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ABSTRACT BOOKLET



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Prevalence of Denial of Pregnancy and Associated Factors in Turkey

Presenter: Nazan Aydın

Co authors Hatice Yuce, Nazan Aydın, Oguz Omay, Zahide Kosan, Aybuke Gozde Gultekin, Aysenur Aksoy, Jens Wessel, Hatice Yuce, MD, Ataturk University, Medical Faculty, Department of Psychiatry, Erzurum, Turkey., Nazan Aydın, MD, Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey. Oguz Omay, MD, La Teppe Medical Center, La Teppe, France, Zahide Kosan, MD, Ataturk University, Medical faculty, Public Health, Erzurum Turkey, Aybuke Gozde Gultekin, MD, The Ministry of Health of Turkey, Local Public Health Authority of Erzurum, Director of Family Practitioners, Erzurum, Turkey, Aysenur Aksoy, MD, Nene Hatun Obstetric and Gynaecology Hospital, Erzurum, Turkey, Jens Wessel, MD, Department of Obstetrics, Charité', Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany

Objective / Background Denial of pregnancy is a woman's subjective lack of awareness of being pregnant. Generally, most people believed that

women with denied pregnancies are severely psychotic patients and this pathology is rare condition (0.21 %). When pregnancy is denied throughout most of gestation, significant risks to both mother and fetus may result because of inadequate prenatal care, such as poor nutrition, fetal abuse, unattended or precipitous delivery. Therefore awareness is necessary for prevention of unwanted consequences. The purpose of this study is to evaluate frequency of denial of pregnancy in Erzurum, Turkey.

Methods A prospective case sampling was performed between 1 January 2013 and 1 January 2014 in Erzurum, Turkey. Maternity hospitals are used to achieve pregnancy in our province. The lower limit for inclusion was the 20th week of gestation as the first physician's earliest diagnosis of pregnancy. Furthermore, the woman herself must not have had any subjective perception. We used interview guidelines that include socio-demographic data and SCID-I.

Results Altogether 27 cases and 15792 deliveries within the 1-year study period were valid for the frequency calculation, leading to a ratio of 1 : 584.

Conclusion / Discussion This prospective, population-based study has also certain epidemiological relevance. Occurrence of denied pregnancy seems yet to be similar across different socio-demographic conditions. The common view that denied pregnancies are exotic and rare events is no longer valid. More studies of similar design are needed.