



SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

School of Public Health

KIIT Deemed to be University

Journal Name: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology

IF: 4.4

Title: Perinatal depression and its associated risk factors during the COVID-19 pandemic in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Author: Behera D., Bohora S., Tripathy S., Thapa P., Sivakami M.

Details: 2024

Abstract:

Purpose

Perinatal depression significantly impacts maternal and child health, with further complexities arising during the COVID-19 pandemic. This review is the first to comprehensively synthesize evidence on the prevalence of perinatal depression and its associated risk factors in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) during the pandemic period.

Methods

The study protocol was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42022326991). This review followed the John Briggs Institute (JBI) guideline for prevalence studies. A comprehensive literature search was conducted in six databases: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, PsycInfo, CINAHL, and ProQuest. Pooled prevalence estimates were computed for both prenatal and postnatal depression. Identified risk factors were summarized narratively.

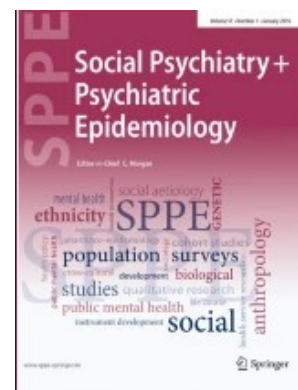
Results

A total of 5169 studies were screened, out of which 58 were included in the narrative review and 48 [prenatal ($n = 36$) and postnatal ($n = 17$)] were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled depression prevalence for prenatal women was 23% (95% CI: 19–27%), and for the postnatal women was 23% (95% CI: 18–30%). Maternal age, education, perceived fear of COVID-19 infection, week of pregnancy, pregnancy complications, and social and family support were identified as associated risk factors for depression.

Conclusions

Our review demonstrates an increased prevalence of perinatal depression during the COVID-19 pandemic in LMICs. It sheds light on the significant burden faced by pregnant and postnatal women and emphasizes the necessity for targeted interventions during the ongoing and potential future crisis.

URL: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00127-024-02628-y>





SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS School of Public Health KIIT Deemed to be University

Journal Name: Health Research Policy And Systems

IF: 4

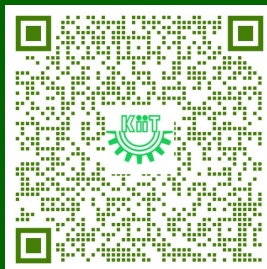
Title: To Leave No One Behind: Assessing Utilization Of Maternal Newborn And Child Health Services By All The 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Pvtgs) Of Odisha, India

Author: Ghosal, Jyoti; Bal, Madhusmita; Das, Arundhuti; Panda, Bhuputra; Ranjit, Manoranjan; Behera, Manas Ranjan; Kar, Sonali; Satpathy, Sudhir Kumar; Dutta, Ambarish; Pati, Sanghamitra

Details: Volume 22 Issue 1 January 2024

Abstract: Background Indigenous tribal people experience lower coverage of maternal, newborn and child healthcare (MNCH) services worldwide, including in India. Meanwhile, Indian tribal people comprise a special sub-population who are even more isolated, marginalized and underserved, designated as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs). However, there is an extreme paucity of evidence on how this most vulnerable sub-population utilizes health services. Therefore, we aimed to estimate MNCH service utilization by all the 13 PVTGs of the eastern Indian state of Odisha and compare that with state and national rates. Methods A total of 1186 eligible mothers who gave birth to a live child in last 5 years, were interviewed using a validated questionnaire. The weighted MNCH service utilization rates were estimated for antenatal care (ANC), intranatal care (INC), postnatal care (PNC) and immunization (for 12-23-month-old children). The same rates were estimated for state (n = 7144) and nationally representative samples (n = 176 843) from National Family Health Survey-5. Results The ANC service utilization among PVTGs were considerably higher than national average except for early pregnancy registration (PVTGs 67% versus national 79.9%), and 5 ANC components (80.8% versus 82.3%). However, their institutional delivery rates (77.9%) were lower than averages for Odisha (93.1%) and India (90.1%). The PNC and immunization rates were substantially higher than the national averages. Furthermore, the main reasons behind greater home delivery in the PVTGs were accessibility issues (29.9%) and cultural barriers (23.1%). Conclusion Ours was the first study of MNCH service utilization by PVTGs of an Indian state. It is very pleasantly surprising to note that the most vulnerable subpopulation of India, the PVTGs, have achieved comparable or often greater utilization rates than the national average, which may be attributable to overall significantly better performance by the Odisha state. However, PVTGs have underperformed in terms of timely pregnancy registration and institutional delivery, which should be urgently addressed.

URL: <https://health-policy-systems.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12961-023-01101-7>





SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS School of Public Health KIIT Deemed to be University

Journal Name: Indian Journal Of Microbiology

IF: 3

Title: Microbial Diversity And Resistome In Milk Of Cows With Subclinical Mastitis In A Coastal District Of Odisha, India

Author: Sahoo, Sonali; Behera, Manas Ranjan; Mishra, Biswajit; Kar, Sonali; Sahoo, Priyadarshini; Sahoo, Niranjana; Biswal, Sangram

Details: February 2024

Abstract: Mastitis is a globally prevalent bacterial disease of lactating cows. Prevention and control of this multi-etiological complex disease relies upon administration of antibiotics. This has led to the emergence of newer multi-drug resistant strains. In the current study, milk samples from subclinical mastitis cows and their healthy counterparts were subjected to Illumina-based whole genome metagenome sequencing to explore bacterial communities and antibiotic resistance genes associated with mastitis-affected and healthy udder. Bovine milk microbiome in subclinical mastitis-affected cows were dominated by pathogenic bacteria such as *Acinetobacter baylyi*, *Acinetobacter pittii*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus suis*, *Streptococcus uberis*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas enteropelogenes*, *Lactococcus lactis*, *Corynebacterium resistens* and *Kocuria rhizophila*. We observed higher bacterial abundance and diversity in milk of cows suffering from subclinical mastitis as compared to apparently healthy cows. Resistant genes against fluoroquinolones, peptides, beta-lactams, tetracyclines and macrolides were detected in the subclinical group. In contrast, genes resistant to aminoglycosides, penams and beta-lactams were found in healthy cow milk. The findings of the study expand our knowledge of bacterial diversity and associated resistant genes found in the milk of mastitis-affected and healthy cow milk.



URL: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12088-024-01198-6>

