

Alcohol use during pregnancy linked to offspring depression

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Children of mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may be at an increased risk of developing depression in late adolescence, according to new University of Bristol research. The study, which used data from 14,541 pregnant mothers in the 1990s, is published in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*.

While previous research has suggested that babies exposed to [alcohol](#) in the womb have a higher risk of a variety of adverse outcomes, few studies have investigated the association with [mental health problems](#) in late adolescence.

Researchers from Bristol Medical School and the Tobacco and Alcohol Research Group, part of Bristol's School of Psychological Science and the Medical Research Council (MRC) Integrative Epidemiology Unit, investigated whether the frequency [mothers](#) and their partners drank alcohol during pregnancy was associated with offspring depression at age 18.

Using data from Bristol's Children of the 90s also known as the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents

and Children (ALSPAC)—a longitudinal birth cohort that has tracked pregnant mothers, their partners and their offspring since the 1990s—the team analysed data from a sample of 14,541 [pregnant mothers](#), comprising 4,191 mothers who had consumed alcohol between 18 and 32 weeks of their pregnancy, and diagnoses of depression at age 18 in their children. They also examined partners drinking. By including partners alcohol use (which is unlikely to have a direct biological effect on the developing fetus), the authors were able to examine if associations were likely to be causal, or due to shared confounding factors between parents.

The study found that children whose mothers consumed alcohol at 18 weeks pregnant may have up to a 17 percent higher risk of depression at age 18 compared to those mothers who did not drink alcohol. However, there was little evidence of any association between partner drinking and offspring depression in adolescence. This suggests that the association seen with maternal drinking may be causal, rather than due to confounding by other factors (which might be expected to be similar between mothers and their partners).

Dr. Kayleigh Easey, Senior Research Associate in Genetic Epidemiology and the study's lead author from Bristol Medical School, explains: "It can be challenging to assess the causal effect of alcohol use in pregnancy, and we have to be careful in the interpretation of results given the sensitivity of alcohol as a risk factor and traditional views around low-level drinking.

"Our study suggests that children whose mothers consumed alcohol at 18 weeks gestation have a higher risk of depression at age 18 compared to those who did not drink alcohol. What was really interesting here is that we also investigated paternal alcohol use during pregnancy and did not find a similar association. Many of the indirect factors that could explain the maternal effects are

shared between mothers and partners (such as socio-demographic factors); despite this, we only found associations for mothers drinking.

"This study also illustrates the importance of considering partner behaviours as well as maternal behaviours—both to help identify causal relationship, and because these may be important in their own right."

Government guidelines were updated in January 2016 by the Department of Health to advise [pregnant women](#) that the safest approach is to abstain from alcohol consumption during their entire pregnancy. Any effects of light to moderate alcohol use on [children's](#) mental health are likely to be small, and the updated advice reflects a precautionary approach. The findings from this study suggest a maternal-specific association and support policies of abstinence during pregnancy. Women can use this information to further inform their choices, and to avoid risk from alcohol use both during [pregnancy](#) and as a precautionary measure when trying to conceive.

More information: Kayleigh E. Easey et al. Association of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Offspring Depression: A Negative Control Analysis of Maternal and Partner Consumption, *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* (2020). DOI: [10.1111/acer.14324](https://doi.org/10.1111/acer.14324)

Provided by University of Bristol

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