

Systematic Review On Depression During Covid-19

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ABSTRACT:*In 2020, millions of cases of COVID-19 have been detected all over the world. Different infectious diseases are very frightening as of they can lead to death. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 was a virus that a sick person couldn't fight and infect the healthy ones in a short amount of time. WHO has established recommendations, such as isolation, avoiding close contact, caring for oneself and others, keeping updated about the symptoms and risk, recommending appropriate actions, to contain the infection¹. The current study is evaluation of the literature done on the depression during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Scopus database have been used for the selection of the articles. Total 1612 articles have been evaluated for the systematic review.*

KEYWORDS: *Depression, Covid-19, Suicide, Review*

1. INTRODUCTION

To protect individuals and the environment from any infection of the deadly airborne disease, a full surveillance framework had been stepped up²⁻⁴. The enhancement of intellectual freedom resulted in a distinct positive effect on individual's quality of life. Researchers have discovered a variety of different psychological and emotional symptoms in people infected with the SARS virus. This demonstrated the value of measuring the underlying fear against doctors in this fatal pandemic. It was proposed that online mental health services should be undertaken in order to diminish peoples' worries and anxieties. While no one factor caused this, the major contributing factor was adverse experiences related to COVID-19⁵⁻⁷. At present, the studies are primarily based on the psychological processes of people who are affected by and AIDS and there is a lack of psychosocial research on coping mechanisms employed by this people. There are a number of scholars evaluated the depression and its impact on the human during the current pandemic (COVID-19)⁸.

2. METHOD

The present study attempts to evaluate the literature done the depression during the current pandemic. 2978 articles have been downloaded from Scopus by using the Boolean "COVID-19" AND "Depression". After the evaluation and following the PRISMA guidelines 1612 articles have been selected for the purpose of analysis.

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This part reveals the outcome of data analysed from the 1612 papers. Figure one reveals the keywords used by the authors in their research papers. Anxiety, Sleep depression, Suicide are the prominent keywords used by the authors. Anxiety words used most number of times as a keyword in the manuscripts written on the depression.

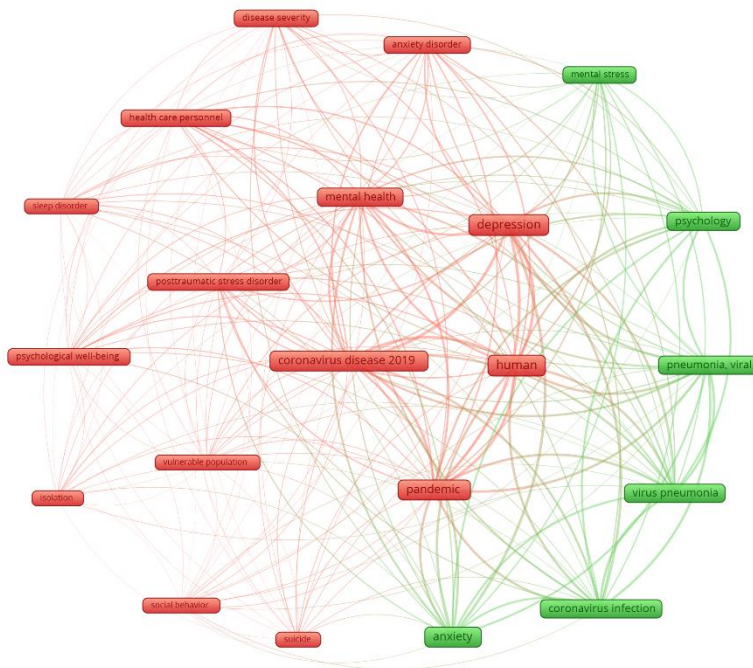


Fig.1. Keywords

Table 1 reveals the statistics of the keyword use by the authors. It can be observed that anxiety is being used maximum number of time and vulnerable population used the minimum number of times.

Sl No	keyword	occurrences
1	anxiety	1080
2	anxiety disorder	325
3	coronavirus disease 2019	1190
4	coronavirus infection	858
5	depression	1609
6	disease severity	169
7	health care personnel	281
8	human	1313
9	isolation	66
10	mental health	757
11	mental stress	287
12	pandemic	1186
13	pneumonia, viral	849
14	posttraumatic stress disorder	244
15	psychological well-being	157
16	psychology	608
17	sleep disorder	107
18	social behavior	54
19	suicide	85
20	virus pneumonia	83
21	vulnerable population	82

Table.1. Keywords statistics

Further figure two shows the citation source wise. It can be observed from the table that journal “Brain, behavior, and immunity” used most number of citation “1767” for 35 documents whether “Asian journal of psychiatry” got 958 citation for 66 documents. Table 2 reveals the statistics of the citation source wise.

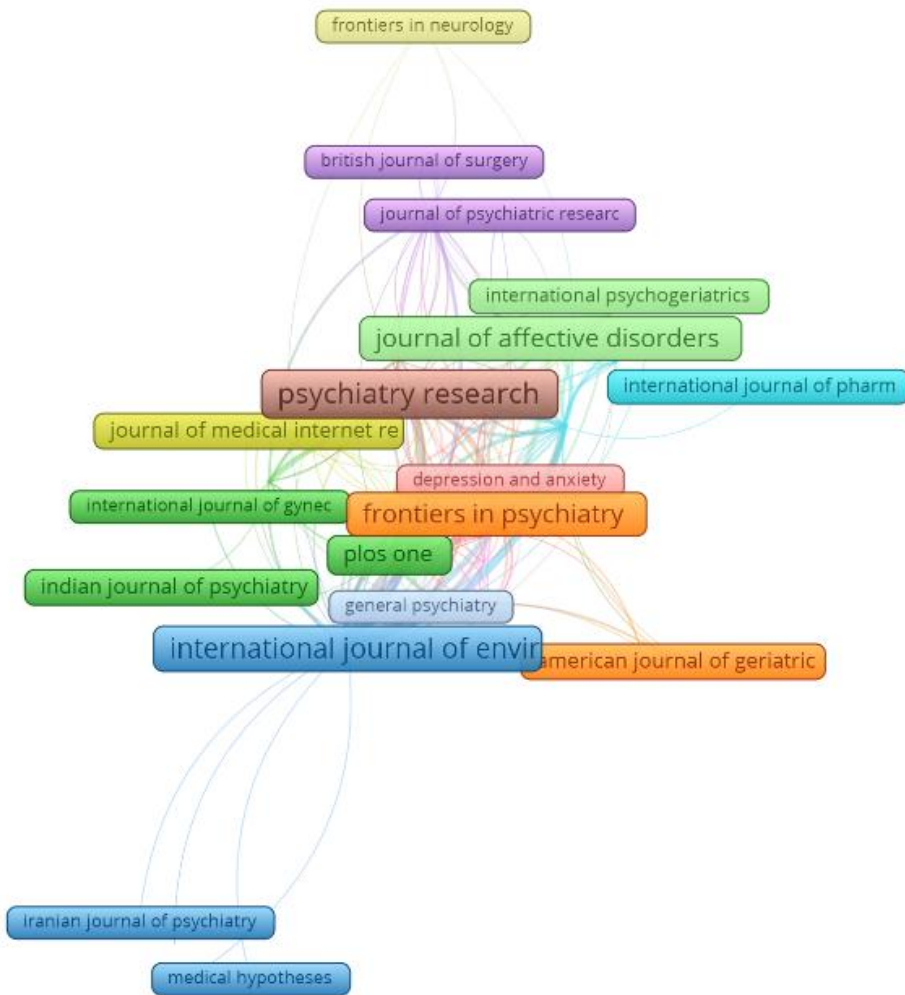


Fig.2. Source wise citation

SI No	source	document s	citation s
1	american journal of geriatric psychiatry	18	49
2	asian journal of psychiatry	66	958
3	bmc psychiatry	7	3
4	brain and behavior	7	23
5	brain, behavior, and immunity	35	1767
6	british journal of surgery	8	12
7	canadian journal of psychiatry	6	9

8	child and adolescent mental health	6	5
9	clinical neuropsychiatry	9	94
10	comprehensive psychiatry	5	47
11	depression and anxiety	6	35
12	eastern mediterranean health journal	5	0
13	eclinicalmedicine	5	81
14	epilepsy and behavior	5	5
15	frontiers in neurology	6	14
16	frontiers in psychiatry	47	211
17	frontiers in psychology	27	64
18	general psychiatry	6	522
19	globalization and health	7	67
20	indian journal of psychiatry	20	47
21	international journal of environmental research and public health	76	1808
22	international journal of gynecology and obstetrics	6	29
23	international journal of pharmaceutical research	10	0
24	international journal of research in pharmaceutical sciences	10	5
25	international journal of social psychiatry	15	84
26	international psychogeriatrics	13	54
27	iranian journal of psychiatry	6	4
28	jama - journal of the american medical association	7	24
29	jama network open	7	978
30	jmir research protocols	5	1
31	journal of adolescent health	12	66
32	journal of affective disorders	54	269
33	journal of alzheimer's disease	5	48
34	journal of medical internet research	16	32
35	journal of psychiatric research	8	9
36	journal of psychosomatic research	16	80
37	journal of the american medical directors association	5	14
38	medical hypotheses	7	14
39	medicine	6	5
40	multiple sclerosis and related disorders	5	12
41	perspectives in psychiatric care	5	3
42	plos one	33	291
43	psychiatria danubina	9	15
44	psychiatry and clinical neurosciences	16	83
45	psychiatry research	82	1144
46	psychotherapy and psychosomatics	5	180
47	sleep medicine	10	96
48	the bmj	9	140
49	the lancet psychiatry	8	804
50	the primary care companion for cns disorders	7	0
51	translational psychiatry	7	33

Table.2. Source wise citation statistics

Third figure shows the citation country wise and it can be observed that United states received the maximum number of citation, followed by Canada and other countries. United States, Indian and Chile are the countries which received more than 1000 citations.

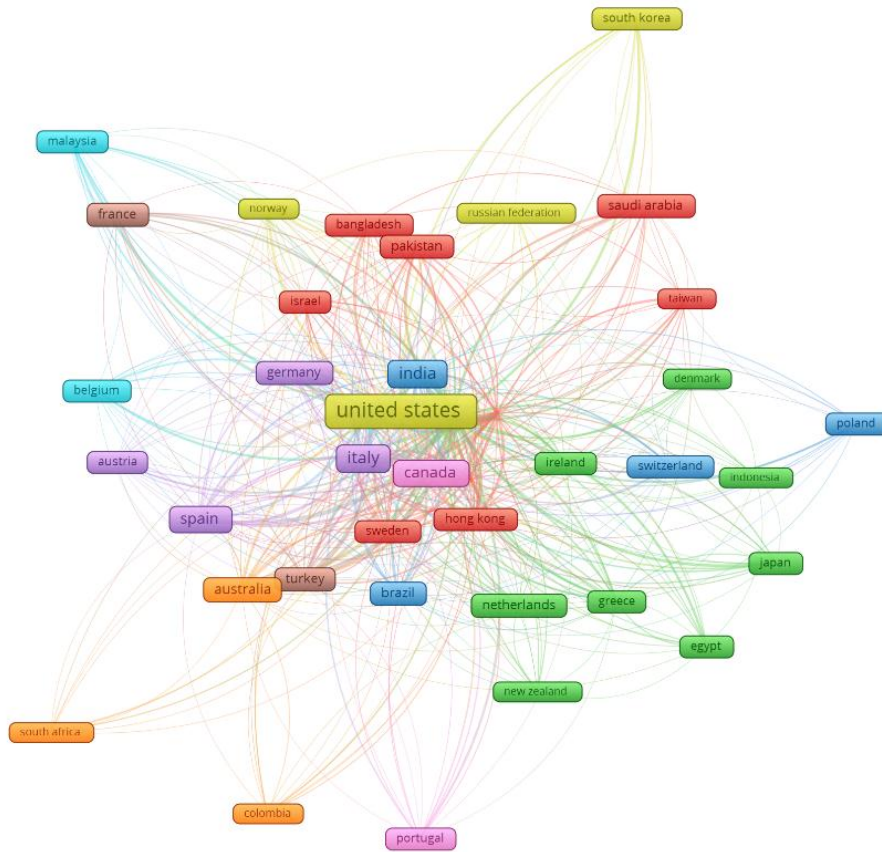


Fig.3. Country wise citation

Sl. No	country	documents	citations
1	argentina	8	11
2	australia	64	449
3	austria	17	113
4	bangladesh	18	153
5	belgium	19	36
6	brazil	51	174
7	canada	92	1133
8	chile	5	11
9	colombia	10	22
10	croatia	7	13
11	czech republic	5	0
12	denmark	13	167
13	ecuador	6	30
14	egypt	21	55
15	france	46	163
16	germany	51	449

17	greece	18	269
18	hong kong	28	415
19	india	150	1067
20	indonesia	13	16
21	iran	57	390
22	ireland	23	309
23	israel	21	211
24	italy	161	1776
25	japan	28	78
26	jordan	7	27
27	lebanon	9	14
28	malaysia	14	11
29	mexico	9	39
30	nepal	8	17
31	netherlands	32	202
32	new zealand	13	56
33	nigeria	5	14
34	norway	13	296
35	pakistan	33	342
36	peru	6	33
37	poland	14	46
38	portugal	16	72
39	qatar	8	28
40	romania	5	7
41	russian federation	11	9
42	saudi arabia	32	45
43	serbia	9	37
44	singapore	26	1947
45	south africa	12	104
46	south korea	15	94
47	spain	84	753
48	sweden	21	93
49	switzerland	27	160
50	taiwan	13	93
51	tunisia	7	24
52	turkey	46	199
53	united arab emirates	8	27
54	united kingdom	158	1634
55	united states	355	3397
56	viet nam	8	491

Table.3. Statistics of Country wise citation

Lastly the Figure 4 shows the details of co authorship. China shares the most number of co authorship (6000+) followed by the USA, ITALY and Canada. There are very few studies done in the UAE, Russia and Cuba on the depression during the current pandemic.

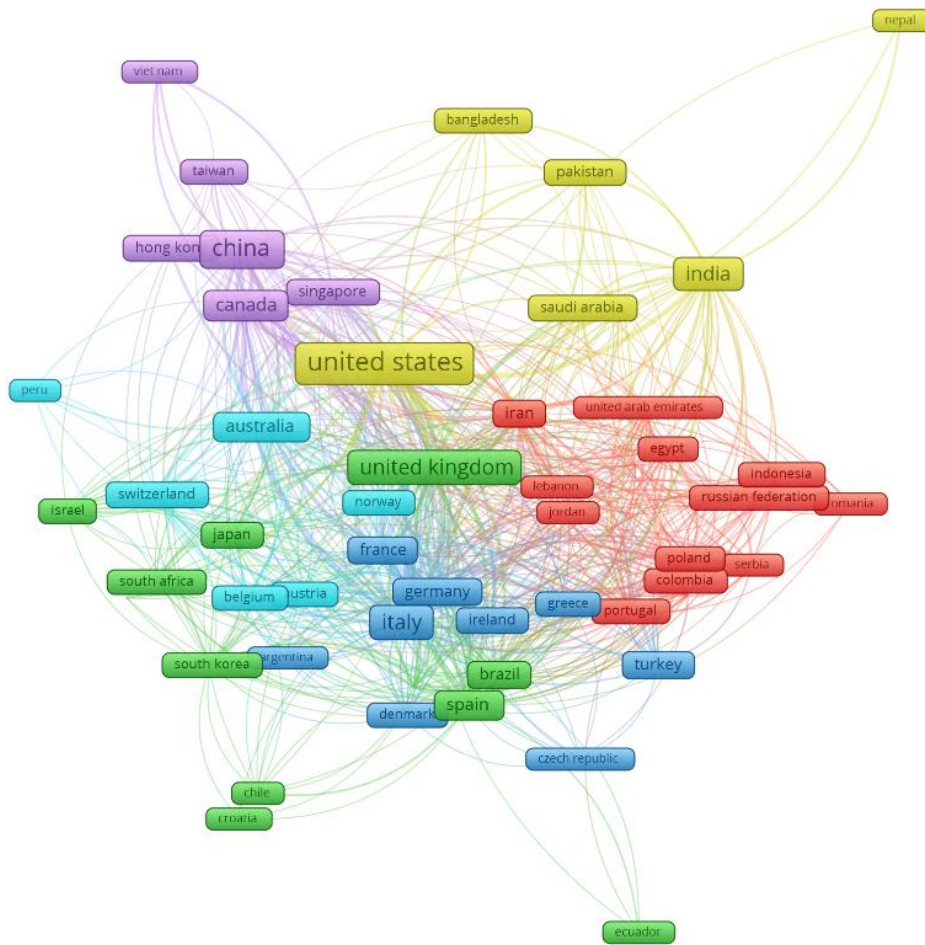


Fig.4. Country wise co-authorship

Sl. No	country	documents	citations
1	argentina	8	11
2	australia	64	449
3	austria	17	113
4	bangladesh	18	153
5	belgium	19	36
6	brazil	51	174
7	canada	92	1133
8	chile	5	11
9	china	279	6622
10	colombia	10	22
11	croatia	7	13
12	czech republic	5	0
13	denmark	13	167
14	ecuador	6	30
15	egypt	21	55
16	france	46	163
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39	portugal	16	72
40	qatar	8	28
41	romania	5	7
42	russian federation	11	9
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51	taiwan	13	93
52	tunisia	7	24
53	turkey	46	199
54	united arab emirates	8	27
55	united kingdom	158	1634
56	united states	355	3397
57	viet nam	8	491

Table. 4 statistics of Country wise co-authorship

4. DISCUSSION

It is visible that developed countries i.e., USA, China, Canada are the one where most of the authors concentrated on the topic depression and study it in detail⁹⁻¹³. Authors of the smaller countries does not concentrate more. Anxiety, Sleep Disorder, Suicide, Mental stress and

isolation are the major keywords used by the authors^{14,15}. There are few major journals which published the dedicated issues on the depression during the pandemic.

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