

RESEARCH

Open Access



Evaluation of factors related to maternal anxiety during pregnancy among women referred to Tabriz primary care centers

Elmira Mahini¹, Sevil Hakimi², Hassan Shahrokhi², Behnaz Salahi², Khatereh Olad Baniadam³ and Fatemeh Ranjbar^{2*}

Abstract

Background Maternal anxiety during pregnancy is sometimes considered a normal mechanism to overcome the mother's mental preoccupation with having a child. However, stress and anxiety might become a medical condition, becoming so severe as to affect the mother's mental health. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate factors related to maternal anxiety during pregnancy in women referring to prenatal primary care centers in Tabriz.

Methods The target population in the present cross-sectional study was the pregnant women referring to primary care centers affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Sciences in 2018–2019 (n = 533). Sampling was carried out using the random cluster technique (separately for municipal centers). The data were collected using the study tools, including a questionnaire on demographic data, prenatal anxiety screening scale (PASS), and researcher-made questions on maternal anxiety during pregnancy.

Results In the present study, 37.5% of pregnant women had anxiety. Of all the demographic and background variables, income (P = 0.015), a history of preterm delivery (P = 0.018), and unintended pregnancy (P = 0.022) were significantly related to anxiety. Of the variables of income, a history of preterm delivery, and unintended pregnancy in the regression model, the odds of anxiety were 41% lower in pregnant women with somewhat adequate income than those with inadequate income after correcting for other variables (P = 0.011). In addition, the variable of unintended pregnancy increased the odds of anxiety up to 49% after correcting for other variables (P = 0.023).

Conclusion The present study showed that income and unintended pregnancy significantly affect maternal anxiety during pregnancy.

Trial registration The protocol of the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences under the code (IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.161).

Keywords Anxiety, Pregnancy, Prenatal anxiety screening scale (PASS), Risk factors

*Correspondence:

Fatemeh Ranjbar
fk_ranjbar@yahoo.com

¹Medical School, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

²Research Center of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

³Clinical Research Development Unit, Razi hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Introduction

Pregnancy is an acute period in a woman's life, during which various emotional, physical, and social changes occur [1]. This period of increased responsibilities might be associated with some emotions such as grief, depression, or anxiety symptoms and signs [2]. Despite scientific advances in physical problems during pregnancy, mental health during pregnancy is still an important subject in the health of pregnant women [3]. Therefore, further studies are necessary to evaluate the symptoms and signs of anxiety and anxiety disorders in pregnant women [4].

Anxiety is among the most common emotional responses in women during the childbearing period, especially during pregnancy [5], including worries, mental preoccupations, fear of pregnancy, delivery, infant health, and future child bringing up [6]. Maternal anxiety during pregnancy is sometimes considered a normal mechanism to combat the mother's anxiety about becoming a mother and having a child, which might prepare the mother for pregnancy and its associated changes. However, such stress and anxiety turn into a medical condition and become so severe that it might affect the mother's mental health. Anxiety during pregnancy and after giving birth is associated with some consequences for the mother and child's health [7]. Severe consequences, including spontaneous abortion, pre-eclampsia, preterm delivery, and low birth weight, have been reported in such mothers. In addition, anxiety leads to inattention to pregnancy care, inadequate nutrition, and drug abuse and is one of the predicting factors for prenatal depression. Studies have shown that the risk of anxiety during pregnancy is high in women with a history of psychiatric conditions, stressful events [8, 9], traumatic social events, a history of abortion, stillbirth, and preterm delivery [8–11]. Despite the importance of these complications, prenatal anxiety has not been studied sufficiently compared to depression during this period [12, 13]. However, there is evidence that anxiety has a higher prevalence than depression [14]. In a review study in 2016, the prevalence of anxiety disorders was 22.9% during pregnancy and 20% after delivery [15].

The present study aimed to evaluate anxiety-related factors during pregnancy in women referring to primary care centers in Tabriz. In addition, the study was undertaken to determine factors related to anxiety in pregnant women to promote the health of mothers, children, the family, and the community. Proper prenatal screening and therapeutic and educational measures will promote healthcare quality in terms of mental health in pregnant women.

Materials and methods

Study aim, design and participants

The target population in the present cross-sectional/descriptive-analytical study was women referring to primary care centers affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Sciences in 2018–2019, with a minimum gestational age of six weeks. The protocol of the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences under the code (IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.161). The sample size was calculated at $n=533$ by considering a prevalence of 15% [16], $d=0.03$, and a confidence interval of 95% ($z=1.84$) based on the Cochrane formula.

$$n = \frac{z_1^2 z_2^2 p_1 (1 - P^2)}{d^2}$$

Sampling was carried out using the random clustering method. To this end, all the primary care centers in Tabriz were numbered, and one-third of these centers were randomly selected using the www.random.org website for sampling. Then the properties of samples were randomly determined in each selected center based on the population data available at each center (the number of pregnant women covered) by considering the total number of participants required ($n=533$). The inclusion criteria were pregnancy, referral to the primary care center to receive pregnancy care, having a file at the center, and consent to participate in the study. The exclusion criteria included no interest in participation, lack of time to participate, gestational age of <6 weeks, low IQ, and cognitive problems.

First, the researcher provided information for the eligible women on the study aims, procedural steps, and the confidentiality of the collected data. Then the volunteers signed an informed consent form for non-interventional studies.

Measurements

The data were collected using the study tools, including a questionnaire on demographic data, the prenatal anxiety screening scale (PASS), and researcher-made questions on maternal anxiety during pregnancy. The questionnaires were completed by the subjects with the cooperation of the research team. The PASS questionnaire was designed by Somerville et al. (2013) for screening a wide range of anxiety symptoms and signs, especially in the prenatal period, and its validity and reliability were confirmed. It can be used in different environments, including prenatal clinics, hospitalized patients, and psychiatry centers [17]. This questionnaire was translated into English using the forward-backward method, and its reliability was confirmed by the test-retest method ($\alpha=0.809$). In

addition, its validity was confirmed by the factor analysis method (0.72) by Ranjbar et al. [18].

This questionnaire surveys mild and severe maternal anxiety during pregnancy and one year after delivery in women >18 years of age using 31 questions in four

Table 1 The demographic and background characteristics of the subjects

Characteristics	
Age, n (%)	
<20 years	37 (6.9)
21–30 years	285 (53.5)
31–40 years	202 (37.9)
≥41 years	9 (1.7)
Marriage age, n (%)	
<20 years	243 (45.6)
21–30 years	266 (49.9)
31–40 years	24 (4.5)
Age difference of the couple, n (%)	
Same age	46 (8.6)
<5 years	252 (47.3)
6–10 years	193 (36.2)
≥11 years	42 (7.9)
Education, n (%)	
Some high school education	133 (25.0)
High school graduate	228 (42.8)
University	172 (32.2)
Education of husband, n (%)	
Some high school education	147 (27.6)
High school graduate	218 (40.9)
University	168 (31.5)
Job, n (%)	
Housewife	481 (90.2)
Employed	52 (9.8)
Job of husband, n (%)	
Unemployed	6 (1.1)
Worker	82 (15.4)
Employee	75 (14.1)
Other	370 (69.4)
Adequacy of monthly income, n (%)	
Sufficient	15 (2.8)
Somewhat Sufficient	381 (71.8)
Insufficient	135 (25.4)
Parity, n (%)	
First pregnancy	194 (36.4)
Not the first pregnancy	339 (63.6)
Severe pregnancy vomiting, n (%)	
	39 (7.3)
History of fetal or infant death, n (%)	
	140 (26.3)
History of preterm delivery, n (%)	
	47 (8.8)
History of difficult delivery, n (%)	
	15 (2.8)
History of preeclampsia, n (%)	
	2 (0.4)
History of gestational diabetes, n (%)	
	39 (7.3)
Unintended pregnancy, n (%)	
	110 (20.6)
Family history of OCD, n (%)	
	4 (0.8)
Sleep disorders, n (%)	
	21 (3.9)

constructs: (1) acute anxiety and adaptability (questions 1–10); (2) general anxiety and specific fears (questions 11–18); (3) perfectionism, control, and trauma (questions 19–23); (4) social anxiety (questions 24–31). Each question has four choices with a response score of 0 to 3. To score the questionnaire, the scores of the individual questions are added up, and a score of ≥ 26 is the cut-off point between mild and score anxiety:

0–22: asymptomatic.

21–41: mild anxiety.

42–93: severe anxiety.

Responses to seven item number seven might clinically indicate phobia.

The researcher-made questionnaire was designed based on factors related to maternal anxiety during pregnancy initially by evaluating the literature and systematic reviews in the following domains (1) psychological and psychiatric factors; (2) factors related to social supports and marital relationships; (3) social, demographic, and economic factors; (4) factors related to pregnancy, midwifery, and tragic events. Then the questionnaires were completed by an experienced panel of experts. All the items were extracted based on a literature review and validated by the expert panel. Then the questionnaire was completed by ten patients with valid items as a pilot study.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed with SPSS 21. The normality of data was analyzed with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Frequencies (percentages) and medians (25 and 75 percentiles) were used for qualitative and non-normal quantitative variables, respectively. The qualitative data were analyzed with chi-squared test, and in cases, this test could not be used, Fisher's exact test was used. Mann-Whitney test was used to analyze quantitative variables in the two non-normal groups. In addition, logistic regression analysis was used to analyze and calculate the effects of quantitative and qualitative data on anxiety. Statistical significance was set at 5%.

Results

In the present study, 533 pregnant women were evaluated and 37.5% of them had anxiety. Demographic characteristics of pregnant women participating in this study were shown in Table 1. Of all the demographic and background variables of the study, income ($P=0.015$), a history of preterm delivery ($P=0.018$), and unintended pregnancy ($P=0.022$) had a significant relationship with anxiety (Table 2). However, the variables of age, age at marriage, the age difference between the husband and wife, the educational levels of the husband and wife, the occupations of the husband and wife, parity, acute vomiting during pregnancy, a history of stillbirth or infant

Table 2 Relationship between the demographic and background characteristics of the subjects with anxiety

characteristics	Anxiety		P-value
	Yes	No	
Age, n (%)			0.659*
<20 years	10 (27.0)	27 (73.0)	
21–30 years	100 (35.1)	185 (64.9)	
31–40 years	74 (36.6)	128 (63.4)	
≥41 years	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	
Marriage age, n (%)			0.473*
<20 years	90 (37.0)	153 (63.0)	
21–30 years	92 (34.6)	174 (65.4)	
31–40 years	6 (25.0)	18 (75.0)	
Age difference of the couple, n (%)			0.128*
Same age	20 (43.5)	26 (56.5)	
<5 years	79 (31.3)	173 (68.7)	
6–10 years	77(39.9)	116 (60.1)	
≥11 years	12 (28.6)	30 (71.4)	
Education, n (%)			0.070*
Some high school education	14 (31.1)	31 (68.9)	
High school graduate	93 (40.8)	135 (59.2)	
University	53 (30.8)	119 (69.2)	
Education of husband, n (%)			0.733*
Some high school education	49 (33.3)	98 (66.7)	
High school graduate	81 (37.2)	137 (62.8)	
University	58 (34.5)	110 (65.5)	
Job, n (%)			0.103*
Housewife	175 (36.4)	306 (63.6)	
Employed	13 (25.0)	39 (75.0)	
Husband's job, n (%)			0.281**
Unemployed	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	
Worker	23 (28.0)	59 (72.0)	
Employee	31 (41.3)	44 (58.7)	
Other	131 (35.4)	239 (64.6)	
Income, n (%)			0.015*
Sufficient	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)	
Somewhat Sufficient	121 (31.8)	260 (68.2)	
Insufficient	61 (45.2)	74 (54.8)	
Gestational age (week)	37.0 (30.0–38.0)	37.0 (29.3–38.0)	0.544***
Parity, n (%)			0.501*
First pregnancy	72 (37.1)	122 (62.9)	
Not the first pregnancy	116 (34.2)	223 (65.8)	
Severe pregnancy vomiting, n (%)	19 (48.7)	20 (51.3)	0.068*
History of fetal or infant death, n (%)	50 (35.7)	90 (64.3)	0.899*
History of preterm delivery, n (%)	24 (51.1)	23 (48.9)	0.018*
History of dystocia, n (%)	6 (40.0)	9 (60.0)	0.697*
History of preeclampsia, n (%)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0.124**
History of gestational diabetes, n (%)	18 (46.2)	21 (53.8)	0.140*
Uintended pregnancy, n (%)	49 (44.5)	61 (55.5)	0.022*
Family history of OCD, n (%)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	0.999**
Sleep disorders, n (%)	10 (47.6)	11 (52.4)	0.227*

*P-value by chi-squared test

**P-value by Fisher's exact test

***P-value by Mann-Whitney U test

death, a history of difficult delivery, a history of pre-eclampsia, a history of gestational diabetes, a family history of OCD, and sleep disorders were not associated with anxiety ($P > 0.05$).

According to Table 3, of all the variables, of income, a history of preterm delivery, and unintended pregnancy, included in the regression analysis, with the correction for other variables, the risk of anxiety during pregnancy decreased 41% in women with relatively good income than those with insufficient income ($P = 0.011$). In addition, by correcting for other variables, unintended pregnancy increased the risk of anxiety up to 49%, which was significant ($P = 0.023$). On the other hand, there was no significant relationship between anxiety and other variables.

Discussion

The present study aimed to evaluate factors related to maternal anxiety during pregnancy in women referring to primary care centers in Tabriz. According to the results, 37.5% of pregnant women had anxiety. A longitudinal study was carried out by Azizi et al. on 75 pregnant women referring to the maternity clinics in hospitals in Bandar-e-Abbas for routine pregnancy care. The data were collected through the Spielberger anxiety questionnaire at three intervals of 29–32, 33–36, and 37–42 weeks. Demographic data were collected, too. The results showed that almost half of the mothers had higher-than-average obvious (42.6%) and latent (45.3%) anxiety scores [19]. Mehraban et al. carried out a cohort study in Ardabil, in which 241 uniparous women with a gestational age of 28–32 weeks were evaluated. The mothers had no known physical and mental conditions, no history of preterm delivery, no midwifery complications, and drug use. The subjects were selected using the multi-step sampling method. The data were collected with the Spielberg

anxiety questionnaire and analyzed. The mean obvious and latent anxiety scores of pregnant women with a history of preterm delivery were 14.26 ± 8.8 and 12.27 ± 8.6 , respectively. In other words, 20.7% of the subjects had obvious anxiety, and 18.2% had latent anxiety at a mild level [20].

Rezaeian et al. evaluated 176 pregnant women with a gestational age of 24–26 weeks in a descriptive correlational study. The pregnant women were at risk of preterm delivery and had been referred to healthcare centers affiliated with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. The eligible subjects were selected based on Holbrook's preterm delivery screening questionnaire. The self-care behaviors were evaluated based on Hart's pregnancy care questionnaire, and anxiety, depression, and stress were evaluated based on the DASS21 stress, anxiety, and depression questionnaire. In that study, the mean anxiety scores were 8.50 ± 6.5 , and 50.6% of the subjects had mild to very severe anxiety [21]. In addition, in a meta-analysis by Fawcett et al., articles that had reported the prevalence of one to eight prevalent anxiety disorders in pregnant women or postpartum women were included in the study. Overall, 2613 records were retrieved, and finally, 26 studies met the inclusion criteria. It was concluded that the prevalence of at least one anxiety disorder or more than one disorder was 20.7% (16.7–25.4%) [22].

In a meta-analysis, Dennis et al. evaluated 23,468 article abstracts, retrieved 783 articles, and 102 studies included 221,974 women from 34 countries. The prevalence of self-reported anxiety symptoms during the first trimester was 18.2% (13.6–22.8%), with 19.1% (15.9–22.4%) and 24.6% (21.2–28.0%) in the second and third trimesters, respectively. The overall incidence of clinical diagnosis for each anxiety disorder was 15.2% (9.0–21.4%) and 4.1% (1.9–6.2%) for one general anxiety disorder [15].

In a study by Ferreira et al. on 207 pregnant women, the prevalence of anxiety state was 58.5%, and the prevalence of anxiety trait was 53.2% [23]. Silva et al. evaluated 209 pregnant women in the south Millas Gris, Brazil; 62.8% of pregnant women had anxiety, which was more common in the third trimester of pregnancy (42.9%) [24]. Waqas et al. evaluated 500 pregnant women in the obstetrics wards of hospitals in Pakistan. The women were interviewed with a three-section questionnaire. The anxiety levels in the participants were classified as follows: normal (145 women, 29%), borderline (110 women, 22%), and anxious (49%, 245) [10]. In addition, in previous studies, the prevalence of pregnancy-related anxiety in Sweden [25], Bangladesh [26], Pakistan [27], Brazil (obvious anxiety) and (latent anxiety) [28], Iran in Babol (obvious anxiety) [29], Iran in Sari (obvious anxiety) and latent anxiety [30], and in Iran in Qom (latent anxiety) and obvious anxiety [31] were 22%, 29%, 20.4%, 59.5%, and 45.3%, 26.6%, 33% and 44%, and 40.4% and 32.7%, respectively.

Table 3 Logistic regression results of the presence of anxiety in the subgroups of significant variables in the subjects

Characteristics	Regression coefficient (B)	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval for odds ratio		P-value
			Lower	Upper	
Income, n (%)					
Sufficient	0.717	0.488	0.147	1.620	0.241
Somewhat	0.527	0.591	0.393	0.888	0.011
Sufficient					
Insufficient (reference group)
History of preterm delivery	0.704	2.023	1.100	3.721	0.023
Unintended pregnancy	0.397	1.487	0.960	2.305	0.076

Considering the findings on the prevalence of maternal anxiety during pregnancy, the present study is consistent with studies by Bazrafshan et al. and Alipour et al.; however, it is different from other studies that have reported higher or lower prevalence rates. Several reasons might explain the discrepancies between the results of the present study and other studies, including the differences in the tools used to determine anxiety and the study environment. In addition, these discrepancies might be attributed to differences in samples sizes and exclusion and inclusion criteria, such as the disease severity and background factors. In the present study, of all the demographic and background variables evaluated, income ($P=0.015$), a history of preterm delivery ($P=0.018$), and unintended pregnancy ($P=0.022$) were significantly related to anxiety. However, the variables of age, age at marriage, the age difference between the husband and wife, the educational levels of the husband and wife, the occupation of the husband and wife, parity, the history of multiparity, acute vomiting during pregnancy, a history of stillbirth or infant death, a history of a difficult birth, a history of preeclampsia, a history of gestational diabetes, a family history of OCD, a family history of alcohol use, sleep disorders, and a history of receiving oxytocin in a previous pregnancy were not associated with maternal anxiety ($P>0.05$). Finally, regression analyses showed that income and unintended pregnancy significantly affected maternal anxiety during pregnancy.

In the study by Mehraban et al., the mean scores of obvious and latent anxiety of pregnant women in their second pregnancy were 13.65 ± 8.2 and 11.75 ± 8.31 , respectively. The incidence of preterm delivery increased 2.28 folds with an increase in anxiety scores [20]. In a study by Silva et al., occupation ($P=0.04$), the complications of the previous pregnancy ($P=0.00$), a history of the risk of abortion in preterm delivery ($P=0.05$), the mother's interest in becoming pregnant ($P=0.01$), the number of abortions ($P=0.02$), the number of cigarettes smoked daily ($P=0.00$), and drug use were related with the incidence of anxiety significantly [24].

In a systematic review by Biaggi et al., 97 articles were selected and analyzed. The results showed that the most important factors related to depression or anxiety before delivery were a lack of a spouse or social support, a history of abuse or domestic violence, a personal history of psychological disorders, unintended pregnancy, traumatic life events, and high perceivable stress, the complications of the current and past pregnancy, a history of abortion or the risk of preterm delivery, and loss of pregnancy [2]. In a meta-analysis by Grigoriadis et al., 1458 article abstracts were evaluated, 306 articles were retrieved, and 29 articles met the inclusion criteria. The anxiety before delivery was associated with an increased risk of preterm delivery (1.39–1.70; OR=1.54),

spontaneous preterm delivery (1.13–1.75; OR=1.41), mean low birth weight (mean difference= -55.96 gr; -18.31 to -93.62 gr), increased risk of low birth weight (1.48–2.18; OR=1.80), lower gestational age (mean difference= -0.13 weeks; -0.04 to -0.22 weeks), increased odds of low gestational age (1.26–1.74, OR=1.48), and lower head circumference (mean difference= -0.25 cm, -0.06 to -0.45 cm) [32].

In addition, in a meta-analysis by Rose et al., of 37 eligible studies, 31 were included in the meta-analysis. They showed that premature birth was significantly associated with anxiety before delivery (OR=1.46) [33]. In another meta-analysis by Dig et al., 12 studies reported the data of 17,304 women with preterm delivery, and six studies reported the data of 4948 women with low birth weight. Maternal anxiety during pregnancy was significantly associated with the risk of preterm delivery (1.33–1.70, RR=1.50) and low birth weight (1.32–2.33, RR=1.76) [34]. However, Yonkers et al. used Edingbrough postpartum depression scale to evaluate pregnant women, reporting that the subscale scores of depression were not significantly correlated with preterm delivery [35]. Considering the results on the relationship between preterm delivery and anxiety, the results of the present study are consistent with all the studies reporting a significant relationship between these two variables, except for the study by Yonkers et al., who reported no significant relationship between preterm delivery and anxiety during pregnancy.

Azizi et al. reported no significant relationship between age, mother's educational level, occupational status, the number of pregnancies, the type of pregnancy, the baby's gender on the one hand and the obvious and latent anxiety during the third trimester of pregnancy [19]. Martini et al. carried out a longitudinal prospective study to evaluate maternal anxiety in terms of the newborns' growth. A total of 306 pregnant mothers were included from outpatient clinics in Germany and evaluated from the early gestational age up to 16 months after delivery. The risk of anxiety during pregnancy in subjects with unintended pregnancy was 1.13 folds higher; however, the difference was not significant statistically ($P=0.5473$). In addition, parity increased the risk of anxiety during pregnancy 1.09 times; however, the difference was not significant ($P=0.723$) [36]. In the study by Waqas et al., the deductive analysis showed that higher anxiety scores in pregnant women were significantly related to low social support scores, living in rural areas, a history of physical abuse, abortion, C-section, and unintended pregnancy ($P<0.05$) [10]. In the study by Ferreria et al., logistic regression analysis showed that the variables of income, educational level, parity, unintended pregnancy, complications in late pregnancy, and a history of smoking and alcohol use were not significantly related to anxiety during pregnancy [23]. The present study is consistent with

studies by Biaggi et al. and Waqas et al. concerning the significant relationship between unintended pregnancy and maternal anxiety during pregnancy; however, it is different from studies by Martini et al. and Ferreria et al.

On the other hand, the studies by Ferreroa et al. and Mortini et al. are consistent with the present study since parity was not significantly related to anxiety during pregnancy. Concerning income, the present study is different from the study by Ferreira et al., who reported no significant relationship between income and anxiety during pregnancy. Such a discrepancy might be attributed to differences in income categorization, the tools used to evaluate anxiety, and the study environment.

Conclusion

The present study showed that income and unintended pregnancy significantly affected maternal anxiety during pregnancy.

List of Abbreviations

PASS Prenatal anxiety screening scale

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Clinical Research Development Unit, Razi Educational and Treatment Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, for their assistance in this research.

Authors' contributions

FR, and S.H designed the study. E.M collected data. E.M, B.S and H.Sh analyzed and interpreted the data. Moreover, E.M, FR and Kh.O wrote and revised the paper. All of the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This study was funded by Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The funding agency had no role in the design of the study, the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data and in writing the manuscript.

Data Availability

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was reviewed and approved by Research and Technology Deputy of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.161). The study's objectives, procedures, questionnaire content, and impact were explained to all enrolled respondents, and written informed consent was collected from each participant or their proxy prior to administering the questionnaire. Participants' privacy and confidentiality were attentively ensured at every stage of the study. We confirm that all methods were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations (Declaration of Helsinki).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Received: 22 June 2022 / Accepted: 27 April 2023

Published online: 10 May 2023

References

- Bjelica A, Cetkovic N, Trninic-Pjevic A, Mladenovic-Segedi L. The phenomenon of pregnancy—A psychological view. *Ginekologia polska*. 2018;89(2):102–6.
- Davis EP, Narayan AJ. Pregnancy as a period of risk, adaptation, and resilience for mothers and infants. *Dev Psychopathol*. 2020;32(5):1625–39.
- Bedaso A, Adams J, Peng W, Sibbritt D. The relationship between social support and mental health problems during pregnancy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Reproductive health*. 2021;18(1):1–23.
- Durankuş F, Aksu E. Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on anxiety and depressive symptoms in pregnant women: a preliminary study. *J maternal-fetal neonatal Med*. 2022;17(2):205–11.
- Araji S, Griffin A, Dixon L, Spencer SK, Peavie C, Wallace K. An overview of maternal anxiety during pregnancy and the post-partum period. *J Mental Health Clin Psychol*. 2020;30;4(4).
- van de Loo KF, Vletterie R, Nikkels SJ, Merkus PJ, Roukema J, Verhaak CM, Roeleveld N, van Gelder MM. Depression and anxiety during pregnancy: the influence of maternal characteristics. *Birth*. 2018;45(4):478–89.
- Bayrampour H, Vinturache A, Hetherington E, Lorenzetti DL, Tough S. Risk factors for antenatal anxiety: a systematic review of the literature. *Journal of reproductive and infant psychology*. 2018; 20;36(5):476–503.
- Tang X, Lu Z, Hu D, Zhong X. Influencing factors for prenatal stress, anxiety and depression in early pregnancy among women in Chongqing, China. *J Affect Disord*. 2019;253:292–302.
- Field T. Postnatal anxiety prevalence, predictors and effects on development: a narrative review. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2018;51:24–32.
- Sharapova A, Gogoiukina Ratcliff B. (2018). Psychosocial and sociocultural factors influencing antenatal anxiety and depression in non-precarious migrant women. *Front Psychol*, 1200.
- Tavoli Z, Mohammadi M, Tavoli A, Moini A, Effatpanah M, Khedmat L, Montazeri A. Quality of life and psychological distress in women with recurrent miscarriage: a comparative study. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2018;16(1):1–5.
- Rubertsson C, Hellström J, Cross M, et al. Anxiety in early pregnancy: prevalence and contributing factors. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*. 2014;17(3):221–8.
- Zhong Q-Y, Gelaye B, Zaslavsky AM et al. (2015). Diagnostic validity of the generalized anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) among pregnant women. *PLoS ONE*, 10(4), e0125096.
- Giardinelli L, Innocenti A, Benni L, et al. Depression and anxiety in perinatal period: prevalence and risk factors in an Italian sample. *Archives of women's mental health*. 2012;15(1):21–30.
- Dennis C-L, Falah-Hassani K, Shiri R. Prevalence of antenatal and postnatal anxiety: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2017;210(5):315–23.
- Shahhosseini Z, Abedian K, Azimi H. Role of anxiety during pregnancy in preterm delivery. *J Mazandaran Univ Med Sci*. 2008;16(63):85–92.
- Somerville S, Dedman K, Hagan R, et al. The perinatal anxiety screening scale: development and preliminary validation. *Archives of women's mental health*. 2014;17(5):443–54.
- Shokuhi ZB, Ranjbar F, Hakimi S, et al. Psychometric properties of the Persian version of postpartum distress measure scale. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2020;20(1):84.
- Azizi S, Molaeinezhad M. Anxiety status in pregnant mothers at third trimester of pregnancy and its related factors in referrals to Bandar Abbas Hospitals in 2012. *Iran J Obstet Gynecol Infertility*. 2014;17(122):8–15.
- Mehraban Z, Alizadeh L, Narimani M. Maternal prenatal pregnancy-related anxiety and spontaneous preterm birth in ardebil health centers in 2011. *Stud Med Sci*. 2013;23(6):670–5.
- Rezaeian SM, Abedian Z, Latifnejad Roudsari R, Mazloom SR, Dadgar S. The relationship of prenatal self-care behaviors with stress, anxiety and depression in women at risk of preterm delivery. *Iran J Obstet Gynecol Infertility*. 2017;20(3):68–76.
- Fawcett EJ, Fairbrother N, Cox ML, White IR, Fawcett JM. The prevalence of anxiety disorders during pregnancy and the postpartum period: a multivariate bayesian meta-analysis. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2019;80(4):0–0.
- Ferreira CR, Orsini MC, Vieira CR, do Amarante Paffaro AM, Silva RR. Prevalence of anxiety symptoms and depression in the third gestational trimester. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2015;291(5):999–1003.
- Silva MMDJ, Nogueira DA, Clapis MJ, Leite EPRC. Anxiety in pregnancy: prevalence and associated factors. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*; 2017. p. 51.
- Claesson M, Josefsson A, G Sydsjö. Prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms among obese pregnant and postpartum women: an intervention study. *BMC Public Health*. 2010;10(1):766.

26. Nasreen HE, Kabir ZN, Forsell Y, et al. Prevalence and associated factors of depressive and anxiety symptoms during pregnancy: a population based study in rural Bangladesh. *BMC women's health*. 2011;11(1):22.
27. Ali NS, Azam IS, Ali BS, Tabbusum G, Moin SS. (2012). Frequency and associated factors for anxiety and depression in pregnant women: a hospital-based cross-sectional study. *The Scientific World Journal*, 2012.
28. Faisal-Cury A, Menezes PR. Prevalence of anxiety and depression during pregnancy in a private setting sample. *Archives of women's mental health*. 2007;10(1):25–32.
29. Amiri N, Salmalian H, Hajiahmadi M, et al. Association between prenatal anxiety and spontaneous preterm birth. *J Babol Univ Med Sci*. 2009;11(4):42–8.
30. Bazrafshan MR, A, R M, Rad. The effect of pregnant women's anxiety on apgar score and birth weight of newborns (2009). *Avicenna J Nurs Midwifery Care*. 2009;17(12):58–68.
31. Alipour Z, Hajizadeh E, Lamyian M. Anxiety during pregnancy: a risk factor for neonatal physical outcome? *J Urmia Nurs Midwifery Fac*. 2011;9(1):30–8.
32. Grigoriadis, S., Graves, L., Peer, M., Mamisashvili, L., Tomlinson, G., Vigod, S. N., ... & Cheung, A. (2018). Maternal anxiety during pregnancy and the association with adverse perinatal outcomes: systematic review and meta-analysis. *The J Clin Psychiatry*. 79(5):0–0.
33. Rose MS, Pana G, Premji S. (2016). Prenatal maternal anxiety as a risk factor for preterm birth and the effects of heterogeneity on this relationship: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BioMed research international*, 2016.
34. Ding, X. X., Wu, Y. L., Xu, S. J., Zhu, R. P., Jia, X. M., Zhang, S. F., ... & Tao, F. B. (2014). Maternal anxiety during pregnancy and adverse birth outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *J affect disord*. 159:103–110.
35. Yonkers KA, Smith MV, Forray A, Epperson CN, Costello D, Lin H, Belanger K. Pregnant women with posttraumatic stress disorder and risk of preterm birth. *JAMA psychiatry*. 2014;71(8):897–904.
36. Martini J, Petzoldt J, Einsle F, Beesdo-Baum K, Höfler M, Wittchen HU. Risk factors and course patterns of anxiety and depressive disorders during pregnancy and after delivery: a prospective-longitudinal study. *J Affect Disord*. 2015;175:385–95.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.