





Improve Postpartum Care

A CULTURAL APPROACH

Help patients keep postpartum appointments and overcome barriers to care

The postpartum period is a critical time for patients with many physical, social and psychological changes. Postpartum check-ups are key to a patient's health care and well-being. During this visit, it is important to discuss:

- The patient's reproductive life plan.
- Options for contraception.
- Physical or mental health changes.

Barriers to postpartum care^{1,2}

A commonly reported barrier to postpartum care is that patients "feel fine" and do not think they need to have check-ups. Some patients have challenges in scheduling and attending a postpartum care appointment due to barriers related to social determinants of health. Barriers can include:

- Difficulty scheduling an appointment due to school and work schedule.
- Lack of childcare.
- Lack of knowledge about the importance of the check-up.
- General challenges related to having a new baby.

Implicit bias plays a role in missed postpartum visits3

Implicit (unconscious) biases are stereotypes or beliefs about groups of people that affect how we think, feel and behave in an unconscious manner.⁴ Providers may have implicit bias that can influence providerpatient interaction.⁵ Patients are twice as likely to skip their postpartum visits if they experience perceived discrimination related to:

- Race/ethnicity.
- Insurance type.
- A difference in opinion with a provider about care.
- Disability.

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Tips to overcome barriers

- Educate patients on the importance of postpartum care.
- Improve access to care.
 For example, expand appointment times to cover patients' late school or work schedules.
- Provide support and encouragement for your patient, as this is a joyous and sometimes hard time.

Cultural practices and postpartum care

Cultural practices and religious beliefs are important to recovery and well-being after having a baby. Most cultures expect birthing parents to observe special postpartum customs like those described below.

30-40 days of rest and recovery

This period can include:

• Isolation.

• Rest.

Diet.

• Support for the mother.

Rest and home confinement

Benefits associated with the postpartum customs can include:

- Baby bonding.
- Breastfeeding.
- Protection from the elements and exposure to illnesses.
- Positive impact on postpartum depression.

Best practices for postpartum care success

For better success with patients sticking to a postpartum care plan, consider doing the following:

- Ask the patient what customs they will observe. Include the answers in the medical record. For example:
 - Must stay in the house for 40 days.
 - Tightly wrap the head and/or stomach.
 - Need to eat or avoid certain foods.
- Ask the patient how their mental health needs will be met.
- Share the reasons why follow-up postpartum care is important.
- Stress the need for a visit on or between 7 and 84 days (1–12 weeks) after delivery.

Provide staff training about cultural practices and preferences

Use the following tips to help your staff increase awareness about patients from different cultures.

- Review the article and website information found under Resources on page 3.
- Understand that there is stigma of postpartum depression across different cultures. Improve awareness and identification of the signs and symptoms of mental health issues.
- Provide information on available mental health resources.

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To learn about implicit bias and how your own biases may impact care, providers can:

- Attend an implicit bias training.
- Read a book about implicit bias.
- Talk to someone close to you about your biases.
- Use the phrase "in my experience" or "I believe" when talking to patients.
 This can reduce generalizing or stereotyping.
- Think about your role at work and identify decisions you make that could be affected by your biases.
- Test your own biases through the Harvard IAT: implicit.harvard.edu/ implicit/takeatest.html.

Resources

Articles

- Heike Thiel de Bocanegra, Monica Braughton, Mary Bradsberry, Mike Howell, Julia Logan, Eleanor Bimla Schwarz. Racial and ethnic disparities in postpartum care and contraception in California's Medicaid program. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vol. 217, Issue 1, 2017, Pages 47.e1-47.e7
- DiBari JN, Yu SM, Chao SM, Lu MC. Use of postpartum care: predictors and barriers. J Pregnancy. 2014; 2014:530769
- Attanasio L., Kozhimannil K.B. Health Care Engagement and Follow-up After Perceived Discrimination in Maternity Care. Medical care, 55(9), 830–833. doi.org/10.1097/MLR.000000000000773
- Eberhard-Gran, Malin, Garthus-Niegel, Susan, Garthus-Niegel, Kristian, and Eskild, Anne. Postnatal care: a cross-cultural and historical perspective. Archives of Women's Mental Health. Dec 2010, Vol. 13 Issue 6, p459-466. 8p
- Lisa Johnson Waugh (2011). Beliefs Associated with Mexican Immigrant Families' Practices of La Cuarentena Postpartum Recovery. JOGNN
- Journal of Pregnancy (2014). Use of postpartum care: predictors and barriers. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24693433/

Websites

- mothermag.com/postpartum-care-traditions/
- ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7633342
- The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG): www.acog.org/

Footnotes

1https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24693433/

²ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5290059/#:~:text=However%2C%20 when%20asked%20why%20postpartum,to%20having%20a%20new%20 baby

3https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28692572/

4https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/faqs.html#faq1

5www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5333436/



Questions?

For more information and resources, contact Cultural.and.Linguistic. Services@healthnet.com.