

### The Problem

- The United States incarcerates more people than any other country<sup>1</sup>
- Incarcerated birthing persons face unique mental health barriers exacerbated by racial disparities<sup>2</sup>
- This scoping review evaluates current literature on perinatal mental health provisions for criminal-legal system impacted (CLSI) birthing persons

#### Question



**Population**: CLSI birthing persons



**Concept**: Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMAD) and substance use disorder (SUD)



**Context**: Research publications and text/opinions published within the last 41 years (1980-2023)

## METHODS

#### Search strategy

- JBI framework with PRISMA scoping review extension
- Full search strategy databases included MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase (Elsevier), PsycINFO (EBSCO), Cochran Library (CENTRAL), Scopus (Elsevier), SocINDEX (EBSCO), Sociological Abstracts (ProQuest) and CINAHL (EBSCO).
- Inclusion criteria:
- 18 years and older
- Based in United States
- Pregnancy up to one year postpartum
- Addresses PMAD and/or SUD
- Discussion of health equity
- CLSI birthing persons included

#### **Data collection & analysis**

- Data held and analyzed using Covidence
- Two-cycle screening process

# Perinatal mental health provisions for birthing people impacted by the carceral state: a scoping review Morgan Maner, MSC, Amanda Haberstroh, PhD, Karlene Cunningham, PhD

# RESULTS



Figure 1. PRISMA flowchart

### Equity or DEI Frameworks used



Racism (general)

Figure 2. Equity/DEI frameworks used in included articles

Book chapter Prevalence study Cohort study Commentary Review Qualitative research Cross sectional.

Figure 3. Study designs of included articles





- confinement)
- involvement in participants





2.Sugie, N. F., & Turney, K. (2017). Beyond incarceration: Criminal justice contact and mental health. American Sociological Review, 82(4), 719–743. https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122417713188



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# **IMPACT/LESSONS LEARNED**

 Most studies do not discuss the mental health impact of the carceral environment (ex. shackling and solitary

• 25% of included studies do not identify type of carceral

• Only three studies discussed structural racism in the context of mass incarceration, despite known mental health impacts in racialized populations