



Mental health of nursing students at the Polytechnic Institute of Santarém during the COVID-19 pandemic

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INTRODUCTION

- The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has been considered a public health emergency of international concern, which has revealed a major challenge for mental health, as a result of its impact, in this 21st century (WHO, 2020).
- Public health acts such as quarantine, physical distancing are efficient to mitigate the pandemic, they may be detrimental to people's mental health (Nikopoulou et al., 2022).



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INTRODUCTION

- The context of coronavirus in higher education caused upsetting consequences on students' lives (Torales, Higgins, Castaldelli-Maia & Ventriglio, 2020).
- The pandemic has reduced social mobility and, consequently, social interactions in periods of confinement, leading to stressful situations, with feelings of anxiety and depression, anguish and sleep problems (Chaudhary et al., 2020).



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METHODOLOGY

Goals:

- Identify the levels of anxiety, depression and stress of the studied sample, using the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS-21);
- Identify the differences in these domains considering sociodemographic variables.



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METHODOLOGY

Table 1 Characterization of participants

Sociodemographic characterization		n	%
Gender	Female	148	80,9
	Male	35	19,1
Age group	Até 20 anos	79	43,2
	21-30 anos	89	48,6
	31-40 anos	8	4,4
	41 e + anos	7	3,8
Marital status	Single	165	90,2
	Married	8	4,4
	Divorced	2	1,1
	Consensual union	8	4,4
Children	Without children	168	91,8
	With children	15	8,2
Residence District	Leiria	12	6,6
	Santarem	105	57,4
	Lisbon	50	27,3
	Others	16	8,7
Curricular year	2nd year	80	43,7
	3rd year	53	29,0
	4th year	50	27,3



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METHODOLOGY

- Quantitative, descriptive-correlational study, aiming to describe phenomena and subsequently identify and explore possible relationships between variables (Grove, Burns & Gray, 2013)
- Depression Anxiety, Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21 of Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995; in the Portuguese version EADS-21, by Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado & Leal, 2004).
- Instrument - DASS-21 consisting of 21 questions



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METHODOLOGY

- DASS - 21 is organized into three scales: Depression, Anxiety, Stress, each of which includes seven items:
 - **Anxiety:** Autonomic System Arousal + Musculoskeletal Effects + Situational Anxiety + Subjective Anxiety Experiences
 - **Depression:** Dysphoria + Discouragement + Life Devaluation + Self-depreciation + Lack of Interest or Involvement + Anhedonia + Inertia
 - **Stress:** Difficulty Relaxing + Nervous Excitement + Easily Agitated/Upset + Irritation/Overreaction + Impatience



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METHODOLOGY

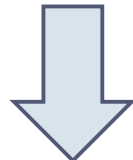
- The rating is given by the sum of the results of the 7 items, obtaining a score for each subscale with a minimum result of 0 and a maximum of 21.
- Higher grades correspond to more negative affective states. (Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado & Leal, 2004).
- The data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 27.0 software.



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METHODOLOGY

The population - 367 students



Sample

183 nursing students (both genders), aged between 18 and 55 years from the 2nd to the 4th year of daytime education



Held in the period of 19 November till 4 December 2020

IPSantarem Ethics Committee' approval (112020Saúde), October 26, 2020

Authorization requested to the authors of the questionnaire validated for the Portuguese population

Link on the School' webpage for free filling by students, anonymously, via Microsoft Forms (with informed consent before the questionnaire starts)



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RESULTS

Table 2 – Summary of intercorrelations, means, and standard deviations for DASS21 (n=183)

MEASURE	DASS Depression	DASS Anxiety	M	SD
DASS Depression	--		5,29	4,43
DASS Anxiety	,665**	--	3,35	3,72
DASS Stress	,740**	,743**	6,68	4,84

Note:

DASS, Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado e Leal, 2004).

**p <.001.



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RESULTS

Table 3 -Severity of affective-emotional states of students (n=183)

CLASSIFICATION	Stress Frequency %		Depression Frequency %		Anxiety Frequency %	
Normal	172	94,0	151	82,5	161	88,0
Light	8	4,4	20	11,0	9	4,9
Moderate	3	1,6	11	6,0	10	5,5
Severe	--	--	1	0,5	3	1,6
TOTAL	183				00	

Source: Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995; Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado e Leal, 2004



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RESULTS



Graph 2. Gender Differences in Levels of EADS

$p < 0.001$



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CONCLUSIONS

- It was found that the COVID-19 pandemic harmed the mental health of students of nursing, being more noticeable in girls compared to boys.
- The findings suggest that higher education institutions should understand this experienced phenomenon and develop strategies to improve students' affective states (Hudson, Lawton & Hugh-Jones, 2020; Apóstolo, Figueiredo, Mendes & Rodrigues, 2011).
- Early identification of individuals at an early stage of development of psychological disorders allows for a more effective intervention and, in this way, minimizes long-term damage.
- The importance of a transdisciplinary approach is emphasized, and the involvement of all stakeholders is encouraged.



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CONCLUSIONS

- The fact that the sample is of convenience is the biggest limitation of this study, and therefore it is not possible to extrapolate the results.
- Likewise, it cannot be assumed that the increased levels of anxiety, depression and stress are due only to the pandemic, but also to other factors.
- Nevertheless, this study is a starting point for future research in this area.



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IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE

It becomes increasingly important to work on positive mental health at earlier ages, in primary school, from a salutogenic and ecological perspective of health with programs centered on children, in the development of self-esteem, well-being, resilience and mental health literacy.

These will not only have impacts on individual children and their families, but the benefits can also be noticeable at the community and social scale, in the education and health sectors.



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