

Covid-19 Related Depression, Anxiety and Stress among Nurses Working as Front Line Workers in a Selected Hospital in Mumbai City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Healthcare workers getting exposed to Covid-19 patients could be psychologically stressed. With the rapid spread of the disease, tremendous pressure and challenges are faced by the nurses.

Purpose: The purpose/aim of the study was to assess the level of depression, anxiety and stress among Nurses working in the Covid-19 ICU and wards and Covid-19 clinic.

Method: Quantitative approach with descriptive design was used for the study and convenient sampling was used with the sample size being 83. Standardized scale known as DASS-21 (Depression, Anxiety and stress scale) scale was used for the collection of data.

Results: To analyze the data, inferential statistics was used. The major findings of the study showed that majority of the Nurses (34%) ($N=28$) had moderate anxiety. Also, majority of them (75%) ($N=63$) did not find any symptoms of depression. A majority of (48%) ($N=40$) had moderate level of stress.

Conclusion/Implications: The findings of the study suggest that working in the Covid-19 have both negative and positive impact on the emotional impact of the Nurses. Providing required basic needs and support both physical and psychological plays a vital role in maintaining the mental health of the Nurses.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Nurses, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

As the Covid-19 pandemic accelerated, the healthcare systems worldwide have been facing tremendous impact as the pressure on the healthcare system was rising. Exploring and identifying the issues that nurses are faced by the nurses during these testing times will help to support them and strengthen protocols, improve their preparedness and comfort them. An integrative review on the physical and psychological impact will explore the issues facing by nurses during response to the Covid-19 crisis. The critical shortage of nurses, beds, and medical supplies, including PPE (personal protective equipments) are the major issues that the

nurses are facing during this pandemic. Reviews reveal psychological impact and fear of COVID-19 infection among nurses.

BACKGROUND

Howard, C., (2020) in his study says that the value of the nurses is identified as this COVID-19 pandemic collapsed the value of world. Nurses are being praised for their dedication but they are in the high risk situation as lack of medical supplies especially high quality PPE which has led to even death of few nurses.

Shu, C., Yeur, H., (2020) conclude in their study that vital group among frontline health care professionals is nurses' who work across various settings such as

tertiary hospitals, long term care agencies, schools, government healthcare agencies, nursing homes, community. Their multiple roles are vital especially in this COVID-19 pandemic.

Fawaz, M., Anshasi, H., A., Samaha, A., (2020) recommended in their study that the nurses have critical roles and responsibilities during the Covid-19 pandemic. They will continue to be at the front line of patient care in hospitals and actively involved with evaluation and monitoring. A global pandemic needs strong nursing staff engagement in clinical management, awareness and knowledge exchange, and public safety

NEED FOR THE STUDY

El-Hage, W., Hingray, C., Lemogne, C., Yroni, A., Brunault, P., Bienvenu, T., Etain, B., Paquet, C., Gohier, B., Bennabi, D., et al, (2020) found in their study that the healthcare workers face lot of stress which may be caused by factors such as exhaustion from personal protection equipment, concerns about rapidly changing information, inadequate access to updated information and effective communication, shortage of specific drugs, ventilators and ICU beds necessary to provide care to critically ill patients, and significant changes in their personal life, social life and family life. Nurses are more cautious about their health and having more fear and anxiety regarding transmission of infection to their family members or friends as well lack of facility to rapid test and prompt treatment. They face various challenges such as isolation, feeling of uncertainty, social stigma, workload and insecure attachment.

Shen, X., Zou, X., Zhong, X., Z., Yan, J., & Li, L. (2020) conducted a survey on 85 ICU nurses and found various clinical manifestations mainly anorexia or indigestion (59%), fatigue (55%), difficulty in sleep (45%), nervousness (28%), frequent crying (26%) even though suicidal thoughts (2%). Among all young nurses (mainly fresher) are experiencing more psychological disturbances.

Abdelaziz, H., Abozeid, A., Sallam, G., S., Abboud, H, Ahmed, F. (2020) conducted a study in Egypt. The findings of the study suggested that 52.1% of the nurses who participated in the study had moderate level of total nursing stress scale. 26.2% of nurses has severe level, 13.4 % of them had mild level while only 8.3 of them are at normal level. Mean *SD* score of studied nurses regarding total nursing stress scale was 99.47 ± 10.671 .

Khasne, R., Dhakulkar, B., Mahajan, H., Kulkarni, A. (2020) conducted the study using the tool Copenhagen burnout questionnaire. The analysis of the study revealed that the 44.6% of healthcare workers had personal burnout, 26.9% healthcare workers had work-related burnout, while 52.8% had pandemic-related burnout. It has been found that personal and work related burnout is high among younger healthcare workers (i.e. 21–30 years) as well as in females. Pandemic related burnout is high among the doctors and the support staff.

Nurses constitute the largest workforce in a healthcare sector and their safety both physical and psychological has to be given priority.

Objective

To assess the level of Depression, Anxiety and Stress among Nurses working in the Covid-19 ICU, Wards and Covid-19 clinic.

METHOD

Quantitative Research approach was used with descriptive design. Population for the study were Nurses working in Dr L H Hiranandani Hospital. Samples selected were nurses working in Covid-19 ICU, Wards and Covid Clinic. Non probability Convenience sampling was used to select the samples with sample size being 83. Data Collection was done between October 15th to 30th 2020. Research Setting used was Dr L H Hiranandani Hospital, Mumbai City, Maharashtra, India.

Tools Used

Tool 1: Demographic tool consisting of age, area of work, Duration of exposure to Covid-19 patients

Tool 2: DASS scale: Standardized tool developed by University of New South Wales in Australia. The tool consists of 21 items in a 4-point Likert scale. The items have to be completed within 10 minutes. Each item depicts the either depression, anxiety or depression. The overall score of each category is then divided into mild, moderate and severe.

- **Depression:** A Score between 0-9 is Normal, 10-13 is Mild depression, 14-20 is moderate depression, 21-27 is severe depression and more than 28 is considered as Extremely severe depression.
- **Anxiety:** A Score between 0-9 is Normal, 8-9 is Mild Anxiety, 10-14 is moderate anxiety, 15-19 is severe anxiety and more than 28 is considered as Extremely severe depression.
- **Stress:** A Score between 0-14 is Normal, 15-18 is Mild Stress, 19-25 is moderate Stress, 26-33 is severe Stress and more than 34 is considered as Extremely severe Stress.

The overall score of each category is then divided into mild, moderate and severe.

RESULTS

Section 1: Demographic Proforma:

The analysis of the demographic proforma revealed the following results.

Table1: Demographic details of the Nurses working in Covid 19 department, N=83

Demographic proforma	Total number (N)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20-25 yrs	75	90.36
25-30 yrs	3	3.61
30-35 yrs	0	0
35-40 yrs	1	1.2
40-45 yrs	4	4.81
Area of work		
Ward	35	42.1
ICU	42	50.60
Covid Clinic	6	7.23
Duration of exposure		
0-3 months	2	2.4
3-6 months	14	16.86
6-9 months	67	80.72

The table 1 depicts the demographic details of the nurses in the COVID-19 department. It was found that at majority of 90.36% of the nurses were between the age group of 20-25 years having 0-4 years of clinical experience. A majority of 50.6% of the nurses were working in the COVID ICU, 42.1% of the nurses working in the Covid ward and 7.23% of the nurses from Covid clinic.

Section 2: Level of Anxiety among nurses working in Covid 19 Department

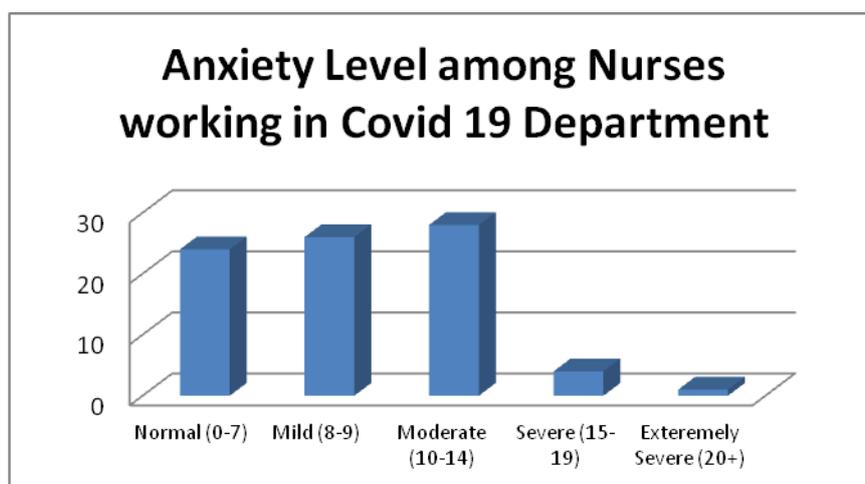


Fig 1: Graph depicting Level of anxiety among Nurses working in Covid-19 Department

The graph in Fig 1 describes the level of anxiety among the nurses working

in Covid 19 department. The results showed that a majority of 34% ($N=28$) of the nurses

had moderate level of anxiety with the score ranging from 10-14. However, there was one nurse who had extremely severe level of anxiety who was moved out of the Covid department.

Section 3: Level of Depression among Nurses working in Covid-19 department

Table 2: Level of Depression among Nurses working in Covid-19 department, N=83

Score	N	Percentage(%)
Normal 0-9	63	75
Mild 10-13	14	17
Moderate 14-20	4	4
Severe 21-27	2	4
Extremely Severe 28+	0	0

The table 2 explains the level of depression among the nurses working in the COVID-19 department. It was found that a

majority of 75% (N=63) nurses did not exhibit any signs and symptoms of depression. However, a few of the nurses, 17% (N=14) exhibited mild depression who were arranged for counselling sessions with regular follow up.

Section 4: level of Stress among Nurses working in Covid-19 department N=83

The graph in Fig. 2 depicts the level of stress among the nurses working in the Covid 19 department. It was identified that a vast majority of the nurses i.e) 48% (N=48) worked under moderate stress level. In addition, 11% (N=9) of the nurses had severe stress and 1% (N=1) had extremely severe stress.

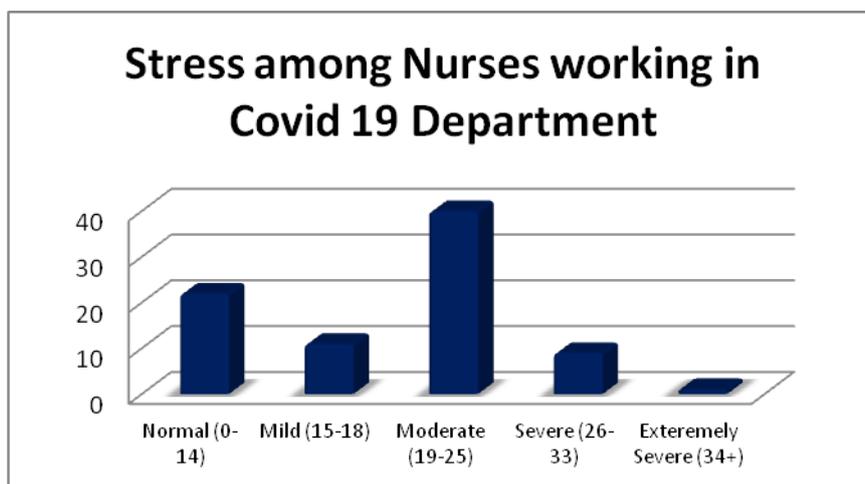


Fig 2: Graph depicting level of Stress among Nurses working in Covid-19 department

Section 5: Depression, Anxiety and stress among Nurses working in Covid 19 Department, (Fig 3), N=83

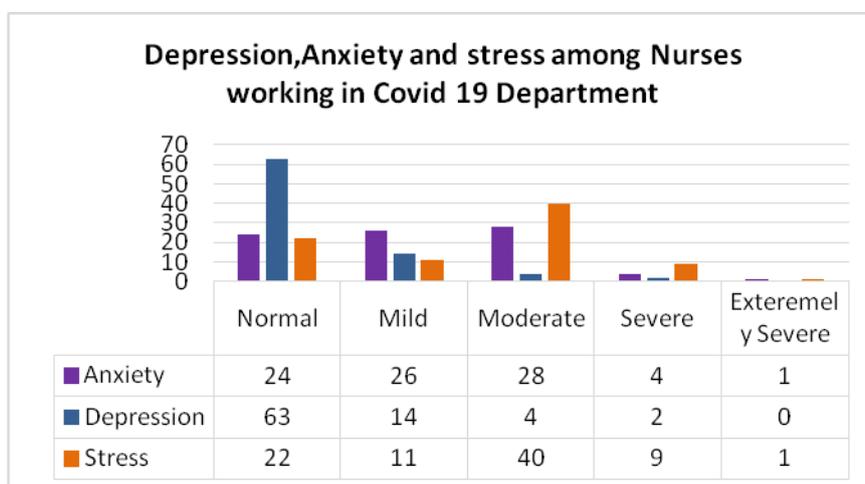


Fig 3: Depression, Anxiety and Stress among Nurses Working in Covid 19 Department

The Fig 3 depicts the combined level of depression, anxiety and stress among the nurses working in ICU. Most of the nurses were categorized into moderate level stress and anxiety

DISCUSSION

The analysis of the data showed that the Nurses working in Covid department had moderate stress (34%), majority of them did not have any symptoms of depression, and majority of them had moderate stress level (48%).

Hu, D., Kong, Y., K., Li, W., Han, Q., Zang, H., Xia, L., et al. (2020) conducted a similar study in was conducted in China and was found that frontline nurses had burnout at moderate level and fear at high level. The findings revealed that majority of the nurses had moderate to high work burnout, emotional exhaustion (60.5%), depersonalization (42.3%), and personal accomplishment (60.6%).

Krishna, A., Mehra, A., Niraula, A., Kafle, K., Prasad, H. et al. (2020) conducted a study on anxiety and depression among healthcare workers in Nepal suggested that in Nepal, 38% of healthcare workers working in COVID-19 setting were suffering from anxiety and depression.

CONCLUSION

The study highlighted that Nurses who are an integral part of the COVID-19 pandemic undergo varied levels of stressors and anxiety which are attributed to various reasons. Sources of distress may include feelings self health, deadly pandemic, health of family members and friends, changes in work-style and isolation.

Recommendations

The study sets the strategic setup for the roadmap for the future. It is hence recommended from the above study the nurses like any healthcare professionals undergo lot of stress and anxiety working in Covid 19 department. Efforts should be taken towards various measures which will help reduce these by measure such as

psychological counselling, relaxation measures like exercises, yoga, meditation, aerobics and incentives which will motivate them to perform better.

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