



Comparison of perceived psychological stress during pregnancy in women with and without preeclampsia

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Objective most common complication of pregnancy and maternal mortality is : Preeclampsia factor that several factors, including depression, emotional stress - mental and physical, may be involved in the incident. This study done compared the perceived psychological stress during pregnancy and in women with and without preeclampsia

Methods: A retrospective case-control study of 150 pregnant women with preeclampsia in and 150 healthy women attending health centers - hospitals and university hospitals in Mashhad in 1390, as sampling was conducted. Data collected included demographic and lifestyle questionnaire and perceived stress questionnaire (pss), respectively.

Results: The mean score of perceived stress during pregnancy in the cases ($7/5 \pm 27$) than controls ($1/6 \pm 9/22$) was higher. Independent t tests showed significant differences between groups ($000/0p <$) odds ratio of preeclampsia in the group 6/1 was the control group. Fisher exact test between the intensity perceived stress and severity of preeclampsia, there is no significant relationship between ($05/0$ (p

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that psychological stress in the mother before and during pregnancy is a predisposing factor for preeclampsia.

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