

Mediating effect of interpersonal relations on negative emotions and dysmenorrhea in female adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Background Good interpersonal relationships can improve the negative mood and, to a certain extent, may help relieve dysmenorrhea symptoms. However, there has been no study examining the role of interpersonal relationships in dysmenorrhea and how they may interact with negative emotions.

Aims To investigate the connection between negative affect and dysmenorrhea, and the role of interpersonal relationships plays in this relationship.

Methods The Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale (CMSS), short-form of Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, Interpersonal Comprehensive Diagnostic Scale and UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) Loneliness Scale were applied to 855 adolescent nursing students to collect information on severity and frequency of dysmenorrheal symptoms, negative emotions (including depression, anxiety and stress), interpersonal problems and subjective experience of loneliness among them, and the relationship among these variables was examined.

Results (1) Both the severity and frequency of dysmenorrhea were positively correlated with negative emotions, loneliness experience and interpersonal problems, while negatively correlated with age at menarche. (2) The negative emotions, romantic relationship and menarche age, but not loneliness and interpersonal problems, significantly contributed to both the severity and frequency of dysmenorrhea. (3) Mediation analysis revealed that the effects of loneliness and interpersonal problems on dysmenorrhea were totally mediated by negative emotions.

Conclusions This investigation indicates that the relationship between interpersonal relationships and dysmenorrhea is mediated by negative emotions.

INTRODUCTION

Dysmenorrhea refers to the abdominal pain, abdominal distension or other discomfort during the menstrual period or before and after menstruation, which is one of the most common gynaecological conditions and affects up to 93% of menstruating women.¹ In most cases, the end-organ pathology is frequently not identified (primary dysmenorrhea) in dysmenorrhea; rather, some psychological factors seem to have contributed in this condition. Previous studies showed that negative emotions such as depression and anxiety were

closely related to dysmenorrhea.² First, depression, anxiety and other negative emotions are the risk factors and potential causes of primary dysmenorrhea.³ Second, negative emotions like depression and anxiety can aggravate the pain sensitivity of patients with dysmenorrhea,⁴ while positive emotions, on the other hand, can relieve it.⁵ Finally, dysmenorrhea can also indirectly lead to negative emotions of patients by reducing sleep or life quality.¹

Good interpersonal relationships can improve the negative mood and, to a certain extent, may help relieve dysmenorrhea symptoms. Studies have shown that being married or in a stable relationship could be protective factors of dysmenorrhea.⁶ However, there has been no study examining the role of interpersonal relationships in dysmenorrhea and how they may interact with negative emotions.

This study aims to investigate the effect and potential interaction of negative emotions and interpersonal relationships on dysmenorrhea.

METHODS

Participants

After obtaining the approval of the hospital ethics committee and the informed consent of the subjects, the researchers of this study randomly selected 881 students from the 20 out of 52 classes (2100 students in total) in the nursing professional technical secondary school, by using the cluster sampling method from March 2018 to June 2018. In the end, 855 valid questionnaires were obtained, and the effective response rate was 97.0%. Participants with any kind of mental illness (such as mood disorder), substance/alcohol abuse, confirmed pelvic disease and those who took weight loss pills or diuretics within 6 months were excluded. The flowchart of the study is shown in figure 1.

Measures

1. Dysmenorrhea information questionnaire: this questionnaire was revised according



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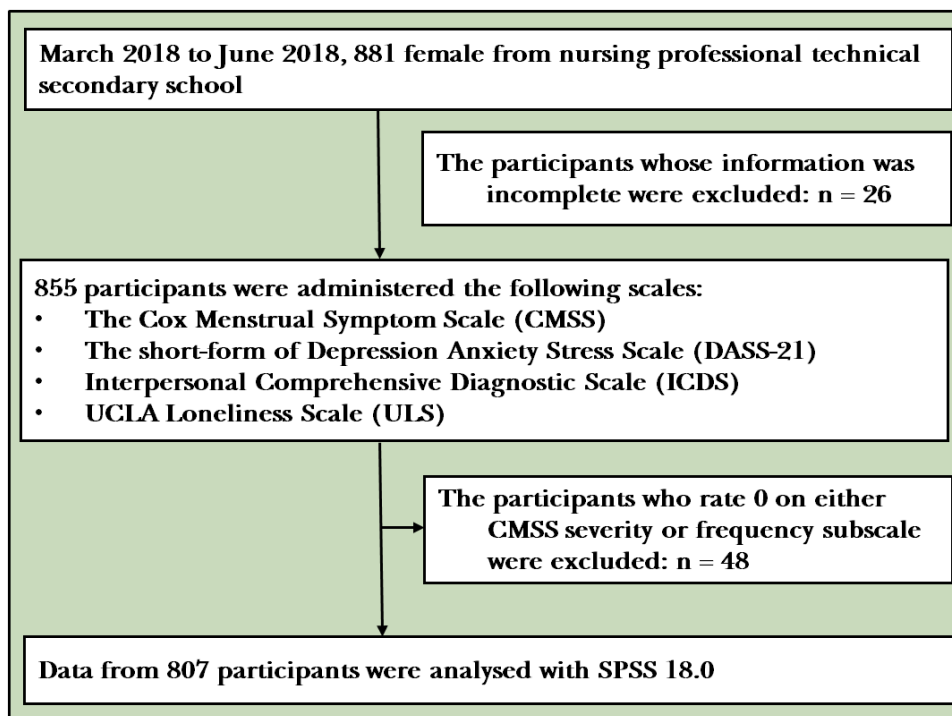


Figure 1 The flowchart of the study.

to the research purposes, which included items on dysmenorrhea and demographic information, such as age, height and weight. The questionnaire included one item on whether they were in a romantic relationship and one item on age at menarche.

2. Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale (CMSS)⁷ is a symptom scale of menstrual distress, which is found to be highly reliable, valid and sensitive. CMSS have two subscales, CMSS severity and CMSS frequency. Each subscale contains 18 items, covered the severity and frequency of menstrual symptoms, including pain, emotional disturbances and other psychical symptoms such as nausea during the menstrual period. The Chinese version of CMSS has an internal consistency of 0.83 (Cronbach's α).⁸
3. Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21)⁹ is a widely used, well-validated measurement of negative emotions. This 21-item scale has three subscales (each contains seven items) examining depression, anxiety and stress, respectively. All items are rated on a 0–3 scale with higher score indicating more severe negative emotions. The Chinese revision of DASS-21 scale was used in this study, which had the same structure of the original scale. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of Chinese revision of DASS-21 scale and subscales were 0.823, 0.754, 0.796 and 0.823 for depression, anxiety, stress subscales and total scale, respectively.¹⁰ Chinese version DASS-21 was used in this survey.¹¹
4. UCLA Loneliness Scale (ULS)¹² is used to measure loneliness of participants. The score of ULS is significantly related with measures of the adequacy of the individual's interpersonal relationships and measures of individual health and well-being. The ULS contains 20

items, with higher score indicating a higher loneliness experience. The qualitative reliability of the Chinese version ULS is 0.92.¹³

5. Interpersonal Comprehensive Diagnostic Scale (ICDS)¹⁴ is a 28-item self-report questionnaire that comprises items capturing troubles in interpersonal relationships. The ICDS examines troubles in conversation, making friends, manners and heterosexual interactions. All items are rated on a yes/no scale, that *yes* is scored 1 point and *no* is scored 0, and a higher score indicates more serious troubles in interpersonal relationships. In our sample, the reliability of the ICDS was good (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.803$).

Data analysis

Data were analysed with SPSS 18.0. First, the correlation among frequency and severity of dysmenorrhea, negative emotions (including depression, anxiety and stress and total scores of DASS-21) and interpersonal relationship (including ICDS and ULS scores) in the subgroup of sample ($n=807$) that reported at least mild dysmenorrhea (the participants who rated 0 on either CMSS severity or frequency subscale were excluded, $n=48$) were examined using Pearson's correlation.

Second, linear regression analyses were performed to test the contribution of interpersonal relationships and negative symptoms on dysmenorrhea.

Finally, a bootstrapped moderated mediation model in SPSS¹⁵ was used to test whether negative emotions (DASS-21 scores) mediated the relationship between dysmenorrhea symptoms (CMSS severity and frequency scores) and troubles in interpersonal relationships (ICDS scores and ULS scores) among individuals with dysmenorrhea.

Table 1 Demographic and scale measurements of participants with and without dysmenorrhea

	With dysmenorrhea (n=807)	Without dysmenorrhea (n=48)	T	P values
Age	16.87 (0.88)	16.98 (1.02)	-0.82	0.412
MA	12.80 (1.03)	12.92 (1.05)	-0.76	0.448
BMI	19.97 (2.29)	19.94 (2.21)	0.07	0.947
ULS	46.28 (8.38)	42.56 (8.53)	2.98	0.003**
Depression†	7.85 (3.43)	6.08 (2.92)	3.49	0.001**
Anxiety†	9.09 (3.52)	7.04 (3.28)	3.93	<0.001**
Stress†	7.26 (3.83)	6.10 (3.87)	2.04	0.042*
DASS-21†	24.20 (9.43)	19.23 (8.59)	3.57	<0.001**
ICDS	11.38 (4.94)	9.75 (4.68)	2.22	0.026*
CMSS-sev	12.26 (9.25)	0	-	-
CMSS-fre	10.85 (8.92)	0	-	-

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

†Depression, anxiety and stress are all subscales of DASS, DASS-21 represents the total scores of whole DASS-21 scale.

BMI, body mass index; CMSS, Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale; CMSS-fre, CMSS frequency subscale scores; CMSS-sev, CMSS severity subscale scores; DASS-21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale; MA, menarche age; ULS, UCLA Loneliness Scale.

RESULTS

Sample characteristics

This study included 855 female adolescents. The mean age was 16.87 (0.89) (14–19 years). Average menarche age was 12.85 (1.05). The average body mass index was 19.96 (2.29), which was in the normal range (18.50–24.99). There were 48 cases (5.6%) that reported no dysmenorrhea symptoms, and the rest of 807 (94.4%) reported having mild to severe dysmenorrhea.

The demographic information and scale measurements of participants with and without dysmenorrhea are illustrated in [table 1](#).

Correlations among dysmenorrhea, negative emotion and interpersonal relationships

Correlation analysis was performed in the 807 participants with dysmenorrhea, and the results of correlation analyses are presented in [table 2](#).

The CMSS severity subscale was positively correlated with the depression, anxiety, stress subscale and total score of DASS-21, and ULS and ICDS scores ($p < 0.001$ for all correlation coefficient). And there was significantly negative correlation between CMSS severity and menarche age ($p = 0.042$). No significant correlation was found between body mass index (BMI) and CMSS severity scores.

The CMSS frequency subscale has a similar correlation pattern as CMSS severity. Positive correlation between CMSS frequency, DASS-21 total and all three subscales, and ICDS and ULS scores was found ($p < 0.001$ for all correlation coefficient). Significant negative correlation between CMSS frequency and menarche age ($p = 0.012$) was also found ([table 2](#)).

The effect of negative emotions and interpersonal relationships on dysmenorrhea

To test the contribution of negative emotions and interpersonal relationship on dysmenorrhea, a multiple stepwise regression analysis was performed. The DASS-21 (total scores), ICDS (indicating troubles in relationship), romantic relationship ('in-love' coded as 1 and 'not-in-love' as 0, romantic relationship considered as a typical type of relationship in adolescents), ULS (indicating subjective experience of loneliness in relationship), BMI and menarche age were inserted as predictors and CMSS severity (or CMSS frequency) as the dependent variable. The BMI and menarche age were used as predictors as they were reported to have affected dysmenorrhea symptoms in previous studies.⁶ The results indicated that the variation of CMSS severity was best explained by the effect of negative emotions (DASS-21, $\beta = 0.359$, $p < 0.001$), romantic relationship ($\beta = -0.113$, $p < 0.001$) and menarche age ($\beta = -0.074$, $p = 0.031$). A similar pattern was also exhibited when CMSS frequency was used as the dependent variable (DASS-21, $\beta = 0.326$, $p < 0.001$; romantic relationship, $\beta = -0.090$, $p = 0.010$ and menarche age, $\beta = -0.086$, $p = 0.015$).

The effect of romantic relationship on dysmenorrhea

The contribution of romantic relationship on dysmenorrhea was of interest since previous studies suggested that a stable relationship may be a protective factor of dysmenorrhea. We thus divided the 782 participants with dysmenorrhea who reported if they were in a romantic relationship into the 'in-love' group (n=134) and 'not-in-love' group (n=648), and compared the CMSS, ICDS and DASS-21 measures between these two groups. Intriguingly, we found that (1) the 'in-love' group scored higher on both

Table 2 Correlation matrix in participants with dysmenorrhea

	CMSS-sev	CMSS-fre	ULS	Depression	Anxiety	Stress	DASS-21	ICDS	MA	BMI
CMSS-sev	1	0.814***	0.115***	0.345***	0.361***	0.266***	0.368***	0.196***	-0.077*	-0.021
CMSS-fre		1	0.121***	0.304***	0.311***	0.237***	0.323***	0.191***	-0.092*	-0.052
ULS			1	0.394***	0.290***	0.443***	0.431***	0.519***	-0.038	-0.004
Depression†				1	0.651***	0.724***	0.901***	0.508***	0.023	-0.006
Anxiety†					1	0.569***	0.841***	0.402***	0.013	-0.011
Stress†						1	0.882***	0.496***	-0.018	-0.008
DASS-21†							1	0.537***	0.006	-0.009
ICDS								1	0.035	0.032
MA									1	-0.142***
BMI										1

* $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$.

†Depression, anxiety and stress are all subscales of DASS, DASS-21 represent the total scores of whole DASS-21 scale.

BMI, body mass index; CMSS, Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale; CMSS-fre, CMSS frequency subscale scores; CMSS-sev, CMSS severity subscale scores; DASS-21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale; ICDS, Interpersonal Comprehensive Diagnostic Scale; MA, menarche age; ULS, UCLA Loneliness Scale.

severity ($t_{780}=4.575$, $p < 0.001$) and frequency ($t_{780}=3.845$, $p < 0.001$) subscale of CMSS, and all three subscales and total scores of DASS-21 ($t_{780}=2.147$, 3.018, 2.931 and 3.068 for stress, anxiety, depression subscale and total score of DASS-21, $p=0.032$) than the ‘not-in-love’ group; (2) both groups exhibited similar correlation patterns among CMSS scores and ICDS and DASS-21, except that ULS and stress scores of the ‘not-in-love’ group were significantly correlated with CMSS symptoms, but not in the ‘in-love’ group (table 3).

The mediating effect of negative emotions in interpersonal relationships and dysmenorrhea

We further investigated the mediating role of negative emotions in the relationship between interpersonal relationships and dysmenorrheal symptoms. Four moderated mediation models were set up with CMSS severity or CMSS frequency as dependent variables, and ICDS or ULS as independent variables, respectively. The DASS-21 total scores were inserted in all models as a mediator. The results of mediating analyses are illustrated in figure 2.

For CMSS severity, the effect of ICDS on dysmenorrhea was totally mediated by DASS-21 ($ab=0.371$, $SE=0.044$). The indirect effect of DASS-21 was found to be significant as the 95% bias corrected bootstrapped confidence interval (95% *BCCI* 0.273 to 0.482 with 5000 resamples) excluded zero. Similar results also exhibited when using ULS scores as independent variable ($ab=0.186$, $SE=0.022$, 95% *BCCI* 0.138 to 0.241).

For CMSS frequency, similarly, the effects of ICDS ($ab=0.300$, $SE=0.042$, 95% *BCCI* 0.213 to 0.404) and ULS ($ab=0.152$, $SE=0.020$, 95% *BCCI* 0.108 to 0.202) on dysmenorrhea were both totally mediated by DASS-21 as well.

DISCUSSION

Main findings

Using the scale investigation, this study aimed at investigating the relationship among negative emotions, interpersonal relationships and dysmenorrhea. We found that: (1) both the severity and frequency of dysmenorrhea were positively correlated with negative emotions (ie, depression, anxiety and stress) and loneliness experience and interpersonal problems, while negatively correlated with age at menarche; (2) the negative emotions, romantic relationship and menarche age, but not loneliness and interpersonal problems, significantly contribute in both severity and frequency of dysmenorrhea; 3) the mediation analysis revealed that the effect of loneliness and interpersonal problems on dysmenorrhea were totally mediated by negative emotions.

The present study found that troubles in interpersonal relationships, that is, interpersonal problems and subjective experience of loneliness, are associated with severity and frequency of dysmenorrheal symptoms. These results suggested that the participants with worse interpersonal problems or loneliness experience tend to have worse

Table 3 The correlation patterns of the 'in-love' and 'not-in-love' groups

	CMSS-sev	CMSS-fre	BMI	ULS	Depression	Anxiety	Stress	DASS-21	ICDS	MA
<i>Not-in-love group</i>										
CMSS-sev	1	0.807***	-0.019	0.127***	0.338***	0.325***	0.299***	0.360***	0.222***	-0.067
CMSS-fre	0.807***	1	-0.037	0.141***	0.295***	0.273***	0.275***	0.317***	0.201***	-0.0071
<i>In-love group</i>										
CMSS-sev	1	0.804***	0.017	0.074	0.319***	0.425***	0.124	0.339***	0.180*	-0.091
CMSS-fre	0.804***	1	-0.095	0.072	0.301***	0.370***	0.103	0.301***	0.218*	-0.156

* $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$.

BMI, body mass index; CMSS, Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale; CMSS-fre, CMSS frequency subscale scores; CMSS-sev, CMSS severity subscale scores; DASS-21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale; ICDS, Interpersonal Comprehensive Diagnostic Scale; MA, menarche age; ULS, UCLA Loneliness Scale.

dysmenorrheal symptoms. These results are consistent with previous studies. In a meta-analysis of 63 studies (with a sample of 64 286 women), Latthe and colleagues found that being married or in a stable relationship were associated with reduced risk of dysmenorrhea, suggesting that a stable interpersonal relationship might be a protective factor of dysmenorrhea.⁶ However, further linear regression analysis revealed that neither ICDS nor ULS has contributed in the variations of dysmenorrheal symptom measures, suggesting that the correlation between ICDS (or ULS) and CMSS was probably mediated by other factors.

We found that negative emotions (ie, depression, anxiety and stress) have significant impacts on dysmenorrhea in adolescent girls. The findings were consistent with previous research which showed that dysmenorrhea was closely related to negative emotions.¹ A recent survey among college students found that stress could significantly predict the severity of dysmenorrhea, and more than 80% of cases with dysmenorrhea have depression symptoms.¹⁶ Similarly, another survey of 340 Indian young women also found significant subclinical anxiety or depression symptoms, such as irritability, anxiety, fatigue and so forth, among dysmenorrheal women.¹⁷

Our regression results indicated that negative emotions, romantic relationship and menarche age significantly contributed in the variations of dysmenorrheal symptom measures. Moreover, our mediating analyses further suggest that negative emotions also indirectly mediated the effects of interpersonal problems and loneliness on dysmenorrhea. The association between negative emotions and chronic pain has long been realised. Melzack and Casey, in their pain theory developed in 1968, suggested that chronic pain was processed in low-level sensory cortex and regulated by the advanced nerve centre of the brain cortex, such as regions related to emotions and decisions,¹⁸ and the neural circuit involves processing emotion and chronic pain are at least partly overlapped.¹⁹ Some researchers suggested that depression, anxiety and other negative emotions may influence the degree of dysmenorrhea by improving the pain sensitivity in patients with dysmenorrhea.⁴ Indeed, recent studies using diffusion tensor imaging showed that there were significant damage in the white matter fibre connecting brain regions related to emotion, cognitive and pain processing in patients with dysmenorrhea.²⁰ Therefore, the effect of interpersonal problems and loneliness on dysmenorrhea might be worked through causing negative emotions in those individuals. The 'in-love' group scores higher on both negative emotions and dysmenorrhea than the 'not-in-love' group probably due to the 'unstable' nature of adolescent romantic relationships.²¹

Limitations

The study has the following limitations: (1) The samples' age was from 15 years old to 19 years old and the samples that we chose were female and adolescents. Therefore,

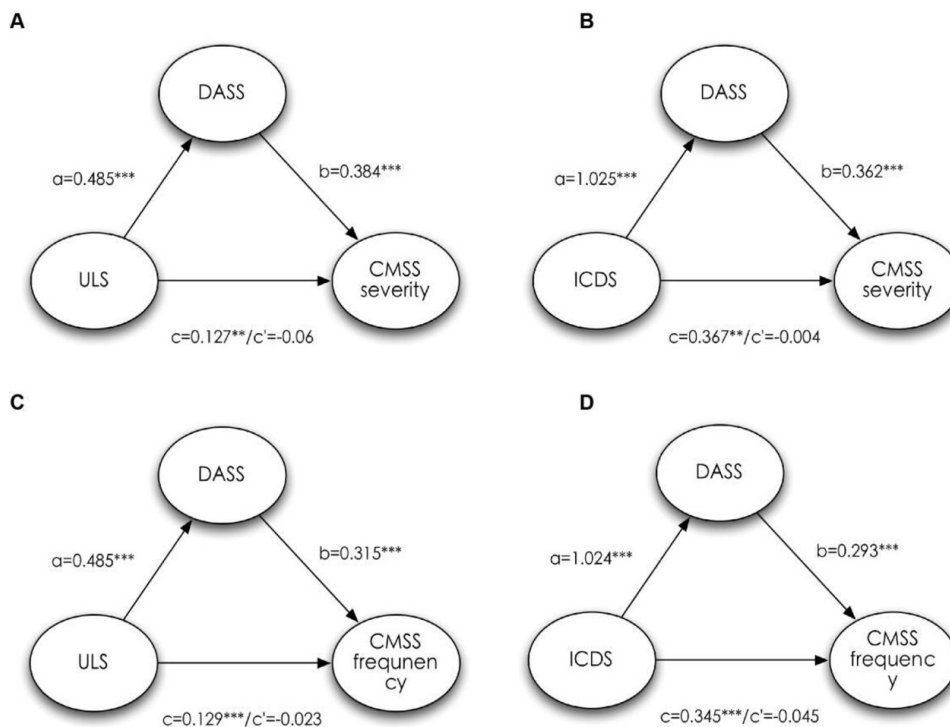


Figure 2 The intermediary role of negative emotions in the interpersonal relationship and dysmenorrhea. (A,B) The effect of ULS on severity of dysmenorrhea was totally mediated by DASS-21. (C,D) The effect of ULS on frequency of dysmenorrhea was totally mediated by DASS-21. CMSS, Cox Menstrual Symptom Scale; DASS-21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale; ICDS, Interpersonal Comprehensive Diagnostic Scale; ULS, UCLA Loneliness Scale.

the relationship among dysmenorrhea, negative emotions and interpersonal relationships found in this study might change if applied to participants with different ages, such as middle age women. (2) Some factors, which were found to be associated with dysmenorrhea, such as pelvic infection and sexual abuse, were not controlled in this study due to the limited conditions in survey; this study did not control whether the subject was at the time of the menstrual period. We agree that the status of the subject at the time of filling the form does affect the results of the CMSS to a certain extent. However, CMSS itself is a retrospective evaluation of the symptoms of dysmenorrhea in the past. Participants can clearly understand that we are not evaluating the pain at the time but the pain before and after menstruation.

Implications

This study indicates that negative emotions totally mediated the effect of interpersonal problems and dysmenorrheal symptoms.

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Contributors LM contributed to imaging analysis, interpretation of results and writing of the manuscript. WL contributed to designed the study and manuscript editing. JC and RZ contributed to subject recruitment and study implementation. KL contributed to data analysis and manuscript writing and editing. XL designed the study and was involved in all aspects of the implementation and report writing. All authors contributed to and have approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

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