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## Sociodemographic differences and time trends of bariatric surgery in Sweden 1990-2010

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**Aim:** The aim of the present study was to examine demographic and socioeconomic differences and time trends of bariatric surgery in Sweden during 1990-2010.

**Methods:** An open cohort of all individuals aged 20-64 years was followed between 1990 and 2010. Socioeconomic differences were examined during two periods: 1990-2005 and 2006-2010 using cumulative rates in a closed cohort. Hazard ratios (HRs) of bariatric surgery were calculated in these two periods using Cox regression models.

**Results:** A majority of the 22198 individuals that underwent bariatric surgery were women (76.3%). Women were more likely to undergo surgery in younger ages (30-39 years), while men were more likely to undergo surgery around 10 years later (40-49 years). The number of surgeries increased substantially during the second period. During the whole period, the dominating surgical method was gastric bypass contributing to 69.4% of the procedures. HRs for bariatric surgery was highest for individuals with intermediate educational level and intermediate-low income in both periods. For married/cohabiting and/or employed individuals, the HRs was highest during the first period whereas an opposite pattern was seen in the second period.

**Conclusions:** Individuals in the lowest socioeconomic groups undergo bariatric surgery less often than those with intermediate income and educational level; although previous research has shown that those with low socioeconomic status have the highest rates of morbid obesity. The failure to identify eligible individuals for surgery may result in negative effects on those individuals with the largest need for weight loss.

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## Depression risk factors in different trimesters of pregnancy in Iranian women

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**Background & Aim:** Assessment and diagnosis of depression in pregnant women is essential to maintain the health of the mother and fetus. Hence, this study was done for prevalence and risk factors of depression during third trimester in women referred to Ayatollah Rouhani Hospital, Babol in 2011.

**Materials & Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, all pregnant women with singleton pregnancies in the third trimester who was referred to Ayatollah Rouhani Hospital for prenatal care was enrolled. After obtaining written informed consent from patients information such as education level, economic status and previous history of depression were collected in the form of a check list. Data were analyzed using chi-square, Mann-Whitney U-test and logistic regression.

**Results:** From 300 pregnant women, 86 participants (28.7%) were found to be depressed in the third trimester. Depression had significantly associated with maternal age, smoking spouse, number of pregnancies, abortions, family history of depression. In the logistic regression model risk factors of depression had shown significantly associated with education level, economic status and history of depression.

**Conclusion:** The high prevalence of depression during pregnancy creates complications for the fetus. Physicians and staff should be aware awareness and establishing a proper communication system improve the quality of care provided to women with depression is essentials.

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