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Submission date: 27-Mar-2021 09:29PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1543778668

File name: Tugas_Paper_Filsafat_Ilmu_Ingggris_2.docx (118.56K)

Word count: 4993

Character count: 30375

Influence Factors Psychological and Stigma During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Corona Virus Disease 2019 causes health problems in the world in the form of a health crisis that results in psychological problems as fear and anxiety. The purpose of this study to determine the factors that influence psychological and stigma during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study is a literature review with five databases (Scopus, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, PubMed, and ProQuest), studies design used a cross-sectional or quasi-experimental, with a date of March 2021. The Center for Review and Dissemination and the JBI Guide are used to measure the Quality and Prism checklist for guide reviews. A feasibility study based on title, abstract, full text, and research methodology. The data analysis used narrative analysis based on the research findings.

Results: Eleven articles met the predefined review inclusion criteria. Research is base on related factors psychology, related factors stigma, and factors related to psychological and stigma. Most of the factors associated with psychological conditions and stigma have a quasi-experimental and cross-sectional design. Participants averaged over a thousand for each study and discussed psychology factors related to the stigma.

Conclusion: Factors related to psychological are age, education, symptoms and health conditions, gender, information, economy, exposure duration, and social support, while factors related to stigma are environment, history of comorbid diseases, discrimination, and public perceptions.

Keyword: Psychological, Stigma, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) disease caused by crisis health in the world, because of faster transmission and spread. The prevalence, mortality rate, risk transmission, and the absence is the drug, create fear and anxiety that will affect the psychological community. The psychological impact and social stigma of Covid-19 is caused by several factors, resulting in varying effects and reactions for each individual (Cai et al., 2020). The factors that affect the rejection of positive confirmed people and the bodies of Covid-19 patients, because of the existence of members of the Covid-19 community is a dangerous disease and has a great risk of being contagious, must keep away from the public. The negative stigma that arises will trigger psychological distress in both the patient and the community (Yang et al., 2020). However, the factors that influence

psychological and stigma among the community still need to be deeply identified.

Covid-19 pandemic as condition world health emergency continues to show a trend of increasing prevalence. Data on March 13, 2021, the prevalence of Covid-19 in the world is 74,956,790 cases, Indonesia, it reaches 1,414,741, with a death rate of 38,329 (Komite Nasional Penanganan Covid-19 dan Pemulihan Ekonomi, 2021). A large number of unconfirmed information flows in various media causes people to become restless, fearful, and anxious (Kang et al., 2020). Results research in China psychology feeling afraid of Covid-19 is dangerous more than the disease (Li, Wang, Xue, Zhao, & Zhu, 2020). The Chinese population shows 53.8% experiencing severe psychological disorders, 16.5% major depression symptoms, 28.8% severe anxiety, and 8.1% severe stress (Qiu et al., 2020). Facts in Indonesia show that there has been lots of rejection by the community towards Covid-19 patients and bodies because people consider Covid-19 to be very dangerous and have a high risk of transmitting and being dead that patient and corpses confirmed by Covid-19 must place far from residential areas (Azanella, 2020).

In several reports in the mass media, information often appears about rejection and discrimination against people who have tested positive for Covid-19 and people who have close contact with Covid-19 patients, such as health workers. Negative stigma often occurs against health workers, for example, the expulsion of health workers from the boarding house or being refused to return home by the surrounding community, on the grounds of preventing the chain of transmission. The Covid-19 pandemic has turned into a problem that causes mass anxiety and paranoias (Catton, 2020; Manderson & Levine, 2020). Community reactions in the form of overprotection of oneself or family are caused by the symptom of compulsive obsession, anxiety, and fears (Liu et al., 2020); (Kang et al., 2020). Anxiety and fear in society have an impact on attitudes and actions of staying away from everyone so that in the end, discrimination and negative stigma will arise in society. The cause of this negative stigma is a lack of knowledge, information, anxiety, coping mechanisms, and support systems in society (Jiang et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2020).

The research in China showed that several factors that influence psychological disorders and stigma in society are gender, work experience, a history of psychological disorders, comorbid chronic diseases, and families with positive confirmed members (Zhu, Xu, Wang, Liu, Wu, Li, Miao, Zhang, Yang, Sun, Zhu, Fan, Chen, et al., 2020). The research in South Korea also shows that education, marital status, and associate with psychological distress and stigma in Covid-19. Most of the existing studies still focus on the epidemiology and characteristics of Covid-19 patients (He, Deng, & Li, 2020); (Wu et

al., 2020). There are not many studies that discuss the factors that influence psychological conditions and stigma in society. Therefore, necessary to conduct a literature review to identify the factor that influenced psychological and stigma. The aimed study to explain the factors that influence the psychological and stigma during the Covid-19 pandemic.

METHODS

The research design is a literature review using the PRISMA checklist to determine the selection of studies that have been found and adjusted to the research objectives. The electronic database uses five databases, namely Scopus, ProQuest, Pubmed, CINAHL, and ScienceDirect.

Article searches use the Boolean Operator (AND, OR NOT or AND NOT), and keywords are adjusted to the Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) as follows:

Table 1 Keyword Literature Review

| Factors | Psychological | Stigma | COVID-19 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Risk factors</i> | <i>Psychological stress</i> | <i>Stigma</i> | <i>Corona Virus Disease 2019</i> |
| <i>OR</i> | <i>OR</i> | <i>OR</i> | <i>OR</i> |
| <i>Factors</i> | <i>Mental health</i> | <i>Social Stigma</i> | <i>Wuhan Corona Virus</i> |
| <i>OR</i> | <i>OR</i> | | |
| <i>Causa</i> | <i>Mental disorder</i> | | |

Based on the results of a literature search on five databases, there were 267 articles. The search results have obtained were then check for duplication, found that there were 51 similar articles were excluded, and the remaining 216 articles. The researcher then conducted a screening based on the title (n=216), abstract (n=59), and full text (n=11) adjusts to the theme of the literature review. The assessment carried out based on the eligibility of the inclusion and exclusion criteria obtained eleven articles used in the literature reviews.

Table 2 PICOS Format in Literature Review

| Kriteria | Inklusi | Ekklusi |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Population | Studies on communities affected Covid-19 | Studies on communities not affected Covid-19 |
| Intervention | Psychological and stigma intervention | Non-psychological and stigma intervention |
| Comparator | No comparator | - |
| Outcomes | Analysis of Factors Affecting the Psychological and Stigma During Covid-19 Pandemic | Not Analysis of Factors Affecting the Psychological and Stigma During Covid-19 Pandemic |
| Study Design And | Cross-sectional, experimental, Quasi-RCT, | No exclusion |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Publication Type | qualitative research, systematic review | |
| Publication Years | Post 2019 | Pre 2019 |
| Language | English, Indonesian | Languages other than English and Indonesian |

The results of the study article selection can describe as follows:

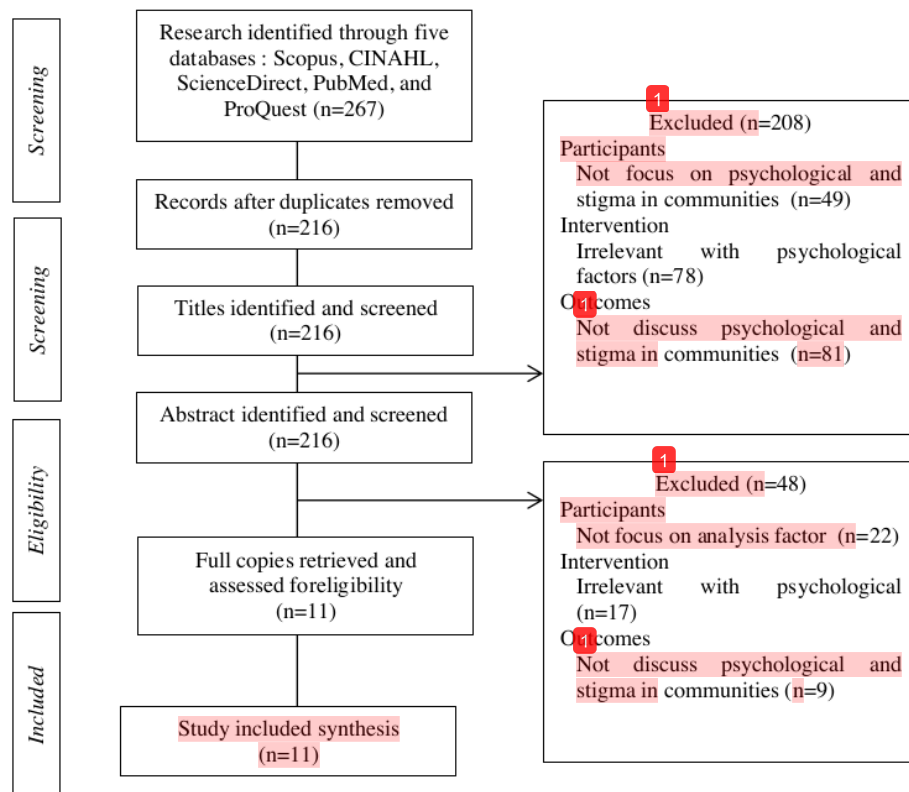


Figure 1 Article Search Algorithm in Literature Review

RESULTS

Study Characteristics

Eleven articles included criteria into two major themes, namely factors related to psychological (7 studies) and factors related to social stigma (3 studies), and 1 article relate to both. The factors that contribute to psychological and stigma are predominantly quasi-experimental and cross-sectional studies. Average participants mores thousand. The overalls studies addressed the psychological distress and associated factors with the stigma. The quality of studies is psychological, and the lowest is for stigma. Study the review

mostly carried out in China as many as eight studies (Huang & Zhao, 2020; Lai et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020), two studies conducted in South Korea (Jang, Lee, Kim, Choi, & Park, 2019; Jung & Jun, 2020) and 1 UK study (Kang et al., 2020). In particular, regarding Covid-19, the psychological is a factor that serious attention, because reported the psychological distress is dangerous more than the disease (Zhu, Xu, Wang, Liu, Wu, Li, Miao, Zhang, Yang, Sun, Zhu, Fan, Hu, et al., 2020). The results of a study on seven studies show that the factors that influence psychology are: age, education, economy, gender, social support, history of chronic disease, and information. A review of three study factors that influence social stigma is community perception, experience, knowledge, educational background, and environmental stressors.

Table 3 Literature Search Results

| Authors and Years | Study design, Sample, Variable, Instrument, Analysis | Outcome of Analysis Factors | Summary of Results |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (Jung and Jun, 2020) | Design: Quasy-experimental design Sample: 61 patient (30 control group and 31 intervention group) Variable: Psychological counseling intervention from The National Center for Mental Health (NCMH) Instrument: Questionnaire of Social Support Analysis: Mann Whitney and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test | Getting reliable information, daily life activities, social networks, experiences | The common problem affected psychology disorder was social support. Patient will serched for health services during get illness |
| (Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Pre-experimental design Sample: 241 million older adults in China Variable: Mental health services for older adults Instrument: Observational checklist for mental health Analysis: Descriptive analysis | Age, experience, prevalence of depression history | Mental health services for older adults was needed to increase mental health in patients |
| (Jang <i>et al.</i> , 2018) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 13.269 individual who experince in depression symptoms Variable: Mental health, socio demographic, socioeconomic and health related factors Instrument: Questionnaire of | Educational background, age, gender and marital status | Consultation was needed for older adults, man, higher education level and divorced maritalstatus |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Mental health, socio demographic, socioeconomic and health related factors Analysis: Chi Square | | |
| (Zhu <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 5062 respondent Variable: Stress, depression and anxiety impact during pandemic. Instrument: Depression, Anxiety, Stress Score Questionnaire Analysis: Chi Square | Stress level, age, gender, years of working experience, chronic disease, family member confirmed positive and mental disorder history | Women, higher working experience, history of mental disorder, chronic disease and family confirmed with suspected criteria. |
| (Kang, Ma, Chen, Yang Wang, Liand Yao, 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 994 medical and nursing staff in Wuhan Variable: Mental health, perception and psychological care Instrument: Mental health, perception and psychological care questionnaire Analysis: Chi Square | Exposure to disease, counseling, age, gender, media for information and healthcare activity | There was still lacking of psychological intervention for medical staff |
| (Jiao <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 994 medical and nursing staff in Wuhan Variable: Mental health, perception and psychological care Instrument: Mental health, perception and psychological care questionnaire Analysis: Chi Square age, gender, media for information and healthcare activity intervention for medical staff | Exposure to disease, counseling, age, gender, media for information and healthcare activity | There was still lacking of psychological intervention for medical staff |
| (Li <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 320 children and adolescents in China Variable: The diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders Instrument: Demographic and family | Age, epidemic area and family supporting | Family support was important factors to improve resilience in children and adolescents during Covid-19 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | support questionnaire Analysis: Chi Square | | |
| (Ornell <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 17.685 active weibo users Variable: The approach of online ecological recognition based on several machine learning predictive models Instrument: Cognitive, support system and life satisfaction questionnaire Analysis: Chi Square and Logistic Regression | Cognitive, support system and life satisfaction | Individual may concern with their health and family members, this results will provide data for government to fight with Covid-19 |
| (Lai <i>et al.</i> , 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 1257 health care workers in China Variable: Age, gender and healthcare profession Instrument: The 9-item patient health questionnaire, the 7-item insomnia severity index, the 7-item generalized anxiety disorder scale and the 22-item impact of event to measure distress, anxiety, insomnia and depression Analysis: Chi Square and Logistic Regression | Age, gender and healthcare profession | Psychological burden often felt by healthcare professionals when they give treatment in Covid-19 patients |
| (Yaguchi and Czeschlik, 2010) | Design: Narrative synthesis Sample: 24 papers based on inclusion criteria Variable: Psychological and social stigma responses | Anxiety, depression, anger, grief and loss, stigmatization, empowerment, coping strategies and social support | During infectious disease, psychological intervention become important for public mental health |
| (Huang & Zhao, 2020) | Design: Cross-sectional design Sample: 7.236 self volunteers Variable: Age, gender, occupation and healthcare workers Instrument: Demographic questionnaire, generalized anxiety disorder, Pittsburgh sleep quality index, Center for epidemiology scale | Age, gender, occupation and healthcare workers | The major mental health burden in China were young people and healthcare workers, because they were in high risk for mental illness |

Psychological Affecting Factors

1. Age

Age is a significant factor in the occurrence of depressive symptoms in the Chinese population. Age factor is closely related to depressive conditions 35 years or older, have a lower risk of experiencing depressive symptoms than age 35 years (Jung & Jun, 2020). Young participants (<35 years) more likely to develop symptoms of depression and anxiety than the Covid-19 than older participants (≥ 35 years) (Yang et al., 2020). These results differ from studies on psychology, shows a reported prevalence of depressive 23.6% in the population with mental health problems an older age in Chinese communities (Yu et al., 2020; Zu et al., 2020).

2. Education

Education level has a positive relationship with regular mental health examinations and consultation (Li et al., 2020). Low levels of education find to receive mental health consultation for depressive symptoms, also more frequent consultations than higher education levels (Jang et al., 2019). The status of the not education is associate with higher depressions and anxiety (Huang & Zhao, 2020).

3. Gender

The female gender tends to score higher on the depressions and anxiety scale in line with women show higher rates of mental health consultations than men. Women have frequent consultations cause women to be more worried about facing illness (Jang et al., 2019). The results also show that anxiety is more severe and higher in women than men, find the study that women report more severe depression, anxiety, and distress (Lai et al., 2020).

4. Symptoms and Health Status

The results show myalgia, dizziness, cough, and throat were associated with higher depression and anxiety, and difficulty breathing was associated with anxiety and depression (Yaguchi & Czeschlik, 2019). Consultation and hospitalization at the clinic were associated with anxiety subscale scores. Poor health status was associated with a psychological (Oikarainen et al., 2019).

5. Information Covid-19

Information increase in ¹of recovered individuals was associated with lower stress score. The amount of information about drug and vaccine effectiveness, infections and location, and route ¹transmission were associated with scores on the DASS anxiety (Wang et al., 2020). A high of concern for family members with confirmed Covid-19 is associated with a higher psychological. The young ¹than 16 years of Covid-19 confirmation is associated with anxiety (Jiao et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2020).

6. Economy

Mental health services and psychological support and treatment strategy will directly improve economic and physical health because the cost and economic factors are related to mental disorders. Feelings of virus transmission, prognosis, and death have implications in other areas, closing schools, family organizations, companies, and the area public, isolation, changed work routines, caused feel of helplessness and neglect. Besides, increase insecurity to the economic and social impacts of larges tragedy and crisis (Ornell, Schuch, Sordi, & Kessler, 2020).

7. Exposure Duration

Frontline workers experience psychological distress more than second-line workers, but considerable mental stress in workers in China. Workers in tertiary hospitals experience more severe symptoms of depression, anxiety, and insomnia than workers in secondary hospitals(Luo, Guo, Yu, Jiang, & Wang, 2020). Nurses who have to care for Covid-19 patients tend to be at higher risk of infection because they stay with patients is longer. The study also showed 71.5% of novice nurses, most of whom had little work experience (Jang et al., 2019).

8. Social Support

Problem psychological of a patient is the damage to the social support and social stigma of the patient. When a person avoids virus transmission, social support, schools, mosques, markets, and workplaces have closed, reduced, and eliminated ¹the benefits of social support and can to feelings of isolation (Kang et al., 2020; Lai et al., 2020). Therefore, the information by media important role in verified ¹the validity of the public system. Mental health and society authorities must consistently and continuously eliminate stigma and improve social supports. Designing mental health care strategies for different population domains, including quarantined health workers be beneficial (Jung & Jun, 2020).

Stigma Affecting Factors

Negative stigma in the community occurs to rejection and isolation of the suspect, confirmed positively, with family and health workers. A large amount of information has impact negative stigma and rejection in society because society considers that every individual infected with Covid-19 should be avoided and shunned. If this problem is allowed to occur for a long time, it will cause psychological distress and caused the individual to become increasingly depressed and experience mental health problems (Huang & Zhao, 2020; Jang et al., 2019).

The form of stigma that comes from society takes the form of 1) Public stigma, namely the stigma caused by a community reaction to a family who has a disease or is at risk of transmitting it; 2) Structural stigma, namely the rejection of individuals in an institution or company due to virus transmission; 3) Self-stigma, namely decreased self-esteem and self-confidence due to illness; 4) Felt or perceived stigma, that is, a person feels there is a stigma against himself and is afraid to be in his community; (5) Experienced stigma, someone has experienced discrimination from other people; and 6) label avoidance, that is, someone does not participate in health services to avoid their status as a person who has a disease (Corrigan & Bink, 2019; Pedersen & Paves, 2019).

The stigma of Covid-19 is triggered not only from individuals and individuals but also between society and individuals (Jiao et al., 2020; Lancaster, Cernigliaro, Zulliger, & Fleming, 2019). A person who has an infectious disease has the potential for rapid transmission and illness, resulting in discrimination against them. Feelings of feeling left out and isolated are often the result of past experiences about stigma and discrimination (Jang et al., 2019). The victim stated that he felt ostracized and alienated by his community, causing him to leave health services and distance himself from health workers (Oikarainen et al., 2019). Isolation and quarantine procedures can be causes feel isolated, although the patient understands the need for quarantine measures caused will evoke enthusiasm and feel of abandonment that sometimes after discharge from the hospital (Huang & Zhao, 2020). Quarantine procedures affect not has to expose the virus, as the new mother must separate from their children. Immigrants worry about the quarantine causes affecting the community and result from further isolation (Yaguchi & Czeschlik, 2019).

Education and knowledge are roles important in the incidence of stigma. Communities or individuals with high education backgrounds get more experience to transfers knowledge from the environment. In contrast to individuals with low educational

backgrounds, they have a higher risk of giving a negative stigma to positive confirmed patients or their families. Health information is the factor that caused stigma because lack of information causes feelings of fear and thinks everyone will have the potential to transmit disease. Accurate and valid information can reduced stigma and preventing rapid transmission because correct information can increase people's knowledge (Corrigan & Bink, 2019; Kang et al., 2020).

DISCUSSION

Psychological Affecting Factors

The prevalence of psychological distress Covid-19 increased every day, make someone afraid and worry about the transmission virus (Lai et al., 2020). Affect factors psychology and stigma of society consist of several, included internal and external factors. Influenced factors that psychological are age, education, gender, economy, social support, health status, and information. All factors influenced and caused psychological distress for society (Huang & Zhao, 2020; Yang et al., 2020).

Age is internally important caused depression. Some research results that most prone to experiences the incidence of depression are under 35 years, especial adolescents and early adulthood (Jung & Jun, 2020; Zhu, Xu, Wang, Liu, Wu, Li, Miao, Zhang, Yang, Sun, Zhu, Fan, Chen, et al., 2020). Individuals under 35 years do not have experience and risk Covid-19 increase the contribute high risk of death. Over 55 years low symptom of depression because the elderly resign and wait for death causes need to preparedness peaceful death. Parents will be prepared for high spirituality when they have to leave the world (Jang et al., 2019; Jiao et al., 2020). The results women had a lower response to depression more than men because they more useless unable to provide a living and welfare for families. Men experience a decrease in self-esteem role of the head family does not go well. Physical distance makes men have work from home and caused income to decrease (Jang et al., 2019; Nursalam, Sukartini, Priyantini, Mafula, & Efendi, 2020). A higher-level education can accelerate adaptation and self-acceptance Covid-19. Good level knowledge makes it possible to select information accurate and valid, that feel minimally anxious and fearful (Huang & Zhao, 2020; Oikarainen et al., 2019).

Decreased symptoms and health status, Covid-19 or the common cold, cause psychosomatic and increased stress (Jung & Jun, 2020; Torales, O'Higgins, Castaldelli-Maia, & Ventriglio, 2020). Most people will be afraid to find signs and symptoms of Covid-19, even though not proven, only fatigue, flu, or weather. This condition caused

attitudes and behaviors to carry out an examination and have thoughts about the effect experience. Can trigger the feeling of fear in the individual. Support from parties affects senses of comfort and calm individuals (Ornell et al., 2020; Torales et al., 2020). The importance of motivation and support from friends, family, or the community will unite to fight Covid-19 and stop transmission. The pandemic has spread to all countries in the world to response participation of the community is needed to prevent and suppress high positive (Yaguchi & Czeschlik, 2019; Zhu, Xu, Wang, Liu, Wu, Li, Miao, Zhang, Yang, Sun, Zhu, Fan, Chen, et al., 2020).

Stigma Affecting Factors

The emergence of a negative social stigma due to Covid-19 causes a person to feel inadequate and worry about the transmission (Lai et al., 2020). Influence factors of negative stigma in society environment, history of comorbid diseases, discrimination, and public perceptions (Huang & Zhao, 2020; Yang et al., 2020). The stigma experienced by individuals in society to poor judgment and perception because accorded societies, anyone who is at risk of transmitting it will be considered dangerous and kept away from the environment (Corrigan & Bink, 2019; Kang et al., 2020).

The negative stigma that has emerged in society rejects fear Covid-19. Many incidents reject restoring patients return to territory, family patients and health workers reject, and all individuals categorized as positive, suspicious, and surveillance (Kang et al., 2020). Often media reports and information well the absence of filtering of information to accept public, causing an increasingly panic condition. Collaboration and cooperation of all communities be a challenge in dealing with negative stigma (Lancaster et al., 2019; Nursalam et al., 2020). Health education methods and strategies to done are corrected easy accepting (Oikarainen et al., 2019). A limitation relates to the review of potential bias publications. Gray literature not carried out all peer-review articles in English included. Another limitation related to methodological, many use of pre-and post-controlled study designs and the lack of a control group. The study was conducted not in all countries, only in the three countries with a great prevalence.

CONCLUSION

Influence factors of psychological distress are age, education, gender, economy, social support, health status, and information. Influence factors of stigma are environment, history of comorbid diseases, discrimination, and public perceptions. Efforts to reduce

psychological pressure and negative stigma Covid-19, which have not wide intervened, are to carry out further research to understand this phenomenon, to expected produced psychological interventions to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic impact.

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