

WG5: Economics of Perinatal Mental Health and Birth-Related Trauma

Workgroup 5 Deliverables

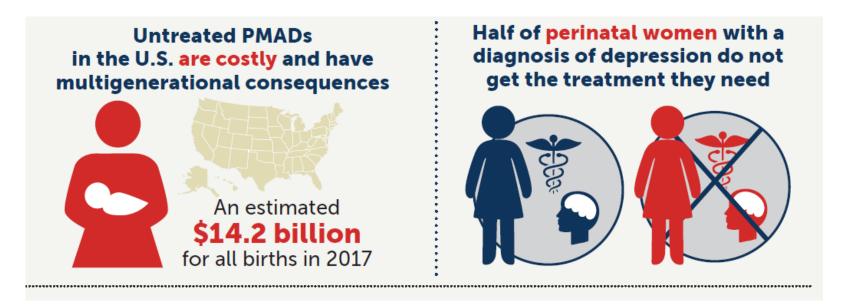
- M5.1 Analysis of the economic burden of perinatal and birth-related trauma (Year 3 Quarter 1)
- M5.2 Theoretical/Position paper on existing methodological approaches, and development of an improved analytical framework for economic evaluations of traumatic birth interventions (Y4 Q2)
- M5.3 Grant application for an economic evaluation alongside a follow-on clinical study (Y4 Q3)

What can health economics contribute?

- Understanding of the scale of the economic burden imposed by this health problem
- Helping to elevate perinatal mental health and traumatic birth on the health policymaking agenda
- Provide empirical estimates of the economic dividend of better prevention, diagnosis, and management of affected women, children and families
- Improve our understanding of the clinical consequences among all those affected through modelling outcomes beyond available study follow up periods

Key findings to date

<u>Luca et al 2019</u> - Societal Costs of Untreated Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorders in the United States



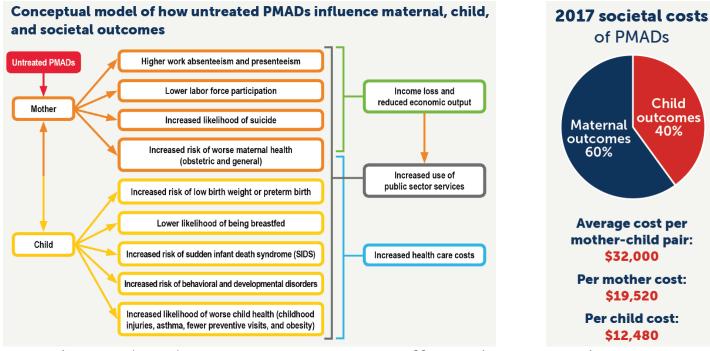
Significant cost implications, significant under-diagnosis and treatment



Key findings to date

<u>Luca et al 2019</u> - Societal Costs of Untreated Perinatal Mood and Anxiety

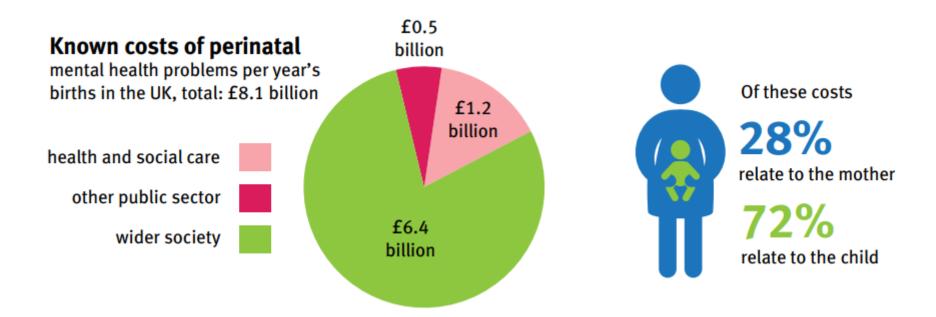
Disorders in the United States



Complex and wide ranging outcomes affects, long time horizon

Key findings to date

Bauer et al 2014 - The costs of perinatal mental health problems (UK)

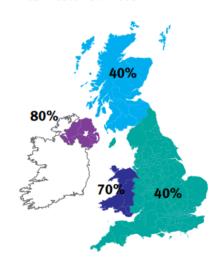


Key findings to date

Bauer et al 2014 - The costs of perinatal mental health problems (UK)

Women in around half the UK

have NO access to specialist perinatal mental health services





Costs v improvement

The cost to the public sector of perinatal mental health problems is **5 times** the cost of improving services.

Underprovision and underfunding of services that are likely to be cost saving

- Work of WG5 will be heavily informed by activities of other WGs
- Data required may include
 - » country-specific data on the economic burden of trauma in childbirth
 - » the cost-effectiveness of interventions to identify, prevent and treat trauma
 - » socioeconomic disparities in health outcomes
 - » healthcare utilisation patterns of affected women
 - » intergenerational health consequences for mothers, children and families



New members welcome! Thank you for your attention.

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