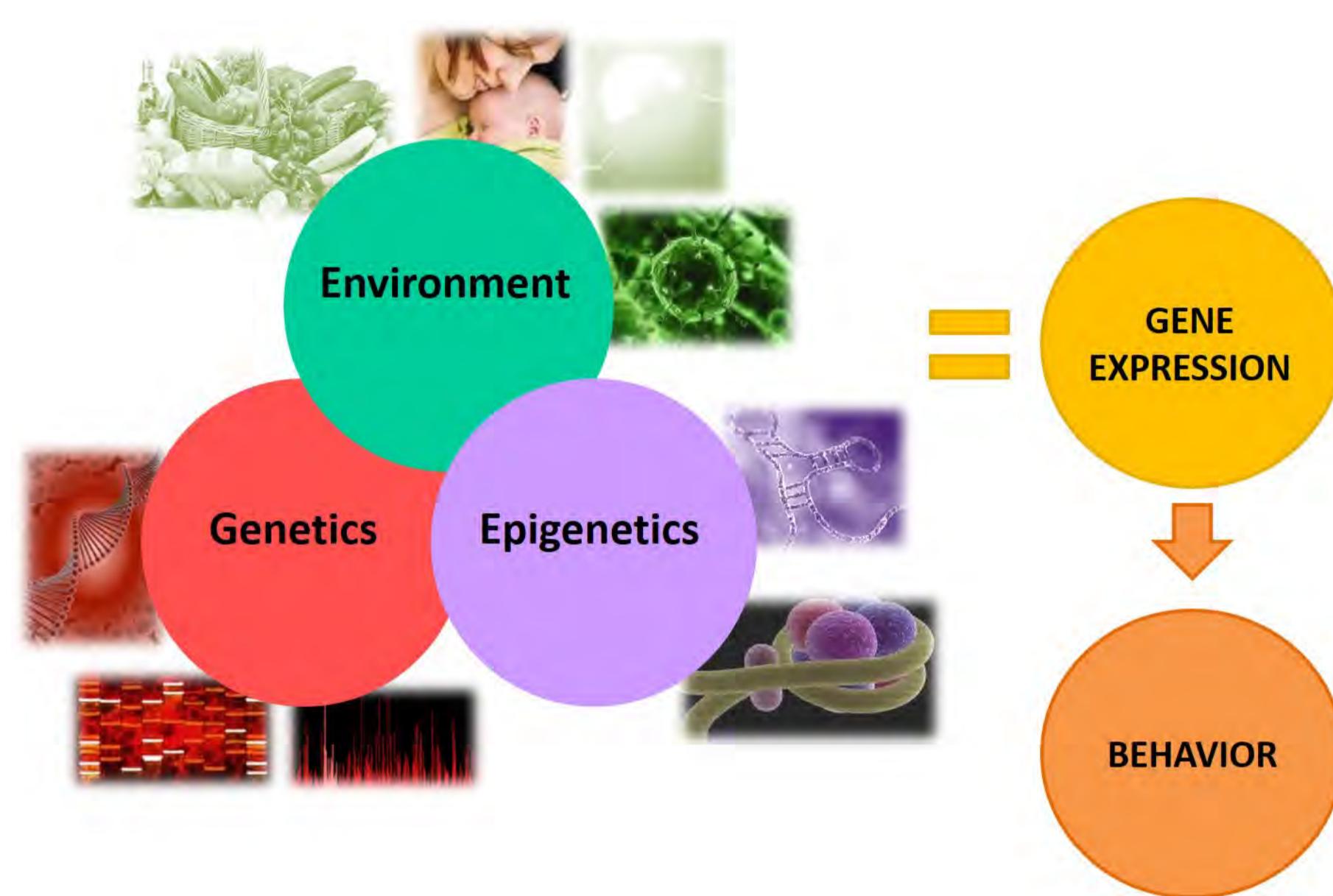
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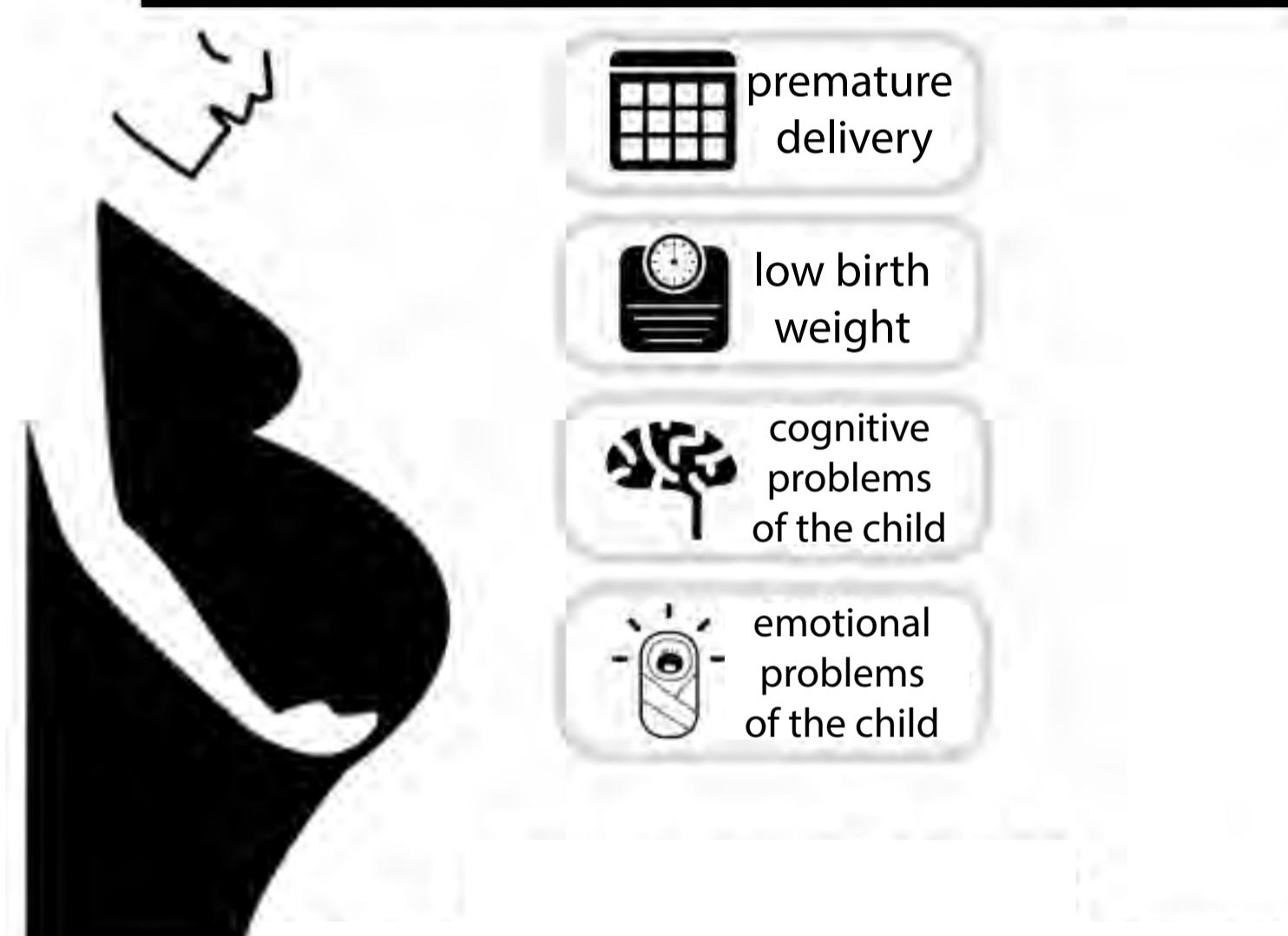


HOSPITAL MATERNO INFANTIL
Ramón Sarda

Introduction



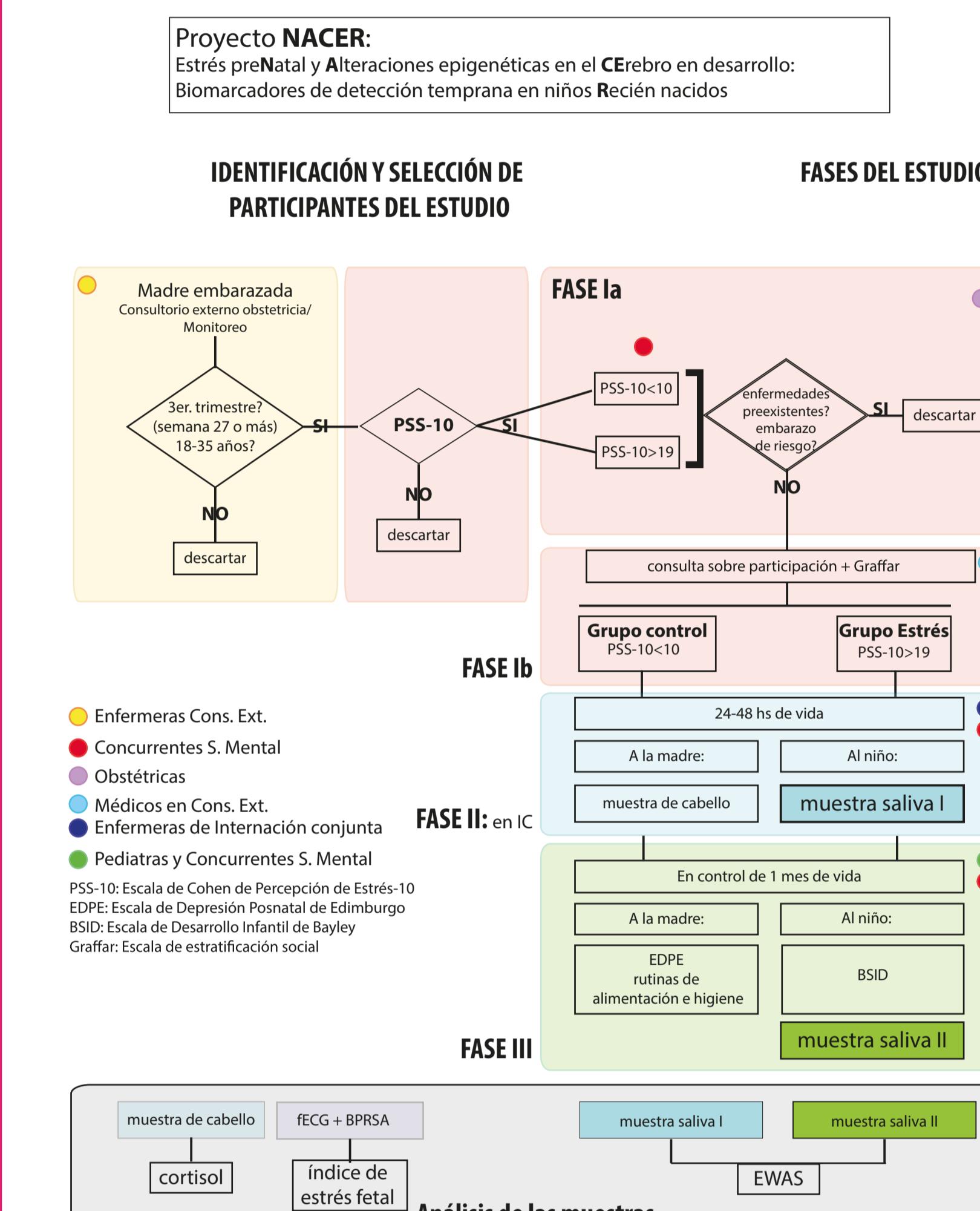
Maternal stress increases risk of



Objectives

To test the feasibility of using a biomarker panel to detect prenatal stress (PS) induced epigenetic reprogramming of the infant brain affecting neurocognitive development.

Methods



Project NACER

Prospective case-control study from 28 weeks to term Hospital Materno Infantil Ramón Sarda (HMIRS) (CEI Protocol 09/2015).

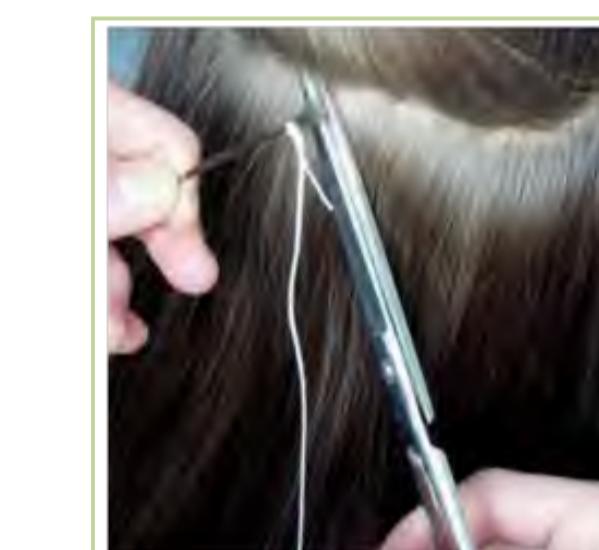
Many hospital departments worked coordinated: Obstetrics/Gynecology, Social Work, Maternity, Neonatal and Pediatrics, Nursing, Mental Health.

Cohen Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) questionnaire to classify pregnant women.

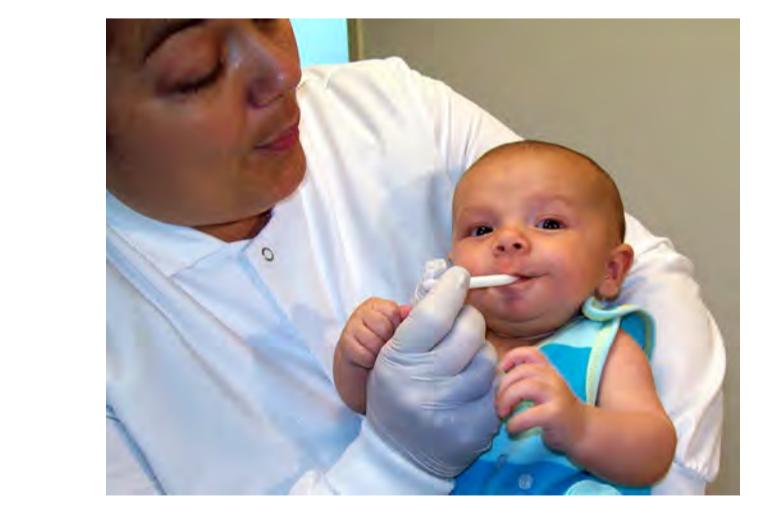
PSS-10 < 19: control group

PSS-10 ≥ 19: stress group

Proyecto NACER
PN-001
Bolsa Principal



Maternal hair sample collection



Newborn saliva sample collection



Bayley
Escala Bayley de Desarrollo Infantil

Results

Pilot study: 26% of stressed pregnant women

51 questionnaires

34/51 patients (66.7 %) not eligible upon delivery

13 women with PSS < 19: control group

11 women with PSS ≥ 19: stressed group

Characteristics	Control n=13	Prenatal stress n=12
Mother data		
PSS-10 score	11.2 ± 1.6	24.5 ± 1.2
maternal age at inclusion (years)	26 ± 1	23 ± 1
BMI pregestational (kg/m ²)	25.6 ± 1.0	24.4 ± 0.6
Argentinian	31%	55%
married	92%	91%
Annual income (above 2800 US\$)	55%	45%
multiparity	69%	50%
planned pregnancy	46%	20%
EPDS score	7.8 ± 1.4	13.8 ± 2.3
cortisol in maternal hair (pg/mg)	176.1 ± 20.1	264.2 ± 52.3
gestational age at delivery (weeks)	38.7	39.4
cesarean delivery	23%	10%
Perinatal outcome		
Female	50%	50%
Birth weight (g)	3343 ± 135	3495 ± 147
Weight gain (gr/day)	27.1 ± 3.0	34.5 ± 7.5
Lenght gain (cm/day)	0.13 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.03
head circumference (cm)	33.9 ± 0.5	34.3 ± 0.5
Aggar min 5	9.9	10
fetal heart rate (bpm)	141.5 ± 4.8	142.9 ± 3.9

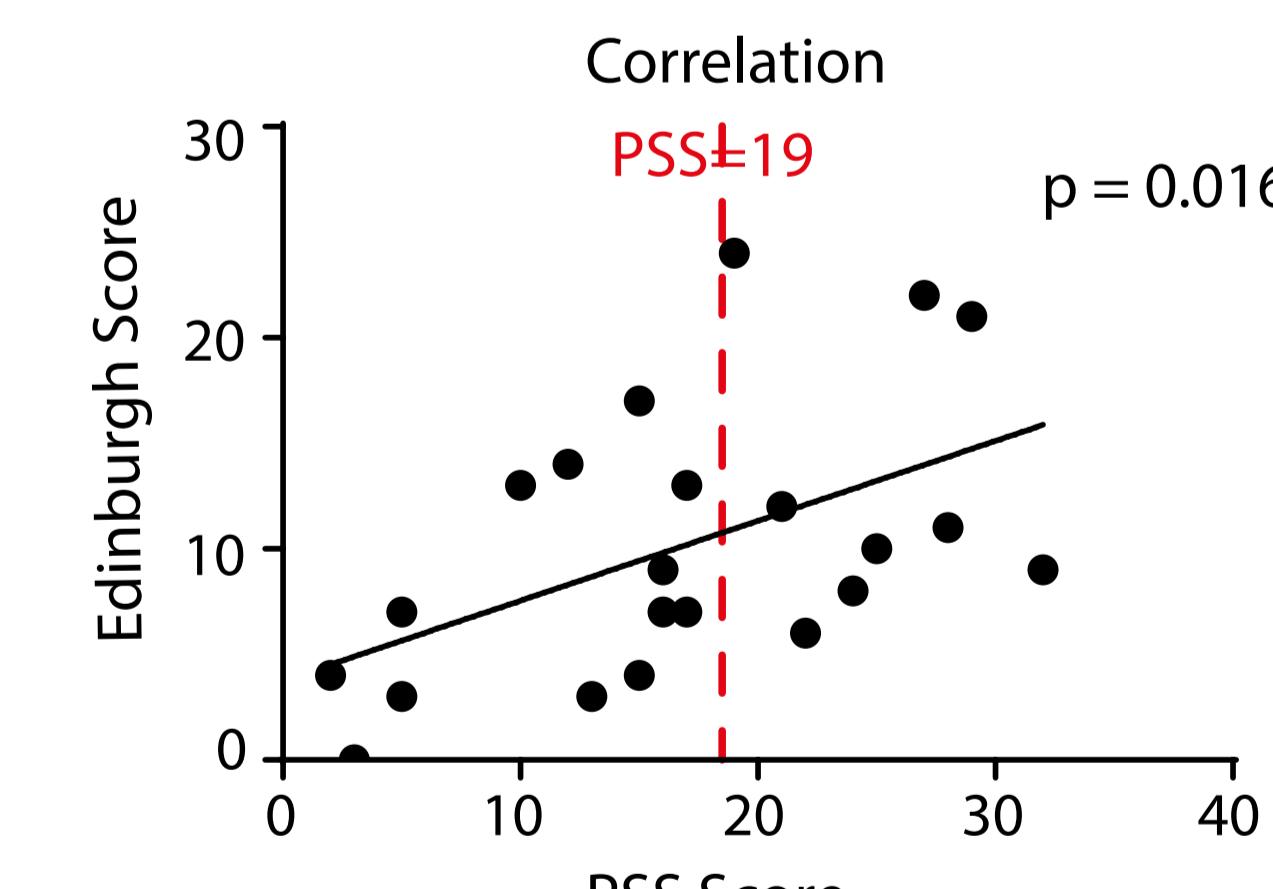
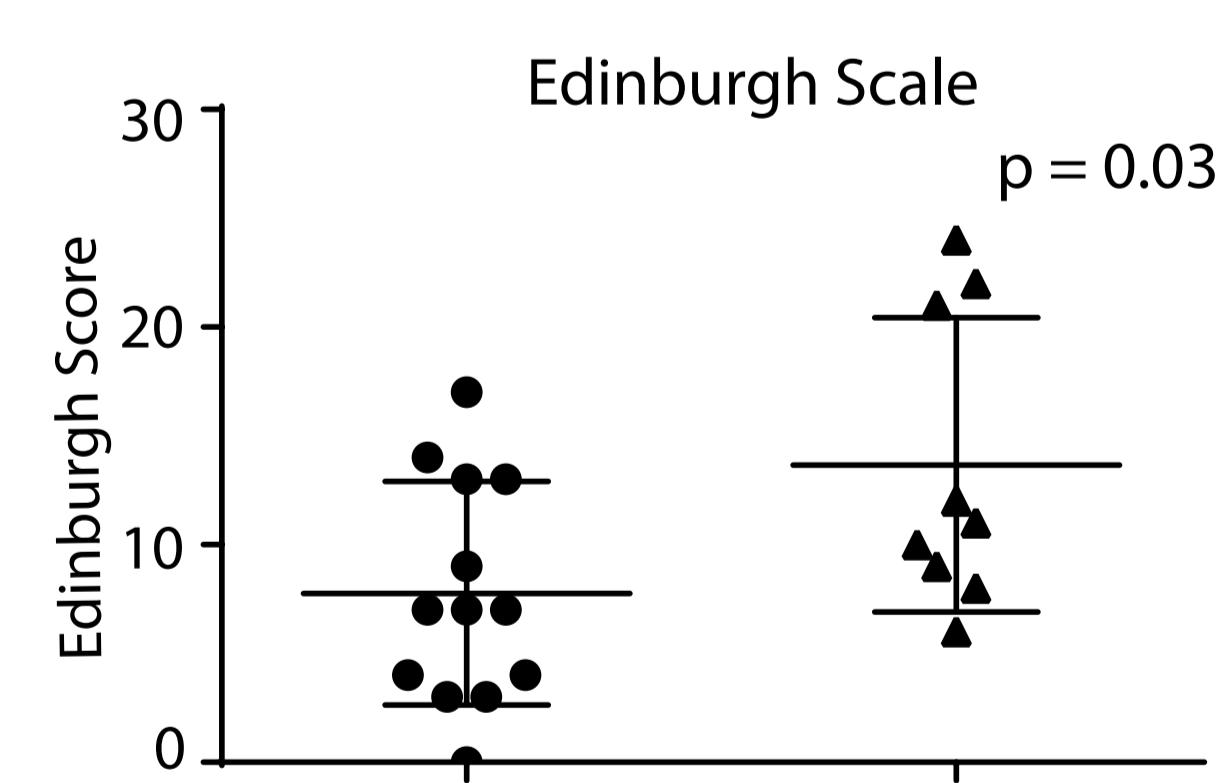
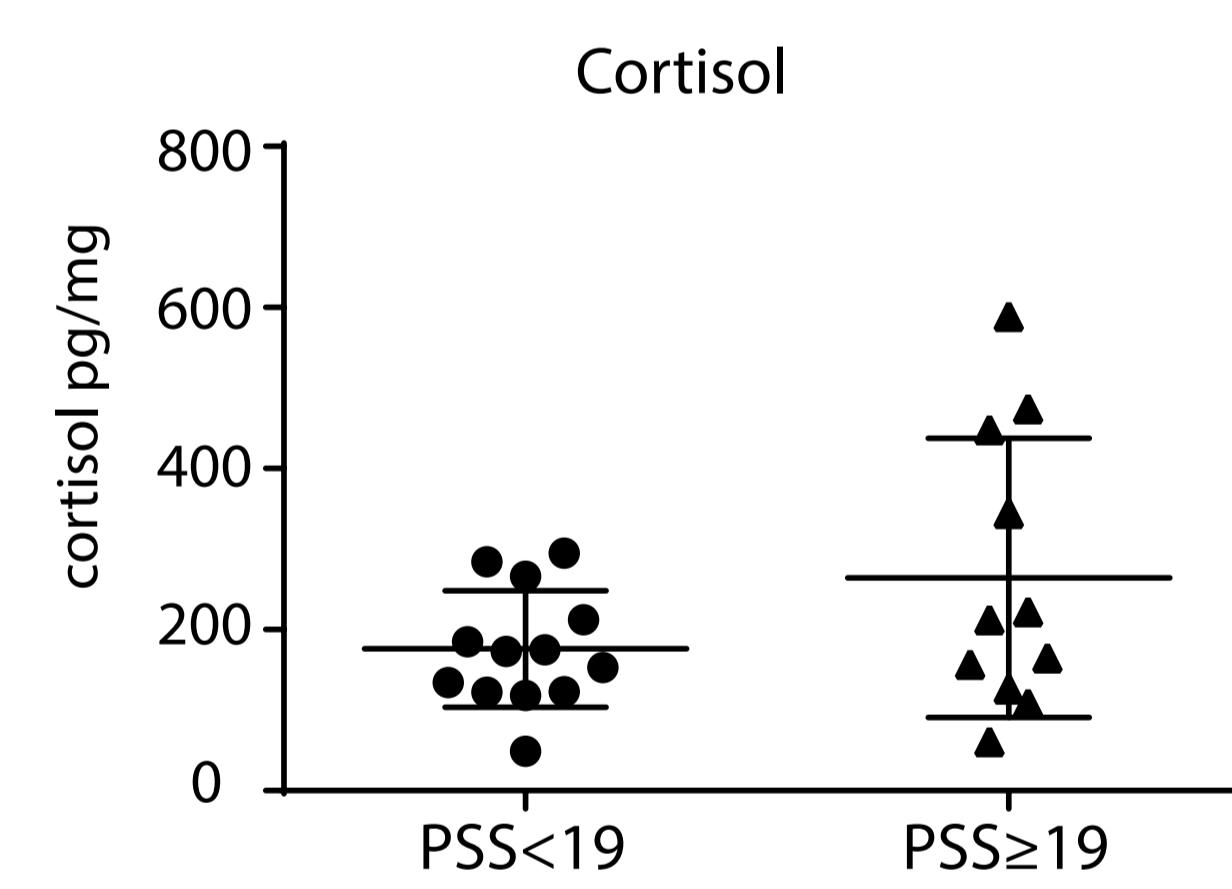
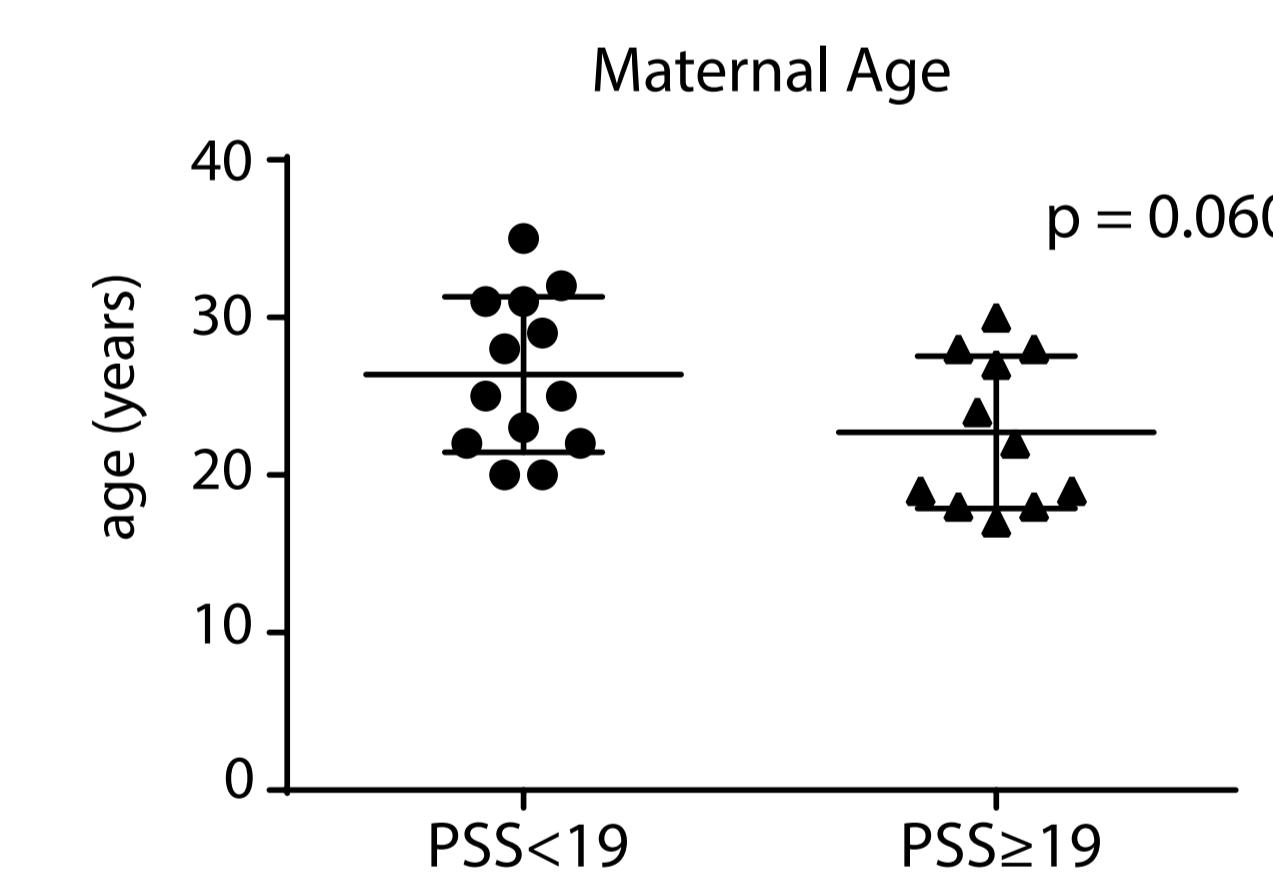
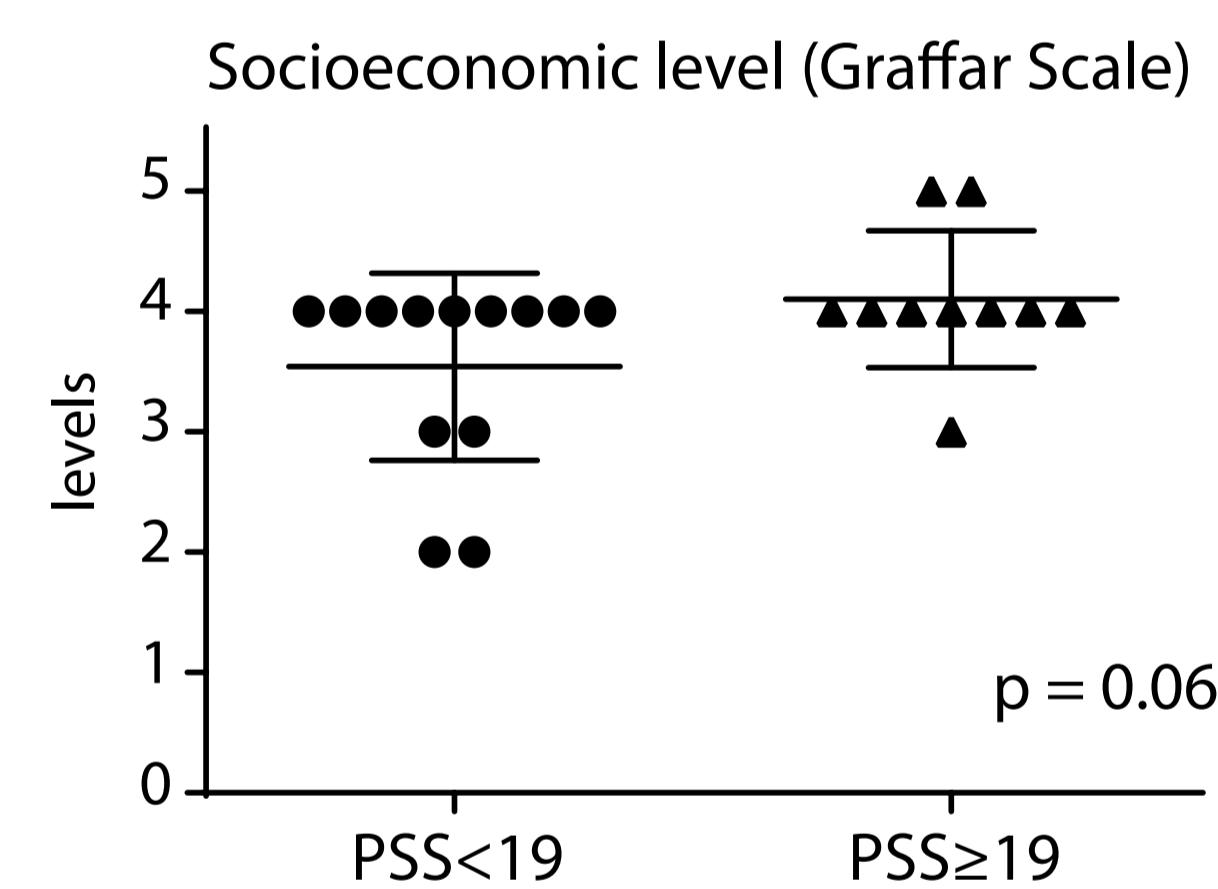
Data are mean (SD) or n (%).

What happened to the mothers?

According to the Graffar scale, most participants from both groups were classified as stratum IV (low-income). In addition, participants classified as stratum V belong to the stressed group.

Mothers from stressed group were younger.

Cortisol levels were more variable among stressed mothers.

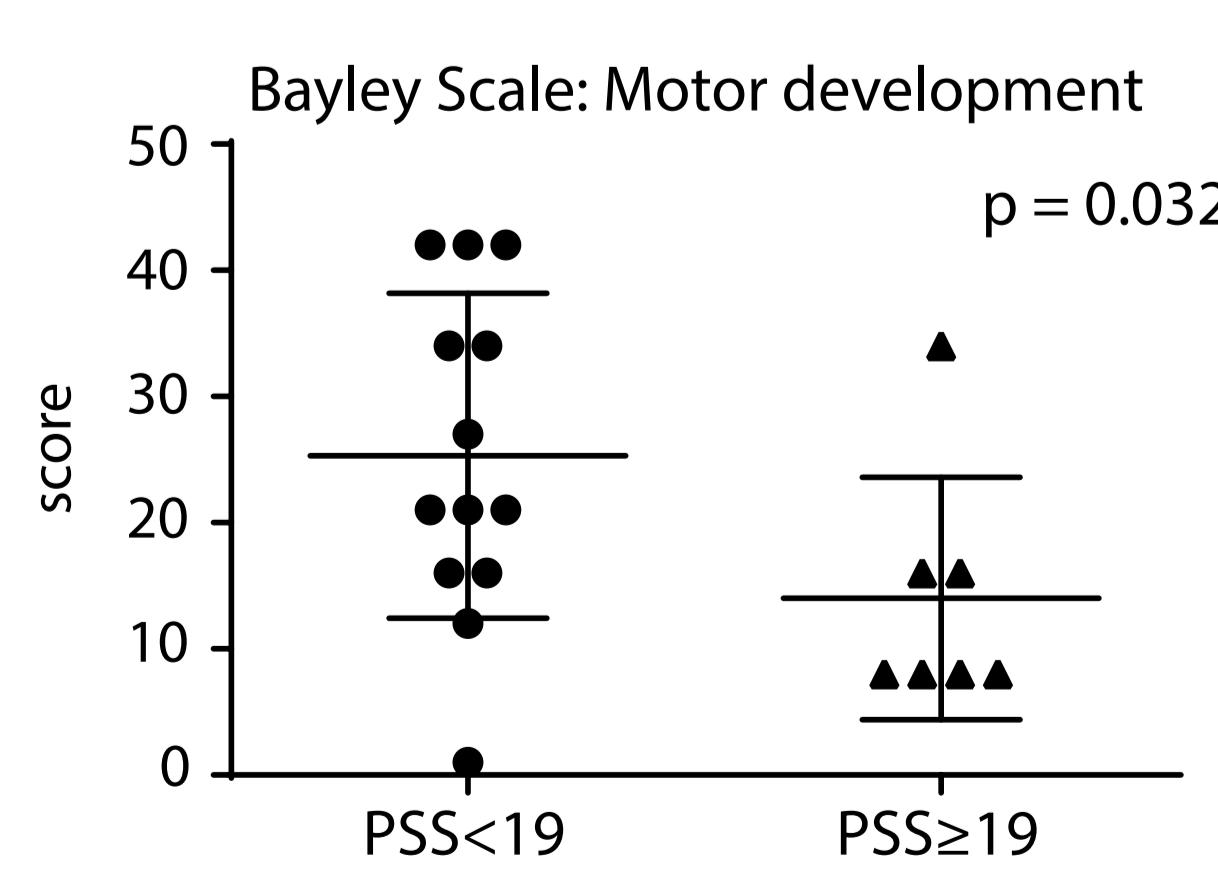
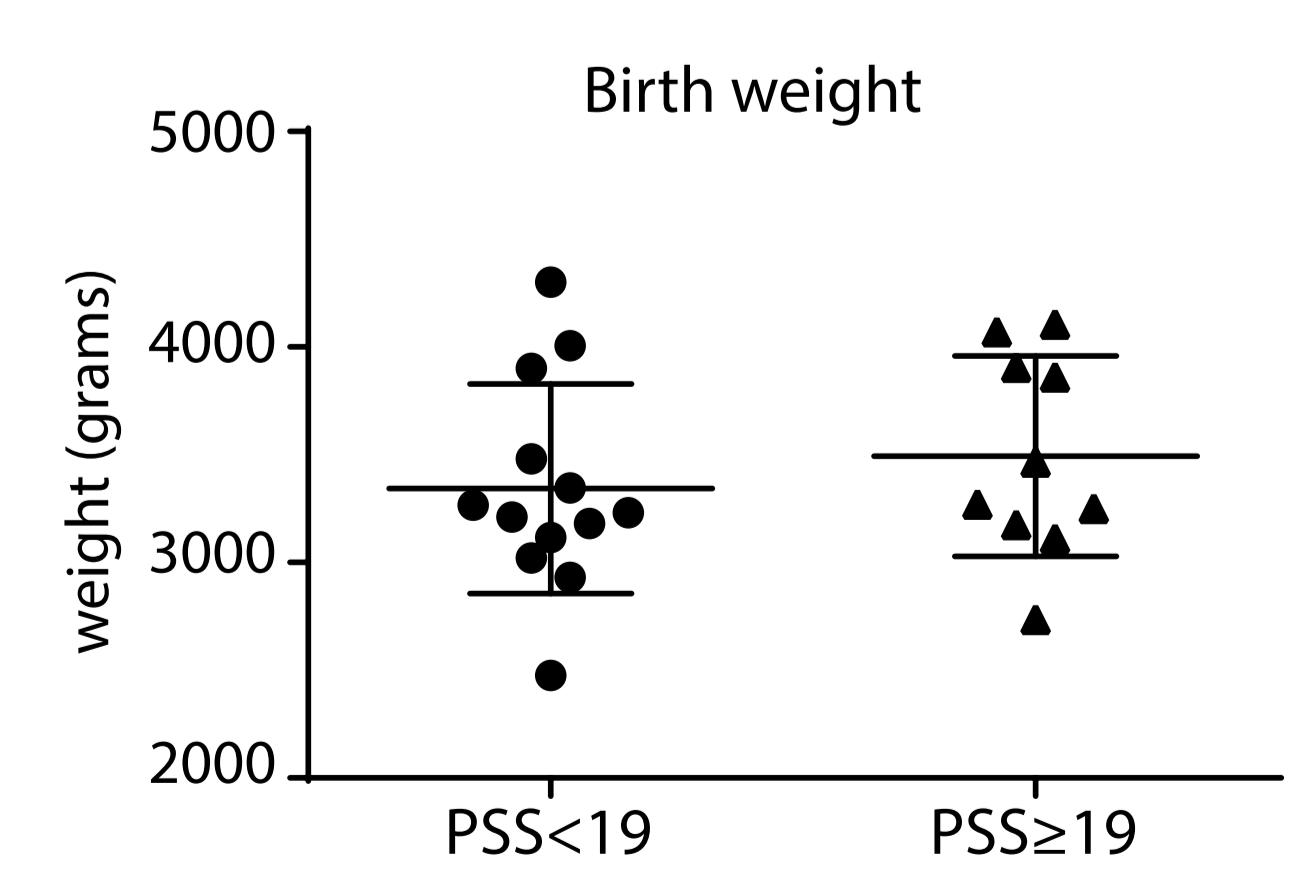


Mothers from the stressed group showed higher EPDS scores than control group.
A highly significant correlation between PSS and EPDS scores was found.

What happened to the babies?

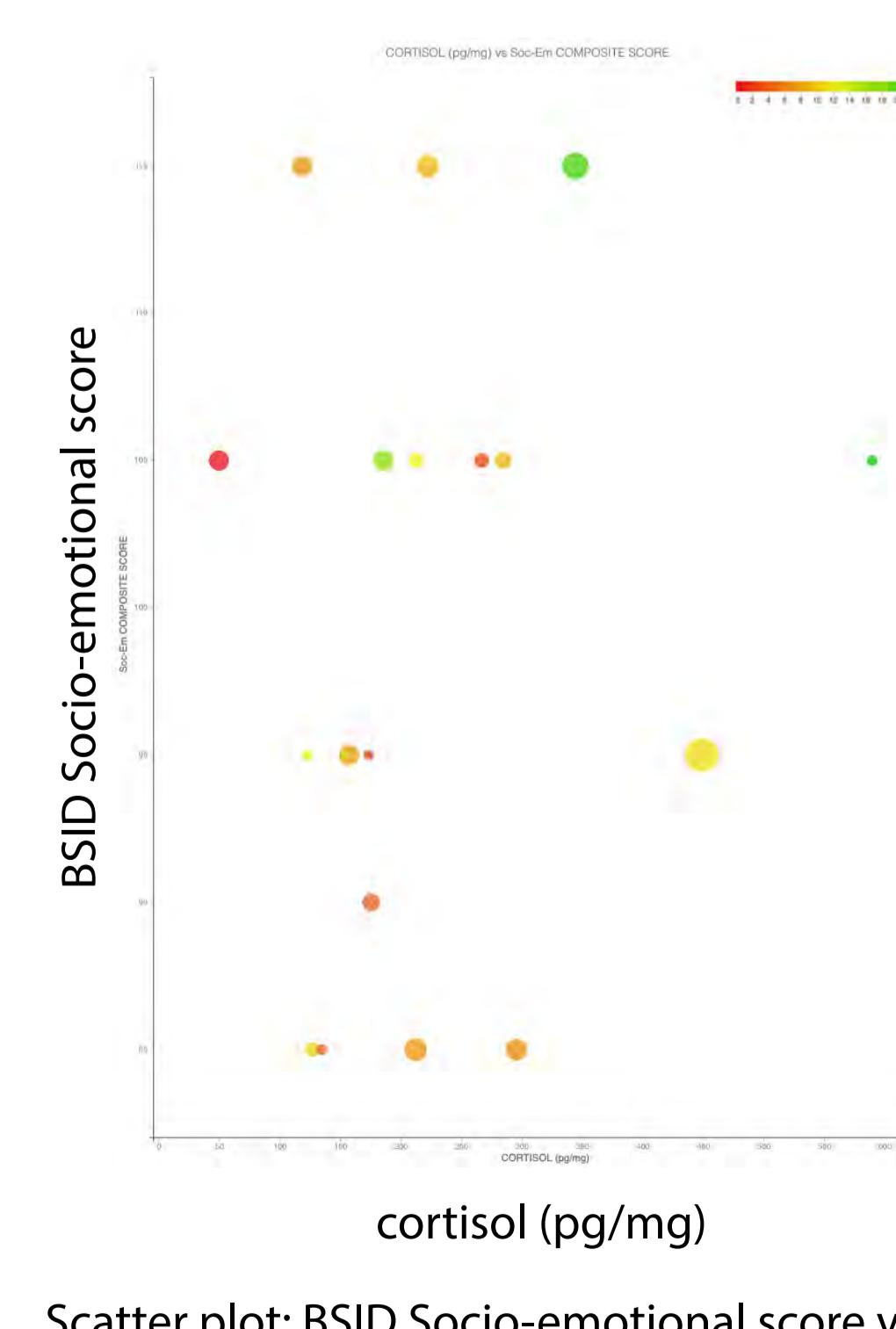
Notably, among babies, most parameters were similar between both groups.

However, babies born from stressed mothers showed a significant reduction in BSID Motor score.

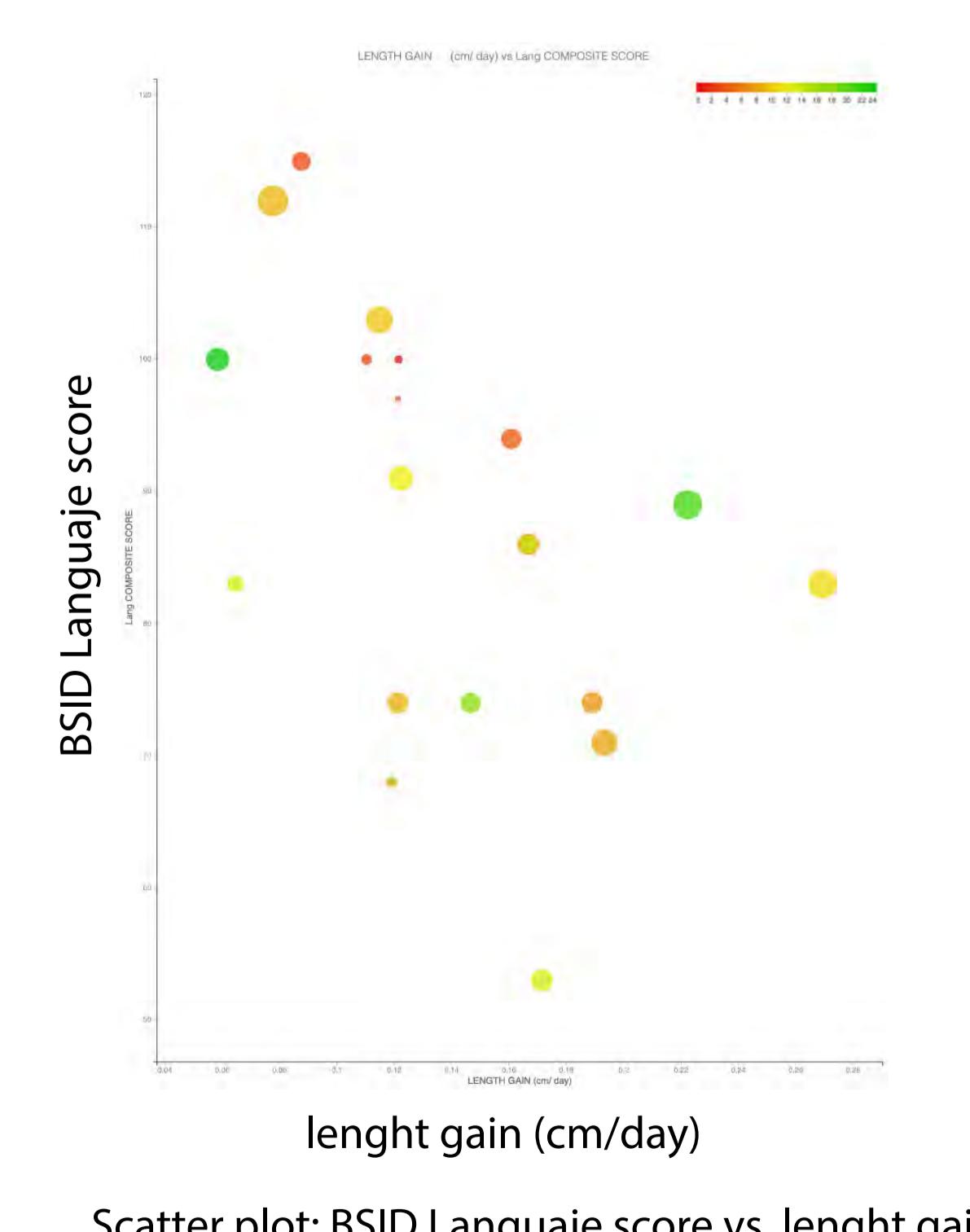


Then we asked: Can the parameters predict the range of observed scores for the Bayley test?

PSS score seems to be predictive for all Bayley's domains. While cortisol and Edinburgh scores for some of them.



Scatter plot: BSID Socio-emotional score vs. cortisol
Color indicates EPDS score
Circle size indicates weight gain



Scatter plot: BSID Languaje score vs. lenght gain
Color indicates EPDS score
Circle size indicates PSS score

Conclusions

Maternal perceived stress during pregnancy correlated with one-month old babies impaired motor development.

This preliminary study suggests a direct transgenerational transmission of PS onto offspring development.

EWAS analysis of DNA from saliva samples will complete this study.

Acknowledgments

CONICET

DNA genotek

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Authors also thank to all personnel from the Maternal and Child Hospital Ramón Sarda.