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Evaluation the relationship between social health and stress of assisted reproductive techniques in infertile women

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BACKGROUND: Fertility is highly valued in most cultures. In contrast, infertility as a crisis has the potential to threaten the stability of individuals, relationships, and communities. Many infertile people are at risk in the early stages of infertility treatment for health and mental health problems and severe stress. The present study was conducted to assess the relationship between the social health of infertile women and the stress of infertility treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This study was performed descriptively longitudinal correlation on 211 women in infertility canters in Isfahan in 2020. Data collection tool in this study was three parts questionnaire. The first contained demographic information, the second was stress, and the third was the social health dimension questionnaire. Analyze the data was performed using the descriptive statistical methods for the quantitative variables Pearson correlation coefficient. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

RESULTS: The results showed that the mean standard deviation (SD) of social health was 155.1 (16.46), and the mean (SD) score of treatment stress was 22.91 (7.93). Pearson correlation coefficient showed that treatment stress score was not significantly related to overall social health score and its dimensions ($P > 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS: In this study, no statistically significant relationship was identified between these two variables. Probably, due to the living conditions of the people of our country in these years and the existence of stress and their great concern about economic issues, etc. The results were not observed contrary to the researcher's expectations.

Keywords: Infertility, social health, stress