Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

808. Perinatal Depression Among HIV- and TB-Infected and Uninfected Women in an Urban Slum in India: Prevalence and Associated Birth Outcomes
Tracy Grossman, MD, MSc; and Jyoti S. Mathad, MD, MSc; Obstetrics and Gynecology, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, New York; Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medicine, Center for Global Health, New York, New York
Session: 70. Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Infections
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. In low- and middle-income countries, depression during pregnancy is three times more common than in the United States and is more common than postpartum depression. There have been few studies on the prevalence of antepartum and postpartum depression among HIV-infected and uninfected pregnant women in an urban slum in India, and to evaluate associated pregnancy and birth outcomes.

Methods. This study was a longitudinal cohort study of HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected pregnant women at Salka General Hospital in Pune, India. Enrolled women answer questions about sociodemographics and medical history, including obstetric history. The PHQ-9 depression scale is administered during pregnancy and at 6 months postpartum.

Results. Of the 189 pregnant women enrolled, 113 (60 %) exhibited at least one symptom of depression on the PHQ-9 scale with 23 (12 %) women having moderate or severe depression. However, significantly fewer postpartum women had evidence of depression (60 % antepartum vs. 26 % postpartum, P < 0.001). Of the 77 women who had a postpartum visit, 20 (26 %) had symptoms of depression prior to delivery but only 2 (10 %) had more severe depression scores while 18 (90 %) had improved

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.