Systamatic Investigation Of Mental Stress During Covid-19

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ABSTRACT: The way the health authorities convey information on the hazards, care, opportunities to take vaccines or the need for preventive measures to people in a pandemic can contribute to anxiety levels that decide if the current pandemic is effective or not. The current study is a systematic review analysis of the articles published on Metal stress during the COVID-19. The articles have been downloaded from the Scopus and WoS. PRISMA guideline have been used for the purpose of article selection.

Keywords: Mental Stress, COVID-19, Pandemic, Systamatic Review

1. INTRODUCTION

A great many studies are published on the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the physical and mental health of the population, particularly on health workers (García-Iglesias et al., 2020). The impacts on mental health and stress in this population were substantial between 2014 and 2016 given the need to tackle the challenge of coping with a dangerous health issue and huge uncertainty, as results are still unknown, as previous epidemics such as SARS CoV, 2002, MERS CoV, 2012 and Ebola, have shown [1–3]. The risk of development and spreading of the disease is highened by healthcare staff and by proximity during therapy for infected people. This is thought to weaken the immune system through job stress and can lead to a higher degree of viral pressure along with close contact with infected people [4–6]. However, while health professionals must be a priority study community, it is no less true that many other professionals who perform practises that are deemed important have been exposed, transferred the virus to their families and stigmatised without any reference in particular research or publications, to potential contamination of the virus. Other behaviours such as face-to-face care and reaction to their treatment are common for health workers [7,8].

2. METHODOLOGY:

Total 1305 articles have been downloaded from Scopus and WoS database. PRISMA guideline have been used for the selection of the article. Systamatic review methodology is being used for the writing of this article.
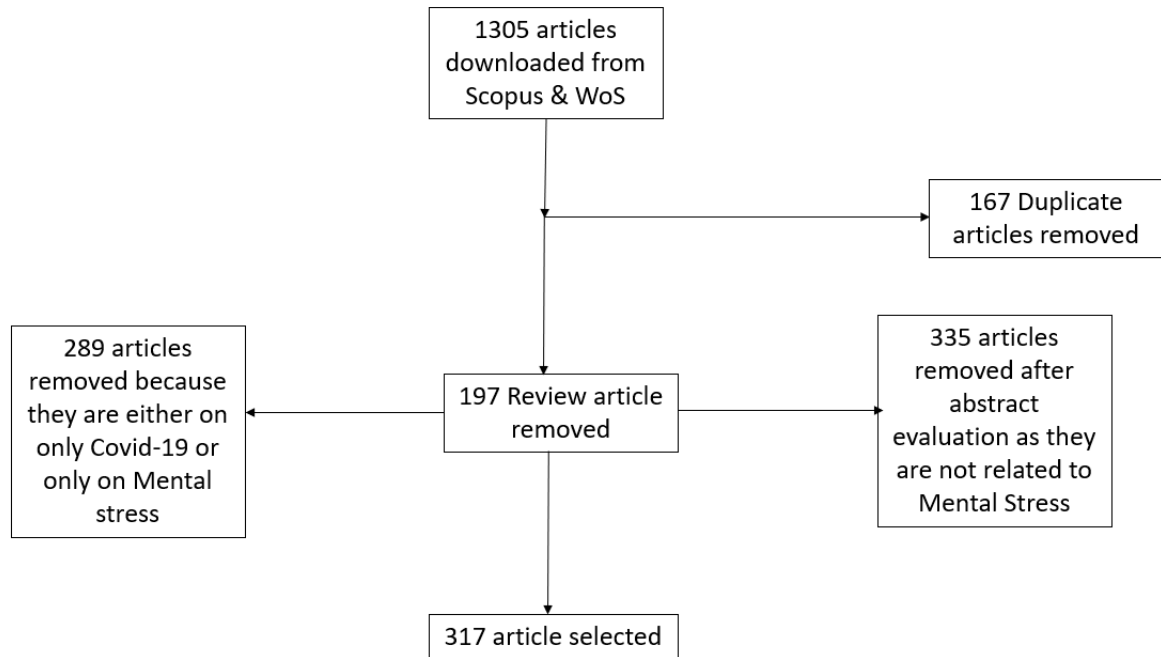
Table.1. PRISMA guidelines

3. ANALYSIS

This part of the article reveals the findings. Fig.1 reveals the keywords used by the authors. Mental health, Mental Stress, Anxiety, Mental Illness are the keywords used most frequently by the authors. Further the table 2 shows the keywords and number of times it have been used in the articles written by the authors on mental stress during Covid-19.
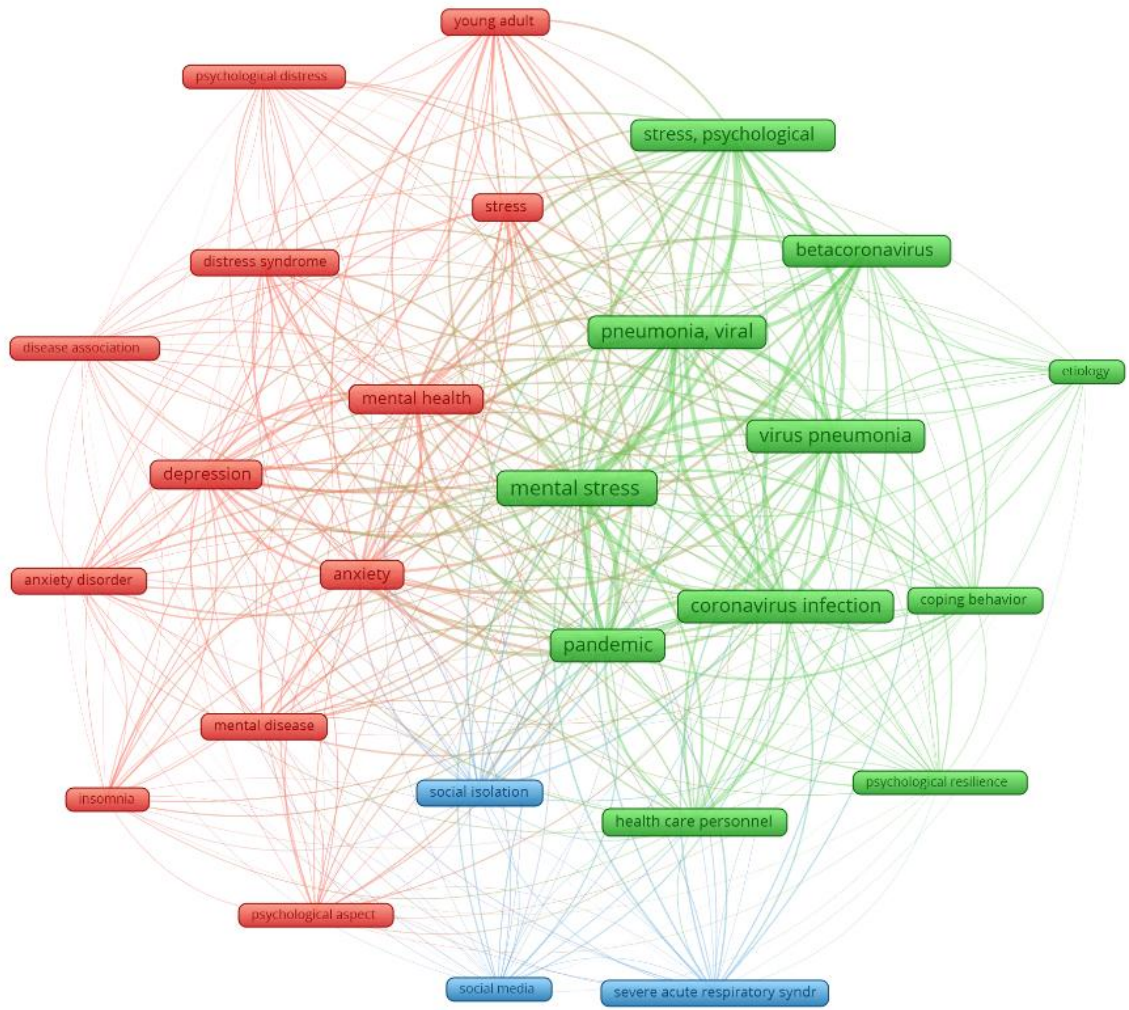
Fig.1. Keywords

Sl.No	keyword	occurrences
1	anxiety	361
2	anxiety disorder	107
3	betacoronavirus	461
4	coping behavior	127
5	coronavirus infection	613
6	depression	292
7	disease association	52
8	distress syndrome	124
9	etiology	54
10	health care personnel	164
11	insomnia	57
12	mental disease	106
13	mental health	338
14	mental stress	802
15	pandemic	723
16	pneumonia, viral	609

17	psychological aspect	61
18	psychological distress	51
19	psychological resilience	62
20	severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	89
21	social isolation	131
22	social media	53
23	stress	147
24	stress, psychological	457
25	virus pneumonia	611
26	young adult	138

Table.2. Statistics of Keywords

Further figure 2 reveals the co-authorship country-wise. The figure unearths that US have the most amount of co-authorship. The author of USA co author the paper with nearly all the countries followed by the China and United Kingdom. Other than these developed country, Indian authors also co-authored many papers with the other country authors. Table 3 reveals the number of documents country wise.
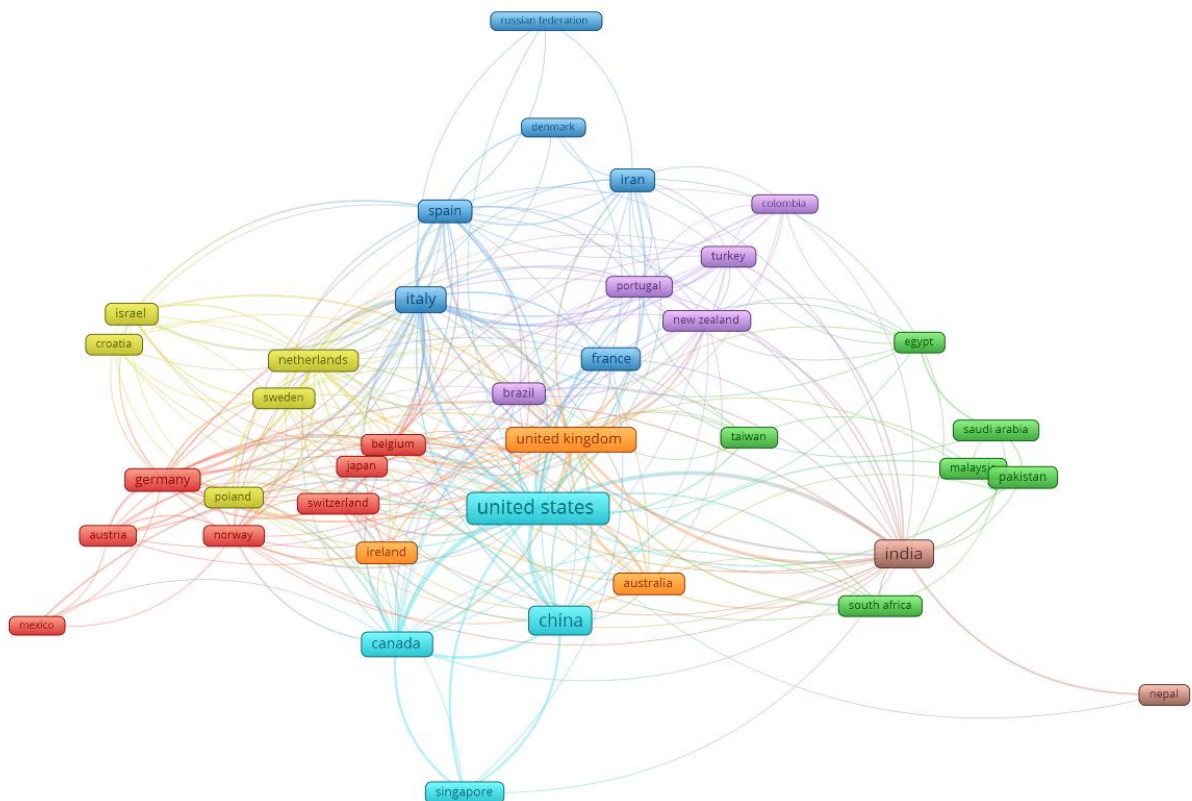

Fig.2. Co-authorship

Sl.No	country	documents
1	australia	23
2	austria	10
3	bangladesh	11
4	belgium	11
5	brazil	23
6	canada	45

7	china	123
8	colombia	6
9	croatia	7
10	denmark	6
11	egypt	10
12	france	28
13	germany	30
14	hong kong	10
15	india	94
16	iran	30
17	ireland	17
18	israel	17
19	italy	74
20	japan	12
21	malaysia	8
22	mexico	5
23	nepal	7
24	netherlands	23
25	new zealand	8
26	norway	11
27	pakistan	17
28	poland	9
29	portugal	9
30	russian federation	5
31	saudi arabia	13
32	singapore	18
33	south africa	8
34	south korea	7
35	spain	33
36	sweden	9
37	switzerland	14
38	taiwan	10
39	turkey	10
40	united kingdom	58
41	united states	196

Table.3. Co authorship

Figure 3 reveals the citation source wise. International journal of environmental research and public health published 46 articles and got citations over 1600 followed by the brain, behavior, and immunity which published 20 articles and got 1164 citations.
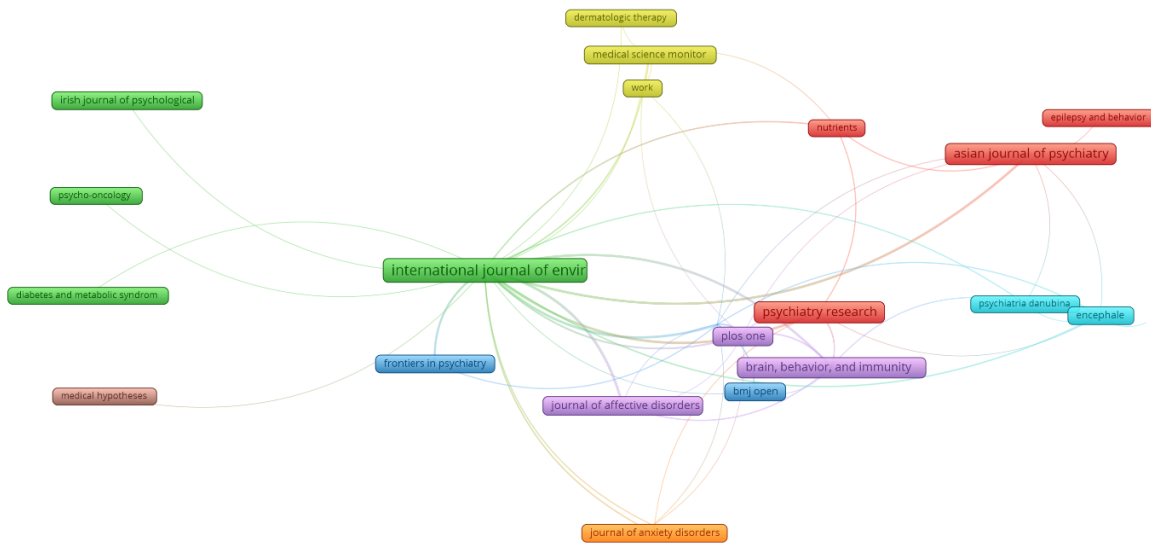
Fig.3. Citation Source wise

Sl.No	source	documents	citations
1	asian journal of psychiatry	29	468
2	bmj open	7	7
3	brain, behavior, and immunity	20	1164
4	depression and anxiety	6	35
5	dermatologic therapy	5	35
6	diabetes and metabolic syndrome: clinical research and reviews	5	35
7	encephale	7	37
8	epilepsy and behavior	6	18
9	frontiers in psychiatry	11	51
10	international journal of environmental research and public health	46	1640
11	international journal of research in pharmaceutical sciences	10	0
12	irish journal of psychological medicine	7	36
13	jama network open	5	978
14	journal of affective disorders	16	133
15	journal of anxiety disorders	8	179
16	journal of medical internet research	7	23
17	medical hypotheses	5	6
18	medical science monitor	7	264
19	nutrients	5	6
20	plos one	14	45
21	psychiatria danubina	5	44
22	psychiatry and clinical neurosciences	5	19
23	psychiatry research	28	552
24	psycho-oncology	5	6

25	psychological trauma: theory, research, practice, and policy	9	17
26	the primary care companion for cns disorders	5	6
27	work	5	1

Table.4. Statistics of source wise citation

Figure 4 shows the citations country wise. The outcome reveals that the USA, UK and China have the most number of documents and citations followed by the India. Table 5 reveals the number of documents and citations country wise.
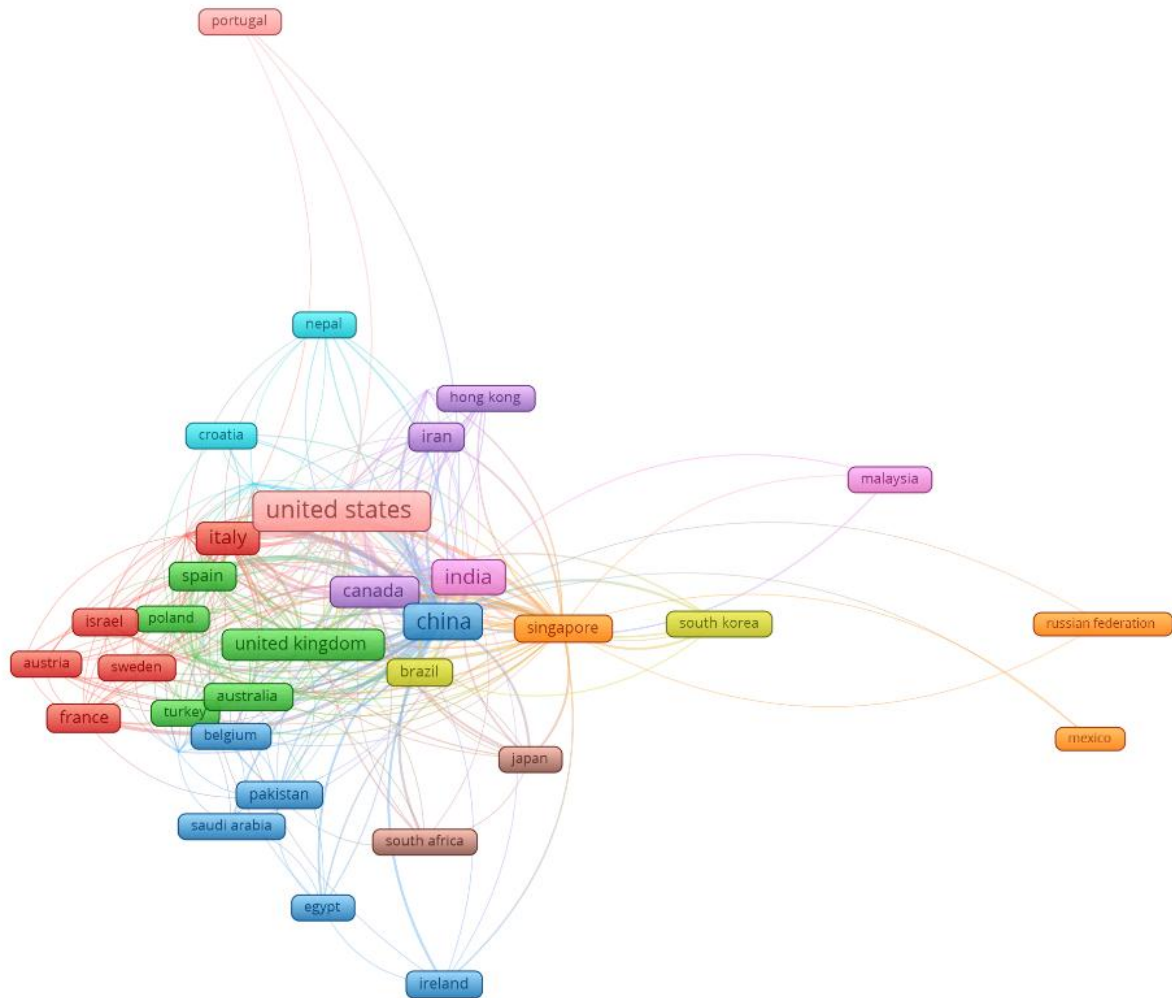

Fig.4. Citation Country Wise

Sl.No	country	documents	citations
1	australia	23	480
2	austria	10	162
3	bangladesh	11	59
4	belgium	11	38
5	brazil	23	692
6	canada	45	1115
7	china	123	5202
8	colombia	6	30
9	croatia	7	25
10	denmark	6	29

11	egypt	10	43
12	france	28	205
13	germany	30	414
14	hong kong	10	71
15	india	94	869
16	iran	30	184
17	ireland	17	133
18	israel	17	151
19	italy	74	873
20	japan	12	206
21	malaysia	8	11
22	mexico	5	44
23	nepal	7	6
24	netherlands	23	568
25	new zealand	8	17
26	norway	11	82
27	pakistan	17	197
28	poland	9	363
29	portugal	9	48
30	russian federation	5	21
31	saudi arabia	13	129
32	singapore	18	1853
33	south africa	8	36
34	south korea	7	72
35	spain	33	305
36	sweden	9	134
37	switzerland	14	98
38	taiwan	10	69
39	turkey	10	23
40	united kingdom	58	989
41	united states	196	2141

Table.5. Statistics of Country Wise Citation

4. DISCUSSION

The investigation of the articles shows that the topic of metal stress has been evaluated by many authors during pandemic [9–11]. The keyword analysis shows that there are variety of topics evaluated by the authors i.e., mental stress, anxiety, insomnia etc. It has been also observed that USA, UK, Italy, China are the country which leads the research on the mental stress topic. The articles analysis also shows that journals of developed countries published more articles of mental stress which signifies that in these countries the research on mental have been investigated by the greatest number of authors[12–14].

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