

DATA NOTE

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Effect of internet-based counselling with a cognitive-behavioural approach on premenstrual syndrome

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Abstract

Objectives: To assess the effect of internet-based counselling with a cognitive-behavioural approach on symptom severity of women with premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and their quality of life during the perimenstrual and late follicular phases of the menstrual cycle. Moreover, the PMS-related disability and attitude toward menstruation were investigated as secondary outcomes.

Data description: We provide data generated in a randomized controlled trial with two-parallel arms carried out on 92 female university students aged 18–35 years who had moderate to severe PMS, residing at halls of the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. PMS severity was assessed during two menstrual cycles before intervention (baseline) and during two cycles just after ending the two-month intervention using Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) and the quality of life using the Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire—Short Form (Q-LES-Q-SF) on days 1–2 and 11–13 of the menstrual cycle at the baseline and post-intervention. Also, the PMS-related disability was assessed using Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) and attitude toward menstruation using Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire (MAQ) at the baseline and post-intervention. Participant satisfaction and views on intervention effectiveness were also assessed using a single Likert question.

Keywords: Cognitive behavior therapy, Internet-based counselling, Premenstrual syndrome, Quality of life

Objective

About 20% of women of reproductive age suffer from premenstrual syndrome (PMS) [1]. The syndrome leads to various consequences, including physical, psychological, behavioral, and social complications [2]. Most previous studies show a positive effect of in-person cognitive-behavioral therapy on PMS severity [3–5]. However, due to some limitations such as distance and time limits, as well as cost constraints, some women are

unable to access such therapy [6]. We found only a trial, conducted in a developed country (Germany) [7], with promising results on the positive effect of an alternative method of the therapy named internet-based cognitive-behavioral therapy (ICBT) on PMS. This method has no limitations of the in-person method. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the effect of internet-based counselling with a cognitive-behavioural approach on the PMS severity and the quality of life of Iranian female university students suffering from PMS. In addition, the PMS-related disability and attitude toward menstruation were investigated as secondary outcomes. The details of the experiments and analysis performed and findings based on these data have been published in 2022 [8].

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Table 1 Overview of data files/data sets

Label	Name of data file/data set	File types (file extension)	Data repository and identifier (DOI or accession number)
Data file 1	Excel Raw Data-ICBT for PMS	Excel (.xlsx)	Figshare [15] (https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19082273)
Data file 2	Excel Data-ICBT for PMS	Excel (.xlsx)	Figshare [16] (https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.17711141)
Data set 1	Data analysis Syntax-ICBT for PMS	Word (.docx)	Figshare [17] (https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19082390)

Data description

The provided data were gathered for a randomized controlled trial with two-parallel arms carried out on 92 eligible university students aged 18–35 years residing at halls of the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences which were equally allocated into the study groups.

The potentially eligible participants, selected using a checklist of initial eligibility requirements, initially completed a socio-demographic and reproductive questionnaire, as well as a validated Persian version of the 19-item Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) [9]. Those with a positive result in the screening provided written informed consent and filled in the 21-item Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) [10] during their next menstrual cycle, also completed the 21-item validated Persian version of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) [11] on one of the days of their mid-follicular phase (days +7 to +10 of the menstrual cycle). After exclusion of those with severe depression, the remaining participants completed the DRSP for the second menstrual cycle, the 3-item Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) [12] and the 33-item Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire (MAQ) [13] on day 1 or 2 of the second cycle, also 14-item of the Quality-of-Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire—Short Form (Q-LES-Q-SF) [14] twice (on days 1–2 and days 11–13 of the menstrual cycle). Finally, female students with moderate to severe PMS diagnosed by the DRSP were randomized into the groups.

The internet-based educational content for eight sessions was provided during two months for the intervention in a scheduled manner. The control group did not receive any intervention during the study period, but received the content after doing all post-test assessments.

Primary outcomes were the mean score of total PMS symptoms, and quality of life during the perimenstrual and the late follicular phases. Secondary outcomes were the mean scores of sub-scales of DRSP, PMS-related disability, and MAQ domains. All were assessed at baseline post-intervention.

Also, participant satisfaction with the intervention was assessed using a single 5-point Likert question, and their opinions on the effectiveness of intervention using another single 6-point Likert question.

Data have been entered in an SPSS Spreadsheet and analyzed using the software (Table 1).

Limitations

- It was impossible to blind the participants, healthcare providers, and outcome assessors, who were also the participants.
- We could not recruit any participants from the private residence halls.
- The results may not be generalizable to all women suffering from PMS since the study was included only medical students.
- The long-term effectiveness of the intervention is unknown because we only follow the participants for two menstrual cycles after the end of the intervention.

Abbreviations

PMS: Premenstrual syndrome; ICBT: Internet-based cognitive-behavioral therapy; DRSP: Daily Record of Severity of Problems; Q-LES-Q-SF: Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire—Short Form; PMDD: Premenstrual dysphoric disorder; PSST: Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool; SDS: Sheehan Disability Scale; MAQ: Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to the study's conception, study design, and manuscript revision and approved the final manuscript. In addition, SB had roles in content preparation, intervention implementation, participant recruitment, data collection, data analysis, and draft writing. SM supervised the project and contributed to content preparation and data analysis. Moreover, she wrote some parts of the manuscript. KHE contributed to content preparation and intervention administration. Finally, MM contributed to content preparations, while AA contributed to the intervention administration.

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Availability of data and materials

The data described in this Data note can be freely and openly accessed on [Figshare] under [<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19082273>, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.17711141>, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19082390>]. Please see Table 1 and references [15–17] for details and links to the data.

Declarations**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

The Ethics Committee of the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences approved our study protocol with the ethics code of IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.014. We followed all the ethical principles of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki for medical research involving human subjects. We obtained written informed consent from all study participants before their recruitment. Participants were ensured that their individual data will be processed in accordance with Iran's data protection laws, which ensure their confidentiality. Also, they were aware that all deidentified individual participant data collected in this study could be shared through public databases.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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