

## Abstract

### Psychiatry Morbidity Following Miscarriage: A Prevalence Study of Patients in UKM Medical Centre

Salmi Daraup<sup>1</sup>, Ruzanna Zam Zam<sup>2</sup>, Norzilawati Mohd Naim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department Obstetrics and Gynaecology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatric, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

#### Objective:

To measure the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity following miscarriage among patient in PPUKM.

#### Methods:

This prevalence cross sectional study was conducted in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department UKM Medical Centre (UKMMC) over a period of a year from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2010 till 1<sup>st</sup> September 2011. All patients diagnosed as miscarriage which refer to a pregnancy loss before the 22nd completed week of gestation managed routinely as inpatient and underwent either medical or surgical evacuation or no intervention if they had complete abortion. A total of 136 patients were recruited in this study and were interviewed immediately after miscarriage with General Health Questionnaires (GHQ) to collect sociodemographic data and to identify acute psychiatric disorder after miscarriage. After three months later, a second interviewed with GHQ was conducted to identify patient with high risk to developed psychiatric morbidity after miscarriage and subsequently refer to psychiatric unit.

#### Results:

At the point of miscarriage (0 month), 133 (97.8%) patients had GHQ less than 4, only 3 (2.3%) patients scored GHQ more than 4. None of the 132 patients who were assessed at the initial phase and also three months later were diagnosed to have depressive disorders post miscarriage.

#### Conclusion:

The incidence of psychiatric morbidity among Malaysian women following miscarriage was very low (2.3%). Factors that influenced this morbidity included women with recurrent miscarriage and a history of subfertility.