

ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: EVALUATION OF MAJOR DEPRESSION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

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Introduction: the study of psychological effects resulting from pregnancy loss has been the subject of many studies. However, usually focus their attention on the abortion and perinatal deaths, neglecting, sometimes, patients who experience ectopic pregnancies (EP). The objective of this study is to evaluate the presence of major depression and to investigate the presence of support received by the partner.

Methods: descriptive exploratory study; 31 women were interviewed after the diagnosis of EP; they were hospitalized in a public University Hospital in Sao Paulo. We used a semi-structured questionnaire prepared in advance (Primary Care Evaluation of The Mental Disorders - PRIME-MD) to assess major depression and the Prenatal Psychosocial Profile to assess social support. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS for Windows 13.0.

Results: mean age was 28.9 years (SD = 5.4) and the interview occurred 6.3 days after the diagnosis of EP (SD = 7.8). The patient's reaction to discovering she was pregnant was assessed as positive by 38.7% of them; 45.2% of women said their partner was also pleased with the diagnosis of pregnancy. It was found depression in 35.5% and lack of partner support was reported by 41.9%.

Conclusion: rate of major depression observed in these women was very high compared to literature data (10 - 13%) demonstrating the need for specialized treatment for appropriate assistance to these patients.