Published in final edited form as:

J Clin Psychiatry. 2017 ; 78(9): 1423–1424. doi:10.4088/JCP.17ac11880.

Management of New Onset Psychosis in the Postpartum Period

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Keywords

psychosis; postpartum; pregnancy; bipolar disorder; antipsychotics; mood stabilizers

In this article we provide a synopsis of the clinical presentation and diagnosis of postpartum psychosis and review treatment and prevention strategies. Postpartum, psychosis may occur as a first or isolated episode or as part of a chronic or episodic illness. Postpartum psychosis is managed as a psychiatric emergency as it is associated with an increased risk of suicide (1) and potential risk to the infant (2). While the prevalence is only 1–2 cases per 1000 births in the general population, having a prior episode of postpartum psychosis increases the risk of recurrent postpartum episodes and bipolar disorder is the most common diagnosis among women diagnosed with postpartum psychosis (3, 4). Other risk factors include a prior episode, primiparity (5) and discontinuing psychiatric medication during pregnancy in women with bipolar disorder (4), however more than half of women who develop postpartum psychosis have no prior psychiatric history (6). The underlying pathophysiology is unknown though there is evidence of immune system dysregulation (7).

Postpartum psychosis is considered a bipolar spectrum illness rather than a primary psychotic disorder due to its presentation, longitudinal course, and association with personal and family history of bipolar disorder. Most episodes have onset within 2 weeks of delivery (8) but onset can be within 3 days in women with pre-existing bipolar disorder (9). Early symptoms may include irritability, mood lability and insomnia. Patients may later develop mania, depression or mixed episodes with delusions. The clinical presentation may also include disorientation and confusion. Other common symptoms include obsessive thoughts

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regarding the infant and delusions of altruistic suicide and homicide (10). Women with postpartum obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) may have ego dystonic intrusive images of harm to their infant, however reality testing is intact. In postpartum psychosis delusional thoughts are often ego syntonic and involve limited insight.

All women presenting with postpartum psychosis should have a physical and neurologic examination and basic medical workup including a complete blood count, metabolic profile and urine toxicology screen. Additional medical workup may be indicated in patients presenting with a first episode and no prior psychiatric illness. Differential diagnosis may include acute infection, anemia due to peripartum blood loss, endocrine and autoimmune disorders such as Grave's disease or myxedema, and eclampsia (10, 11). Metabolic or nutritional deficiencies may result in symptoms of psychosis. Less common medical causes may include primary hypoparathyroidism, uremic encephalopathy, hepatic failure, vitamin deficiency, stroke, and drug or medication-induced psychosis (12). Patients presenting with co-occurring neurological symptoms such as seizures, decreased level of consciousness or dyskinesia may require neuroimaging, cerebrospinal fluid analysis and screening for anti-NMDA antibodies (10). Depending on the patient's history we may request complete thyroid function tests, serum calcium levels, B12, thiamine and folate levels, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

Inpatient psychiatric hospitalization is the recommended treatment setting due to risk of harm to mother and infant. Small treatment studies and case reports provide evidence for the use of lithium, antipsychotics and ECT(13). One study examined a four-step treatment algorithm which included benzodiazepines, antipsychotics, lithium and ECT, added in sequential order (12). In this study, 98.4 percent of patients achieved remission within the first three steps of the algorithm. In almost all cases, our practice is to start antipsychotic medication immediately, switching to or augmenting with lithium as indicated by response and depending on breastfeeding preferences. ECT is strongly considered in patients with catatonia and depression with psychotic features.

The patient's breastfeeding status can impact treatment choice. While acutely psychotic, the patient's contact with her infant may need to be limited due to risk for harm. Once stable, however, many women desire to breastfeed. Patients should be advised that sleep deprivation due to breastfeeding may impact recovery (14) and alternate arrangements for nighttime feedings may be helpful. While no longer officially contraindicated by the American Academy of Pediatrics, breastfeeding during lithium treatment remains controversial. Risks due to lithium exposure through breast milk appear to be minimal in small case studies, however monitoring via repeated venipuncture of the infant is recommended to monitor thyroid and renal function (15). We recommend checking the infant's lithium level, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, thyroid stimulating hormone and electrolytes immediately postpartum, at approximately 4–5 weeks postpartum, and every 8 weeks ongoing while breastfeeding. Labs are warranted if there are any signs of toxicity or the infant presents with dehydration. For these reasons, we rarely recommend breast feeding while being treated with lithium. While systematic data regarding breastfeeding and antipsychotics is limited, doses of olanzapine, risperidone, quetiapine, ziprasidone and aripiprazole reaching breastfeeding infants are thought to be less than five percent of the maternal dose (16). To

aid with sleep onset, we use short half-life, rather than mid or long half-life, benzodiazepines during the acute period because they are less likely to cause sedation in the infant.

Episodes are usually 1–2.5 months in duration, with postpartum depression with psychotic features generally having a longer duration of illness compared with postpartum mania (8, 12). Prognosis is more favorable in patients with shorter episodes (8). While there are no formal recommendations for treatment duration, consideration should be given to the risk of recurrent illness. Patients with pre-existing bipolar disorder are at highest risk of recurrent episodes and should be maintained on pharmacologic therapy indefinitely. Patients maintained on lithium monotherapy have a lower rate of relapse than patients maintained on antipsychotic monotherapy (12). Patients with no history of episodes outside of the postpartum period should be treated for at least 6–9 months and medications may be slowly tapered with close monitoring if they are doing well clinically (10). Importantly, after a first episode of postpartum psychosis, there is a 50–80 percent chance of developing a later psychiatric episode (17).

Recommendations for the prevention of postpartum psychosis are based on a patient's clinical history. Women with a history of isolated postpartum psychosis are not at increased risk for episodes during pregnancy and can receive prophylactic medication immediately after delivery to reduce risk of developing postpartum psychosis. Lithium or antipsychotics should be initiated immediately postpartum (18). In these women, the risks and benefits of treatment with medication and the desire to breastfeed should be discussed prior to delivery. For women with bipolar disorder, postpartum relapse rates are significantly reduced in those who were maintained on medication during pregnancy (4). Discussions about the use of medications in pregnancy should include the risks of treatment and of not receiving treatment. While available safety data should be taken into consideration (19–21), knowledge about which medications have been effective for the patient in the past is extremely helpful in clinical decision-making. In women with bipolar disorder, prophylaxis with lithium during pregnancy is recommended due to established efficacy, though with known maternal and infant risks (22). If using antipsychotics, data suggests that neither first or second generation antipsychotics are considered major teratogens (19, 21) though second generation agents may have greater efficacy and fewer short term side effects in the treatment of bipolar disorder (23). Women who require antipsychotic medications are at higher risk for adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes compared to the general population and should be monitored (24). While safety data is critical to informed decision making amongst antipsychotic choices, it is not to the exclusion of data on efficacy. As there appear to be little data to suggest significant superiority of one antipsychotic over another in terms of safety data, our clinical practice is to select antipsychotic agents based on expectation for efficacy, including information from the patient's personal and family history, with a preference for agents that have more data.

Postpartum psychosis is a psychiatric emergency. Immediate treatment with a combination of lithium, antipsychotics and benzodiazepines has been demonstrated to be effective, and ECT may be required.. Recommendations for long-term treatment and prevention of future episodes vary based on the patient's psychiatric history and a treatment plan should be made together with the patient based on her preferences, history of response and potential risks of

treatment as well as desire to breastfeed. In many patients, postpartum psychosis is not an isolated psychiatric episode and occurs as either an initial or recurrent presentation of an episodic illness requiring long-term monitoring.

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