

HoC Padlet 2

CERI PHELPS NOV 16, 2022 11:13AM UTC

Not enough evidence

this article in itself doesn't prove or disprove menopause as a cause of depression as fails to take into account other mitigating factors in a persons environment.

No external funding

The link between menopause and depression is closely looked at which can affect the overall result. For example a female who is XXX age who is obese or over a 'typical' BMI is more likely to be/ manifest severe depression which again would affect overall result

Peer reviewed

Accidentally put my notes in the comment section

Supported by primary, quantitative data/research

Uses clinical assessment screening material the BDI. Which is measurable and used by doctors currently

Was carried out during covid when depression was at higher levels already

Implements established devices

Use of BDI - II scores and BMIs in order to draw out demographics - more measurable

The study is up to date

Ethnocentric.

Control group was limited to Women in Greece.

scope isn't large enough

Limitations

The research was based on a screening and not a diagnostic tool

— ANONYMOUS

Study was conducted during COVID-19 which research suggests there were higher numbers of depression which co-insides with menopause. Overall this could of impacted the screening

— ANONYMOUS

Strengths

Shows some of the data they gathered their thoughts from

— LEAH YOUNG

Depression

Post-menopausal

Greece

Beck depression inventory-II

screening

Depression and the period subsequent to the final menstrual period corresponds to post-menopause; this phase is classified by hormonal levels into early and late post-menopause and further subdivided into distinct stages, according to the STRAW criteria [1]. Data from high-impact longitudinal studies have unanimously reported a significant rise in depressive symptoms during the phase of early post-menopause, as opposed to pre-menopause [2,3]. This finding has been associated with various contributing factors, including age at menopause [4], vasomotor symptoms [5], socioeconomic status [6], obesity [7] and history of depression [8]. Although affluent evidence reporting the elevated prevalence of depression during peri-menopause has been recurrently provided [9,10], consistent data on post-menopausal depression remain scarce [2].

With respect to the Greek population, latest data from a regular health survey conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority in 2014

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