

Review

Influence of Maternal Stress during Pregnancy on Child's Neurodevelopment

Cristina Matas-Blanco * and Rafael A. Caparros-Gonzalez 

Department of Nursing, University of Granada, 18010 Granada, Spain; rcg477@ugr.es

* Correspondence: cristina-matas@hotmail.com

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Abstract: (1) Background: High stress levels during pregnancy can affect the organogenesis and the foetus' central nervous system maturation. The objective of this study was to determine whether a relationship between maternal stress during pregnancy and alterations in child neurodevelopment exists; (2) Methods: A bibliographical review was carried out following PRISMA Methodology and using Scopus, Web of Science and Cinahl databases. The research questions were made using PEO methodology (Participants, Exposition, Outcomes). Moreover, article quality was measured using the Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies; (3) Results: 22 articles that fit the inclusion criteria were selected. Different elements altered because of maternal stress during pregnancy could side with alterations in different areas of the neurodevelopment, such as cognitive development, motor development, behaviour, temperament, memory and learning abilities; (4) Conclusions: Although maternal stress can have an influence on children's neurodevelopment, it is still unknown which are the specific elements related to this stress that can modify it negatively. Furthermore, future studies should evaluate whether a sex-specific association exists.

Keywords: pregnancy; psychological stress; foetal development; child behaviour disorders; learning; cognition

1. Introduction

Around 78% of women experience moderate levels of stress during pregnancy, while around 6% can experience high levels [1]. The American Institute of Stress defines *stress* as “a condition or feeling experienced when a person perceives that demands exceed the personal and social resources the individual is able to mobilise” [2]. Women suffering from stress during pregnancy are related to a major risk of child prematurity, low birth weight or problems related to learning in their children [1].

During pregnancy, women usually suffer from stress due to different causes, such as owning low resources, unfavourable working conditions, possible complications during pregnancy, responsibilities at home and arguing with their partner [1]. These problems are very common in developed countries' lifestyle, which is the reason why it is necessary to check if stress can influence foetal neurodevelopment to establish ways to control it. Foetal neurodevelopment consists of a sequence of complex mechanisms which lead to the normal development of the foetus' central nervous system (CNS), including neurogenesis, cellular migration, molecular specification, myelination and synaptogenesis [3]. These mechanisms are not just important during gestation, but also after it [4] and due to their complexity, the development of the CNS is very vulnerable to stress, pesticide exposition, teratogens and prematurity [3,4].

Besides general stress, there is also a pregnancy-specific stress, which is related to the fears of the mother about the baby's health and well-being, labour process, postpartum and the future role as a mother [5]. A relation between pregnancy-specific stress and postpartum depression, low birth weight and a reduction in anthropometric development has been found [1,6].

The main biological cause able to affect the foetus coming from women's psychological stress is an excess of cortisol produced by her organism [7]. Those high levels can be measured through a hair or saliva sample from the mother [1,8].

The hormone 11 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2 is found in the placenta. It is able to deactivate 90% of maternal cortisol going through it [7]. However, in acute or chronic stress situations, it decreases its ability to protect the foetus' hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA), which holds an essential role in brain maturation [7]. It can decrease the number of hippocampus receptors for corticosteroids [9]. Moreover, the excess of maternal cortisol can bring to low cortisol levels in the extrauterine life of the foetus, requiring the administration of exogenous glucocorticoids [8].

Aside from this cortisol transference, evidence showing that maternal cortisol can stimulate the placenta for producing corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) has been found [7]. This hormone will go from the mother to the foetal circulation, stimulating cortisol production in both of them [7]. However, besides cortisol, other mediators also have an influence on the foetus. For example, catecholamines, which can reduce blood flow in the uterus affecting general development, or serotonin, which is very important for the brain's right development [7].

The effect of perinatal stress on the foetus depends on the exposition time [7] and the moment of pregnancy, being more harmful early in pregnancy [10] because it can lead to changes in behaviour, psychomotor development and exploration [10]. When stress appears later in pregnancy, it could lead to alterations in character development and a lower psychomotor development [9,10]. Furthermore, it could cause brain changes similar to those observed in cerebral palsy [11].

However, these previous research studies could not find a clear correlation between maternal stress during gestation and future problems in the foetus' neurodevelopment. In this way, the main objective of this study was to determine whether the said correlation exists.

2. Materials and Methods

This bibliographical review started with the selection of articles, using for that purpose the PRISMA Methodology (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) [12], which allows us to perform an exhaustive searching. The used databases were Scopus, Web of Science and Cinahl. Aiming to perform a precise searching, PEO methodology was used as well. It allows us to write the research questions by identifying three different parts: participants, exposition and outcomes. In this review, the following research questions were used:

gestation AND pregnancy-specific stress AND neurodevelopment
 pregnancy AND pregnancy-specific stress AND neurodevelopment
 pregnancy AND maternal stress AND neurodevelopment

The inclusion criteria were that the articles were written in English or Spanish, they were original texts, observational studies, experimental studies, case-control studies, longitudinal or transversal studies, full text available and published within the last 10 years.

The exclusion criteria included that the articles were editor's letters or opinion articles.

Moreover, in some databases, more criteria were used:

- Scopus: searching from title and abstract.
- Web of Science: search included in reproductive biology, behavioural sciences, neurosciences, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, psychology and psychiatry.

For the final selection of the articles, firstly, all studies found in databases that reached the criteria were selected. Later, duplicated studies and those which did not talk about the subject were excluded. Finally, all articles remaining were read to verify they fitted the inclusion criteria. Moreover, two articles were chosen from the references list of some of the selected research. All the steps followed to obtain the final articles are summarised in Figure 1: Methodology.

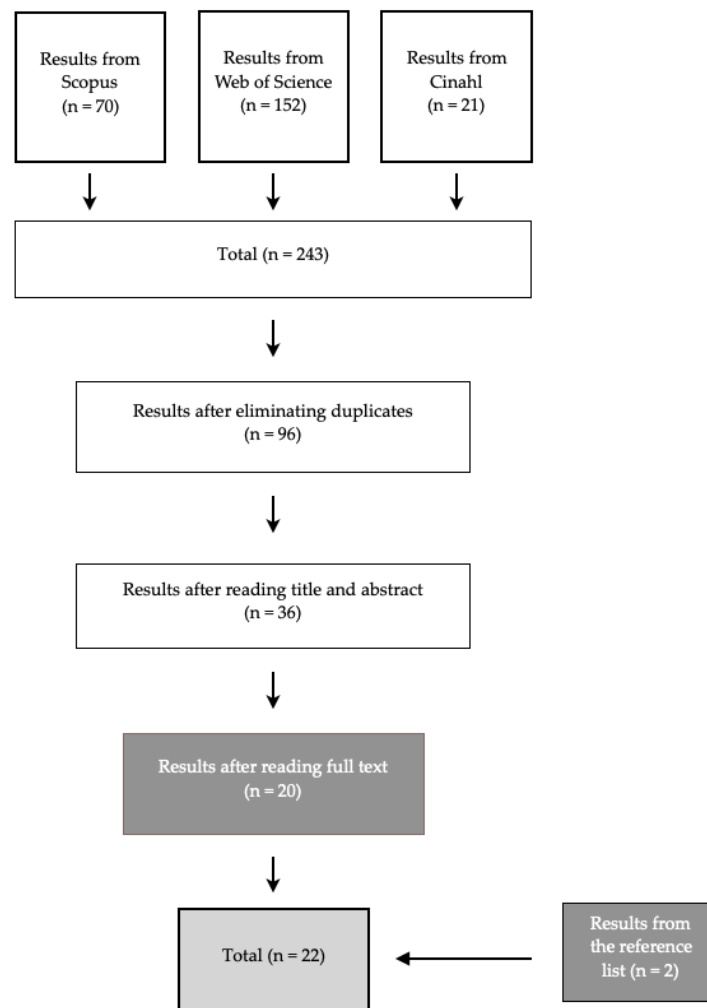


Figure 1. Methodology.

The quality of the chosen articles was evaluated with the Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies Tool [13]. It is a questionnaire with 14 questions which helps to measure a study's internal validity. The questions can be answered with "Yes", "No" or "Not applicable". This questionnaire evaluates the objectives, population, exposition measures and results.

3. Results

This revision included 22 articles that helped in studying the relationship between maternal stress during pregnancy and neurodevelopment. They are described in Table 1: Results. During stress situations, the HPA axis releases high levels of cortisol [14]. It is also important the role placental hormones play [14], not allowing high levels of cortisol going through the placenta. This function can be reduced during stress situations [14]. Furthermore, other investigators proposed more factors that can be modified because of stress and may have an influence on neurodevelopment:

- Maternal microbiome, which intervenes in the colonisation of the foetus' gut, setting up the gut-brain axis [14,15]. The gut-brain axis is an innovative perspective able to regulate the development of the CNS. Stress can destabilise the maternal microbiome, which will also affect the foetus' microbiome [14,16].
- Nutrition, due to the capacity of stress to affect the perception of hunger, satiation and food preferences [17]. This can also modify intrauterine development [17].
- Sleep, which is able to disrupt the circadian cycle, interfering in hormonal release [14].

Table 1. Results.

RESULTS						
Title	Main Author. Year	Country	Studied Area	Stress Levels Measurement	Results	Quality
Mechanisms underlying the effects of prenatal psychosocial stress on child outcomes: beyond the HPA axis	Beijers R. 2014	Germany	Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis	Cortisol levels in saliva	Because of pregnancy-specific stress, different altered elements can influence the foetus' neurodevelopment.	Fair
Alterations in the Vaginal Microbiome by Maternal Stress Are Associated with Metabolic Reprogramming of the Offspring Gut and Brain	Jasarevic E. 2015	United States of America	Brain development	Cortisol levels in blood	Maternal stress can dysregulate her vaginal microbiome, which can lead to inappropriate brain development after birth.	Good
The Interplay Between Nutrition and Stress in Pregnancy: Implications for Fetal Programming of Brain Development	Lindsay K. 2019	United States of America	Brain development	Cortisol levels in blood	Diet can be modified in stress situations and that can affect fetal neurodevelopment during pregnancy.	Good
Maternal pregnancy-specific anxiety is associated with child executive function at 6–9 years age	Buss C. 2011	United States of America	Executive functions Cognitive development Visuospatial memory	10-item scale of pregnancy-specific stress (especially developed for this study) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	Pregnancy-specific stress can decrease prefrontal cortex's and hippocampus' gray matter, affecting executive functions and visuospatial memory.	Good
Evening salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase at 14 months and neurodevelopment at 4 years: sex differences	Andiarena A. 2017	Spain	Executive functions Cognitive development Motor development	Cortisol levels in saliva State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	High maternal cortisol levels are correlated to alterations in executive function, motor development and cognitive development.	Good
Maternal alexithymic traits, prenatal stress, and infant temperament	Kantonen T. 2015	Finland	Cognitive development Motor development	Pregnancy-Related Anxiety questionnaire revised (PRAQ)	Pregnancy-specific stress could alter children psychomotor development and cognitive development.	Fair
Prenatal maternal stress, fetal programming, and mechanisms underlying later psychopathology—A global perspective	Glover V. 2018	United Kingdom	Cognitive development	Cortisol levels in amniotic fluid	High cortisol levels in amniotic fluid can be related to lower scores according to cognition in Bayley Scales of Infant Development.	Good

Table 1. Cont.

RESULTS						
Title	Main Author. Year	Country	Studied Area	Stress Levels Measurement	Results	Quality
Prenatal development origins of behavior and mental health: The influence of maternal stress in pregnancy	Van den Bergh B. 2017	Belgium	Cognitive development	Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) Cortisol levels in plasma	Maternal stress during pregnancy can alter cognitive development in children.	Good
Maternal and Neonatal Hair Cortisol Levels Are Associated with Infant Neurodevelopment at Six Months of Age	Caparros-González R. 2019	Spain	Cognitive development Motor development	Cortisol levels in the mother's hair	High cortisol levels in the mother's hair during first and second trimester of pregnancy can be related to a lower motor development.	Good
Positive maternal mental health during pregnancy associated with specific forms of adaptive development in early childhood: Evidence from a longitudinal study	Phua D. 2017	Singapore	Behaviour	State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) Anxiety sub-scale Crown-Crisp Experiential Index	Positive mental health during pregnancy can be positive for the foetus' development in social behaviour and communication.	Good
Maternal Cortisol Concentrations During Pregnancy and Sex-Specific Associations With Neonatal Connectivity and Emerging Internalizing Behaviors	Graham A. 2019	United States of America	Behaviour	Cortisol levels	High maternal cortisol levels can influence the connection between the foetal amygdala with other brain structures, being negative to the future behaviour and learning abilities.	Good
Prenatal programming of stress responsiveness and behaviors: Progress and perspectives	Hamada H. 2018	Canada	Behavior Learning abilities	Scale designed for this study	Maternal stress during pregnancy can affect the future behaviour in children, but there will be sex-specific differences.	Good
Prenatal psychobiological predictors of anxiety risk in preadolescent children	Davis E. 2011	United States of America	Behaviour	Cortisol levels in saliva Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) 10-item Pregnancy-Related Anxiety scale	Pregnancy-specific stress could be directly related to the development of anxious states in preadolescents.	Good

Table 1. Cont.

RESULTS						
Title	Main Author. Year	Country	Studied Area	Stress Levels Measurement	Results	Quality
Maternal exposure to psychosocial job strain during pregnancy and behavioral problems in the 11-year-old children: a Danish cohort study.	Sejbaek C. 2020	Denmark	Behaviour	Questions about psychosocial job strain during interviews	Mothers who are affected by job stress are more likely to have children with hyperactivity and/or emotional problems.	Good
Higher Maternal Prenatal Cortisol and Younger Age Predict Greater Infant Reactivity to Novelty at 4 Months: An Observation-Based Study	Werner E. 2013	United States of America	Behaviour	Cortisol levels in saliva State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)	High levels of cortisol during the third trimester of pregnancy can be correlated with behaviour alterations during the first months of life.	Good
Prenatal anxiety, maternal stroking in infancy, and symptoms of emotional and behavioral disorders at 3.5 years	Pickles A. 2017	United Kingdom	Behaviour	Pregnancy-Specific Anxiety Scale State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	The correlation between pregnancy-specific stress and future behaviour problems in children could be reduced by the influence of maternal stroking.	Good
Maternal antenatal anxiety, postnatal stroking and emotional problems in children: outcomes predicted from pre- and postnatal programming hypotheses	Sharp H. 2015	United Kingdom	Behaviour	State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	Maternal stroking after birth could revert the negative effects on behaviour pregnancy-specific stress can cause, especially in girls.	Fair
The role of maternal emotional states during pregnancy and early infancy on infant cortisol levels: A prospective study	Hernández-Martínez C. 2019	Spain	Behaviour	Questionnaires Blood samples (serum)	Maternal stress can be related to difficulties in establishing the mother-son bond.	Fair
Influence of prenatal maternal stress, maternal plasma cortisol and cortisol in the amniotic fluid on birth incomes and child temperament at 3 months	Baibazarova E. 2013	The Netherlands	Temperament	Blood samples (serum)	Maternal perceived stress is related to difficult temperament in children.	Good

Table 1. Cont.

RESULTS						
Title	Main Author. Year	Country	Studied Area	Stress Levels Measurement	Results	Quality
Prenatal maternal anxiety and early childhood temperament	Blair M. 2011	The Netherlands	Temperament	State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) 10-item Pregnancy-Related Anxiety Scale	Pregnancy-specific stress influences temperament development in children during their first years of life, being more harmful when it shows earlier in pregnancy.	Good
Pregnancy-specific anxiety, ART conception and infant temperament at 4 months postpartum	McMahon C. 2013	Australia	Temperament	State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) Anxiety concerning Health and Defects in the Child scale (Baby Schema questionnaire)	Pregnancy-specific stress during third trimester is not correlated to the development of a difficult temperament in children.	Good
Prenatal maternal factors in the development of cognitive impairments in the offspring	Richetto J. 2014	Italy	Memory Learning abilities	CRH levels in maternal blood	Maternal stress can negatively affect memory and learning abilities due to structural alterations in the hippocampus.	Fair

For a better organisation of the results, they are presented in different sections according to the studied area of the neurodevelopment.

3.1. Cognitive Development

Pregnancy-specific stress can influence the development of the foetus' brain even more than general stress [18]. It can affect the executive function due to a reduction of the prefrontal cortex's grey matter [18,19]. This can modify the development of cognitive capacities [20]. Moreover, slower rates of mental development measured using the Bayley Scales of Infant Development were related to higher cortisol levels in amniotic fluid [15]. Moreover, higher levels of cortisol measured in maternal saliva were related to lower cognitive development at 4 years old [19].

When studying the relationship between maternal stress during pregnancy and long-term cognitive development, it was affirmed that an excess of cortisol in the foetal brain can damage myelin sheaths in the CNS, which will cause problems related to low cognitive development during adolescence [21]. Specifically, this relation was stronger when the mother experienced higher levels of stress between 12–22 weeks of pregnancy, but not after that period [21].

It was also exposed that girls are more vulnerable to suffer from side effects coming from their mothers' stress, mostly when it appears during the first trimester of pregnancy [18]. This could happen because that period is more vulnerable to the action of stress over the foetal brain [18].

Other authors theorised that pregnancy-specific stress and general stress during pregnancy does not always need to have a negative impact, because in some cases it could accelerate cognitive development [22].

3.2. Motor Development

Some authors focused their investigations in this area, concluding that higher levels of cortisol found in the mother's hair during the first and second trimester of pregnancy can be associated with a lower motor development [22]. This could be due to the effects of glucocorticoids over the cerebellar function [19,20]. Moreover, sex-specific differences were found in some cases, with girls being more affected than boys [19,22].

3.3. Behaviour

The influence of positive mental health during pregnancy was studied using a screening tool: the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and the Anxiety Sub-Scale Crown-Crisp Experiential Index, concluding that positive mental health can improve social behaviour [23].

Acute stress can cause anatomic and functional modifications related to alterations in behaviour [24,25], future conduct disorders [24,25] and the development of anxious states during preadolescence [26].

Other studies measured stress levels at work in relation with behaviour alterations. They were rated by the mothers and the children's teachers as well, showing a little increase in the odds of emotional problems and hyperactivity in boys and emotional problems in girls [27].

The effect of this stress on behaviour will depend on the moment of pregnancy, the intensity and mostly on the foetal sex [25]. Each research shows different results in relation to the most vulnerable period of pregnancy: on one hand, some studies affirm that it should appear at the beginning [25]; on the other hand, other studies conclude that there will be more alterations when it appears on the last trimester [28]. Small sex-specific differences were also observed, explaining that boys were more likely to suffer from hyperactivity and emotional problems, while girls would mainly experience emotional problems [27].

Additionally, some studies show that the negative effects on behaviour that can be caused by maternal stress can be reversed by the action of mother's stroking during the first 9 months of life [29,30], having higher positive effects on girls [30]. The most important factors for establishing a nice mother-son bond are breastfeeding and skin-to-skin contact [30]. However, maternal stress

during gestation could be related to difficulties in establishing this mother–son bond. This could also affect children’s HPAA, because of a modification in the accumulative effect of its development [31].

3.4. Temperament

During an investigation, maternal stress during pregnancy and cortisol levels in her organism were measured, showing that temperament alterations in children were mostly related to psychological stress perceived by the mother, but not so much with cortisol levels in plasma [32,33]. Therefore, high levels of stress could lead to the development of difficult temperament, presented with negative humour and maladaptive difficulties [33].

Other authors affirmed that their study did not show conclusive results, so a correlation between maternal stress and child temperament could not be clearly established [34].

3.5. Memory and Learning

A correlation between maternal stress and alterations in memory and learning abilities was described, because high levels of cortisol can affect the foetal hippocampus, decreasing neurogenesis and neuronal density [35].

Some researchers exposed memory alterations could have a bigger impact on girls, while boys could show improvements in maths and reading abilities [25].

When the correlation between this stress and visuospatial memory was studied, it was concluded that this kind of memory could be affected both in boys and girls [18].

4. Discussion

The main objective of this study was to determine whether a relation between maternal stress during pregnancy and neurodevelopment exists. Different investigations showed that this type of stress can affect different areas of neurodevelopment, such as cognitive development, motor development, behaviour, temperament, memory and learning. Numerous researchers who studied that relation determined that the alterations in neurodevelopment can be mainly due to modifications in the HPAA, in consequence of the increased levels of cortisol [7,14,17].

Regarding cognitive development, different investigators share the idea that maternal stress during the first half of gestation plays an important role in boosting alterations related to cognitive development [9,10,18,21]. Nevertheless, discrepancies exist amongst those investigations: some affirm that they would come up during the first years of life [6,9,10,21], while others say the major consequences would appear later in life, around preadolescence [7]. Furthermore, some studies explain girls are more likely to suffer from those alterations [18,19]. However, other studies display completely different results, concluding stress does not always have to play a negative role in neurodevelopment and it could even be positive during the third trimester of gestation [23].

Moreover, a correlation between cognitive development and motor development was established, both being able to be influenced by stress suffered by the mother during gestation [9,10]. Even so, other experts do not establish this association, but they do say that this stress could modify motor development in children [19,20,22].

Maternal stress can also affect child behaviour during childhood and adolescence [10,23]. Many studies share this conclusion and they also say behaviour changes will depend on the foetus’ sex and the trimester of pregnancy when the stress shows [10,25,28,30]. This way, some studies explain these alterations would be more likely to appear on boys, whether the mother experienced stress at the beginning of gestation [9,25] or at the end of it [28]. Therefore, it is not clear which period of foetal development would be more sensitive to stress. According to the foetal sex, boys could experience more problems related to hyperactivity and emotional problems, while girls could mainly only suffer from emotional problems [27]. However, there is not an agreement on which sex could be more likely to show behaviour changes. On one hand, some researchers affirm girls could be more vulnerable [32];

while on the other hand, other studies explain this could depend on the moment of pregnancy when the stress appears [10], with boys being more sensitive at the beginning and girls in the end [10].

In relation to behaviour, it is also important to focus on temperament [9,10]. This is the reason why its relation to stress was also studied. Many researches studied perceived stress by the mother, establishing a correlation between these stress levels and the development of a difficult temperament in children [9,32,33], mostly when it appears at the beginning of pregnancy [9]. Nevertheless, high cortisol levels measured during gestation can also boost a difficult temperament during the first year of life [10]. In spite of all of this, there are also studies that do not show conclusive results [34]. That is the reason why the correlation between stress during gestation and temperament alterations is not very clear yet.

Finally, maternal stress could also have a negative impact on memory and learning abilities. Some researchers showed that a long exposition of the foetus to high levels of glucocorticoids, mainly during the third trimester of pregnancy, could be correlated to learning problems in the future [10,24], because of an inappropriate hippocampus development due to a cortisol excess [35]. These learning problems could show up from 2 years old to 5 years old [6,25]. Nevertheless, some investigators studied the influence of this stress and memory and visuospatial learning, concluding there is not a correlation between them [9]. This explains that this association does not always exist.

Due to the important consequences maternal stress could cause on neurodevelopment, it would be advisable for health professionals who take care of women during their gestation to develop some strategies able to help to decrease this stress, especially during those periods in pregnancy when it could be worst for the foetus. Moreover, some researchers showed how important skin-to-skin contact is during the first months of life to diminish some of the alterations maternal stress could cause in the future [29,30]. Although establishing a mother–son bond could be difficult when mothers suffer from stress [31], this practice should be recommended amongst new mothers. Moreover, as was described previously, researchers propose different moments in pregnancy when the foetus could be more likely to suffer from alterations in neurodevelopment. They also propose differences related to sex-specific problems. Thus, future researchers following these topics would be interesting.

This study has some strengths: different areas of the neurodevelopment that could be affected by the action of stress were studied instead of just focusing on neurodevelopment as a whole. The anatomic and behavioural consequences of each one of them were described as well.

However, there are also some limitations: some research studies used for this study had fair quality, instead of good quality. This could affect the quality of the results shown here. Moreover, in some of the studies, general stress effects were studied, while pregnancy-specific stress or a mix of both types of stress were studied in other articles. This way, we are not able to know which alterations are specific to each type of stress.

5. Conclusions

There are many mechanisms that can be altered, both in general stress and in pregnancy-specific stress. They can have a direct and indirect influence on child neurodevelopment. It is not clear yet what mechanisms these are or how they can alter neurodevelopment. In this way, it was explained that stress during pregnancy can affect different areas in neurodevelopment. It is still unknown which of them would be more negatively affected or which foetal sex could be more vulnerable to show changes in them. More research following this line would be necessary to clarify these aspects.

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