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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 *Antidepressant medication use, depression and risk of pre eclampsia*

CNS Spectrums (2015), 20, 39–47. © Cambridge University Press 2015
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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Antidepressant medication use, depression, and the risk of preeclampsia

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Objective. To assess the effects of depression and antidepressant medication use during pregnancy on the risk of preeclampsia.

Methods. We conducted a retrospective, population-based cohort study that linked automated clinical and pharmacy databases including comprehensive electronic medical records of 21,589 pregnant Kaiser Permanente Northern California members between 2010 and 2012.

Results. The overall risk of preeclampsia was 4.5%. The timing of antidepressant medication exposure was an important factor. A significant increase in the risk of preeclampsia emerged for women with a depression diagnosis who took antidepressant medications during the second trimester compared to women with untreated depression (adjusted relative risk [aRR]: 1.6, 95% CI: 1.06, 2.39) and to women without depression (aRR: 1.70, 95% CI: 1.30, 2.23). Similar associations existed for women who took antidepressant medications, but without depression. In contrast, depressed women with psychotherapy showed no increased risk of preeclampsia compared to women with untreated depression or no depression. There was also a statistically significant relationship between the duration of antidepressant medication use and preeclampsia. The observed association appeared stronger for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) use, although a nonsignificant trend was also noted for use of norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitors (NDRIs) and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs).

Conclusion. Study findings suggest that antidepressant use during pregnancy may increase the risk of preeclampsia, especially use during the second trimester.

Lampiran 2 *Auto immune condition and comorbid depression in pregnancy*

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Autoimmune conditions and comorbid depression in pregnancy: examining the risk of preterm birth and preeclampsia

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Abstract

Objective—Determine whether prenatal depression interacts with autoimmune conditions to further increase the risk of preterm birth or preeclampsia.

Study design—Our sample included 3,034 pregnant women with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), Crohn’s disease (CD), psoriasis, or controls that were prospectively enrolled into MotherToBaby pregnancy studies. We estimated the independent and joint effects of the three autoimmune conditions and depression on the select outcomes.

Results—We found an increased risk of preterm birth among women with RA (2.10, 95% CI 1.54–2.87), CD (1.87, 95% CI 1.25–2.81) or psoriasis (1.88, 95% CI 1.27–2.79) independent of

Lampiran 3 *Investigation of maternal psychopathological symptoms, dream anxiety and insomnia in pre eclampsia*

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Investigation of maternal psychopathological symptoms, dream anxiety and insomnia in preeclampsia

Orkun Cetin M.D., Pinar Guzel Ozdemir M.D., Zehra Kurdoglu M.D. & Hanım Guler Sahin M.D.

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Lampiran 4 *Pre eclampsia and the lonitudinal risk of hospitalization for depression at 28 years*

Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-020-01920-x>

ORIGINAL PAPER



Preeclampsia and the longitudinal risk of hospitalization for depression at 28 years

Nathalie Auger^{1,2,3} · Nancy Low⁴ · Gilles Paradis^{2,3} · Aimina Ayoub^{1,2} · William D. Fraser⁵

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Abstract

Purpose The association between pregnancy characteristics and risk of depression in women is poorly understood. We investigated the relationship between preeclampsia and risk of hospitalization for depression over three decades.

Methods We carried out a longitudinal cohort study of 1,210,963 women who delivered an infant in any hospital in Quebec, Canada, between 1989 and 2016. The exposure was preeclampsia at the first or in subsequent pregnancies, including preeclampsia onset time (early < 34 weeks vs. late ≥ 34 weeks of gestation) and severity (mild, severe, superimposed). The outcome was hospitalization for depression any time after pregnancy. We used Cox proportional hazards regression models adjusted for maternal characteristics to estimate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the association of preeclampsia with depression hospitalization.

Results Women with preeclampsia had a higher incidence of hospitalization for depression compared with no preeclampsia (1.43 vs. 1.14 per 1000 person-years). Preeclampsia was associated with 1.16 times the risk of depression hospitalization after 28 years of follow-up (95% CI 1.09–1.23). Associations were present for mild (HR 1.15, 95% CI 1.07–1.24), severe (HR 1.16, 95% CI 1.04–1.29) and late onset preeclampsia (HR 1.17, 95% CI 1.10–1.25). Risks were more pronounced after the first year postpartum.

Conclusion Preeclampsia appears to be associated with the risk of depression hospitalization several decades after pregnancy.

Lampiran 5 *Effect of cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Anxiety, Stress, Depression and coping pattern among pregnant women with pre eklampsia*

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Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Anxiety, Stress, Depression, and Coping Pattern among Pregnant Women with Preeclampsia

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Abstract **Aim:** Investigate the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on anxiety, stress, depression, and coping pattern among pregnant with pre- eclampsia. **Method: Design:** Quazi experimental (pre and posttest) design. **Setting:** Antenatal outpatient clinic and high-risk inpatient department in Mansoura University Hospital. **Subjects:** Eighty six pre- eclamptic women who attending antenatal outpatient clinic, and high risk inpatient department, Mansoura University Hospital, subjects were divided randomly into two equal groups. **Types of sampling:** purposive sample. **Tools:** Five tools were used for data collection, structured interview schedule, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Perceived stress scale (PSS), Beck depression inventory-II (BDI-II) and Coping Patterns Scale. **Results:** The study findings revealed that there was a statistical significant difference in scores of depression, anxiety, and stress pre and post the cognitive behavioral therapy among the intervention group ($P \leq 0.001$) with large effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.7$). Conversely, in the control group, there was no statistical difference in scores of depression, anxiety, and stress pre and post the routine

Lampiran 6 *Association of depression and depressive symptoms with preeclampsia***BMC Women's Health**

Research article

Open Access**Associations of depression and depressive symptoms with preeclampsia: results from a Peruvian case-control study**Chunfang Qiu*¹, Sixto E Sanchez², Nelly Lam³, Pedro Garcia³ and Michelle A Williams^{1,4}

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Lampiran 7 *Relationship between preeclampsia and risk antenatal depression in puskesmas Manokwari city in 2018*

Third International Seminar on Global Health (3rd ISGH)
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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREECLAMPSIA AND RISK ANTENATAL DEPRESSION
 IN PUSKESMAS MANOKWARI CITY IN 2018**

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ABSTRACT

Background : According to WHO (World Health Organizations) report in Rinawati, 2010 Preeclampsia and eclampsia are estimated to cause 14% of maternal deaths each year, Preeclampsia-eclampsia is the first cause of perinatal death and can make a baby experience mental retardation Pregnancy is very vulnerable to a psychological disorder for a person pregnant women, even able to increase several times. Psychological disorders experienced by a woman include depression. This depression can occur in some women who are not pregnant, pregnant women, and postpartum. The incidence of antenatal depression is higher than in other times, especially in low and middle income countries.

Objectives : This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the incidence of preeclampsia and the risk of antenatal depression in Manokwari City Health Center in 2018 and also the factors that influence it.

Methods : The study was conducted using a Restropective Cohort with Sampling Techniques in this study using Fixed Exposure Sampling and the samples in this study were 50 mothers who were determined based on inclusion criteria, Preeclampsia as an Independent variable and antenatal depression as the dependent variable and 5 variable confonding, age, age, age. pregnancy, employment, education and parity, the study was conducted at the puskesmas of the city of manokwari namely puskesmas Sanggeng, Puskesmas Amban, Puskesmas Wosi and Puskesmas Pasir Putih, research was conducted in november - december 2018 by involving 4 coordinating midwives as enumerators.

Results: The study results shows that the statistical analysis there is a relationship between the incidence of

Lampiran 8 Hubungan antara depresi dengan kualitas hidup ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia di kabupaten Lumajang

Hubungan Antara Depresi Dengan Kualitas Hidup Ibu Hamil Dengan Preeklampsia Di Kabupaten Lumajang (*The Correlation between Depression and Life Quality of Pregnant Mothers with Preeclampsia in Kabupaten Lumajang*)

Andrita Asida

Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is a hypertension specific syndrome that occurs during pregnancy and involves mother's multi organs. This condition happens after 20th week of pregnancy and before the childbirth. A pregnant woman with this preeclampsia condition can be more susceptible in suffering psychological disorders such as depression. The depression which is experienced during the pregnancy can affect baby's health condition and decrease mother's life quality as well. This research aims to examine the correlation between depression and life quality of pregnant mothers with preeclampsia in Kabupaten Lumajang. This research employed correlational study as research design and cross sectional as its approach. This research was conducted to 54 of pregnant mothers with preeclampsia in Kabupaten Lumajang by using total sampling. Questionnaire of depression with

Lampiran 9 Hubungan antara kejadian preeklampsia dan resiko depresi antenatal

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA DAN RISIKO DEPRESI
ANTENATAL**

TESIS

Disusun untuk Memenuhi Sebagian Persyaratan Mencapai Derajat Magister

Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat

Minat Utama Promosi dan Perilaku Kesehatan



Lampiran 10 *use of antidepressant and anxiolytics in early pregnancy and the risk of preeclampsia and gestational*

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BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Use of antidepressants and anxiolytics in early pregnancy and the risk of preeclampsia and gestational hypertension: a prospective study



Nathalie Bernard¹, Jean-Claude Forest^{1,2}, George M. Tarabulsi³, Emmanuel Bujold^{1,4}, Damien Bouvier^{1,5} and Yves Giguère^{1,2*}

Abstract

Background: We investigated the association between antidepressant and anxiolytic exposure during the first and early second trimester of pregnancy (< 16 weeks), and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (including preeclampsia and gestational hypertension) in women with singleton pregnancy.

Methods: This study is based on a large prospective cohort of 7866 pregnant women. We included pregnant women aged 18 years or older without chronic hepatic or renal disease at the time of recruitment. Participants lost to the follow-up, with multiple pregnancies and pregnancy terminations, miscarriages or fetal deaths before 20 weeks of gestation were excluded from the study, as well as women with no data on the antidepressant/anxiolytic medication use during pregnancy. Information concerning antidepressant or anxiolytic medication use was extracted from hospital records after delivery. The associations between their use and the risk of gestational hypertension or preeclampsia were calculated.

Results: The final sample for analysis included 6761 participants including 218 (3.2%) women who were exposed to