

result in better management for allocation of appropriate counseling.

Keywords: Infertility, Influential factors, Mental health

P78: Correlation of depression during pregnancy and sociodemographic characteristics in pregnant women attending prenatal care center of Isfahan in 2010-2012

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Background: Many factors cause to depression during pregnancy, that among those point to hormone changes, stressful and annoying events such as. The purpose of this research was determination of correlation between depression during pregnancy with Sociodemographic characteristics in Pregnant Women.

Methods: Totally, 966 persons of client for inception of prenatal care appointment. Sampling was easy and the data collecting tools was the questionnaire that contained; some questions about Sociodemographic characteristics and identifying depression and its intensity (PHQ-9). Data analysis was descriptive and illative.

Result: From all 966 persons, 677 women were depressed and 289 were not depressed. The mean age (SD) in depressed women was 28.7 (3.83) and in not-depressed women was 29.3 (3.62) that was statistically significant ($p=0.03$). Body mass index ($p=0.39$) and economic situation ($p=0.80$) and Education level ($p=0.89$) and job ($p=0.074$) in both of groups were not significant. About depression

intensity, 64.7% was mild, 5% moderate, 0.3% moderate-severe and 0.1% was severe.

Conclusion: The results of research showed almost 70% of persons in pregnancy given mild depression and maternal low age affect on outbreak depression during pregnancy. In some similar researches persons who given depression during pregnancy have high age and weight and feeble economical situation in contrary not depressed group.

Keywords: Characteristics, Demographic, Pregnancy, Depression, Social characteristics

P79: Spontaneous conception and pregnancy with assisted reproductive technology: adaptation in pregnancy and psychological stress

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Background: The women are at higher anxiety levels following assisted reproductive technology compared to those who have spontaneous conception and may be unable to adapt to pregnancy. The aim of this study was to review the studies published and describe the psychological stress and adaptation in pregnancy after an assisted reproductive technology.

Methods: This review was performed by using different sites of internet and considering the studies which were published in the English language during the period 2010-2015.

Result: The findings showed that the women who conceive after an in vitro fertilization, had greater anxiety, poorer quality of life, the same or less depressive symptom, the same level of self-esteem, more positive attitudes toward pregnancy