

Pregnant moms' stress may accelerate cell aging of white, not Black, kids

2 December 2022



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Does stress during pregnancy impact children's cell aging, and does race matter? The answer is yes, according to a new UC San Francisco study published Dec. 2 in *Psychological Medicine*.

UCSF researchers followed 110 white and 112 Black women from age 10 to about 40 as well as their first child (average age 8) to understand [stress](#) influences on the [women's health](#) and its effects on their children.

What they found surprised them. Financial stress during pregnancy, such as job loss and the inability to pay bills, was linked to accelerated cellular aging of white children but not Black children.

"Ours is the first study we know of that examined effects of stressor type and timing on this aspect of health for white and Black mothers and their children," said lead study author Stefanie Mayer, Ph.D., UCSF assistant professor of psychiatry at the Weill Institute for Neurosciences. "We can speculate on the reasons for the results, but the truth is we need to do more research to

understand them."

Cellular age can be measured by the length of one's telomeres, the protective DNA caps at the end of chromosomes. Telomere length naturally shortens with age, and shorter telomeres predict earlier onset of illnesses such as heart disease and diabetes as well as earlier death.

Previous studies showed that prenatal stressors are linked to shorter offspring telomeres, but those studies comprised mostly white mothers. The UCSF study recruited an equal number of white and Black mothers, and examined how stressors that occurred during their adolescence (pre-pregnancy), pregnancy and throughout their lifespan affected their children's telomeres.

No effect seen outside prenatal period

The telomere effect in white children was seen only for stressors during pregnancy—not adolescence or across the lifespan. Non-financial stressors, such as divorce or death of a loved one, had no observable telomere effect on children of either race.

While the reason for the difference in prenatal results by race is unknown, researchers offered several possibilities. One is that coping strategies developed by Black women may reduce the impact of maternal stress.

"We must continue to study and understand how stress—and resilience to stress—is transmitted in Black mothers, as well as in other understudied racial-ethnic communities," Mayer said.

"Understanding how racial disparities in health originate and transmit across generations is a critical public health issue."

Prenatal support is key

More research is also needed to understand

definitively whether and how pregnancy stress affects Black children's telomeres, as the stress measures used in this study may not have captured the unique stressors of Black women, such as discrimination and institutionalized racism, noted Elissa Epel, Ph.D., the study's senior author and UCSF professor of psychiatry at Weill Institute for Neurosciences.

"Given racial health disparities and the role of stress in other important pregnancy health outcomes, such as [birth weight](#) and preterm birth, it is critical to support all women during this important period," said Epel. "We must work harder to identify women with high levels of toxic stress and social adversity to provide interventions that address not just feelings of stress and depression but issues such as food insecurity, financial strain and housing instability."

Mindfulness interventions can reduce stress and depression during pregnancy and for years after, UCSF researchers reported this week in a separate study.

More information: Stefanie E. Mayer et al, Intergenerational effects of maternal lifetime stressor exposure on offspring telomere length in Black and White women, *Psychological Medicine* (2022). [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291722003397](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291722003397)

Provided by University of California, San Francisco

APA citation: Pregnant moms' stress may accelerate cell aging of white, not Black, kids (2022, December 2) retrieved 7 December 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-12-pregnant-moms-stress-cell-aging.html>

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