INPLASY

Epidemiological characteristics and risk factors of climacteric syndrome in nurses in China: meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - School.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Data extraction.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202410123

Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 30 January 2024 and was last updated on 30 January 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To understand the incidence of climacteric syndrome in nurses in China, and to discuss its risk factors, so as to provide reference for the intervention of climacteric syndrome in nurses.

Condition being studied Set up a research team with sufficient manpower. All researchers have mastered the methods of meta-analysis and the use of related software. Several original studies were retrieved in advance, and meta-analysis could be conducted.

METHODS

Participant or population Chinese female nurse.

Intervention Climacteric syndrome.

Comparator Climacteric syndrome.

Study designs to be included Cross-sectional study.

Eligibility criteria The evaluation criteria of climacteric syndrome: KMI≥15.

Information sources CNKI, Wanfang, VIP, CBM, PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library..

Main outcome(s) Incidence and risk factors..

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The risk of bias in the cross-sectional literature was assessed using the evaluation criteria recommended by the U.S. Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Strategy of data synthesis RevMan5.4 software was used for statistical analysis of the data. Combined MPS incidence and 95%CI, combined risk factor OR value and 95%CI. Heterogeneity of included studies was detected based on P-values and I2 results. When P < 0.1 and I2≥50%, random

effects model was adopted. When P≥0.1 and I2 < 50%, a fixed effect model is adopted.

Subgroup analysis In order to further find the source of heterogeneity, the detection rate of climacteric syndrome in different years and regional subgroups was analyzed.

Sensitivity analysis In order to further find the source of heterogeneity and test the stability of the combined effect size, the sensitivity analysis was carried out by using RevMan5.4 software using the one-by-one elimination method and comparing the effect size of the fixed effect model and the random effect model.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Climacteric syndrome; Perimenopausal syndrome; Nurse; Epidemiology; Meta-analysis.

Contributions of each author
Author 1 - Yao Yingyan.
Author 2 - Pei Qin.
Author 3 - He Ting.