

Effect of anxiety and depression on ART outcome

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Abstract

Background: There is increasing evidence that psychological factors like anxiety and depression can affect IVF/ICSI treatment results.

Objective: This study aimed to clarify the role of women's anxiety and depression on the outcome of ART cycles using Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI).

Materials and Methods: This was a prospective pilot study. One hundred six (106) consecutive women undergoing ICSI cycles were enrolled between January 2006 and 2007. Age, duration and cause of infertility, number and score of transferred embryos were recorded for each patient. Data regarding the state of anxiety and depression of each volunteer were collected using the translated and validated Iranian Cattle Anxiety and Beck Depression Inventories.

Results: Among 106 women enrolled in the study, 25 cases (23.5%) of clinical pregnancies occurred. In univariate analysis, there was no significant difference regarding age and cause and duration of infertility between groups. Number of transferred embryos was significantly associated with higher pregnancy rates (3.4 ± 1.15 vs. 2.5 ± 1.38 in pregnant and nonpregnant group respectively). Among the 106 participants, 73.58% had anxiety and 30.18% showed various degrees of depression. Out of 28 patients with no anxiety, 21 (75%) and out of 74 patients with no depression, 24 (32%) became pregnant. There was significant association between depression/anxiety and pregnancy rate ($p=0.034$ and $p=0.00$ respectively). Logistic regression model showed that anxiety/depression affect the outcome of ART significantly.

Conclusion: It is crucial to identify infertile patients at greater demand for psychological support before starting ART cycles.

Key words: Depression, Anxiety, Cumulative Embryonic Score, ICSI, Pregnancy rate.

Introduction

Although it is widely accepted that infertility causes significant levels of psychological distress (1), the possibility that distress could cause or contribute to infertility remains a topic for debate (2-10). Several statistical models have been published using combinations of biomedical factors in relation with IVF outcome (11, 12).

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The model of Templeton is well known. It is based on a large database and includes the factors age, duration of infertility, number of previous unsuccessful IVF attempts, indication for fertility treatment and number of previous pregnancies as independent predictors (13). A possible reason for the limited validity of the available models is that they are based only on stable variables. Some studies, however, indicate that the success of assisted reproductive treatment may also be dependent on variable factors, such as a woman's distress level at the time of treatment (7, 10, 14). There is increasing evidence that psychological factors, for instance anxiety and depression, are related to IVF/ICSI treatment outcome (7, 15).

There are also studies in which no relationship between the psychosocial status of women and treatment outcome has been found (10, 16). This discrepancy may be explained by differences in population characteristics, study design and differences in the assessment of psychosocial factors. In general, a distinction is made between direct and indirect effects of stress. The direct effects refer to the effects mediated by the autonomic nervous system, the (neuro) endocrine system and the immune system, whereas the indirect effects imply those health changes resulting from changes in health behavior, for instance smoking. Modulation results in an integrated adaptive psychobiological reaction pattern to environmental challenges (17). The main objective of the current study, conducted at two Iranian hospitals, was to clarify the additional role of pre-existing anxiety and depression on ICSI outcome.

Materials and methods

All patients referred to the infertility clinic of Reproductive Health Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Alvand Hospital, for the first cycle of an ICSI treatment between January 2006 and 2007 were asked to participate in this prospective cohort pilot study. Of the 195 invited patients 89 declined or were excluded. The main reasons indicated by patients was lack of time (n=33), and it was unknown in 16 cases. Twenty two patients were excluded because of missing data, and 18 because of communication difficulties. Thus, the remaining group consisted of 106 patients. After being examined by a gynecologist the patients were visited by a psychologist and informed of the study purpose.

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the deputy of research in Tehran University of Medical Sciences before starting any medications. All women were asked to complete a questionnaire on psychological factors. All participants were guaranteed anonymity, and separation of questionnaire information from their clinical management. Signed informed consent was obtained from all participants. Data regarding the state of anxiety and depression of each volunteer were collected using the translated and validated Iranian Cattle Anxiety and Beck Depression Inventories (BDI) by a single psychologist during interview.

The Cattle inventory is a 40-item self-report measure of anxiety. Scores can range from 0 to 80, with scores of 28 or more demonstrating anxiety.

Classification of anxiety scores involves: 0-27 (without anxiety), 28-40 (neurotic anxiety), 41-49 (moderate anxiety) and 50-80 (severe anxiety) (18).

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a 21 item test. It is one of the most widely used scales for assessing intensity of depression and each of its items describes a specific behavioral manifestation of depression.

Scores on each item can range from 0 indicating no depression, to 3 indicating a severe level of symptomatology. Scores of 17 or above indicate clinically significant depression. The classification of depression scores involves: 0-16 (without depression), 17-27 (mild depression), 28-34 (moderate depression) and 35-64 (severe depression) (19, 20). The ICSI treatment cycle included pituitary desensitization by Buserelin[®] (Hoechst Marion Roussel, Germany) 0.5 mg subcutaneous injection per day and then administration of HMG (Pergonal[®], Serono, Canada) 150 IU per day, followed by HCG (Pregnyl[®], Organon, The Netherlands), oocyte retrieval after 36 hours and microinjection thereafter. After 3 days the embryos were transferred after scoring. Patients were not informed of the number and scores of transferred embryos in order to avoid inadvertent distress. The CES and MSTE were based on a 4-point score (21-24) (Table I).

The CES was obtained by adding the individual embryo scores of all transferred embryos, and the MSTE was obtained by dividing the CES by the number of transferred embryos (24). The demographic and gynaecological variables affecting ICSI outcomes consisting of age, duration of infertility, cause of infertility, number and CES and MSTE of transferred embryos were recorded for each patient.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed by means of the SPSS-10 software. The outcome measure was clinical pregnancy rate. The first step was to find biomedical variables related to treatment outcome in the current sample. The second step was to add psychological variables to this block of variables. T-student and Chi-square tests were used to compare groups regarding baseline parameters. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used to compare outcome variables between groups omitting the confounding parameters.

Results

Among 106 women studied, 25 cases of clinical pregnancy occurred after the ICSI procedure. Demographic and basic infertility characteristics of studied groups are summarized in Table II.

In univariate analysis using t-student and χ^2 tests, age of women and duration and cause of infertility were not significantly different between pregnant and nonpregnant groups (Tables II, III). As there was only one case of secondary infertility, p-value was not calculated for the type of infertility (Table III). Number of transferred embryos which was 3.4 ± 1.15 in pregnant group and 2.5 ± 1.38 in nonpregnant group was significantly associated with pregnancy rate ($p=0.004$) (Table II). Cumulative embryonic score (CES) which was 12.36 ± 4.88 in pregnant and 8.75 ± 5.65 in nonpregnant women and mean score of total embryo (MSTE) being 3.61 ± 0.59 in pregnant and 3.27 ± 0.91 in nonpregnant women were significantly associated with pregnancy rate ($p=0.005$ and $p=0.032$ respectively) (Table II). Among 106 women who participated in the study 73.58% of patients had anxiety (mild 25.4%, moderate 33% and severe 15.18%) and 30.18% had depression (mild 25.4%, moderate 3.8% and severe 0.9%). Out of 28 patients with no anxiety, 21(75%) and out of 74 patients with no depression, 24(32%) became pregnant. There was significant association between mean score of depression and anxiety with pregnancy rate ($p=0.034$ and $p=0.000$ respectively) (Table III).

Logistic regression analysis was used to adjust the effect of anxiety and depression on ART outcome after ruling out the confounding factors. The results showed anxiety and depression to be independent variables significantly affecting the pregnancy rate (Table IV).

Table I. Calculation of the 4-point embryo score.

Uncleaved embryos	0 point
Cleaved embryos	1 point
Division stage	
Four-cell embryos	1
Other stages	0
Irregular cells (size and/or shape)	
Absence	1
Presence	0
Fragmentation ($\geq 20\%$ of embryonic surface)	
Absence	1
Presence	0

Terriou. Embryo score and IVF (24)

Table II. Quantitative variables in pregnant versus non pregnant groups.

Quantitative variable	Non pregnant mean(S.D)	Pregnant mean(S.D)	p
Age	29.37(± 5.22)	29.92(± 4.77)	0.64
Number of transferred embryos	2.51(± 1.38)	3.4(± 1.15)	0.004
Duration of infertility	7.32(± 5.02)	8.26(± 4.16)	0.41
CES	8.75(± 5.65)	12.36(± 4.88)	0.005
MSTE	3.27(± 0.91)	3.61(± 0.59)	0.032

Table III. Qualitative variables in pregnant versus non pregnant groups.

Qualitative variable		Pregnant number(%)	Non pregnant number(%)	p
Type of infertility	Primary	24(96%)	81 (100%)	
	Secondary	1 (4%)	0	
Cause of infertility	Male	13(52%)	31(38.2%)	0.3
	Female	7 (28%)	35(43.2%)	
	Unexplained	0	3 (3.6%)	
	Both	5 (20%)	12(15%)	
Anxiety	No	21 (84%)	7(8.6%)	0.0001
	Mild	2 (8%)	25(30.9%)	
	Moderate	2 (8%)	33 (40.7%)	
	Severe	0	16 (19.7%)	
Depression	No	24 (96%)	50 (61.7%)	0.001
	Mild	1 (4%)	26 (32.1%)	
	Moderate	0	4 (4.9%)	
	Severe	0	1 (1.2%)	

Table IV. Effect of anxiety and depression on pregnancy after ruling out other factors using logistic regression model.

	p-value	RR	95% RR
Anxiety	0.000	52.158	12.74- 213.43
Depression	0.013	14.55	1.780- 119.068

Discussion

Infertility and the shortcomings of the treatment modalities especially impose patients to deal with different degrees of psychological distress. Epidemiologic data suggest a relationship between psychological factors and infertility (2, 3). Nevertheless the role of psychological factors in IVF/ICSI outcome has still to be established.

Though IVF is regarded as the great breakthrough in infertility treatment, it is still considered by the patients to be a stressful experience and its outcome may be influenced by many known and yet unknown factors.

This study shows that there is a significant relationship between depression and anxiety with

pregnancy outcome in ICSI cycles. Our study is in accordance with Smeenk's study (23) that showed a significant relationship between baseline psychological factors and the probability to become pregnant after IVF/ICSI treatments controlling for other factors. They showed that state anxiety had a slightly stronger correlation ($p=0.01$) with treatment outcomes than depression ($p=0.03$) (23). Correlation test in our study also showed a more significant negative relation between mean score of anxiety and pregnancy rate in comparison to depression and pregnancy rate. ($p=0.000$ and $p=0.034$ respectively).

In a more recent study Smeenk *et al* have shown that dropout, being a well-known phenomenon in IVF-ICSI, is related to preexisting psychological factors in IVF-ICSI. (25). Peddie *et al* (26) have shown that psychological factors even play a role in dropouts in IVF treatment which in turn lead to the development of depressive and anxiety symptoms in 10- 50% of women. We did not deal with dropouts because we studied only the first cycles of ART. Among twenty two patients who were excluded because of missing data, there were 8 patients postponing the treatment because of increased anxiety in themselves or their husbands.

In our study anxiety was noted in 73.58 % and depression in 30.18% of the patients. In a study by Jedrzejczak *et al*, depression was found in 25% of women being treated with IVF and in 25.8% of women attending an infertility clinic compared to 13.2% of control patients awaiting a routine gynecological examination (27). The severity of the depressive symptomatology was assessed in another study (28) with the Beck depression inventory, which indicated that 36.7% of the women attending the infertility clinic were depressed, compared to 18.4% of the control patients. Thus in these studies the prevalence of depression in patients with infertility was high and usually twice that of control patients. The somewhat inconsistent findings in these studies may be due to population characteristics, the design of the study, uni-centeredness, or small sample sizes. Moreover, multi-center studies are preferable because predictions have the tendency to be centre-specific, whereas this study was carried out in two different IVF centers; one belonging to the university and the other a private one. Our results showed anxiety and depression to be independent variables significantly affecting the pregnancy rate, although according to the wide length of confidence interval for relative ratio (RR) of pregnancy, we should be conservative in

interpretation (Table IV). It seems that adding the composite score of anxiety and depression to the previous models of stable predictive factors of ART outcome may lead to a better prognostic model with respect to pregnancy rate. The analysis in Smeenk's study (29) showed that state anxiety only is a better predictor of pregnancy than depression. Our data are also in agreement with those of some previous studies (6, 14). Several other authors however have found no relationship between the emotional status of women and the outcome of ART (10, 24, 30, 31).

Some studies have indicated that the most anxiety provoking time for couples is during their first and final attempts to become pregnant, the first because of the fear of the unknown and the last because of its finality in determining their chances of producing biologic offspring (25, 32, 33). Since all our patients were having their first ART cycle, the number of previous ART cycles was not a confounding factor.

The mechanism of the distress effect on pregnancy rates is still unknown. Subtle disturbances of the cycle may play a role, these being caused by minor endocrinological alterations (34-36). Recent research support the theory that psychological distress can have effects on multiple systems, including inhibition of hypothalamic GnRH, activation of the hypothalamic- adrenal axis and alteration of the immune system (37, 38). In a prospective study in women undergoing IVF, an increase in state anxiety treatment was established, parallel to increase in serum prolactin and cortisol concentrations (28).

To date, several reviews on stress and female reproduction have been published (39-42), but little is known about the relationship between psychosocial stress and the release of adrenal hormones in relation to IVF/ICSI treatment outcome. As the treatment itself most probably influences psychosocial factors, it is extremely difficult to separate cause and effect of psychosocial factors on the outcome in IVF (10). The complex relationship is mediated by interplay of various systems; the underlying mechanisms of the relationship remain obscure so far and aspects of the treatment could influence the hormonal response. For instance Luppa *et al.* found an increased urinary excretion of cortisol metabolites after stimulation with a GnRH agonist (43).

Although the effects of psychosocial stressors on the activity of the sympathetic medullar system and on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis have been studied intensively (44-46), no clear picture emerges on the exact relationship between

the different types of stressors and release of stress hormones. Moreover, several authors have reported low correlation coefficients between questionnaire based and hormonal indicators of stress (44).

Stress was previously found to be associated with high amounts of activated T cells and reduced implantation rates in IVF-women (39). Demyttenaere *et al* indicated that women with high anticipatory state anxiety levels and high anticipatory cortisol concentrations have lower pregnancy rates in IVF (6). Facchinetti *et al* demonstrated a negative correlation between stress susceptibility and outcome of IVF (14). Furthermore, Demyttenaere *et al* suggested that personality dependent stress responses are important for conception rates in stimulated cycles (47). On the other hand, women undergoing IVF were found to respond biophysically different to psychosocial stressors than controls (48). By any mechanism that anxiety and depression affect infertile women, the current and previous studies show that it is mandatory to include counseling and supportive psychotherapy in the general therapeutic framework of infertility.

Conclusion

Since psychological problems of infertile women can significantly affect the outcome of ART cycles, it is crucial to identify patients at greater demand for psychological support and offer them appropriate treatment.

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