

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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None declared.

Global prevalence of premenstrual dysphoric disorder in female adults (2011-2021): A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis

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Review question / Objective: What is the global prevalence of PMDD in recent 10 years?

Condition being studied: The prevalence of PMDD in the recent 10 years will be studied.

Information sources: The PubMed, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Cochrane Library), Chinese VIP Information, EMBASE, Wanfang Database, as well as the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM)

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 10 April 2021 and was last updated on 10 April 2021 (registration number INPLASY202140057).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: What is the global prevalence of PMDD in recent 10 years?

Condition being studied: The prevalence of PMDD in the recent 10 years will be studied.

METHODS

Search strategy: Eight databases comprising PubMed, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), EMBASE, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM), Wanfang Database, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Cochrane Library), Web of Science, as well

as Chinese VIP Information will be systematically queried. The querying strategy will be modified based on PubMed by employing the Mesh subject headings blended with free-text terms. Thus, search terms and syntax for PubMed will be ((TS=(Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder) OR TS=(Disorder, Premenstrual Dysphoric) OR TS=(Dysphoric Disorder, Premenstrual) OR TS=(Premenstrual Dysphoric Syndrome) OR TS=(Syndrome, Premenstrual Dysphoric)) AND TS=(prevalence OR magnitude OR epidemiology OR incidence) AND language:(ENGLISH OR CHINESE), Time Span: 2010-2021. Index: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC.). Other databases will additionally be exhaustively queried for linked literature via the query terms applied in PubMed for each database correspondingly.

Participant or population: Any kind of random or nonrandom sampling which reported the PMDD prevalence in reproductive age females, in the common or school-hinged populace, across all ethnicities, educational backgrounds, socioeconomic, as well as living in all countries globally.

Intervention: Not applicable.

Comparator: Not applicable.

Study designs to be included: Observational studies.

Eligibility criteria: Only female adults with PMDD are included.

Information sources: The PubMed, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Cochrane Library), Chinese VIP Information, EMBASE, Wanfang Database, as well as the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM).

Main outcome(s): assessed using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV or V).

Additional outcome(s): None.

Data management: Endnote X9.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Study quality of enrolled articles will be independently investigated by two investigators. Disagreements will be reconciled via consents, and third investigator will mediate and reconcile the case, if necessary.

Strategy of data synthesis: A meta-analysis on the PMDD global prevalence will be conducted using STATA V.12, and employ the graphical approaches, as well as fixed or random effect models to combine the prevalence estimates.

Subgroup analysis: Research variables including gender, region, and age.

Sensitivity analysis: Sensitivity analyses will be applied in assessing the heterogeneity sources.

Language: English or Chinese.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: systematic review; premenstrual syndrome; premenstrual dysphoric disorder; prevalence.

Dissemination plans: The finding will be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal and presented at conferences.

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