**Title:** Depression during pregnancy and its effective factors in clients of Tabriz health centers  
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**Abstract:** Background: In contrast to the substantial investigations of women's psychological functioning after childbirth, relatively little research has been devoted specifically to mental health during pregnancy. Despite the impression of well-being in pregnancy, comparable rates of depressive symptoms have been found among pregnant and non-pregnant women. Large systematic studies have shown that rates of depression in late pregnancy are as high as or higher than rates of postpartum depression.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of depression during pregnancy and its effective factors among pregnant women visited at the selected health centers, Tabriz, Iran.

Material & Methods: This was a descriptive study in which 179 pregnant clients with gestational age of 26-32 weeks were studied in selected health centers. The instruments for data collection were demographic questionnaire and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), which is a self-administered valid and reliable questionnaire, measuring manifestations of depression. Scores 13 or higher were considered as depression. Data were analyzed using chi square test.

Results: Out of 179 pregnant women 59 (33.0%) had suffered from depression at the time of the study. Nevertheless, none were under supervision of a health care professional for management of depression. There was significant relationship between depression during pregnancy and "positive history of psychiatric disorder in client", "poor relationship between client and her husband" and "occurrence of bad event in past months".

Conclusion: Considering the high prevalence of depression in pregnancy, implementation of strategies to integrate mental health screening in prenatal cares is needed. Special attention is needed to the high risk persons.

**Presentation:** Poster