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Prevalence and factors associated with premenstrual dysphoric disorder: a community sample of young adult women

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Highlights

- There is a high prevalence of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder in a young adult sample;
- The high prevalence found should be interpreted considering the retrospective assessment;
- PMDD is associated with older age, lower economic status, and no current occupation;
- PMDD presents comorbidity with mood and anxiety disorder, and with suicide risk:
- Clinicians should be alert to PMDD symptoms, specially in young adult women.

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