Study Report - Disagreement Explanations

Included by humans, excluded by GPT

**STUDY-ID: 101:**

– *Title:* ‘Alcohol consumption, smoking, and drug use in pregnancy: prevalence and risk factors in Southern Thailand’

– *Abstract*: Introduction: Substance use during pregnancy contributes to the risk of adverse health outcomes in mothers and children—in utero and during later development. In this study, we investigated the prevalence of substance use and associated factors in pregnant women receiving antenatal care in public hospitals in Thailand. Methods: Women (3578) attending 7 antenatal care clinics in Songkhla for the first time during their current pregnancy were interviewed with a structured questionnaire focusing on demographic data, obstetric history, use of alcohol, tobacco, and other substances, and the General Health Questionnaire was administered. The use of substances was confirmed with the ultrarapid version of the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test and urine tests, which were also administered to 1 in 5 to 10 randomly selected women whose screening results were negative. Results: Based on self‐reports and General Health Questionnaire results, the weighted prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, or illicit substance use and that of “mental health problems” were 5.6% (95% confidence interval [CI], 4.9‐6.4) and 29.2% (95% CI, 27.5‐30.9), respectively. On the basis of the ultrarapid version of the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test and urine tests, the prevalence of likely substance use disorder during the 3 months prior to assessment was 1.2% (95% CI, 0.8‐1.5) and 7.7% (95% CI, 4.6‐10.7), respectively. Factors associated with substance use were religion, unmarried status, unplanned pregnancy, previous abortion, and current mental health problem. Discussion: Our results emphasize the need for identification of substance use and mental health problems, with the help of questionnaires and biological markers, followed by early intervention.

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study focuses on substance use during pregnancy and investigates factors related to alcohol, smoking, and drug use rather than abortion itself. Although it mentions ‘previous abortion’ as a factor, it does not examine mental health outcomes directly linked to abortion, nor does it specifically analyze the effects of abortion on mental health. Additionally, it primarily deals with the prevalence of substance use and related factors rather than an in-depth analysis of abortion-related mental health outcomes.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 102:**

– *Title:* ‘Lifetime and past-month alcohol use and related factors among female sex workers in Iran’

– *Abstract*: Objective: Alcohol use is more common among female sex workers (FSWs). This study assessed the prevalence of lifetime and past-month alcohol use and related factors among FSWs in Iran. Method(s): We conducted a cross-sectional survey among 1464 women from 8 major cities in Iran. Behavioral data were collected by trained interviewers and conducted face-to-face in a private room. Weighted analysis was used to determine the lifetime and past-month alcohol use prevalence. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to investigate the association between alcohol use and independent variables. Result(s): The most alcohol used in lifetime and past-month (weekly, less than once a week, and daily) in FSWs was 52.7% (12.25%, 12.94%, and 1.83%), respectively. In the final model, factors that were independently associated with alcohol use included the 31-40 years (AOR = 2.41, 95% CI: 1.13-5.15), education level of diploma (AOR = 2.43, 95% CI: 1.31-4.51), history of lifetime drug use (AOR = 2.79, 95% CI: 2.01-3.89), history of lifetime group sex (AOR = 2.07, 95% CI: 1.41-3.03), history of intentional abortion (AOR = 1.42, 95% CI: 1.06-1.92), six or more sexual clients in the last month (AOR = 3.25, 95% CI: 1.80-5.87), history of lifetime anal sex (AOR = 2.47, 95% CI: 1.82-3.35), and FSWs the married, temporarily married, and living with partner were positively associated with lifetime alcohol use. Conclusion(s): Alcohol use is prevalent among FSWs in Iran. Further prevention programs are needed to address and reduce harms associated with alcohol use among this vulnerable population in Iran. Designing intervention programs, it is suggested to consider other variables affecting alcohol use in FSWs.Copyright © 2023 The Authors. Brain and Behavior published by Wiley Periodicals LLC.

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study is focused on alcohol use among female sex workers and analyzes behavioral data associated with alcohol consumption. While it mentions intentional abortion as a factor influencing alcohol use, the study does not specifically address the mental health outcomes of abortion, nor does it provide a quantitative comparison of mental health outcomes post-abortion. The primary focus is not on abortion-related mental health risks, therefore it should be excluded.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 113:**

– *Title:* ‘Drug use patterns and related factors among female sex workers in Iran in 2019-2020: results from Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance-III (IBBS-III)’

– *Abstract*: Introduction: Drug use is highly prevalent among female sex workers (FSWs). Some forms of drug use, such as injecting drug users (IDU), put them at greater risks for HIV and blood born disease (BBD). In this study, the pattern of drug use and its related factors among Iranian FSWs were investigated. Materials and methods: This cross-sectional study was performed based on the data of the integrated bio-behavioral surveillance-III (IBBS-III) on FSWs in 8 cities of Iran using the respondent-driven sampling (RDS) method conducting in 2019-2020. Of the 1515 FSWs participating in the IBBS-III study, 1,480 answered questions about drug use. To calculate the prevalence of drug use lifetime and in the past month, weighted analysis was used. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to investigate the factors related to drug use. Results: The prevalence of lifetime drug use and the prevalence of current drug use (single and poly drug use) among FSWs were estimated to be 29.3% and 18.86%, respectively. According to multivariate regression analysis, the odds ratio (odds) of lifetime drug use showed a statistically significant association with lower education (AOR = 1.18; 95% CI: 1.07-1.3), being a direct sex worker (AOR = 1.77; 95% CI: 1.21-2.61), working in team houses or hangouts (AOR = 1.51; 95% CI: 1.10-2.06), a history of intentional abortion (AOR = 1.41; 95% CI: 1.07-1.87), condom use in the last sex (AOR = 1.61; 95% CI: 1.19-2.17), a history of imprisonment (AOR = 3.05; 95% CI: 2.25-4.14), HIV positive tests (AOR = 8.24; 95% CI: 1.66-40.9), alcohol use (AOR = 1.69; 95% CI: 1.29-2.29), and finding sexual clients in places such as parties, shopping malls, streets, and hotels, or by friends (AOR = 1.46; 95% CI: 1.01-2.12). Conclusion: Given that drug use among FSWs is about 14 times higher than that of the Iranian general population, it is imperative that drug reduction programs be integrated into service packages. Specifically, prevention programs should be prioritized for occasional drug users within this population as they are at a greater risk of developing drug use issues compared to the general population.

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study is focused on drug use patterns among female sex workers, with no mention of abortion as a primary subject. Although there is a mention of a history of intentional abortion in the results section, the study does not focus on mental health outcomes or compare the effects of abortion on mental health. Additionally, the study does not appear to be primarily quantitative regarding abortion-related outcomes.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 126:**

– *Title:* ‘Depression during the prepartum and postpartum period’

– *Abstract*: Explored the postpartum transitory depression syndrome by evaluating the depression levels of 47 women (aged 13–42 yrs), using the Self-Rating Depression Scale and a brief clinical interview at 7 mo pregnancy, 7 days postpartum, and 6 wks postpartum. Ss also completed the Tennessee Self Concept Scale and the Marital Adjustment Test. Findings indicate that Ss were significantly more depressed during the 7th mo of pregnancy and the 1st postpartum wk than they were at 6 wks postpartum. No significant difference was found between levels of depression at the 7th mo of pregnancy and the 1st postpartum wk. The relationship of marital adjustment, self-concept, and other variables to level of depression before and after childbirth was also studied. A multiple regression analysis was performed to determine the best predictors of early postpartum depression. Predictors included level of depression during the 7th mo of pregnancy, self-concept, age, women’s plans to terminate her job because of the infant, previous loss of fetus due to abortion or miscarriage, and ethnic background. (10 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study does not focus on abortion itself; rather, it examines depression during pregnancy and the postpartum period, without a direct emphasis on abortion as a primary subject. Although it mentions previous fetal loss due to abortion or miscarriage, this is not the central focus of the research, and there is no clear reference to mental health outcomes directly attributable to abortion. Additionally, the study does not design a quantitative comparison group related to abortion, as it primarily assesses depression through repeated measures among women during their pregnancy and postpartum periods.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 128:**

– *Title:* ‘Screening for anxiety among antenatal women attending a Taluk Hospital in rural India’

– *Abstract*: Background: Antenatal anxiety can adversely affect pregnancy outcome, have an impact on maternal competence in childcare. Lot of emphasis has been given on antenatal depression but studies addressing the anxiety issues are few. Objectives were to study the prevalence of anxiety, using the Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale (PASS) and to identify the risk factors associated with anxiety among antenatal women attending the Anekal Taluk Hospital, Bangalore. Method: This was a cross sectional study, done at Anekal between April and May 2014 among 146 antenatal women by convenience sampling. Results: The mean [SD] age of the study population was 22.52+or-3.04 years. Majority (89.73%) were housewives and 43.2% were in the third trimester of pregnancy. Of the 146 antenatal women, 22.6% of women screened positive for anxiety. Anxiety was significantly associated with primigravida, low parity and previous abortions. Multivariate regression analysis showed significant association of anxiety with period of gestation and gravidity. Conclusion: The findings of the study highlight the importance of routine screening for antenatal anxiety in primary health care.

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study focuses on screening for anxiety among antenatal women, but it does not specifically relate to abortion as a central topic, nor does it address mental health outcomes in the context of abortion. It discusses anxiety in a general antenatal context and includes previous abortions as one of the risk factors, but it does not examine the mental health outcomes associated directly with abortion. Therefore, it does not meet the necessary criteria for inclusion in the systematic review.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 143:**

– *Title:* ‘Women’s sexual health and contraceptive needs after a severe obstetric complication (“near-miss”): a cohort study in Burkina Faso’

– *Abstract*: MEDLINE Abstract: BACKGROUND: Little is known about the reproductive health of women who survive obstetric complications in poor countries. Our aim was to determine how severe obstetric complications in Burkina Faso affect reproductive events in the first year postpartum. METHODS: Data were collected from a prospective cohort of women who either experienced life threatening (near-miss) pregnancy-related complications or an uncomplicated childbirth, followed from the end of pregnancy to one year postpartum or post-abortum. Documented outcomes include menses resumption, sexual activity resumption, dyspareunia, uptake of contraceptives, unmet needs for contraception and women’s reproductive intentions.Participants were recruited in seven hospitals between December 2004 and March 2005 in six towns in Burkina Faso. RESULTS: Reproductive events were associated with pregnancy outcome. The frequency of contraceptive use was low in all groups and the method used varied according to the presence or not of a live baby. The proportion with unmet need for contraception was high and varied according to the time since end of pregnancy. Desire for another pregnancy was highest among near-miss women with perinatal death or natural abortion. Women in the near-miss group with induced abortion, perinatal death and natural abortion had significantly higher odds of subsequent pregnancy. Unintended pregnancies were observed mainly in women in the near-miss group with live birth and the uncomplicated delivery group. CONCLUSIONS: Considering the potential deleterious impact (on health and socio-economic life) of new pregnancies in near-miss women, it is important to ensure family planning coverage includes those who survive a severe complication

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study focuses on women’s sexual health and contraceptive needs after obstetric complications, and while it does mention post-abortum situations, it does not specifically address the mental health outcomes related to abortion itself. It is largely centered on contraceptive use, reproductive health, and complications after childbirth rather than the mental health impacts of abortion. Additionally, it lacks a clear quantitative comparison regarding mental health outcomes as related to abortion.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*

**STUDY-ID: 150:**

– *Title:* ‘Pregnancy, Caretaking and Substance Use Disorders: A 12-Year Longitudinal Study of Delinquent Females’

– *Abstract*: Delinquent females are at great risk of substance use disorders as they age. It is important to understand factors associated with the persistence and desistence from substance use disorders. The transition to adulthood is particularly important to study. In the general population, emerging adulthood is a period of risk for substance use disorder. This period often also coincides with new social roles, such as caretaking. The current study seeks to address the following aims: (1) to examine the prevalence rates of substance use disorders, pregnancy and caretaking among delinquent females as they age and (2) to describe the association between substance use disorders and periods of pregnancy and caretaking. METHODS: Data are from the Northwestern Juvenile Project (NJP), a longitudinal study of 1,829 (657 females) youth arrested and detained between 1995 and 1998 at the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (CCJTDC) in Chicago, Illinois. Participants were interviewed within days of intake and re-interviewed up to 9 times over the following 12 years. Pregnancy and related variables, caretaking and substance use disorders were measured at each interview. Prevalence rates were summarized at 4 time points: baseline (intake to detention), and 3, 5, and 12 years after baseline. Generalized estimating equation modeling was used to examine the association between substance use disorders and pregnancy and caretaking. RESULTS: Most females had been pregnant and one third had an abortion or miscarriage 12 years after baseline. Approximately one quarter gave birth before age 18. More than two thirds were caretakers 12 years after baseline. Substance use disorders were common; nearly half of females had a substance use disorder at baseline and nearly one fifth had a disorder 12 years later. Recent pregnancy was associated with a decreased risk of drug, but not alcohol use disorder. Females who were not caretakers were approximately twice as likely to have any substance, alcohol and drug use disorder as caretakers. DISCUSSION: Pregnancy and caretaking is prevalent among delinquent females. Although many delinquent females may struggle with their role as a mother, pregnancy and caretaking are associated with lower prevalence of substance use disorders.

– *Answer (GPT)*: The study focuses on the association between substance use disorders, pregnancy, and caretaking among delinquent females. It does not specifically address abortion as a factor influencing mental health outcomes. While it mentions that some females had an abortion or miscarriage, this is not the central focus of the research, which is primarily about substance use disorders. Therefore, the study does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the review regarding abortion and mental health outcomes.

*Please add a comment on whether and why you agree with the GPT decision or not:*