

# **Perinatal Mental Health** and Fabricated and Induced Illness

hosted by **Dr Charlie Musters Consultant Perinatal and Adult Psychiatrist** 



#### About me

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- 15 years in Newham
- NHS post
- 60-70 medico-legal cases per year





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  - 40% Children Act Proceedings
  - 60% Clinical Negligence





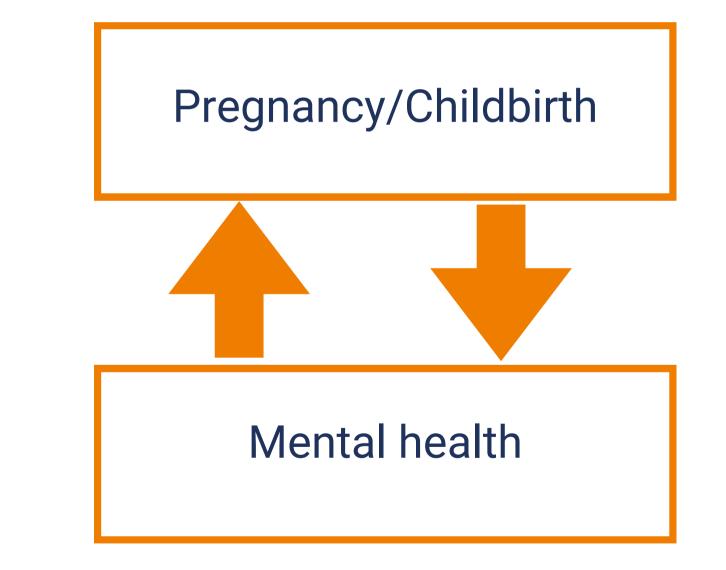
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- Consultant Perinatal and Adult Psychiatrist
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- 60-70 medico-legal cases per year
  - 40% Children Act Proceedings
  - 60% Clinical Negligence
    - 70% Obstetric negligence/birth trauma
    - 30% Psychiatric breach of duty



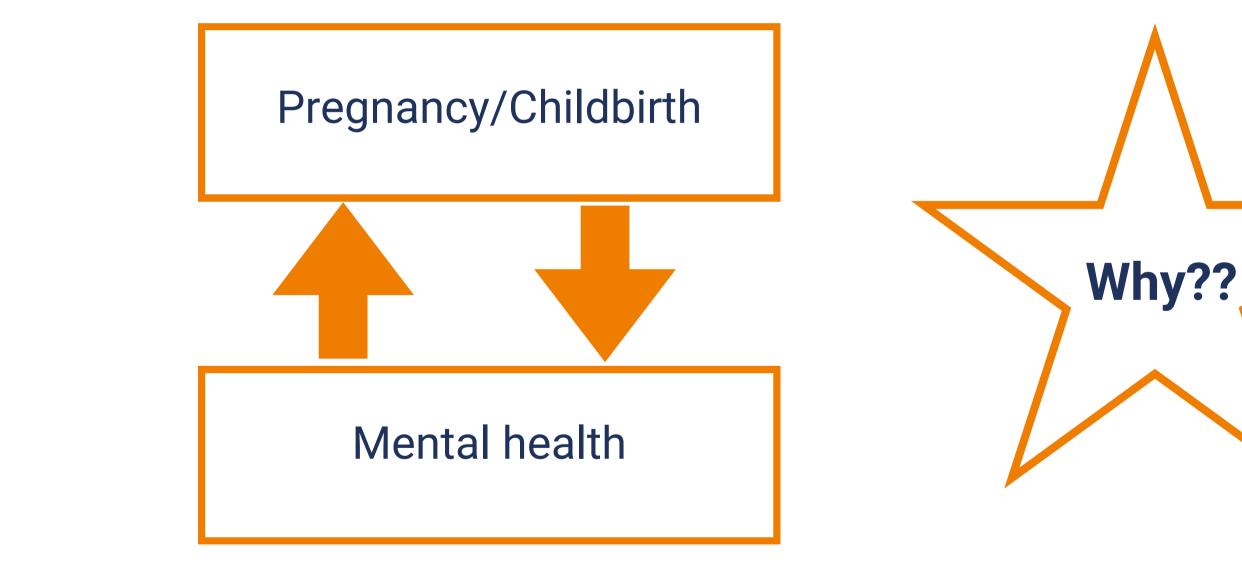


#### Mental healthcare for pregnant and postnatal women



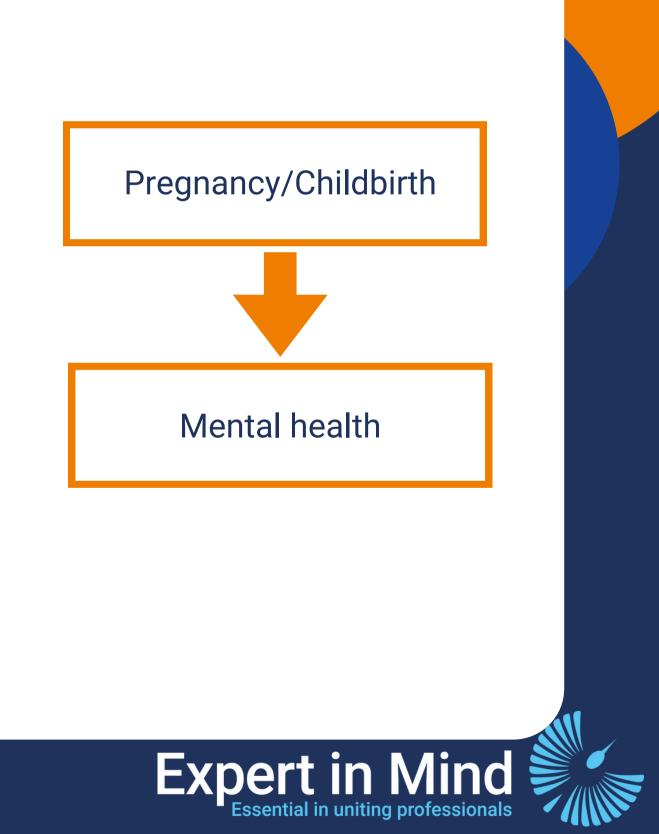


#### Mental healthcare for pregnant and postnatal women





- Medication changes
- Stress
- Delivery can trigger relapse
- Birth trauma / perinatal loss



#### Unplanned pregnancies



Unplanned pregnancies

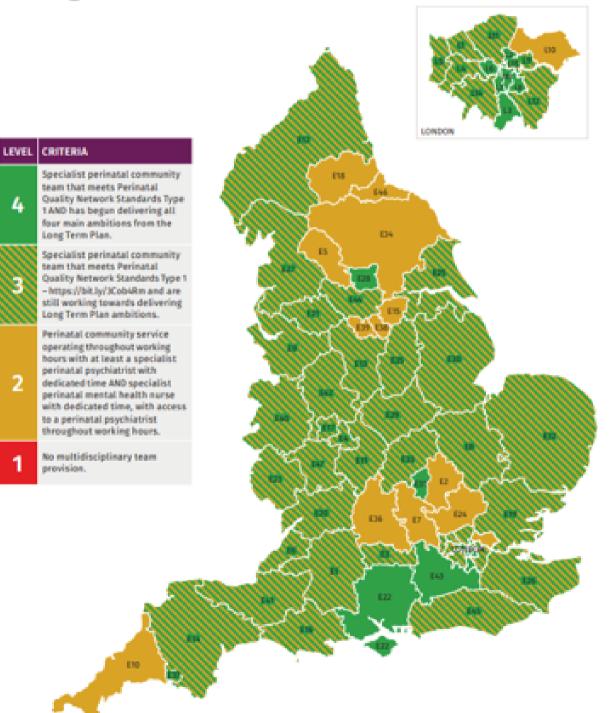
Impaired parenting capacity
 Positive symptoms
 Negative symptoms



- Unplanned pregnancies
- Impaired parenting capacity
   Positive symptoms
   Negative symptoms
- Lifestyle / social factors
  - Drugs and alcohol
  - Lower socio-economic status
  - Domestic abuse/vulnerability
  - Physical health problems



# UK Specialist Perinatal Mental Health Community Teams England



#### • 52,000 women in Q4 22/23

#### • £120m annual spend

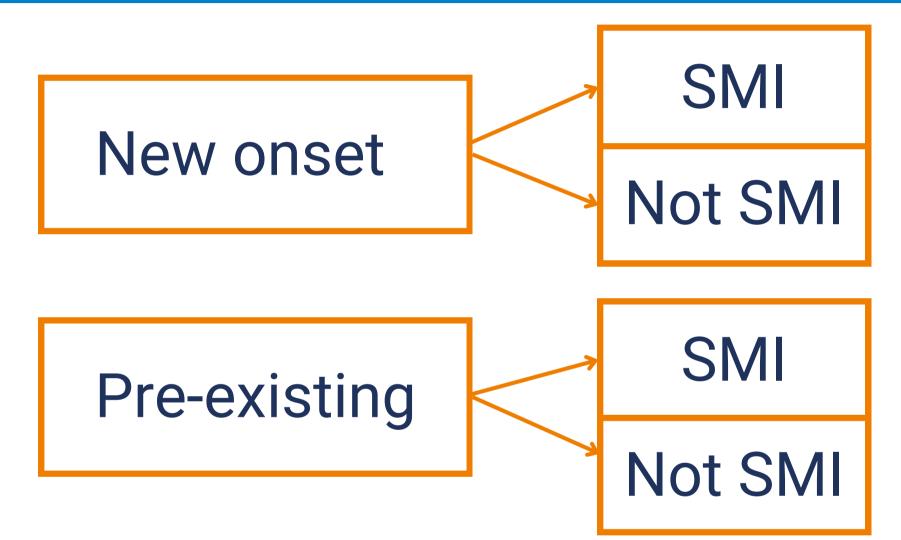




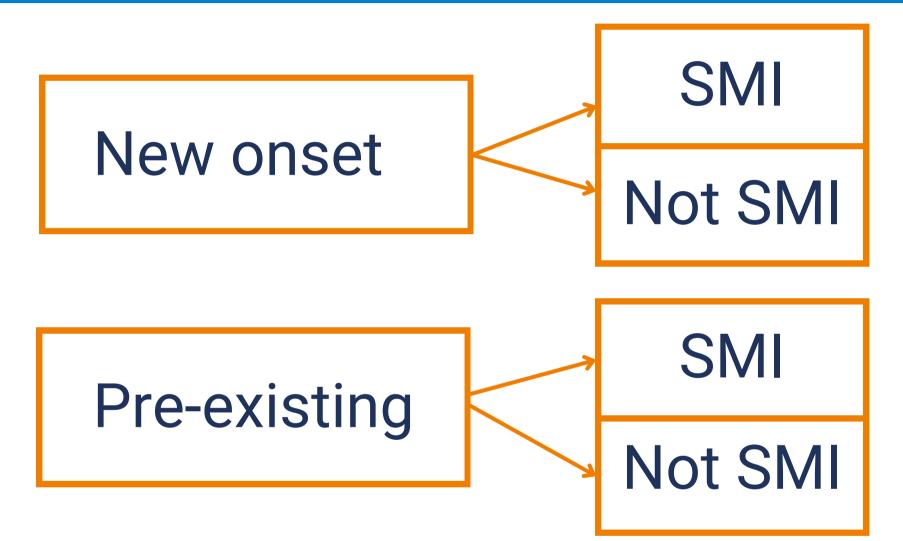
#### New onset

#### **Pre-existing**



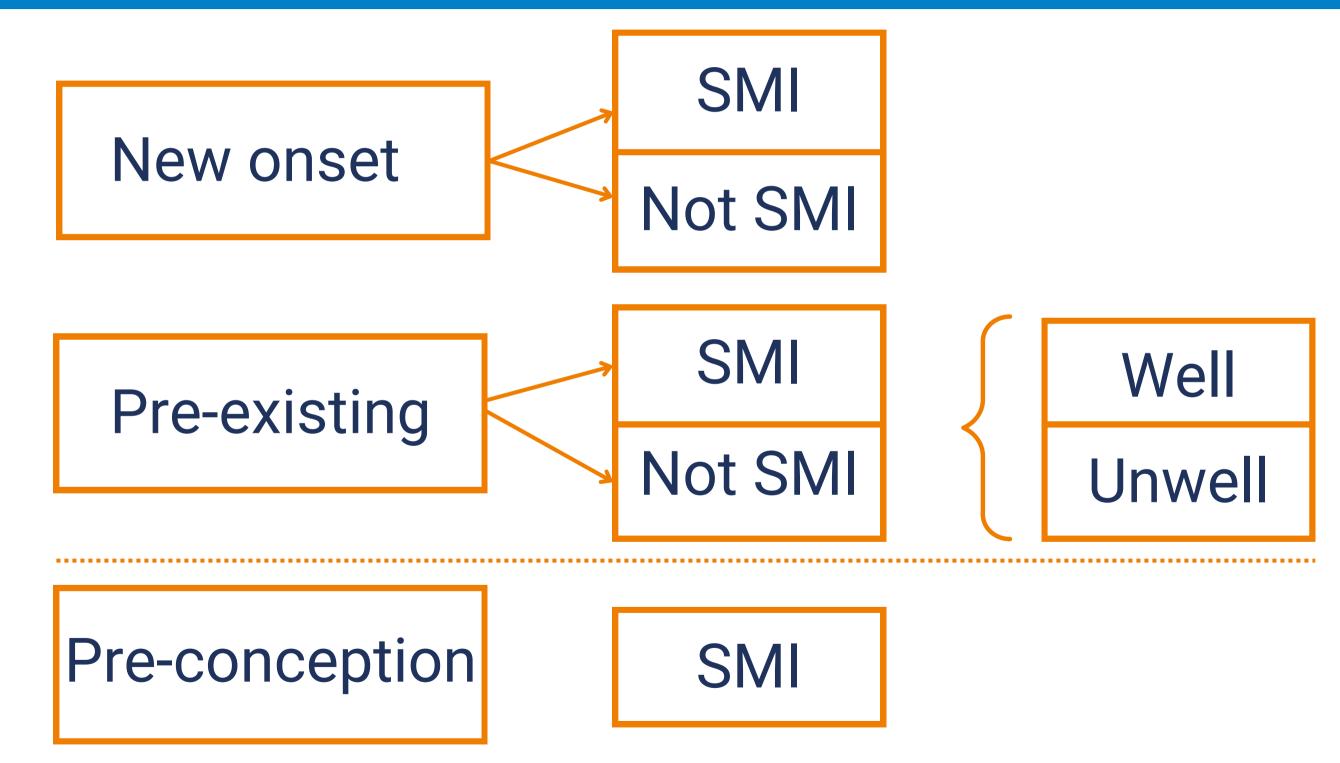


















• What illnesses?

#### • All of them!



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Severe mood disorders especially linked to childbirth 





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  - Severe depression **Bipolar affective disorder** Schizoaffective disorder





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#### **Postpartum psychosis**



- What illnesses?
- All of them!
- Severe mood disorders especially linked to childbirth
  - Severe depression **Bipolar affective disorder** Schizoaffective disorder

## **Postpartum psychosis** c.50% relapse risk



- Rapid onset
- Fluctuating course
- Perplexity
- Can resemble delirium
- Assess very urgently
- Be very cautious!



- Maximum risk: early postnatal period
- From labour to c12 weeks post-birth
- Later relapses (and first onsets) also seen at:
  - Menstruation
  - End of breastfeeding





#### Martin et al BMJ Open 2015

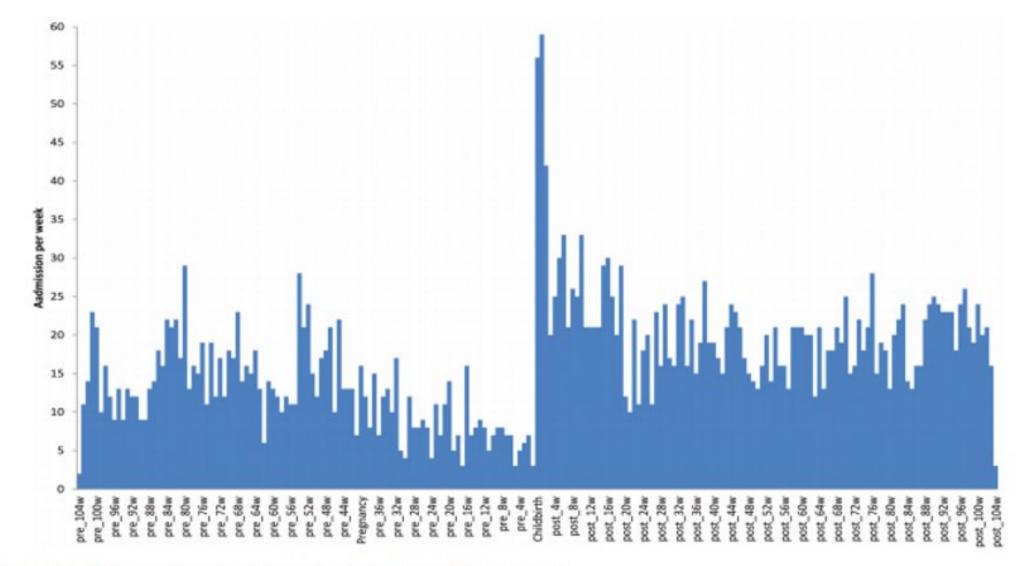
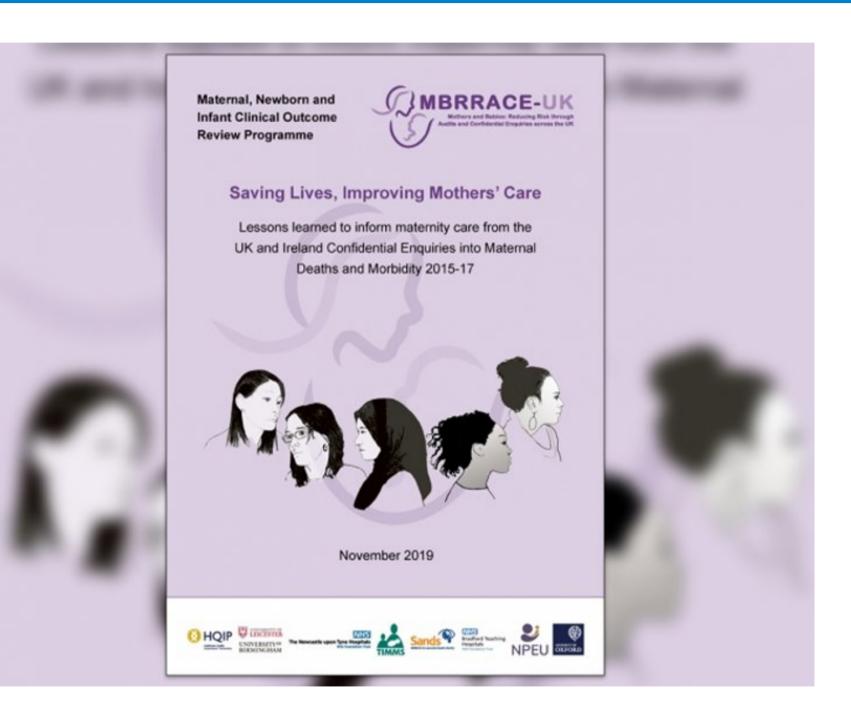


Figure 2 Admissions per week in relation to childbirth (all diagnoses).











- Violent suicidal thoughts or acts
- Feeling incompetent, inadequate, estranged from baby
- After removal of baby
- **PSYCHOSIS**





#### **KEY THEMES:**

- Lack of time-urgency
- Assessment and management by non-specialist teams
- Multiple handovers, multiple teams





#### Children's Act Cases

Parental mental illness

- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- **Risk assessment**
- **Parenting capacity**

**Remission** 

Relapse



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Parental mental illness

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Remission

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#### **BIRTH TRAUMA**

#### **Event**:

- Loss of baby
- Lasting perineal complications
- **Terrifying experience**







- **BIRTH TRAUMA** 
  - Event:
  - Loss of baby
  - Lasting perineal complications
  - **Terrifying experience**
  - **Psychiatric injury:**
  - **PTSD (Primary vs secondary victim)**
  - Depression
  - **Sexual dysfunction**







#### BIRTH TRAUMA

#### What would non-negligent care have compromised?





#### MENTAL HEALTHCARE BREACHES

#### Usually suicide

#### Sometimes misdiagnosis



#### MENTAL HEALTHCARE BREACHES

#### Usually suicide

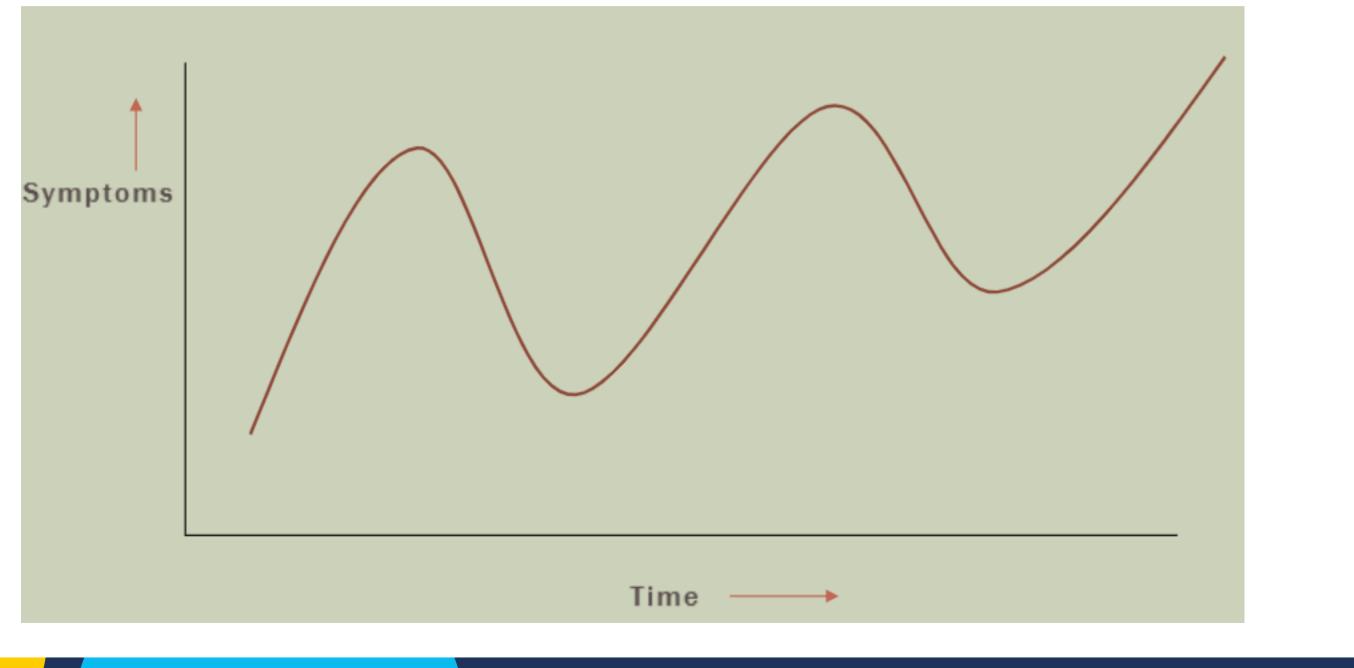
- Failure to see the patient
- Failure to recognise evolving presentation
- Failure to intervene

# olving presentation



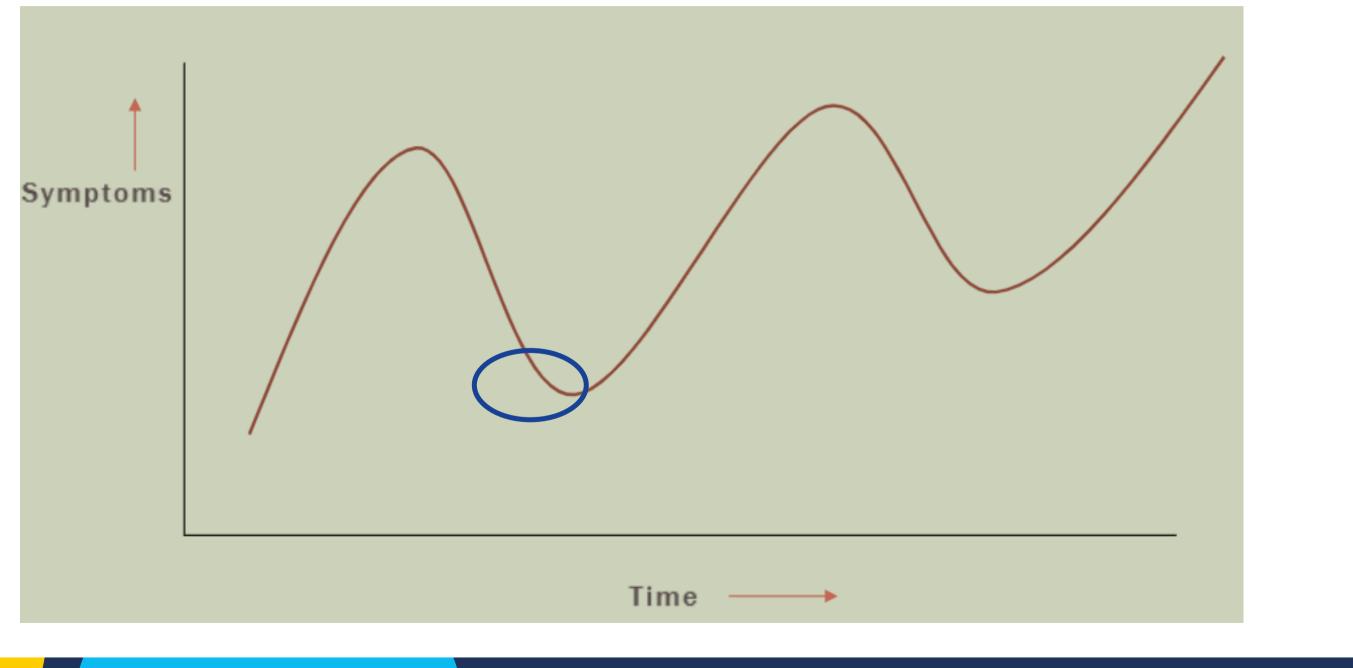


#### MENTAL HEALTHCARE BREACHES





#### MENTAL HEALTHCARE BREACHES







**CR223** 

Assessment and management of adults and children in cases of fabricated or induced illness (FII)

COLLEGE REPORT



Perplexing Presentations (PP) / Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII) in Children RCPCH guidance

"Fabricated or Induced Illness by Carers: A practical guide for paediatricians" – last published in 2009. Updated February 2021





### Not a diagnosis but a description of behaviour





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- Not a diagnosis but a description of behaviour
- When an adult provides exaggerated or fabricated evidence of illness in a person dependent on them...
- In the second second
- …in order to make them appear unwell…
- ...or more unwell...
- …such that healthcare is provided.





### Woman jailed after harming child with laxatives in Aberdeen

Tracy Menhinick, 52, wilfully ill-treated the boy with medication that affected his development



Tracy Menhinick was jailed for seven years. Photograph: Andrew Milligan/PA





• Some examples:

**Exaggerated accounts of frequency of vomiting and choking** 





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False descriptions of seizures and apnoeic episodes

# f vomiting and choking noeic episodes



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- **Exaggerated accounts of frequency of vomiting and choking**
- False descriptions of seizures and apnoeic episodes
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- **Exaggerated accounts of frequency of vomiting and choking**
- False descriptions of seizures and apnoeic episodes
- **Disconnecting NG/PEG feeds**
- Suffocating baby to simulate apnoea
- Hitting baby's head on the floor to induce unconsciousness
- Injecting water from sink or fishtank down central line



### • WHY?

• Very hard to know...



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Adept at deception



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- Partial acceptance



### WHY?

- Very hard to know...
- Adept at deception
- **Partial acceptance**
- Perpetrators often lack psychological insight and vocabulary





**Profound lack of self-confidence** 

• "I am not enough to keep this child safe. They can only be safe in a hospital."





### Erroneous beliefs:

- "I know my child better than they do, and I know my child is sick."
- **Often profound mistrust/denigration of professionals**
- Somatisation and abnormal illness behaviour in perpetrator





- **Profoundly disordered attachment:**
- Separation/individuation between self and child
- What's done to the child is done to the parent
- **Disordered relationship with professionals**
- Systemic factors: usually the mother?





Intolerance of the child's normal distress 

### **Distress is medicalised**

### **Can therefore be treated**





Enhanced self-esteem through expertise and sympathy 



**Assessment:** 

• Not a diagnosis

**Professionals may suspect; facts are established in Court** 





**Assessment:** 

**Detailed assessment of patient's perspective** 

Mental health with detailed timeline

Careful assessment of the caregiver's past medical history



**Assessment:** 

Mood, anxiety, psychosis (very rare), personality disorder





### • Treatment:

- Very, very difficult to find a service:
- Often no clear psychiatric diagnosis
- Usually do not seem ill
- Rare to be assessed in NHS services with all available facts





- Treatment:
- Key factors:
- Do they accept what they did?
- Do they accept that their child is not ill?
- Do they accept that their actions harmed the child?

# ned the child?





• Treatment:

If available, and the parent agrees, it will be slow, with an uncertain prognosis







# Thank you for joining!

# Do you have any questions?

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