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Título	Psychotropic medications use, prevalence of psychiatric disorders and suicide risk among women seeking assisted reproductive technology (ART) therapy
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Psychotropic medications use, prevalence of psychiatric disorders and suicide risk among women seeking assisted reproductive technology (ART) therapy

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Introduction: Use of medications in women seeking pregnancy is of extreme importance in the scenery of infertility and teratogens. As it's been described in the literature, infertility treatment is highly associated with depression and anxiety, and so we may expect significant use of psychotropic drugs in this population. Although this theme is recurrent in the literature, the use of psychotropic drugs and the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among women seeking ART therapy assessed by proper psychiatric diagnostic tools remains uncertain.

Objectives: This study aims to describe the trends in psychotropic medications use and the prevalence of psychiatric disorders according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) diagnostic criteria, as well as evaluate suicide risk in patients seeking assisted reproductive technology (ART).

Methods: We performed a prospective cross-sectional study, from november 2016 to november 2017, at an ART center in southern Brazil, including patients seeking to initiate assisted reproduction that agreed to participate. Patients were subjected to a structured interview, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), and previous psychiatric diagnosis and medication use were assessed by self-report. Suicide risk was assessed by the MINI. Data were analyzed using SPSS 24.

Results: We included 90 patients, and a total of 13.3% women were on current use of psychiatric medication, 44% taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and 31% taking benzodiazepines. 40% of the women interviewed had one or more current psychiatric disorders. Mood disorders were detected in 21% of the patients [major depression (10%), dysthymia (7,7%), bipolar disorder (3.3%)]. The most common diagnosis was agoraphobia (13.6%). Anxiety disorders was also highly prevalent, reaching 30% of the patients. Women with psychiatric disorders were more likely to have reported psychiatric history and to be on psychiatric medication ($P < 0.005$). A suicide risk of 8,9% among all patients interviewed was also detected.

Conclusions: We demonstrated a high prevalence of psychotropic medication use and surprisingly high suicide risk. The use of psychotropics can have both risks and benefits that need to be balanced when seeking pregnancy. We aim to draw attention to the counseling of women regarding the use of psychotropics during the preconception phase and in particular during potentially early pregnancy.

Apoio: CNPq, CAPES, FIPE e FAPERGS.