

Ierardi, J. A., Fantasia, H. C., Mawn, B., & Watson Driscoll, J. (2019). The Experience of Men Whose Partners Have Postpartum Depression. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 25(6), 434–444. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1078390319849102>

1. For men whose partners experience postpartum depression (PPD), the incidence of depression is higher, and ranges from _____.

- A. 10-20%
- B. 30-60%
- C. 24-50%**
- D. 5-10%

2. The most commonly used tool for screening for PPD in women which has also been validated for use in men is:

- A. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)**
- B. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)
- C. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D)
- D. Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS)

3. Researchers have noted that some of the behaviors that men may exhibit when living with a partner who has PPD may include which of the following?

- A. Drinking, gambling and socializing
- B. Exercising, overeating and lying
- C. Avoidance, drinking and exhibiting violence**
- D. Catastrophizing, complaining and sleeping

4. Which of the following themes was not identified by the researcher from interviews conducted with the men in the study?

- A. Maintaining stability
- B. Providing support
- C. Isolation
- D. Feeling prepared**

5. The theme of “Mutuality” or “Mirroring Each Other’s Symptoms” described which of the following?

A. Feeling isolated from family and friends

B. Generalized feelings of sadness

C. Wanting to help other men

D. Stress and exhaustion

6. According to the researchers of this study, healthcare providers should continue to investigate the link between postpartum depression in women and the correlational relationship to depression in men.

A. True

B. False