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ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

CHR D 2022: Abstract & Poster Submission Form

Submitter Name

Sarah Turner

Submitter Email

umturn64@myumanitoba.ca

Presenter Status

- Undergraduate Students
- Masters Student
- PhD Student
- Post-Doctoral Fellows
- Residents
- Non-Trainee

Research Category

- Basic Science
- Clinical
- Community Health / Policy

Role in the project

- Design
- Perform Experiments
- Analyze Data
- Write Abstract

Title

Maternal depression and parent-child relationship mediate the association between breastfeeding and child behaviour

Background

Breastfeeding is an early life exposure associated with fewer behavioural disorders in childhood. Breastfeeding is also associated with reduced postpartum depression and a stronger parent-child relationship, both of which could potentially enhance child behavioral regulation. Exploring these potential mechanisms can help increase our understanding of how breastfeeding is associated with child behaviour.

Objective

Using a pan-Canadian, longitudinal cohort, we tested the mediating roles of maternal depression and parent-child relationship in the association between breastfeeding and child behaviour.

Methods

We used standardized questionnaire data from a subset of the CHILD Cohort Study (n=1,573) to measure maternal depression at 6 months, parent-child relationship at 2 years, and child behaviour at 5 years. Higher scores indicate higher quality relationships, more behaviour problems and more maternal depression. Breastfeeding status and duration were measured at regular intervals between three months two years. Covariates included birth factors, maternal characteristics, and socioeconomic status. Mediation models tested the roles of maternal depression and parent-child relationship in the association between breastfeeding and child behaviour.

Results

In adjusted models, breastfeeding directly at the breast only, compared to formula feeding at 3 months, was related to a 1.42-point (0.19 standard deviation) decrease on the maternal depression scale (95% CI: -2.54, -0.29 points). Twenty-four months of breastfeeding was related to a 0.96-point (0.23 standard deviation) increase on the parent-child relationship scale (95% CI: 1.68, 0.24 points). In two separate adjusted mediation models, maternal depression mediated 14.9% of the total effect, and parent-child relationship mediated 37.8% of the total effect of breastfeeding on child behaviour.

Conclusion

Maternal depression and parent-child relationship significantly mediate the relationship between breastfeeding and child behaviour. Breastfeeding, as well as efforts to prevent maternal depression and improve parent-child relationships, may help to improve child behaviour.

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Figure.pdf

Authors

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Name	Email	Role	Profession
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Sarah Turner	umturn64@myumanitoba.ca	Presenting Author	Other
Leslie Roos	Leslie.Roos@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Assistant Professor
Nathan Nickel	Nathan.Nickel@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Jacqueline Pei	jpei@ualberta.ca	Co Author	Full Professor
Piushkumar J. Mandhane	mandhane@ualberta.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Theo J. Moraes	theo.moraes@sickkids.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Stuart E. Turvey	sturvey@bcchr.ca	Co Author	Full Professor
Elinor Simons	Elinor.Simons@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Assistant Professor
Padmaja Subbarao	padmaja.subbarao@sickkids.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Meghan B. Azad	Meghan.Azad@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor

Figure 1: Mediation of Maternal Depression at 6 Months
(n=1,573)

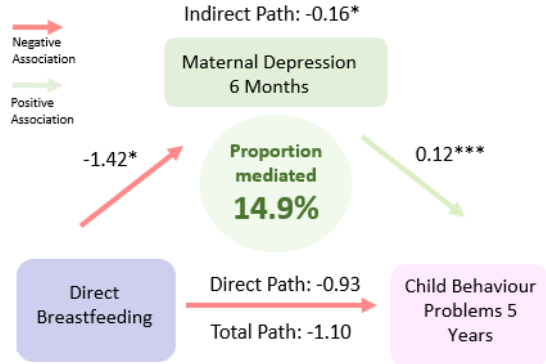
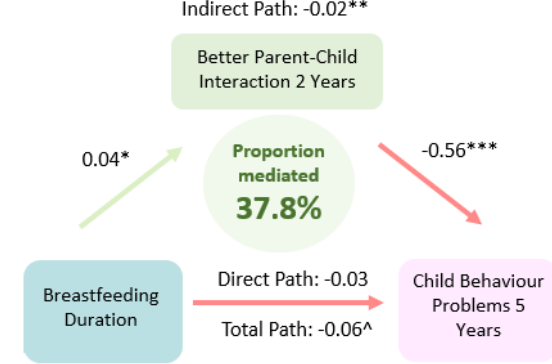


Figure 2: Mediation of Parent-Child Interaction at 2 Years
(n=1,369)



Mediation models adjusted for: child sex, prenatal maternal stress, prenatal maternal depression, study site, birth mode, birthweight, gestational age, household income, maternal education, maternal race, marital status, number of older siblings, prenatal maternal smoking, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder genetic risk score.
^ p<0.1, *p <=0.05, **p<= 0.01, *** p= 0.001