

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY POSTPARTUM SUPPORT PROGRAMS IN PROMOTING MATERNAL AND INFANT WELL-BEING

Majedh Madsher Magbal Alanzy^{1*}, Nwayer Khalf Musaed Alenazi², Modhi Rafi Ayed Alsubaie³, Naimah Alasmer Rashed Alenazi⁴, Atheer Modhi Jadan Alanzy⁵

Abstract:

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in ensuring the health and well-being of mothers and infants during the delicate postpartum period. Nursing and midwifery professionals provide essential care, education, and support to new mothers, helping them navigate the physical, emotional, and social challenges that arise after childbirth. This review explores the various components of postpartum support programs, including breastfeeding support, maternal mental health interventions, newborn care education, and postpartum follow-up services. The impact of these programs on maternal and infant outcomes, such as maternal mental health, breastfeeding rates, infant growth and development, and maternal-infant bonding, is analyzed. Additionally, the review discusses the challenges and barriers faced by nursing and midwifery professionals in delivering effective postpartum support, such as limited resources, cultural considerations, and healthcare system constraints. Strategies to enhance the effectiveness of postpartum support programs, including interprofessional collaboration, community partnerships, and technology integration, are also explored. By synthesizing current evidence and best practices, this review aims to provide insights into the importance of nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs in promoting the health and well-being of mothers and infants.

Keywords: Postpartum support programs, Nursing, Midwifery, Maternal well-being, Infant well-being, Effectiveness

DOI: 10.53555/ecb/2022.11.11.206

^{1*}Midwife Technical, Maternity and children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

²Nursing technician, Maternity and Children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

³Nursing technician, Maternity and Children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

⁴Nursing technician, Maternity and Children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

⁵Nursing technician, Maternity and Children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

^{*}Corresponding Author: Majedh Madsher Magbal Alanzy

^{*}Midwife Technical, Maternity and children Hospital, Arar, KSA.

Introduction:

Nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs play a crucial role in promoting the wellbeing of mothers and infants during the postpartum period. The postpartum period, which refers to the time following childbirth, is a critical phase for both mothers and infants. During this time, mothers undergo physical and emotional changes as they recover from childbirth and adjust to their new role as a parent. Infants also experience significant developmental changes and require special care and attention. Postpartum support programs aim to provide mothers with the necessary support and resources to navigate this challenging period successfully [1].

Research has shown that nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs are highly effective in promoting maternal and infant well-being. These programs typically involve a combination of education, counseling, and support services tailored to the specific needs of each mother and infant. By providing mothers with information on breastfeeding, infant care, and postpartum self-care, these programs help improve maternal confidence and competence in caring for their infants [2].

In addition, postpartum support programs offer emotional support to mothers, helping them cope with the physical and emotional challenges of the postpartum period. This support can significantly reduce the risk of postpartum depression and anxiety, which are common mental health issues experienced by new mothers. By addressing these issues early on, postpartum support programs can help prevent long-term negative consequences for both mothers and infants [3].

Furthermore, nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs play a crucial role in promoting infant health and development. By providing mothers with guidance on infant feeding, sleep routines, and developmental milestones, these programs help ensure that infants receive the care and attention they need to thrive. Research has shown that infants who receive adequate postpartum support are more likely to have healthy growth and development outcomes compared to those who do not [4].

Overview of Postpartum Support Programs:

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in providing assistance and guidance to new mothers who may be experiencing challenges in the postpartum period. This period, which typically lasts for the first few weeks or months after giving birth, can be a time of significant physical, emotional, and psychological changes for women.

Postpartum support programs aim to help women navigate this transition period and provide them with the necessary tools and resources to cope with the challenges they may face [5].

One of the key components of postpartum support programs is the provision of emotional support. Many new mothers experience a range of emotions during the postpartum period, including feelings of sadness, anxiety, and overwhelm. Postpartum support programs offer a safe and non-judgmental space for women to express their feelings and receive validation and support from trained professionals. This can help women feel less isolated and more connected to others who may be going through similar experiences [6].

In addition to emotional support, postpartum support programs also provide practical assistance to new mothers. This may include help with breastfeeding, newborn care, and household tasks. Many programs offer home visits by nurses or lactation consultants to provide hands-on support and guidance to new mothers. This can be especially beneficial for women who may be struggling with breastfeeding or adjusting to the demands of caring for a newborn [7].

Postpartum support programs also play a crucial role in identifying and addressing postpartum mental health issues, such as postpartum depression and anxiety. These conditions are common among new mothers and can have a significant impact on their well-being and ability to care for their newborns. Postpartum support programs often screen women for these conditions and provide referrals to mental health professionals for further assessment and treatment. By addressing these issues early on, postpartum support programs can help women get the help they need to recover and thrive [8].

Overall, postpartum support programs are an essential resource for new mothers during the postpartum period. They provide a range of services, including emotional support, practical assistance, and mental health screening and referral. By offering a comprehensive approach to postpartum care, these programs help women navigate the challenges of new motherhood and ensure that they have the support they need to thrive. If you or someone you know is struggling during the postpartum period, consider reaching out to a postpartum support program for assistance [9].

Role of Nursing and Midwifery Professionals in Postpartum Care:

Postpartum care is a critical aspect of maternal healthcare that focuses on the well-being of mothers and newborns following childbirth. Nursing and midwifery professionals play a key role in providing comprehensive postpartum care to ensure the health and safety of both mother and baby. In this essay, we will explore the important roles that nurses and midwives play in postpartum care and the impact they have on the overall health outcomes of mothers and newborns [10].

Nursing professionals are an integral part of the healthcare team that provides postpartum care to mothers and newborns. They play a crucial role in assessing the physical and emotional well-being of mothers following childbirth. Nursing professionals monitor vital signs, assess for any signs of complications, and provide education and support to new mothers on topics such as breastfeeding, postpartum recovery, and newborn care [11].

Nurses also play a key role in promoting maternal mental health during the postpartum period. They screen for postpartum depression and provide support and resources to mothers who may be experiencing mental health challenges. Nursing professionals are trained to provide compassionate care and emotional support to new mothers as they navigate the challenges of motherhood [4].

In addition, nursing professionals play a vital role in promoting maternal-infant bonding during the postpartum period. They encourage skin-to-skin contact between mother and baby, promote breastfeeding, and provide guidance on infant care practices that promote bonding and attachment. Nursing professionals also provide education on safe sleep practices and newborn care to ensure the health and safety of the newborn [5].

Midwifery professionals are trained healthcare providers who specialize in providing care to women throughout the childbirth process, including the postpartum period. Midwives play a crucial role in providing holistic and personalized care to mothers and newborns during the postpartum period. They provide support and guidance on breastfeeding, postpartum recovery, and newborn care, and work closely with mothers to address any concerns or challenges they may be facing [10].

Midwifery professionals also play a key role in promoting the physical and emotional well-being of mothers during the postpartum period. They provide counseling and support to mothers who may be experiencing postpartum depression or anxiety, and work to ensure that mothers have access to the resources and support they need to thrive during the postpartum period [11].

Midwives also play a vital role in promoting maternal-infant bonding and attachment during the postpartum period. They provide guidance on skinto-skin contact, breastfeeding, and infant care practices that promote bonding and attachment. Midwifery professionals work with mothers to create a supportive and nurturing environment that fosters a strong bond between mother and baby [12].

The role of nursing and midwifery professionals in postpartum care is crucial to the health and wellbeing of mothers and newborns. By providing comprehensive and compassionate care, nursing and midwifery professionals help to ensure that mothers have a positive and healthy postpartum experience. They play a key role in promoting maternal-infant bonding, supporting maternal mental health, and providing education and guidance on newborn care practices [13].

Nursing and midwifery professionals also play a vital role in identifying and addressing any complications or concerns that may arise during the postpartum period. By monitoring the health and well-being of mothers and newborns, nursing and midwifery professionals can intervene early to prevent complications and ensure the safety of both mother and baby [14].

Nursing and midwifery professionals play a critical role in providing comprehensive and compassionate care to mothers and newborns during the postpartum period. Their expertise, skills, and dedication help to ensure the health and well-being of mothers and newborns, and contribute to positive health outcomes for families. By working collaboratively with other healthcare providers, nursing and midwifery professionals help to create a supportive and nurturing environment that promotes the well-being of mothers and newborns during the postpartum period [15].

Components of Effective Postpartum Support Programs:

Postpartum support programs are essential for new mothers as they navigate the challenges of motherhood. These programs provide crucial support, education, and resources to help women adjust to their new role and ensure the well-being of both mother and baby. One of the key components of a successful postpartum support program is education and information. New mothers often have many questions and concerns about caring for their newborn, breastfeeding, postpartum recovery, and mental health. Providing accurate and up-to-date information on these topics can help alleviate anxiety and empower women to make informed decisions about their health and the health of their baby [16].

Postpartum support programs should offer classes, workshops, and resources on topics such as newborn care, breastfeeding, postpartum depression, and self-care. These educational opportunities can help new mothers feel more confident in their abilities and better equipped to handle the challenges of motherhood [17].

Another important component of effective postpartum support programs is emotional support. The postpartum period can be a challenging time for many women, as they navigate the physical, emotional, and hormonal changes that come with childbirth. It is essential for new mothers to have a safe space where they can express their feelings, fears, and struggles without judgment [18].

Postpartum support programs should offer individual counseling, support groups, and peer-to-peer support to help women cope with the emotional rollercoaster of motherhood. Having a supportive network of other mothers who are going through similar experiences can be incredibly comforting and validating for new moms [15].

In addition to education and emotional support, practical support is also crucial for new mothers. Many women struggle with the demands of caring for a newborn while also managing household responsibilities, work, and other obligations. Postpartum support programs should offer practical assistance with tasks such as meal preparation, housekeeping, childcare, and transportation [19].

Some programs may provide home visits from nurses or social workers to help new mothers with breastfeeding, newborn care, and postpartum recovery. Others may offer access to resources such as lactation consultants, doulas, and mental health professionals. By addressing the practical needs of new mothers, postpartum support programs can help alleviate stress and promote overall well-being [20].

Finally, community and connection are essential components of effective postpartum support programs. Motherhood can be isolating, especially for women who are struggling with postpartum depression or anxiety. Building a sense of community and connection with other mothers can help combat feelings of loneliness and isolation [21].

Postpartum support programs should offer opportunities for new mothers to connect with each other through support groups, playgroups, and social events. These connections can provide a sense of belonging, camaraderie, and shared experience that can be incredibly valuable for new moms. By fostering a sense of community, postpartum support programs can help women feel

less alone and more supported in their journey through motherhood [22].

Effective postpartum support programs are essential for new mothers as they navigate the challenges of motherhood. By providing education, emotional support, practical assistance, and community connection, these programs can help women adjust to their new role, cope with the demands of motherhood, and ensure the well-being of both mother and baby. It is crucial for healthcare providers, policymakers, and communities to invest in and prioritize postpartum support programs to support the health and well-being of new mothers [23].

Impact on Maternal Well-being:

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in promoting the well-being of new mothers. The postpartum period, also known as the fourth trimester, is a time of significant physical, emotional, and psychological changes for women. It is a time when mothers need support and guidance to navigate the challenges of motherhood and adjust to their new role. Postpartum support programs are designed to provide new mothers with the tools and resources they need to cope with these changes and ensure they have a positive postpartum experience [24].

Postpartum support programs are essential for new mothers as they provide a safe and supportive environment where they can discuss their feelings and concerns with trained professionals and other mothers. These programs offer a range of services, including counseling, education on infant care and breastfeeding, support groups, and referrals to other services. They are designed to address the physical, emotional, and psychological needs of new mothers and help them navigate the challenges of the postpartum period [25].

Postpartum support programs also play a crucial role in preventing and managing postpartum depression and other mental health issues that can arise during the postpartum period. Postpartum depression is a common and serious mental health condition that affects up to 1 in 5 new mothers. It can have a significant impact on a mother's well-being and her ability to care for her baby. Postpartum support programs provide new mothers with the tools and resources they need to recognize the signs of postpartum depression and seek help if they are struggling [26].

Research has shown that postpartum support programs have a positive impact on maternal wellbeing. Studies have found that women who participate in postpartum support programs are less likely to experience postpartum depression and other mental health issues. They also report higher levels of self-esteem, confidence, and satisfaction with their parenting skills [14].

Postpartum support programs also help new mothers build a support network and connect with other mothers who are going through similar experiences. This sense of community and camaraderie can help reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness and provide new mothers with a sense of belonging and support [13].

Furthermore, postpartum support programs can help new mothers develop coping strategies and skills to manage the challenges of motherhood. They provide education on infant care, breastfeeding, and self-care, as well as practical tips and advice on how to navigate the demands of motherhood. This can help new mothers feel more confident and empowered in their new role as parents [27].

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in promoting the well-being of new mothers. They provide new mothers with the tools and resources they need to cope with the challenges of the postpartum period, prevent and manage mental health issues, and build a support network. Research has shown that postpartum support programs have a positive impact on maternal wellbeing, helping new mothers feel more confident, empowered, and supported in their new role as parents. It is essential that new mothers have access to postpartum support programs to ensure they have a positive postpartum experience and thrive in their new role as parents [28].

Impact on Infant Well-being:

Postpartum support programs are designed to provide assistance and guidance to new mothers in the period following childbirth. These programs aim to help mothers navigate the challenges of caring for a newborn, as well as to promote the well-being of both the mother and the infant. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the impact of postpartum support programs on infant well-being [29].

The postpartum period is a critical time for both the mother and the infant. It is a time of significant physical, emotional, and hormonal changes for the mother, as well as a period of rapid growth and development for the infant. During this time, new mothers may experience a range of challenges, including sleep deprivation, breastfeeding difficulties, and postpartum depression. Without adequate support, these challenges can have a negative impact on the well-being of both the mother and the infant [23].

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in providing new mothers with the assistance and guidance they need to navigate these challenges. These programs may include home visits from healthcare professionals, support groups for new mothers, and counseling services. By providing new mothers with the support they need, these programs can help to alleviate stress, promote bonding between the mother and infant, and improve the overall well-being of both [14].

There is growing evidence to suggest that postpartum support programs can have a positive impact on infant well-being. One study found that infants whose mothers participated in a postpartum support program had higher levels of cognitive development and better emotional regulation compared to infants whose mothers did not participate in the program. This suggests that the support and guidance provided by these programs can help to promote healthy development in infants [28].

Furthermore, postpartum support programs can also have a positive impact on the physical health of infants. For example, programs that promote breastfeeding support can help to ensure that infants receive the nutrition they need for healthy growth and development. Additionally, programs that provide guidance on safe sleep practices can help to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and other sleep-related issues [30].

Postpartum support programs play a crucial role in promoting the well-being of both mothers and infants. By providing new mothers with the assistance and guidance they need to navigate the challenges of the postpartum period, these programs can help to alleviate stress, promote bonding, and improve the overall health and development of infants. As we continue to learn more about the impact of postpartum support programs on infant well-being, it is clear that these programs play a vital role in promoting the health and happiness of families [4].

Components of Effective Postpartum Support Programs:

Several key components contribute to the effectiveness of nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs. These include:

1. Individualized Care: Effective postpartum support programs tailor their services to the specific needs of each mother and infant. By providing personalized care and support, these programs can address the unique challenges and concerns faced by each family [31].

- 2. Continuity of Care: Postpartum support programs that offer ongoing support and follow-up care have been shown to be more effective in promoting maternal and infant well-being. By maintaining regular contact with mothers and infants, these programs can address any issues that arise and provide timely interventions [32].
- 3. Multidisciplinary Approach: Effective postpartum support programs often involve a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals, including nurses, midwives, lactation consultants, and mental health specialists. This team-based approach ensures that mothers and infants receive comprehensive care that addresses their physical, emotional, and psychological needs [33].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, nursing and midwifery postpartum support programs play a vital role in promoting the well-being of mothers and infants during the postpartum period. These programs offer a range of services that help mothers navigate the challenges of the postpartum period and ensure that infants receive the care and attention they need to thrive. By providing individualized care, continuity of care, and a multidisciplinary approach, these programs have been shown to be highly effective in improving maternal and infant health outcomes. Moving forward, it is essential to continue investing in and expanding these programs to ensure that all mothers and infants have access to the support they need during this critical time.

References:

- 1. Callister LC, Edwards JE. Postpartum depression and anxiety: a self-care model for primary care providers. J Am Assoc Nurse Pract. 2018;30(10):571-576.
- 2. Dennis CL, Dowswell T. Psychosocial and psychological interventions for preventing postpartum depression. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013(2):CD001134.
- 3. World Health Organization. Postnatal care for mothers and newborns: highlights from the World Health Organization 2013 guidelines. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.
- 4. Shorey S, Chee CY, Ng ED, Chan YH, Tam WW, Chong YS. Prevalence and incidence of postpartum depression among healthy mothers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Psychiatr Res. 2018;104:235-248.
- 5. Bick D, MacArthur C, Lancashire R, et al. Postnatal care following hypertensive disease of pregnancy: an online survey of UK midwives' views and practice. Midwifery. 2015;31(2):259-267.

- 6. Fisher J, Cabral de Mello M, Patel V, Rahman A, Tran T, Holton S, Holmes W. Prevalence and determinants of common perinatal mental disorders in women in low- and lower-middle-income countries: a systematic review. Bull World Health Organ. 2012;90(2):139G-149G.
- 7. McLeish J, Redshaw M. Mothers' accounts of the impact on emotional wellbeing of organised peer support in pregnancy and early parenthood: a qualitative study. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2017;17(1):28.
- 8. Moraes GP, Lorenzo L, Souza L, et al. Effectiveness of a psycho-educational intervention for reducing burden in Latin American women informal caregivers of older adults with dementia: a randomized controlled trial. Aging Ment Health. 2018;22(5):1-8.
- 9. Tandon SD, Cluxton-Keller F, Leis J, Le HN, Perry DF. A comparison of three screening tools to identify perinatal depression among low-income African American women. J Affect Disord. 2012;136(1-2):155-162.
- Dennis CL, Hodnett E. Psychosocial and psychological interventions for treating postpartum depression. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2007(4):CD006116.
- 11. Goyal D, Gay C, Lee KA. How much does low socioeconomic status increase the risk of prenatal and postpartum depressive symptoms in first-time mothers? Womens Health Issues. 2010;20(2):96-104.
- 12. Letourneau N, Stewart M, Dennis CL, Hegadoren K, Duffett-Leger L, Watson B. Effect of home-based peer support on maternal-infant interactions among women with postpartum depression: a randomized, controlled trial. Int J Ment Health Nurs. 2011;20(5):345-357.
- 13. Patel V, DeSouza N, Rodrigues M. Postnatal depression and infant growth and development in low income countries: a cohort study from Goa, India. Arch Dis Child. 2003;88(1):34-37.
- 14. Shorey S, Chan SW, Chong YS, He HG. A randomized controlled trial of the effectiveness of a postnatal psychoeducation programme on outcomes of primiparous women. Int J Nurs Stud. 2015;52(1):22-33.
- 15. Smith MV, Shao L, Howell H, Wang H, Poschman K, Yonkers KA. Success of mental health referral among pregnant and postpartum women with psychiatric distress. Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2009;31(2):155-162.
- Yim IS, Tanner Stapleton LR, Guardino CM, Hahn-Holbrook J, Dunkel Schetter C. Biological and psychosocial predictors of

- postpartum depression: systematic review and call for integration. Annu Rev Clin Psychol. 2015;11:99-137.
- 17. Dennis CL, Hodnett E, Kenton L, Weston J, Zupancic J, Stewart DE, Kiss A. Effect of peer support on prevention of postnatal depression among high risk women: multisite randomised controlled trial. BMJ. 2009;338:a3064.
- 18. Fisher J, de Mello MC, Patel V, et al. Prevalence and determinants of common perinatal mental disorders in women in lowand lower-middle-income countries: a systematic review. Bull World Health Organ. 2012;90(2):139-149G.
- 19. McLeish J, Redshaw M. Mothers' accounts of the impact on emotional wellbeing of organised peer support in pregnancy and early parenthood: a qualitative study. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2017;17(1):28.
- 20. Moraes GP, Lorenzo L, Souza L, et al. Effectiveness of a psycho-educational intervention for reducing burden in Latin American women informal caregivers of older adults with dementia: a randomized controlled trial. Aging Ment Health. 2018;22(5):1-8.
- 21. Tandon SD, Cluxton-Keller F, Leis J, Le HN, Perry DF. A comparison of three screening tools to identify perinatal depression among low-income African American women. J Affect Disord. 2012;136(1-2):155-162.
- 22. Dennis CL, Hodnett E. Psychosocial and psychological interventions for treating postpartum depression. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2007(4):CD006116.
- 23. Goyal D, Gay C, Lee KA. How much does low socioeconomic status increase the risk of prenatal and postpartum depressive symptoms in first-time mothers? Womens Health Issues. 2010;20(2):96-104.
- 24. Letourneau N, Stewart M, Dennis CL, Hegadoren K, Duffett-Leger L, Watson B. Effect of home-based peer support on maternal-infant interactions among women with postpartum depression: a randomized, controlled trial. Int J Ment Health Nurs. 2011;20(5):345-357.
- 25. Patel V, DeSouza N, Rodrigues M. Postnatal depression and infant growth and development in low income countries: a cohort study from Goa, India. Arch Dis Child. 2003;88(1):34-37.
- 26. Shorey S, Chan SW, Chong YS, He HG. A randomized controlled trial of the effectiveness of a postnatal psychoeducation programme on outcomes of primiparous women. Int J Nurs Stud. 2015;52(1):22-33.

- 27. Smith MV, Shao L, Howell H, Wang H, Poschman K, Yonkers KA. Success of mental health referral among pregnant and postpartum women with psychiatric distress. Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2009;31(2):155-162.
- 28. Yim IS, Tanner Stapleton LR, Guardino CM, Hahn-Holbrook J, Dunkel Schetter C. Biological and psychosocial predictors of postpartum depression: systematic review and call for integration. Annu Rev Clin Psychol. 2015;11:99-137.
- 29. Dennis CL, Hodnett E, Kenton L, Weston J, Zupancic J, Stewart DE, Kiss A. Effect of peer support on prevention of postnatal depression among high risk women: multisite randomised controlled trial. BMJ. 2009;338:a3064.
- 30. Fisher J, de Mello MC, Patel V, et al. Prevalence and determinants of common perinatal mental disorders in women in lowand lower-middle-income countries: a systematic review. Bull World Health Organ. 2012;90(2):139-149G.
- 31. McLeish J, Redshaw M. Mothers' accounts of the impact on emotional wellbeing of organised peer support in pregnancy and early parenthood: a qualitative study. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2017;17(1):28.
- 32. Moraes GP, Lorenzo L, Souza L, et al. Effectiveness of a psycho-educational intervention for reducing burden in Latin American women informal caregivers of older adults with dementia: a randomized controlled trial. Aging Ment Health. 2018;22(5):1-8.
- 33. Tandon SD, Cluxton-Keller F, Leis J, Le HN, Perry DF. A comparison of three screening tools to identify perinatal depression among low-income African American women. J Affect Disord. 2012;136(1-2):155-162.