RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION AMONG WOMEN IN SURAKARTA, CENTRAL JAVA

Yesi Retiyansa¹⁾, Dono Indarto²⁾, Bhisma Murti¹⁾

¹⁾Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret

²⁾Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret

ABSTRACT

Background: Fertility reportedly affects about 13–15% of couples worldwide. It has immense psycho-social impact on couples. This study aimed to analyze the effects of infertility, age, education, family income, and co-morbidity on depression in women of reproductive age.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross sectional study conducted in Surakarta, Central Java, from September to October 2018. A sample of 200 women of reproductive age was selected by fixed exposure sampling. The dependent variable was depression. The independent variables were infertility, education, family income, age, and co-morbidity. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Infertility (OR= 2.61; 95% CI= 1.19 to 5.70; p= 0.016), age (OR= 3.59; 95% CI= 1.64 to 7.85; p= 0.001), and co-morbidity (OR= 10.51; 95% CI= 4.96 to 22.27; p <0.001) increased the risk of depression among women. High education (OR= 0.41; 95% CI=0.19 to 0.90; p= 0.025) and high family income (OR= 0.33; 95% CI= 0.15 to 0.71; p= 0.005) decreased the risk of depression among women.

Conclusion: Infertility, age, and co-morbidity increase the risk of depression among women, but high level of education and high family income decrease the risk of depression among women.

Keywords: depression, infertility, education, co-morbidities, women, reproductive age

Correspondence:

Yesi Retiyansa. Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret. Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A, Surakarta 57126, Central Java. Email: yesi.retiyansa@gmail.com.
Mobile: +6281252634625.