Prevalence of depression in women with preterm delivery in Jahrom city 2018

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Abstract

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of depression in women with preterm delivery in Jahrom city in 2017. Method: The research population of women with preterm labor, who had been at least 6 weeks to 1 year since their delivery, were deprived of the previous history of depression and referred to psychiatrists and drug users, and were covered by a health center in Jahrom city. A randomized-stratified random sample of 115 eligible people entered the study. The instrument used was demographic and depression questionnaires. Results: The results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between the number of children and depression (p = 0.001). The results showed that mothers with one child had higher levels of depression than mothers with more children. Also, there is a significant relationship between the number of pregnancies, abortion history, type of delivery, child's gender, unintended pregnancy, child's unwanted gender from the father's and the mother's point of view and type of child feeding and depression. Mothers with first pregnancy had higher depression than other mothers. Mothers without a history of abortion had higher rates of depression than those with abortion history. Conclusion: The results of this study indicated a high prevalence of mild depression in women with preterm labor in Jahrom city in 2018.