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## THE ROLE PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME (PMS) AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES IN PREDICTION OF CESAREAN LABOR

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Introduction: Prevalence of the cesarean labor in Iran has reported 41percent in recent studies which is really higher than expected rate compare to other countries.

Objectives: Our purpose in this research was to examine the role of premenstrual syndrome(PMS)and psychological variables(Depression ,Anxiety ,Stress) in prediction of the cesarean labor.

Aims: My aim was to examine the role of premenstrual syndrome and psychological variables(Depression ,Anxiety ,Stress) in prediction of the cesarean labor in Iran.

Methods: Participants were 300 pregnant women from two private (n=150) and public (n=150) hospitals who were selected using available sampling method. After informed consent provided from all participate, variables such as age, level of education, month of pregnancy, previous number of deliveries, previous number of cesarean, tendency to cesarean and type of hospital were control for using counter balancing method.

Two questionnaires of Short Premenstrual Assessment Form (SPAF) and Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS) were administrated.

Results: A Regression Binary Logistic was revealed that month of pregnancy, previous number of cesareans and also the type of hospital could predict the tendency to cesarean. No significant effect was observed for psychological variables (Depression ,Anxiety ,Stress) and premenstrual syndrome(PMS).

Conclusions: These results showed that increase in the month of pregnancy and also decrease in the previous number of cesareans and selection of private hospital, predict the cesarean delivery among women.