**Can brief antenatal psychoeducation prevent postnatal obsessive-compulsive symptoms? Preliminary results of a randomised-controlled trial.**

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Past research indicates that the perinatal period is associated with an increased prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder among women. The aim of this study was to examine whether providing brief psychoeducation, intended to correct unhelpful beliefs about intrusive thoughts of infant harm, to first-time expecting mothers would be associated with decreased onset of obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS) in the postnatal period. One-hundred and thirty-eight Australian and New Zealand women who were 20-32 weeks pregnant with their first baby were recruited to the trial. Participants were randomly allocated to a treatment-as-usual condition (*n* = 72), or to an intervention condition (*n* = 66). The intervention group watched a short video during pregnancy that provided corrective information on common postpartum intrusive thoughts of infant-related harm. Participants completed diagnostic and severity measures of OCS, and severity measures of associated depression and generalised anxiety during pregnancy and at 2-3 months post-partum. With final data collection closing in July 2019, the results of this trial will be used to inform future prevention practice in the field.

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