

ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF ANTENATAL DEPRESSION AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES IN HARGEISA

Depression is a common mental illness which is ranked the third most prevalent moderate and severe disabling condition globally by the World Health Organization. Antenatal depression it can be a forerunner to postpartum depression. Women have a lifetime risk of about 1 in 8, and it is most prevalent during their reproductive years however under diagnosed and under treated. The major aim of the study is to determine prevalence, associated factors of antenatal depression among women attending antenatal care in Hargeisa. A facility based cross-sectional study design was used, and a consecutive sampling technique were employed on 353 pregnant women attending of MCHs of Hargeisa. The questionnaire was containing several closed ended questions. It was have parts that assess Sociodemographic factors, Psycho social factor, Socioeconomic, obstetric factors and women related factors. EPDS to antenatal depression was used after translated to Somali version. Data was cleaned, coded and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Factors associated with antenatal depression were analyzed with bivariate and multivariate logistic regression. Prevalence of antenatal depression in hargeisa MCHS was relatively higher than according another study that reported in Ethiopia any how the prevalence of antenatal depression among women attending ANC service at MCH centers of Hargeisa was 28.3% with EPDS 10 item scale. Consequentially this result shows us that prevalence of antenatal depression among women attending ANC service at MCH centers of Hargeisa was high level. Somaliland ministry of health to contribute a techniques that treatise how to diagnose the depression that occur antenatal period and training with Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (EDPS) of the health caregiver in the MCHS. MCH CENTERS IN HARGEISA to use Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (EPDS) and detect antenatal depression and to make early screen of pregnant women for depression is very important in order to prevent its consequent.

