

Regular Article

In the pandemic from the womb. Prenatal exposure, maternal psychological stress and mental health in association with infant negative affect at 6 months of life

Chiara Sacchi¹ , Pietro De Carli², Camilla Gregorini², Catherine Monk³ and Alessandra Simonelli¹

¹Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padova, Padua, Italy, ²Department of Psychology, University of Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy and ³Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Abstract

For mother-infant health especially, the pandemic has brought multiple stressors inside a susceptible psychobiological system. We study the longitudinal associations between maternal prenatal and postpartum: (a) COVID-19 stressful events exposure, (b) pandemic psychological stress, and (c) mental health and infants' negative affect. A sample of 643 Italian pregnant women completed a web-based survey from April 8th to May 4th, 2020 and a follow-up at 6 months after delivery. Maternal assessment covered prenatal and postpartum measures for: COVID-19 stressful events exposure, pandemic psychological stress, mental health symptoms (i.e., depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder) and postpartum, social support and report of infants' negative affect. Maternal mental health symptoms during pregnancy, at the peak of pandemic, is longitudinally associated with infant negative affect, with postpartum mental health mediating this association. Also, maternal COVID-19 stressful events exposure in postpartum is associated with negative affect at 6 months mediated by postpartum mental health symptoms. Maternal pandemic psychological stress during pregnancy predicted mental health symptoms in postpartum. The study supports the association between pandemic-related maternal health across pregnancy and postpartum and offspring's development (i.e., negative affect). It also puts the spotlight on mental health risk in women experiencing lockdown during pregnancy, especially when feeling high psychological stress in pregnancy or when directly exposed to COVID-19 stressful events postpartum.

Keywords: COVID-19; maternal mental health; prenatal stress; social support; temperament

(Received 5 April 2022; revised 10 January 2023; accepted 11 January 2023)

Babies born during the COVID-19 pandemic have lived in an unusual environment both prenatally and after birth. Since its outbreak in March of 2020, the pandemic has resulted in severe and prolonged health alerts and unpredictable lifestyle restrictions that have followed nonlinear trends across countries throughout the 2020–2021 2-year period. We now have sufficient evidence about the widespread and unintended consequences for individuals and societies and the overall increase in mental health symptomatology secondary to the pandemic in the general population (Guo et al., 2021; Holmes et al., 2020; Vindegaard & Benros, 2020). Especially for the perinatal health of mother and child, the pandemic has been severely detrimental, bringing multiple stressors to dynamic and susceptible psychobiological systems. In fact, before birth, future mothers' exposure to stressful life events, psychological distress, and/or mental health difficulties during pregnancy poses serious health risks to the fetus through psychobiological alterations that change their in-utero growth environment (Glover et al., 2018). After birth, stressful experiences and postpartum mental health difficulties in new parents significantly affect parenting behaviors

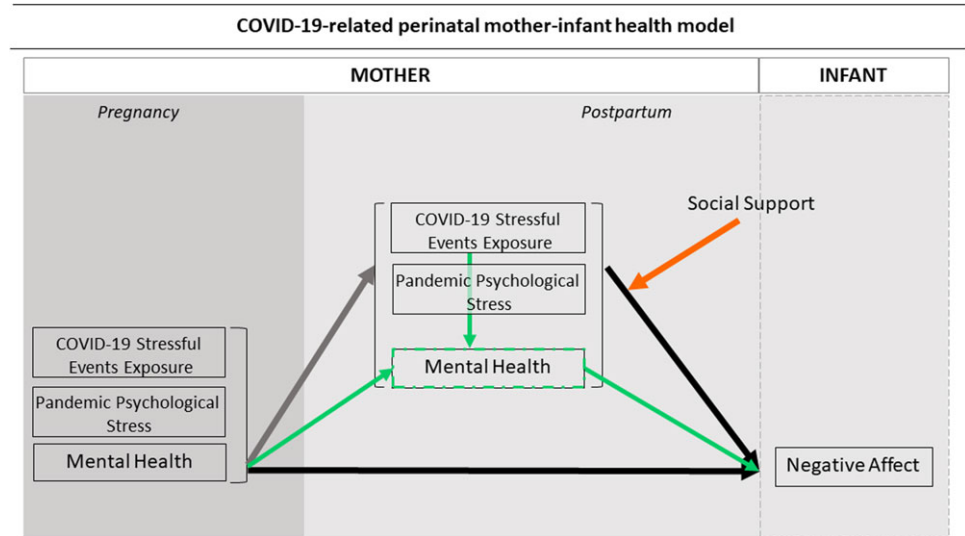
and, consequently, infants' early social-emotional experiences (Bernard et al., 2018; Field, 2010; Groh et al., 2017).

Beyond individual differences and inequalities exacerbated by the pandemic (Gur et al., 2020), being pregnant during the COVID-19 outbreak exposed expectant mothers to unpredictable and unexpected consequences, including additional concerns for their own and their fetus's health, drastic changes in prenatal care and/or the need to take additional precautions, fear of infection in attending hospitals, feelings of isolation, and the sense of uncertainty in portraying the postpartum period (Tomfohr-Madsen et al., 2021). In addition, the postpartum experience during the spring-summer and fall-winter of 2020 likely added additional challenges, like feelings of pandemic fatigue, new health alerts, and a prolonged erosion of the availability of support networks. In particular, access to social support has been significantly damaged by the pandemic with consequences for maternal and infant health, including a risk to maternal mental health and an impoverishment of the infant's opportunities for learning and social exchange (Takács et al., 2021). Indeed, it has been observed that, under stressful conditions, social support plays a protective role in child development through an indirect effect on maternal well-being (Armstrong et al., 2005; Green et al., 2007). The pandemic, by disrupting the effectiveness of traditional social networks, has exposed mothers and infants to the lack of this support, which

Corresponding author: Chiara Sacchi, email: chiara.sacchi@unipd.it.

Cite this article: Sacchi, C., et al. (2023). In the pandemic from the womb. Prenatal exposure, maternal psychological stress and mental health in association with infant negative affect at 6 months of life. *Development and Psychopathology*, 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579423000093>

Figure 1. COVID-19-related perinatal mother-infant health model. Simplified depiction of the theoretical model hypothesized. The black arrows show the direct associations between maternal and infant health variables. The green arrows show the hypothesized indirect effects of the prenatal maternal health variables and postnatal maternal COVID-19 stressful events exposure on infant's negative affect via the mediation of maternal mental health during postpartum. The gray arrow shows the association between maternal COVID-19 pandemic-related health in pregnancy and postpartum. The orange arrow represents the moderating effect of social support on the associations between COVID-19 stressful events exposure and infant's negative affect.



is especially valuable in contexts of greatest need (Harrison et al., 2021; Patrick et al., 2020).

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted perinatal mother-infant health by exposing mothers to several acute stressors during pregnancy and postpartum and drastically limiting the dyad's access to social support. After 2 years of the pandemic, a significant body of evidence testifies that maternal perinatal mental health struggled as a result of the pandemic (Tomfohr-Madsen et al., 2021) and is a candidate for newborn health risks secondary to the pandemic (Firestein et al., 2022). Ongoing global research efforts are assessing the implications of the pandemic on infant health, and results to date have highlighted the role of maternal stress in pregnancy (Iqbal et al., 2021), maternal anxiety, and parental postpartum stress (Provenzi et al., 2021). However, to achieve a relational approach to maternal and newborn health during the COVID-19 pandemic, we still need longitudinal and prospective data to understand whether and how children born to expectant mothers during the COVID-19 epidemic (March to May of 2020) are affected by pandemic-related changes and whether this impact is differentially distributed according to maternal perinatal health experiences (e.g., exposure to stressful events, psychological distress, mental health, availability of social support).

In March of 2020, we designed a prospective longitudinal study that followed pregnant Italian women through the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdown and their infants up to 24 months of age. In this study, we propose a comprehensive and theoretical model of perinatal mother-infant health risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 1).

Guided by recent studies on the transgenerational consequences of adverse environmental conditions, such as natural disasters, experienced during pregnancy (King et al., 2015; McLean et al., 2018), we measured distinct dimensions to quantify individual differences in the potential impact of the pandemic on maternal health. We considered significant pandemic-induced life events as an index of environmental impact and pandemic-related maternal psychological stress levels as a subjective index. We modeled the associations between these two dimensions during and after pregnancy on maternal mental health and negative affect of their infants at 6 months of age – this being a sentinel indicator for risk of developmental psychopathology (Kostyrka-Allchorne et al., 2020). We hypothesize that lower perinatal maternal mental

health due to the pandemic experience is associated with higher rates of children's negative affect. Specifically, we test the indirect effects of COVID-19-related prenatal maternal variables and postnatal maternal exposure to COVID-19 stressful events on the child's negative affect through mediating maternal mental health during a postpartum period. Indeed, the literature describes adult mental health as sensitive to both primary and secondary environmental stressors (Lock et al., 2012) and is thought to transmit stress to child development through multiple biological and psychological mediators (Phua et al., 2020). We expect that such multiple stressors in pregnancy and severe postpartum life events may damage the delicate postpartum maternal mental health, which impacts the child's temperament through altered mother-infant exchanges, bonding, and parenting behaviors. Furthermore, opposite to the hypothesized harmful effects of exposure to COVID-19 events and psychological stress, we expect a buffering role of social support networks on the degree of negative pandemic consequences. Indeed, lack of a social network has been shown to exacerbate the effects of pandemic stress in the general population (Lebel et al., 2020) and in postpartum women (Harrison et al., 2021). We expect that increased social support during the postpartum stage may limit the impact of the extraordinary, strained living conditions of the pandemic, which have tended to erase the protective function of social networks for the mother-infant dyad (Giesbrecht et al., 2013; Takács et al., 2021). We hypothesized that associations between maternal and child health variables would vary according to the quality of postpartum social support, with highly supported dyads protected from the effects of maternal health on child temperament, while poorly supported dyads would be increasingly exposed to the effects of COVID-19-related perinatal maternal health on infant negative affect.

Method

Participants

Pregnant Italian women were recruited through a social media post during a defined Italian national lockdown from April 8 to May 4 of 2020. Inclusion criteria were (a) being pregnant at the time of assessment, (b) being a resident of Italy, (c) being over 18 years old, and (d) reading fluent Italian. Of the original sample of 2,502 responders (*t0*), 107 were excluded because they had already given birth for at least 2 weeks at the time of the first assessment;

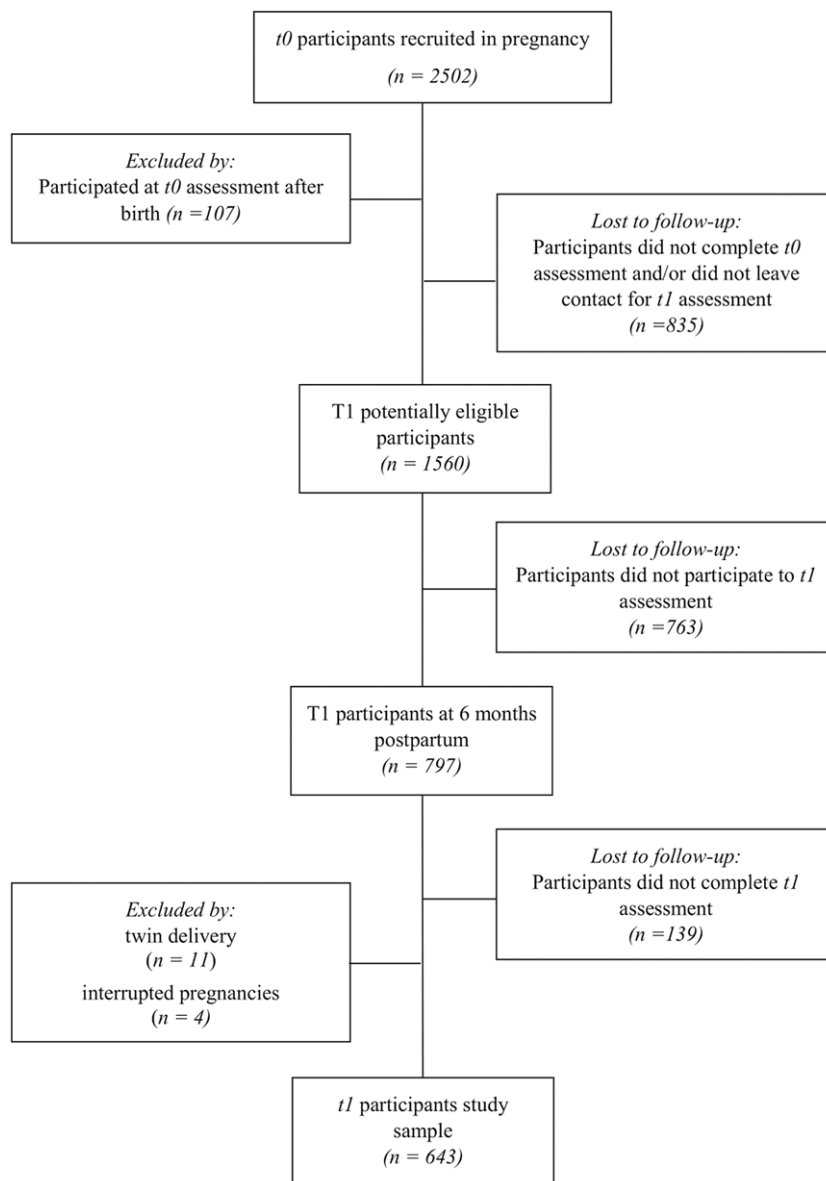


Figure 2. Study participants' flowchart.

835 did not complete the t_0 assessment and/or did not leave contact information for the t_1 assessment. A total of 1,560 responders agreed to be re-contacted for future phases of the study and 797 participated in the survey when contacted approximately 6 months after their expected date of delivery (t_1). Of these, 139 responders did not provide complete answers to the survey, 11 were excluded because they had twins, and 4 were excluded because their pregnancies did not result in the birth of a baby (1 woman had a miscarriage and 3 voluntarily terminated the pregnancy). Therefore, a final sample size of 643 was available for all analyses in this paper (see Figure 2).

Procedure

The study has a longitudinal design based on two Qualtrics hosted online surveys completed by participants during pregnancy (t_0) and 6 months postpartum (t_1) as depicted in Figure 1 Supplement (see Supplement material). Participants were recruited voluntarily through social media and completed the study's online

survey after explicitly agreeing to participate. For the first survey (t_0) participants reported on their mental health and perceived psychological stress due to the pandemic and were asked for their consent to be re-contacted in the following months. Data were collected from April 8 to May 4 of 2020. At t_0 assessment, Italians were witnessing major stressful events and strained conditions surrounding a national lockdown – which started on March 9, 2020 and lasted until June 4 – and a public health emergency. During that time frame, pandemic containment measures included an imposed national quarantine, restrictions on movement, closure of all non-essential businesses and industries, and closure of schools and universities. In addition, at that time, the number of active cases in Italy was among the highest in the world (Italian Government, 2020). For postpartum (t_1) assessment, participants were emailed approximately 6 months after their date of delivery to complete our online survey about their current mental health; psychological stress due to the pandemic; a checklist of COVID-19 stressful events that occurred both prenatally and/or post-birth; perceived social support; birth outcomes (i.e., child's sex, birth weight, age at

delivery); and infant temperament. Data were collected from December 12, 2020 to May 8, 2021. In the *t1* assessment, Italy was affected by the second wave of the pandemic, which led the government to introduce additional restrictions on movement and social life that were only gradually eased mid-2021. The pandemic containment measures were less strict and more heterogeneous and they mostly strained social connections as they imposed the use of protective masks outdoors and social distancing and mobility windows with curfews, but the measures did not include home confinement policies. In addition, hospitals were expanded to hold more patients than in March of 2020, and COVID-19 vaccination campaigns were so active that health alarms were perceived as less threatening.

In each survey used in this study, participants completed the questionnaires after reading a consent form and explicitly agreeing to participate. The Institutional Review Board of the University of Padova approved the first phase of the study on April 6, 2020 and the second phase of the study on October 10, 2020.

Measures

COVID-19 stressful events exposure

The survey at *t1* comprised a short checklist of questions regarding direct exposure to COVID-19 major stressful events during pregnancy and/or during the first 6 months post-birth. Four significant events were selected, and items were constructed with a yes/no dichotomous answer: “Did you contract SARS-CoV-2?”; “Did any of the people who live with you contract the SARS-CoV-2?”; “Did any of your relatives contract SARS-CoV-2?”; and “Did you experience the loss of a loved one due to SARS-CoV-2?” The two different composite scores (i.e., one for the pregnancy and one for the postpartum period) were computed as the sum of the items. After computing the sum, due to the highly skewed nature of the composite scores (88.6% of participants scored 0) on the checklist referring to pregnancy exposure, we dichotomized both variables between participants who scored 0 (not exposed) and participants who scored higher than 0 (exposed).

Pandemic psychological stress

At *t0* and *t1*, the subjective perception of psychological stress secondary to the COVID-19 pandemic was investigated through two identical set of inquiries tapping on COVID-19 pandemic health emergency impacts. Specifically, COVID-19 pandemic stress was investigated by asking participants to report how much they felt worried (1 = “Not worried at all” to 7 = “Very worried”) about four different single-item domains regarding their (1) personal health, (2) their loved ones’ health, (3) the risk that they would contract the virus, and (4) that their loved ones would. Internal consistency for the four items was good at both assessment times (*t0* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.81$; *t1* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.79$) and confirmatory factor analysis at *t0* showed a solid factorial structure (see Figure 2 Supplement in Supplement materials). These four items were included in the same structural equation model in order to provide a latent score as a global index of COVID-19 pandemic psychological stress.

Maternal mental health

Prenatal (*t0*) and postpartum (*t1*) maternal mental health were assessed in terms of symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms. These three dimensions were included in the same structural equation model in order to provide a latent score as a global index of maternal mental health. Depression was assessed with the Edinburgh Postnatal

Depression Scale (Cox et al., 1996). It is a 10-item test using a 4-point scale regarding the previous 7 days, specifically designed to explore depression risk in the postpartum period and largely validated across pregnancy. Scores are summed to provide a single index of depression (*t0* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.85$; *t1* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.87$). Anxiety was measured with the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, State version (Spielberger, 1983), a 20-item self-report questionnaire using a 4-point scale. State anxiety (*t0* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.95$; *t1* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.95$) is computed as the sum of the items and refers to the respondent’s experience at the time the questionnaire was completed (i.e., how the subject feels “now”). For PTSD symptoms, the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5; Weathers et al., 2013) was used. The PCL-5 is a 20-item self-report measure that assesses PTSD symptoms based on DSM-5 criteria. Scores are provided on a 5-point scale based on symptom severity over the past week and summed to obtain a global score (*t0* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.93$; *t1* Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.94$).

Social support

Perceived social support was investigated at *t1* with the Multidimensional Scale for Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1990). Twelve items measure the perceived adequacy of social support from three sources: family members, friends, and significant others. Items are rated on a 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from “Very strongly disagree” (1) to “Very strongly agree” (7) and summed to obtain a total score of perceived social support (Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.92$).

Infant temperament

The very short form of the Infant Behavior Questionnaire-Revised (IBQ-R; Garstein & Rothbart, 2003) was used to assess infant temperament at 6 months old (*t1*). Respondents are asked to circle the frequency of specific infant reactions/behaviors exhibited in the past week on a 7-point Likert scale (“Never,” “Very rarely,” “Less than half the time,” “Half the time,” “More than half the time,” “Almost always,” and “Always”). The very short form of the IBQ-R has three broad scales computed as items’ mean scores, including effortful control, surgency, and negative affect; each contained 12 items from the IBQ-R. For purposes of this study, we used the Negative Affect scale (Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.78$).

Data analysis

After providing demographic data and descriptive analyses of the variables in the study, we tested a hypothesized model (Figure 1) of the relationships between maternal health variables across *t0* and *t1* and infant negative affect at *t1* based on a structural equation model approach. At *t0* and *t1*, the four items regarding participants’ worries about the COVID-19 pandemic were hypothesized to be explained by one single latent variable called *Pandemic Psychological Stress*, while Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and PCL-5 were hypothesized to be explained by one single *Maternal Mental Health* latent variable. Then, we tested for the direct effects of (a) prenatal COVID-19 stressful events exposure, (b) prenatal pandemic psychological stress, (c) maternal mental health in pregnancy, (d) postpartum stressful events exposure, (e) postpartum pandemic psychological stress, and (f) maternal mental health in the postpartum period on the infant’s negative affect at 6 months of age. To test the indirect associations of prenatal and postnatal maternal health variables on each infant’s temperament, the dimensions of COVID-19 stressful events exposure, pandemic psychological stress, maternal mental

health in pregnancy (t_0), and COVID-19 stressful events exposure postpartum (t_1) were included as independent variables (IVs); maternal mental health at t_1 was inserted as a mediator and infants' negative affect at 6 months of age was inserted as a dependent variable. Social support at 6 months postpartum (t_1) was included in the model as a moderator of the associations between COVID-19 stressful events exposure, pandemic psychological stress, and maternal mental health with infant negative affect. All associations in the model were controlled for the confounding effects of gestational age at t_0 (Rouse & Goodman, 2014), maternal age and family socioeconomic status (e.g., family income; Hendry et al., 2022). Regression on the infant negative affect variable also controlled for the child's sex (Christians & Chow, 2022).

To evaluate the goodness of fit of the model in respect to the real data, we used the following indices: the chi-square statistic, which should be nonsignificant; the comparative fit index and the Tucker-Lewis index, which should approach 0.95 to indicate optimal fit (Brown, 2015); and the root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA) and the standardized root mean square residual, which should approach 0.05 and 0.04, respectively, to indicate a good fit (Kline, 2012). Nonsignificant probability values were associated with the fit of RMSEA. The mediating effects of maternal mental health at t_1 were tested within the structural equation model by means of bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals (CI). Last, for the moderating effects of social support, we explored the interpretation of the significant interaction effects by performing different simple slope analyses in order to compute the target effects in case of high ($M + 1$ SD) and low ($M - 1$ SD) values of social support.

Finally, as exploratory follow-up analyses, we tested the hypothesized COVID-19-related perinatal mother-infant health model, separately examining the specific contribution of each of the maternal mental health variables (i.e., depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms).

In this study all analyses were performed with R software. The structural equation model was computed by means of the lavaan package (Rosseel, 2012).

Results

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the final sample. Characteristics of the t_0 participants who did not complete the study in comparison with the final sample of this study (t_1) are presented in supplemental form (see Tables S1 and S2 in Supplement materials).

The structural equation analysis resulted in the model presented in Figure 3. The overall fit measures indicated that the fit of the model was adequate ($X^2[200] = 532.091$, $p < .001$, comparative fit index = 0.94, Tucker-Lewis index = 0.93, RMSEA = 0.05, $p = .38$, 90% CI [0.05, 0.06], standardized root mean square residual = 0.05). A complete description of the resulting model and the correlation matrix of the model's variables are presented in supplemental form (see Tables S3 and S4 in Supplement materials).

Regarding the direct and indirect effects of t_0 and t_1 maternal variables on infant negative affect, only maternal mental health symptoms at t_1 were directly associated with infant negative affect variance; also, it significantly and fully mediated the association between infant's negative affect with maternal mental health at t_0 ($b = 1.83$, $SE = 0.58$, $z = 3.15$, $p = .002$, bootstrapped 95% CI [0.70, 2.92]) and COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_1 ($b = 0.33$, $SE = 0.215$, $z = 2.25$, $p = .03$, bootstrapped 95% CI [0.10, 0.71]). Neither pandemic psychological stress at t_0 ($b = 0.26$,

$SE = 0.15$, $z = 1.69$, $p = .09$, bootstrapped 95% CI [0.00, 0.68]) nor COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_0 ($b = -0.34$, $SE = 0.28$, $z = -1.20$, $p = .23$, bootstrapped 95% CI [-1.07, 0.12]) were directly or indirectly (via maternal mental health at t_1) associated with infant's negative affect at 6 months of age. Only pandemic psychological stress at t_0 was positively associated with maternal mental health at t_1 .

Regarding the moderation of postpartum social support on the mother-infant health associations, maternal social support at t_1 significantly moderated the association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_1 and infant negative affect; indeed, the association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_1 on infant negative affect was positive and significant when mothers reported high levels of social support ($b = 1.90$, $SE = 0.80$, $t[630] = 2.38$, $p = .02$), while negative and nonsignificant associations were found when the mothers reported low levels of social support ($b = -0.24$, $SE = 0.77$, $t[630] = -0.31$, $p = 0.76$). Figure 4 depicts the simple slope analysis to interpret this interaction effect.

Also, social support significantly moderated the association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_1 and pandemic psychological stress at t_1 : High COVID-19 stressful events exposure was associated with high psychological stress when mothers reported low levels of social support ($b = 0.21$, $SE = 0.04$, $t[630] = 4.70$, $p < .001$), while when the mothers reported high levels of social support the association was not significant ($b = 0.07$, $SE = 0.04$, $t[630] = -1.85$, $p = .07$). Figure 5 shows the simple slope analysis used to interpret this interaction effect.

In addition to the direct, mediated, and moderated paths of the model, pandemic psychological stress at t_1 was negatively predicted by family socioeconomic status versus positively by the gestational age at the t_0 assessment.

Finally, the separate exploratory follow-up analyses performed to test the COVID-19-related perinatal mother-infant health model using each single mental health index (i.e., anxiety, depression, PTSD symptoms) produced overall consistent results regarding direct, mediated, and moderated paths with slight differences depending on which index was considered. Specifically, both the depression-only and the anxiety only models produced very similar findings to the original model (with the mental health latent variable) with the addition of a significant direct association between both prenatal depression and prenatal anxiety on infants' negative affect. The posttraumatic stress-only model again produced very similar results with the addition of a significant association between posttraumatic stress at t_0 and pandemic psychological stress at t_1 . It also showed a lack of association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at t_1 and the PTSD score at t_1 . Detailed figures and fit indexes for the three models are presented in Figure 3 Supplement in Supplement materials.

Discussion

The prenatal and postnatal growth epochs are critical periods for infant and child development to the extent that adverse, traumatic, and stressful experiences during these periods produce programming effects on brain, development, and psychopathological risk (Monk et al., 2012, 2019). In this study, we longitudinally modeled relationships between several stressors describing maternal experiences of pandemic COVID-19 in Italy during pregnancy and a postpartum period and temperamental negative affect in offspring at 6 months of age. Specifically, we observed how the association between maternal health and infant temperament in a perinatal period characterized by extraordinary environmental conditions

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the sample

	Participants	
Age (<i>N</i> = 643)	<i>M</i> = 32.65	<i>SD</i> = 4.27
Education (<i>N</i> = 642)		
Lower secondary school	14	(2.2 %)
Higher secondary school	207	(32.2 %)
Bachelor's degree	167	(26 %)
Master's degree	199	(31.0 %)
Doctoral degree	55	(8.6 %)
Marital status (<i>N</i> = 633)		
Other	1	(0.2 %)
Live-in partner	222	(35.1 %)
Single	36	(5.7 %)
Married	374	(59.1 %)
Previous pregnancies (<i>N</i> = 643)		
No/Yes	432 (67.2 %)/211 (32.8 %)	
Previous children (<i>N</i> = 640)		
No/Yes	485 (75.6 %)/166 (24.4 %)	
Nationality (<i>N</i> = 642)		
Italian / Other	628 (97.8 %)/14 (2.2%)	
Family income (<i>N</i> = 639)		
Low (below 12,000 € per year)	40	(6.3 %)
Medium-Low (below 25,000 € per year)	152	(23.8 %)
Medium (below 50,000 € per year)	362	(56.7 %)
Medium-high (below 75,000 € per year)	68	(10.6 %)
High (over 75,000 € per year)	17	(2.7 %)
Pregnancy stage at <i>t</i> ₀ assessment (<i>N</i> = 643)		
First Trimester	61	(9.5 %)
Second trimester	225	(35 %)
Third trimester	357	(55.5 %)
Gestational week at <i>t</i> ₀ assessment (<i>N</i> = 643)	<i>M</i> = 25.42	<i>SD</i> = 8.95
Type of birth (<i>N</i> = 643)		
Vaginal delivery	475	(73.9 %)
Programmed Cesarean Section	77	(12.0 %)
Non -programmed Cesarean Section	91	(14.2 %)
Child's sex (<i>N</i> = 643)		
Male	333	(51.8 %)
Child's gestational age at birth ^a (<i>N</i> = 642)	<i>M</i> = 39.71	<i>SD</i> = 1.43
Extremely preterm (<28 weeks)	0	(0 %)
Very preterm (28–32 weeks)	2	(0.3 %)
Preterm (32–37 weeks)	14	(2.2 %)
Early Term (37–38 weeks)	153	(23.8 %)
Full Term (39–40 weeks)	340	(53.0 %)
Late Term (41–41 weeks)	122	(19.0 %)
Postterm (42 weeks)	11	(1.7 %)
Child's weight at birth (<i>N</i> = 640)	<i>M</i> = 3312.63	<i>SD</i> = 470.13
<1500 g	2	(0.3 %)

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

	Participants	
>1500 < 2500	26	(4.1 %)
>2500 < 3500	398	(62.0 %)
>3500 < 4500	209	(32.6 %)
>4500	5	(0.8 %)
Child's age at <i>t1</i> assessment (days, <i>N</i> = 643)	<i>M</i> = 198.22	<i>SD</i> = 27.41

^a<https://web.archive.org/web/20170503020915>; http://www.acog.org/About_ACOG/News_Room/News_Releases/2013/Ob-Gyns_Redefine_Meaning_of_Term_Pregnancy.

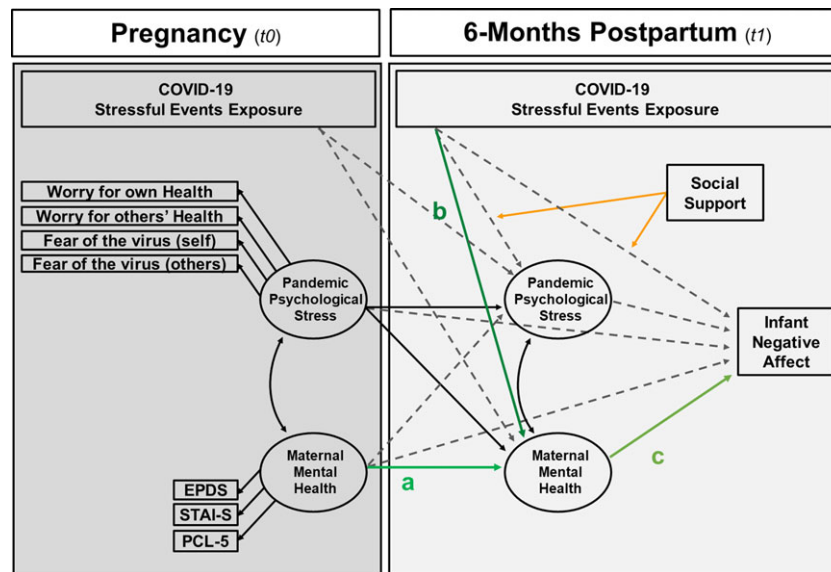


Figure 3. Results of the structural equation model. The colored (green) lines indicate the paths implicated in the mediation effects tested in the study. Specifically, $a * c$ and $b * c$ represent the mediation effects of maternal mental health at *t1* in the associations between maternal mental health at *t0* and infant negative affect as well as between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at *t1* and infant negative affect. Continuous lines represent significant direct paths, dotted lines represent nonsignificant paths. The colored (orange) lines indicate the significant paths implicated in the moderation effects of social support. For sake of readability, only the observed variables that constitutes the latent variables at *t0* (i.e., pandemic psychological stress and mental health) have been represented. The same variables measured at *t1* are regressed on the latent variables pandemic psychological stress and mental health at *t1*. For the same reason of readability, the significant direct effect of social support on each mental health variable and the following nonsignificant paths have not been represented: the association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure at *t0* and infant negative affect and the moderating effect of social support; the moderating effect of social support on the association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure (at *t0* and *t1*) on mental health at *t1*. Each regression is controlled for the confounding effects of: gestational age at *t0*, maternal age and family SES (e.g., family income); regression on the infant negative affect also controlled for child's sex.

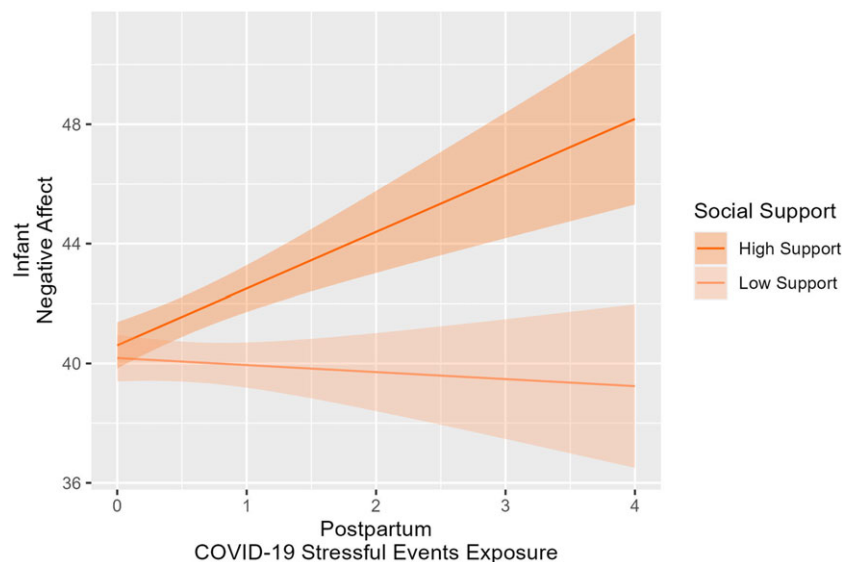


Figure 4. The association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure in postpartum and infants' negative affect at 6 months moderated by social support.

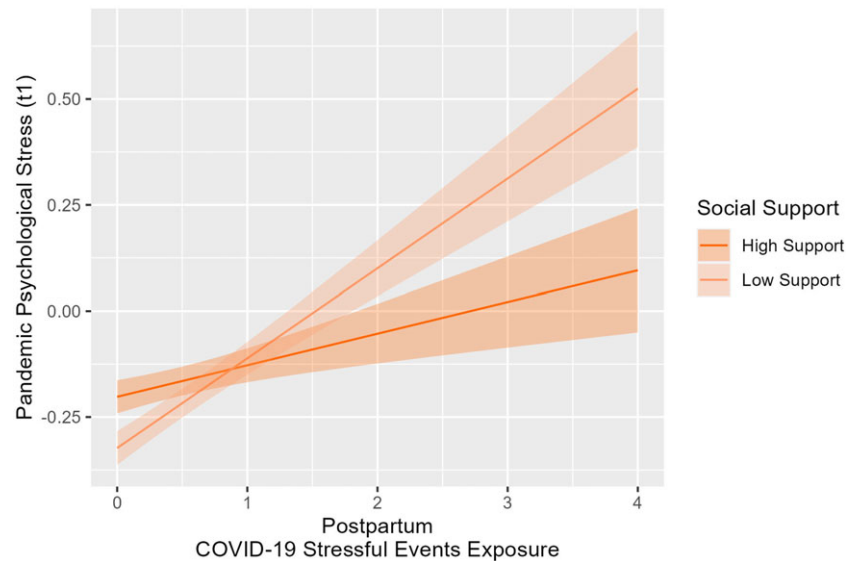


Figure 5. The association between COVID-19 stressful events exposure in postpartum and the pandemic psychological stress at 6 months moderated by social support.

takes into account the degree of maternal exposure to COVID-19 life events and/or pandemic-related psychological stress.

The results of the presented model support the hypothesis of a perinatal maternal-infant health risk related to COVID-19; in fact, we show that in a cohort of pregnant women largely not directly affected by a COVID-19 infection, postpartum maternal mental health is a significant perinatal pathway for the transmission of pandemic-related maternal health to the child's temperament and thus potentially also to the risk of developmental psychopathology. Negative affect in the infant is a sentinel for subsequent psychopathology pathways and a node in the intergenerational transmission of mental health problems; its early assessment, monitoring, and protection is a key goal for infant mental health and psychopathology (Gartstein & Skinner, 2018; Sacchi et al., 2018). In mother-infant dyads where mothers were exposed to the peak of the pandemic in pregnancy, maternal mental health at 6 months postpartum conveys the effect of maternal mental health in pregnancy and postpartum stressful events on the child's negative affect. Moreover, although it does not mediate the effect on child outcome, postpartum maternal mental health was also longitudinally associated with the psychological stress of the prenatal pandemic period, potentially highlighting the lasting costs to maternal health of pandemic-imposed changes in the perinatal period. Taken together, these processes could reflect a cascade of underlying mechanisms involving epigenetic, inflammatory, and/or endocrine pathways in which stress-based alterations in maternal biology and social functioning – partially induced by the pandemic – could transit to the fetus and newborn by altering the prenatal environment (Glover, 2011; Van den Bergh et al., 2017) and putting parenting behaviors at risk in a very sensitive time window (Huizink et al., 2017; Stein et al., 2014).

We also observed the decisive role of perceived social support for pandemic mother-infant dyads. Social support is an established protective factor as it can function as a buffer to the negative impact of environmental risk factors on mothers and children (Bedaso et al., 2021; Sacchi et al., 2021; Takács et al., 2021). Our results demonstrate that social support can moderate the effects of exposure to COVID-19 stressful events on both pandemic psychological stress and child temperament, albeit with different and at first glance counterintuitive results. On the one hand, consistent with the hypotheses and in line with the evidence of the moderating effect

of social support on COVID-19-related stress in pregnant women (Khoury et al., 2021; Meaney et al., 2021), lack of postpartum social support appears to intensify the negative effect of exposure to COVID-19 events on maternal psychological stress. On the other hand, when examining infants' negative affect, infants of mothers reporting high social support scores seem to be more susceptible to the negative effect of COVID-19 stressful events on their negative affect. This unexpected result on the seemingly aggravating effect of social support might suggest that infants of mothers with a more supportive social network might be particularly exposed to the COVID-19 burden that prevented help from important figures such as grandparents (Riem et al., 2021) during the first few months after birth. In other words, high perceived social support – by means of readjusting the ways of maintaining continuity in supportive relationships – might have reduced the perceived psychological stress due to the pandemic. Conversely, precisely those families with high perceived social support might have suffered more from an unexpected lack of concrete and in-person availability during the pandemic due to imposed isolation and related restrictions with possible consequences on the care burden and thus on the child's temperament. This might have particularly impacted those families where new mothers reported stressful events consequent to the COVID-19 pandemic. Qualitative investigations on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have consistently highlighted the lack of peer and intergenerational support as a primary source of difficulty in the perinatal period (Atmuri et al., 2022; Chivers et al., 2020; Kumari et al., 2021). Certainly, more in-depth research is needed to explore the specificity of the COVID-19 pandemic on child adaptation with the result that we might need to rethink current models of child social development.

Overall, maternal mental health (MMM) after birth is a key variable for mother-infant perinatal health in the COVID-19 era. MMM was significantly depleted by the impacts of the pandemic, such as decreased availability of social support and exposure to major stressful events. MMM appeared to absorb several features of prenatal stress, such as mental health symptoms and psychological stress due to the pandemic, and MMM appeared to channel some of these exposures into plausible risks for offspring developmental psychopathology as indicated by the effects of MMM on infants' negative affect. The study again suggests that maternal psychological health assessment in pregnancy and postpartum

periods could help in protecting the perinatal health of both mother and infant. Mental health monitoring and support, along with the promotion of social support during this period can function as an effective shield from various sources of risk (e.g., stressful life events, psychological distress, anxiety, depression, and isolation or poor connectedness) that could impact the mother-infant dyad. In addition, the study highlights the role of various stressors, such as COVID-19 exposure and psychological stress, MMM, and lack of social support, in offspring developmental trajectories during the pandemic from the womb to 6 months old.

Finally, the study provides an ecological framework for observing the interconnectedness of stressors placed at multiple levels of maternal experience during the perinatal period. It both provides a live measurement of several indices of health while the stressor is active and investigates maternal and neonatal health in an unpredictable and changing socioeconomic health scenario characterized by alarms, isolation, lack of family support, and limited socialization opportunities for newborns.

The longitudinal research design used in this study was a timely investigation at the peak of a pandemic, and it ensures robust data. However, for a correct interpretation of the results, some limitations must be acknowledged. First, although the ample size and wide regional and socioeconomic distribution of the sample largely supports generalizability of the results, the self-selection of participants should not be overlooked. Also, a voluntary web-based recruitment caused by extraordinary home confinement conditions during April of 2020 resulted in the exclusion of participants unwilling and/or unable to access the internet. In addition, the unusual conditions of the pandemic, which only allowed online surveying at the time of the first assessment, limited the choice of more extensive and detailed assessments. Indeed, the model would have benefited from a comprehensive, longitudinal assessment of social supports in pregnancy. In addition, the absence of standardized measures available for assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, both in terms of exposure and distress, forced an ad hoc assessment study design that limits comparison possibilities with other studies. Finally, although a gold-standard measure of child temperament was adopted and the maternal mood-state proved to be an unbiased assessment of child functioning (cf. Olino et al., 2021), findings on the infant's negative affect should be interpreted with the understanding that parental accounts of child development carry a potential for risk of overestimation, as the mother and child constitute a single psychobiological system that shares both genetic and environmental susceptibilities. Mother and child influence one another in subtle ways.

Conclusion

Infants born during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic showed temperamental negative affect associated with maternal perinatal health factors as described by maternal psychological pandemic stress levels, exposure to COVID-19 stressful events, and mental health. The study found significant associations between COVID-19 with perinatal risks for maternal and infant health outcomes in dyads exposed to COVID-19 stressors during pregnancy, especially in settings of high pandemic psychological stress and poor social support or direct exposure to COVID-19 stressful events in a 6-month postpartum period.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted how perinatal health policies and clinical services might need to apply relational health frameworks that consider the mother-infant dyad as a developing unit (cf. Firestein et al., 2022). There is a consequent need to extend

pregnancy related medical care throughout the first postpartum year in order to both effectively protect maternal mental health and contain and reduce the transmission of pandemic-related stress to newborns.

Finally, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues and continues to contribute to unstable social, economic, and health conditions it is critical that scientific research anticipates that beyond the inequalities already produced or exacerbated by the current crisis, additional risks are coming and affecting the next generation in complex and layered ways. The effects may stem from early difficulties in maternal and child health quality along the perinatal period (Provenzi & Grumi, 2021; Wade et al., 2020).

Supplementary material. The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579423000093>

Acknowledgments. We acknowledge the valuable contributions of all the pregnant women who lent themselves to this research, sharing their emotional well-being during the difficult time of the pandemic. We would like to thank Annachiara Gianbattista, Francesca Sartor, and Arianna Vola for their support in data collection and Luisa Bertoldo, Michela Meni, and Gaia Rota for helping us reach out to pregnant women during the pandemic.

Funding statement. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflicts of interest. None.

References

- Armstrong, M. I., Birnie-Lefcovitch, S., & Ungar, M. T. (2005). Pathways between social support, family well-being, quality of parenting, and child resilience: What we know. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 14(2), 269–281. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-005-5054-4>
- Atmuri, K., Sarkar, M., Obudu, E., & Kumar, A. (2022). Perspectives of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic: A qualitative study. *Women and Birth*, 35(3), 280–288. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2021.03.008>
- Bedaso, A., Adams, J., Peng, W., & Sibbritt, D. (2021). The relationship between social support and mental health problems during pregnancy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Reproductive Health*, 18(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-021-01209-5>
- Bernard, K., Nissim, G., Vaccaro, S., Harris, J. L., & Lindhiem, O. (2018). Association between maternal depression and maternal sensitivity from birth to 12 months: A meta-analysis. *Attachment & Human Development*, 20(6), 578–599. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2018.1430839>
- Brown, T. A. (2015). *Confirmatory factor analysis for applied research*. Guilford Publications.
- Chivers, B. R., Garad, R. M., Boyle, J. A., Skouteris, H., Teede, H. J., & Harrison, C. L. (2020). Perinatal distress during COVID-19: Thematic analysis of an online parenting forum. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 22(9), e22002. <https://doi.org/10.2196/22002>
- Christians, J. K., & Chow, N. A. (2022). Are there sex differences in fetal growth strategies and in the long-term effects of pregnancy complications on cognitive functioning? *Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease*, 13(6), 766–778. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2040174422000204>
- Cox, J. L., Chapman, G., Murray, D., & Jones, P. (1996). Validation of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) in non-postnatal women. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 39(3), 185–189. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0165-0327\(96\)00008-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0165-0327(96)00008-0)
- Field, T. (2010). Infant behavior and development postpartum depression effects on early interactions, parenting, and safety practices: A review. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 33(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infbeh.2009.10.005>
- Firestein, M. R., Dumitriu, D., Marsh, R., & Monk, C. (2022). Maternal mental health and infant development during the COVID-19 pandemic. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 79(10), 1040–1045. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2022.2591>

- Garstein, M., & Rothbart, M. K. (2003). Studying infant temperament via a revision of the Infant Behavior Questionnaire. *Infant Behavior & Development*, 26(1), 64–86. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0163-6383\(02\)00169-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0163-6383(02)00169-8)
- Gartstein, M. A., & Skinner, M. K. (2018). Prenatal influences on temperament development: The role of environmental epigenetics. *Development and Psychopathology*, 30(4), 1269–1303. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579417001730>
- Giesbrecht, G. F., Poole, J. C., Letourneau, N., Campbell, T., & Kaplan, B. J. (2013). The buffering effect of social support on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis function during pregnancy. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 75(9), 856–862. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PSY.000000000000004>
- Glover, V. (2011). Annual research review: Prenatal stress and the origins of psychopathology: An evolutionary perspective. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, 52(4), 356–367. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2011.02371.x>
- Glover, V., O'Donnell, K. J., O'Connor, T. G., & Fisher, J. (2018). Prenatal maternal stress, fetal programming, and mechanisms underlying later psychopathology—A global perspective. *Development and Psychopathology*, 30(3), 843–854. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S095457941800038X>
- Italian Government (2020). *Measures to face the coronavirus Covid19*. <http://www.governo.it/it/coronavirus>
- Green, B. L., Furrer, C., & McAllister, C. (2007). How do relationships support parenting? Effects of attachment style and social support on parenting behavior in an at-risk population. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 40(1), 96–108. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-007-9127-y>
- Groh, A. M., Fearon, R. M. P., van IJzendoorn, M. H., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., & Roisman, G. I. (2017). Attachment in the early life course: Meta-analytic evidence for its role in socioemotional development. *Child Development Perspectives*, 11(1), 70–76. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12213>
- Guo, J., De Carli, P., Lodder, P., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., & Riem, M. M. E. (2021). Maternal mental health during the COVID-19 lockdown in China, Italy, and the Netherlands: A cross-validation study. *Psychological Medicine*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291720005504>
- Gur, R. E., White, L. K., Waller, R., Barzilay, R., Moore, T. M., Kornfield, S., Njoroge, W. F. M., Duncan, A. F., Chaiyachati, B. H., Parish-Morris, J., Maayan, L., Himes, M. M., Laney, N., Simonette, K., Riis, V., & Elovitz, M. A. (2020). The disproportionate burden of the COVID-19 pandemic among pregnant black women. *Psychiatry Research*, 293, 113475. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113475>
- Harrison, V., Moulds, M. L., & Jones, K. (2021). Perceived social support and prenatal wellbeing: The mediating effects of loneliness and repetitive negative thinking on anxiety and depression during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Women and Birth*, 35(3), 232–241. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2020.12.014>
- Hendry, A., Gibson, S. P., Davies, C., Gliga, T., McGillion, M., & Gonzalez-Gomez, N. (2022). Not all babies are in the same boat: Exploring the effects of socioeconomic status, parental attitudes, and activities during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic on early executive functions. *Infancy*, 27(3), 555–581. <https://doi.org/10.1111/inf.12460>
- Holmes, E. A., O'Connor, R. C., Perry, V. H., Tracey, I., Wessely, S., Arseneault, L., Ballard, C., Christensen, H., Cohen Silver, R., Everall, I., Ford, T., John, A., Kabir, T., King, K., Madan, I., Michie, S., Przybylski, A. K., Shafran, R., Sweeney, A., ... Bullmore, E. (2020). Multidisciplinary research priorities for the COVID-19 pandemic: A call for action for mental health science. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 7(6), 547–560. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(20\)30168-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30168-1)
- Huizink, A. C., Menting, B., De Moor, M. H. M., Verhage, M. L., Kunseler, F. C., Schuengel, C., & Oosterman, M. (2017). From prenatal anxiety to parenting stress: A longitudinal study. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 20(5), 663–672. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-017-0746-5>
- Iqbal, A., Burrin, C., Aydin, E., Beardsall, K., Wong, H., & Austin, T. (2021). Generation COVID-19—Should the foetus be worried? *Acta Paediatrica*, 110(3), 759–764. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apa.15693>
- Khoury, J. E., Atkinson, L., Bennett, T., Jack, S. M., & Gonzalez, A. (2021). COVID-19 and mental health during pregnancy: The importance of cognitive appraisal and social support. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 282, 1161–1169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.01.027>
- King, S., Kildea, S., Austin, M.-P., Brunet, A., Cobham, V. E., Dawson, P. A., Harris, M., Hurrion, E. M., Laplante, D. P., McDermott, B. M., McIntyre, H. D., O'Hara, M. W., Schmitz, N., Stapleton, H., Tracy, S. K., Vaillancourt, C., Dancause, K. N., Kruske, S., Reilly, N., ... Yong Ping, E. (2015). QF2011: A protocol to study the effects of the Queensland flood on pregnant women, their pregnancies, and their children's early development. *BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth*, 15(1), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-015-0539-7>
- Kline, R. B. (2012). Assumptions in structural equation modeling. In *Handbook of structural equation modeling* (pp. 111–125). The Guilford Press.
- Kostyrka-Allchorne, K., Wass, S. V., & Sonuga-Barke, E. J. (2020). Research Review: Do parent ratings of infant negative emotionality and self-regulation predict psychopathology in childhood and adolescence? A systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective longitudinal studies. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 61(4), 401–416. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13144>
- Kumari, A., Ranjan, P., Sharma, K. A., Sahu, A., Bharti, J., Zangmo, R., & Bhatla, N. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 on psychosocial functioning of peripartum women: A qualitative study comprising focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 152(3), 321–327. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.13524>
- Lebel, C., MacKinnon, A., Bagshawe, M., Tomfohr-Madsen, L., & Giesbrecht, G. (2020). Elevated depression and anxiety symptoms among pregnant individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 277, 5–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.07.126>
- Lock, S., Rubin, G. J., Murray, V., Rogers, M. B., Amlôt, R., & Williams, R. (2012). Secondary stressors and extreme events and disasters: A systematic review of primary research from 2010–2011. *PLoS Currents*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.1371/currents.dis.a9b76fed1b2dd5c5bfcfc13c87a2f24f>
- McLean, M. A., Cobham, V. E., Simcock, G., Elgbeili, G., Kildea, S., & King, S. (2018). The role of prenatal maternal stress in the development of childhood anxiety symptomatology: The QF2011 Queensland Flood Study. *Development and Psychopathology*, 30(3), 995–1007. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579418000408>
- Meaney, S., Leitao, S., Olander, E. K., Pope, J., & Matvienko-Sikar, K. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on pregnant women's experiences and perceptions of antenatal maternity care, social support, and stress-reduction strategies. *Women and Birth*, 35(3), 307–316. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2021.04.013>
- Monk, C., Lugo-Candelas, C., & Trumppf, C. (2019). Prenatal developmental origins of future psychopathology: Mechanisms and pathways. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 15(1), 317–344. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-050718-095539>
- Monk, C., Spicer, J., & Champagne, F. A. (2012). Linking prenatal maternal adversity to developmental outcomes in infants: The role of epigenetic pathways. *Development and Psychopathology*, 24(4, SI), 1361–1376. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579412000764>
- Olino, T. M., Michelini, G., Mennies, R. J., Kotov, R., & Klein, D. N. (2021). Does maternal psychopathology bias reports of offspring symptoms? A study using moderated non-linear factor analysis. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 62(10), 1195–1201. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13394>
- Patrick, S. W., Henkhaus, L. E., Zickafoose, J. S., Lovell, K., Halvorson, A., Loch, S., Letterie, M., & Davis, M. M. (2020). Well-being of parents and children during the COVID-19 pandemic: A national survey. *Pediatrics*, 146(4), e2020016824. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-016824>
- Phua, D. Y., Kee, M. Z., & Meaney, M. J. (2020). Positive maternal mental health, parenting, and child development. *Biological Psychiatry*, 87(4), 328–337. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2019.09.028>
- Provenzi, L., & Grumi, S. (2021). The need to study developmental outcomes of children born during the COVID-19 pandemic. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 176(1), 103. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2021.4342>
- Provenzi, L., Grumi, S., Altieri, L., Bensi, G., Bertazzoli, E., Biasucci, G., Cavallini, A., Decembrino, L., Falcone, R., Freddi, A., Gardella, B., Giaccherio, R., Giorda, R., Grossi, E., Guerini, P., Magnani, M. L., Martelli, P., Motta, M., Nacinovich, R., ... MOM-COPE Study Group (2021). Prenatal maternal stress during the COVID-19 pandemic and infant regulatory capacity at 3 months: A longitudinal study. *Development and Psychopathology*, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579421000766>

- Riem, M. M. E., Lodder, P., Guo, J., Vrielink-Verpaalen, M., van IJzendoorn, M. H., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., & De Carli, P. (2021). Predictive models of maternal harsh parenting during COVID-19 in China, Italy, and Netherlands. *Frontiers in Psychiatry, 12*, 722453. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2021.722453>
- Rossee, Y. (2012). Lavaan: An R package for structural equation modeling. *Journal of Statistical Software, 48*(2), 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v048.i02>
- Rouse, M. H., & Goodman, S. H. (2014). Perinatal depression influences on infant negative affectivity: Timing, severity, and co-morbid anxiety. *Infant Behavior and Development, 37*(4), 739–751. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infbeh.2014.09.001>
- Sacchi, C., De Carli, P., Vieno, A., Piallini, G., Zoia, S., & Simonelli, A. (2018). Does infant negative emotionality moderate the effect of maternal depression on motor development? *Early Human Development, 119*, 56–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2018.03.006>
- Sacchi, C., Miscioscia, M., Visentin, S., & Simonelli, A. (2021). Maternal–fetal attachment in pregnant Italian women: Multidimensional influences and the association with maternal caregiving in the infant’s first year of life. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 21*(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-03964-6>
- Spielberger, C. D. (1983). *STAI State-trait Anxiety Inventory for Adults Form Y: Review set, manual, test, scoring key*. Mind Garden.
- Stein, A., Pearson, R. M., Goodman, S. H., Rapa, E., Rahman, A., McCallum, M., Howard, L. M., & Pariante, C. M. (2014). Effects of perinatal mental disorders on the fetus and child. *The Lancet, 384*(9956), 1800–1819. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61277-0](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61277-0)
- Takács, L., Štipl, J., Gartstein, M., Putnam, S. P., & Monk, C. (2021). Social support buffers the effects of maternal prenatal stress on infants’ unpredictability. *Early Human Development, 157*, 105352. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2021.105352>
- Tomfohr-Madsen, L. M., Racine, N., Giesbrecht, G. F., Lebel, C., & Madigan, S. (2021). Depression and anxiety in pregnancy during COVID-19: A rapid review and meta-analysis. *Psychiatry Research, 300*, 113912. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2021.113912>
- Van den Bergh, B. R. H., van den Heuvel, M. I., Lahti, M., Braeken, M., de Rooij, S. R., Entringer, S., Hoyer, D., Roseboom, T., Räikkönen, K., King, S., & Schwab, M. (2017). Prenatal developmental origins of behavior and mental health: The influence of maternal stress in pregnancy. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, 117*, 26–64. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2017.07.003>
- Vindegaard, N., & Benros, M. E. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and mental health consequences: Systematic review of the current evidence. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 89*, 531–542. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.05.048>
- Wade, M., Prime, H., & Browne, D. T. (2020). Why we need longitudinal mental health research with children and youth during (and after) the COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychiatry Research, 290*, 113143. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113143>
- Weathers, F. W., Litz, B. T., Keane, T. M., Palmieri, P. A., Marx, B. P., & Schnurr, P. P. (2013). *The PTSD checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5)*. National Center for PTSD. www.ptsd.va.gov
- Zimet, G. D., Powell, S. S., Farley, G. K., Werkman, S., & Berkoff, K. A. (1990). Psychometric characteristics of the multidimensional scale of perceived social support. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 55*(3–4), 610–617. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.1990.96740>