

## 健康的行为心理交叉效应专题

# 新冠疫情大流行期间儿童及青少年新发焦虑症状的纵向研究

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**[摘要]** **目的**·了解新冠疫情大流行期间儿童及青少年的新发焦虑症状, 分析影响该症状的相关因素。**方法**·依托成都儿童正向成长(Chengdu Positive Child Development, CPCD)队列, 纳入成都市5所中小学校的儿童和青少年共5566例, 分别建立儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列并开展2轮调查。第一轮调查(基线调查)的时间为2019年12月—2020年1月, 通过促进儿童青少年正面成长研究学生调查问卷收集队列成员的一般人口学特征信息; 第二轮调查(随访调查)的时间为2020年2—7月, 补充收集队列成员的新冠病毒感染史, 以及饮食、学习、社交和娱乐活动是否受到新冠疫情的影响等信息。利用儿童焦虑性情绪障碍筛查表(Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders, SCARED)评估所有研究对象的新发焦虑症状。采用多因素Logistic回归模型对儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状的影响因素进行分析。**结果**·SCARED评估结果显示, 在新冠疫情大流行期间成都儿童及青少年新发焦虑症状的发病率为13.47%; 其中儿童新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列中的发病率为11.91%, 青少年新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列中的发病率为14.25%。 $\chi^2$ 检验的结果显示, 儿童新发焦虑症状的发病率在年龄、本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒, 以及饮食、学习和社交活动是否受到影响间的差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ); 青少年新发焦虑症状的发病率在性别、年级、年龄、居住地区, 以及饮食、学习、社交和娱乐活动是否受到影响间差异亦具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析的结果显示: 对儿童来说, 6-8岁是其新发焦虑症状的保护因素, 而本人或家人感染过新冠病毒、学习活动受到影响是其危险因素(均 $P<0.05$ ); 对青少年来说, 男性、居住在城镇、年级 $\leq 6$ 是其新发焦虑症状的保护因素, 而学习活动受到影响是其危险因素(均 $P<0.05$ )。**结论**·对于儿童和青少年来说, 在新冠大流行期间影响其新发焦虑症状的因素并不完全一致; 对于儿童来说, 年龄、本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒、学习是否受到影响是其新发焦虑症状的独立影响因素, 但对青少年来说则是性别、年级、居住地区和学习是否受到影响。因此, 在动态关注儿童和青少年心理健康状态、持续做好心理健康干预工作过程中, 应遵循成长规律, 充分考虑儿童和青少年的发展特点, 采取不同的策略和措施。

**[关键词]** 新冠疫情大流行; 儿童; 青少年; 新发焦虑; 影响因素; 纵向研究

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## A longitudinal study on new onset anxiety among children and adolescents during the COVID-19 epidemic

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**[Abstract]** **Objective**·To investigate the occurrence of new onset anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 epidemic, and analyze the influencing factors. **Methods**·Based on Chengdu Positive Child Development (CPCD) cohort, a total

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of 5 566 children and adolescents from five primary and secondary schools in Chengdu were enrolled. Two longitudinal study cohorts of new anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents were established, and two rounds of survey were conducted. The first round of survey (baseline survey) was conducted from December 2019 to January 2020, and the general demographic characteristics of the cohort members were collected through the Student Questionnaire for the Study on Promoting Positive Growth of Children and Adolescents. The second round of survey (follow-up survey) was conducted from February to July 2020 to collect additional information on the cohorts' infection history of COVID-19, and whether their eating, learning, and social and recreational activities were affected by the COVID-19 epidemic. The Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED) was used to evaluate the new onset anxiety symptoms of all subjects. The multivariate Logistic regression model was used to analyze the influencing factors of new onset anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents. **Results**·The results of SCARED assessment showed that the incidence of new onset anxiety symptoms among children and adolescents in Chengdu during the COVID-19 epidemic was 13.47%. In the longitudinal study cohort of new onset anxiety in children, the incidence was 11.91%, and in the longitudinal study cohort of new onset anxiety in adolescents, the incidence was 14.25%. The results of chi square test showed that there were statistically significant differences in the incidence of new onset anxiety symptoms among children in terms of age, whether they or their family members were infected with COVID-19, and whether their eating, learning and social activities were affected (all  $P<0.05$ ); there were also statistically significant differences in the incidence of new onset anxiety symptoms among adolescents in gender, grade, age, residential area, and whether their eating, learning, and social and recreational activities were affected (all  $P<0.05$ ). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that, for children, 6–8 years old was the protective factor for their new onset anxiety symptoms, while they or their family members infected with COVID-19 and the impact of their learning activities were the risk factors (all  $P<0.05$ ); for adolescents, males, residing in urban areas, and grades  $\leq 6$  were the protective factors for their new onset anxiety symptoms, while the impact of their learning activities was the risk factor (all  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion**·For children and adolescents, the factors that affect their new onset anxiety symptoms during the COVID-19 epidemic are not completely the same. For children, age, whether they or their family members are infected with COVID-19, and whether their learning is affected are independent influencing factors; but for adolescents, gender, grade, residential area, and whether their learning is affected are independent influencing factors. Therefore, in the process of dynamically paying attention to the mental health status of children and adolescents and continuously doing a good job of mental health intervention, it is necessary to follow the law of growth, fully consider the developmental characteristics of children and adolescents, and adopt different strategies and measures.

**[Key words]** COVID-19 epidemic; child; adolescent; new onset anxiety; influencing factor; longitudinal study

儿童期和青少年期是个体心理健康发育的关键时期。在发生突发公共卫生事件(如新型冠状病毒感染等)时,处于该阶段的儿童和青少年的心理应对能力相对薄弱,极易出现各类心理问题<sup>[1]</sup>;如未能及时开展适当的心理干预,上述心理问题将会持续到其成年期,并成为心血管、内分泌系统疾病的危险因素<sup>[2-3]</sup>。自新冠疫情大流行以来,儿童及青少年的负面情绪问题受到了国内外研究者的重点关注<sup>[4-7]</sup>,也出现了较多研究成果。但关于儿童和青少年焦虑状况的报道多为横断面研究,仅能获得焦虑症状患病率的相关资料,缺乏新冠疫情大流行期间(尤其是学校封闭后学生居家线上学习到学校解除封闭后恢复线下教学阶段)新发焦虑症状和发病率等相关数据,尚无法真实、直观地反映该疫情大流行对儿童及青少年心理健康的影响。同时,与焦虑的影响因素有关的研究多集中在儿童和青少年这一广泛群体上,而在不同阶段的儿童和青少年的思维、能力和自我意识等的发展均有不同,因此将儿童和青少年分开来探讨或能够更加清晰地了解新冠疫情大流行等突发公共卫生事件对该两类人群的影响,从而提出更具有针对性的心理健康干预策略。

基于此,本研究依托成都儿童正向成长(Chengdu Positive Child Development, CPCD)队列<sup>[8]</sup>,排除在新冠疫情之前存在焦虑症状的儿童和青少年,分别建立儿童新发焦虑症状纵向队列和青少年新发焦虑症状纵向队列,以了解和分析新冠疫情大流行期间儿童和青少年新发焦虑的情况及其影响因素,进一步为持续做好新冠疫情大流行等突发性公共卫生事件背景下该类人群的心理干预工作提供参考和建议。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 研究对象及其分组

本研究的对象源自于CPCD队列。采用整群抽样法,在成都市中心城区、郊县和乡镇抽取5所学校,根据研究对象的纳入和排除标准,选择符合条件的学生作为本研究队列。纳入标准:①年龄6~19岁。②无严重认知障碍,可正常交流。排除标准:存在焦虑症状者。根据研究对象的年龄进行分组,即将年龄 $\geq 10$ 岁者纳入青少年新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列,年龄 $< 10$ 岁者纳入儿童新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列。

## 1.2 资料收集

**1.2.1 流行病学调查** 按照队列研究的原则与要求,设计促进儿童青少年正面成长研究学生调查问卷。以学校为单位,由经统一培训的调查员以面对面访谈的方式获取数据;其中1~3年级的学生由调查员读题,学生理解后自主填答。本研究的流行病学调查分为两轮,第一轮调查为基线调查,时间为2019年12月—2020年1月,主要收集儿童和青少年的性别、年龄、民族、年级、居住地区等一般人口学特征信息;第二轮调查为随访调查,时间为2020年2—7月,在第一轮调查项目的基础上收集新冠病毒感染史,以及饮食、学习、社交和娱乐活动是否受到新冠疫情的影响等信息。

**1.2.2 焦虑症状评估** 采用由美国精神病学家BIRMAHER等<sup>[9]</sup>编制(1997年)、我国学者王凯等<sup>[10]</sup>修订(2002年)的儿童焦虑情绪障碍筛查表(Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders, SCARED)分别对儿童和青少年的焦虑症状进行评估。此量表共包含41个题目,采用3级计分,即0分表示“无焦虑相关症状发生”,1分表示“焦虑相关症状有时发生”,2分表示“焦虑相关症状经常发生”,总分 $\geq 23$ 分则提示该研究对象可能存在明显的焦虑症状。本研究的2轮调查中,量表的内部一致性系数分别为0.946、0.954。

## 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件对数据进行分析。使用频数(百分率)对定性资料进行描述,并采用 $\chi^2$ 检验进行组间比较。采用多因素Logistic回归模型探索新冠疫情大流行期间儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状的影响因素。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 研究对象的一般人口学特征

本研究最终共纳入5 566例儿童和青少年,其中儿童新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列共1 839例,青少年新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列共3 727例。所有研究对象的基线特征情况如表1所示。

### 2.2 儿童和青少年的总体新发焦虑症状的情况分析

SCARED的评估结果显示,在所有儿童和青少

表1 所有研究对象的一般人口学特征( $n=5\ 566$ )

Tab 1 General demographic characteristics of all study subjects ( $n=5\ 566$ )

Baseline characteristic	$n(\%)$
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	3 006 (54.01)
Female	2 560 (45.99)
<b>Age/year</b>	
$\geq 6$ and $< 9$	805 (14.46)
$\geq 9$ and $< 12$	2 401 (43.14)
$\geq 12$ and $< 15$	2 191 (39.36)
$\geq 15$	169 (3.04)
<b>Nationality</b>	
Han	5 518 (99.14)
Others	48 (0.86)
<b>Grade</b>	
1-6	3 874 (69.60)
7-9	1 692 (30.40)
<b>Region</b>	
Urban	3 555 (63.87)
Rural	2 011 (36.13)

年中,自2020年2—7月期间新出现焦虑症状者750例,其新发焦虑症状的总发病率为13.47%。在儿童新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列中,新出现焦虑症状的儿童为219例,发病率为11.91%(219/1839);在青少年新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列中,新出现焦虑症状的青少年为531例,发病率为14.25%(531/3727)。该2类人群的发病率间差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=5.577$ ,  $P=0.016$ )。

### 2.3 儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状的影响因素分析

**2.3.1 儿童新发焦虑症状的影响因素分析** 在儿童新发焦虑症状纵向研究队列中,我们就不同的性别、年级、民族、年龄、居住地区,本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒,以及饮食、学习、社交和娱乐活动是否受到影响等多个指标对其发病率的关系进行分析,结果(表2)显示该症状发病率在年龄、本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒,以及饮食、学习和社交活动是否受到影响间的差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。

将2020年2—7月间儿童是否出现新发焦虑症状(是=1,否=0)作为因变量,将上述组间分析具有统计学意义的变量作为自变量,行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果(表3)显示年龄为6~8岁是儿童新发焦虑症状的保护因素,而本人或家人感染过新冠病毒、学习活动受到影响是其危险因素(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表2 不同组别儿童的新发焦虑症状发病率的比较 ( $n=1\ 839$ )Tab 2 Comparison of the incidence of new anxiety symptoms in different groups of children ( $n=1\ 839$ )

Item	New onset anxiety/ $n(\%)$	$\chi^2$ value	$P$ value
<b>Gender</b>		0.000	0.985
Male ( $n=950$ )	113 (11.89)		
Female ( $n=889$ )	106 (11.92)		
<b>Grade</b>		0.087	0.768
$\leq 3$ ( $n=1\ 396$ )	168 (12.03)		
$> 3$ ( $n=443$ )	51 (11.51)		
<b>Nationality</b>		0.007	0.935
Han ( $n=1\ 819$ )	216 (11.87)		
Others ( $n=20$ )	3 (15.00)		
<b>Age/year</b>		7.055	0.008
$\geq 6$ and $< 8$ ( $n=508$ )	44 (8.66)		
$\geq 8$ and $< 10$ ( $n=1\ 331$ )	175 (13.15)		
<b>Region</b>		0.473	0.789
Urban ( $n=1\ 233$ )	143 (11.60)		
Rural ( $n=606$ )	76 (12.54)		
<b>Infection history of personal or family</b>		13.799	0.000
Yes ( $n=41$ )	13 (31.71)		
No ( $n=1\ 798$ )	206 (11.46)		
<b>Influence on eating activities</b>		6.280	0.012
Yes ( $n=954$ )	131 (13.73)		
No ( $n=885$ )	88 (9.94)		
<b>Influence on learning activities</b>		20.638	0.000
Yes ( $n=1\ 074$ )	159 (14.80)		
No ( $n=765$ )	60 (7.84)		
<b>Influence on social activities</b>		5.087	0.024
Yes ( $n=1\ 184$ )	156 (13.18)		
No ( $n=655$ )	63 (9.62)		
<b>Influence on entertainment activities</b>		1.381	0.240
Yes ( $n=1\ 177$ )	148 (12.57)		
No ( $n=662$ )	71 (10.73)		

表3 儿童新发焦虑症状影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of the influencing factors of new anxiety symptoms among the children

Item	$\beta$	$S.E$	$P$ value	OR (95% CI)
<b>Age/year</b>				
$\geq 6$ and $< 8$	-2.446	0.183	0.001	0.551 (0.385–0.788)
$\geq 8$ and $< 10$	–	–	–	1.000
<b>Infection history of personal or family</b>				
Yes	1.381	0.353	0.000	3.980 (1.994–7.944)
No	–	–	–	1.000
<b>Influence on eating activities</b>				
Yes	0.105	0.174	0.545	1.111 (0.790–1.664)
No	–	–	–	1.000
<b>Influence on learning activities</b>				
Yes	0.726	0.195	0.000	2.068 (1.410–3.031)
No	–	–	–	1.000
<b>Influence on social activities</b>				
Yes	0.019	0.195	0.924	1.019 (0.695–1.495)
No	–	–	–	1.000

2.3.2 青少年新发焦虑症状的影响因素分析 同样地, 对不同组别的青少年新发焦虑症状的发病率进行分析, 结果 (表4) 显示性别、年级、年龄、居住地

区, 以及饮食、学习、社交和娱乐活动是否受到影响的青少年新发焦虑症状的发病率间差异具有统计学意义 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

表4 不同组别青少年的新发焦虑症状发病率的比较 ( $n=3\ 727$ )

Tab 4 Comparison of the incidence of new anxiety symptoms in different groups of adolescents ( $n=3\ 727$ )

Item	New onset anxiety/ $n$ (%)	$\chi^2$ value	$P$ value
<b>Gender</b>		10.831	0.000
Male ( $n=2\ 056$ )	258 (12.55)		
Female ( $n=1\ 671$ )	273 (16.34)		
<b>Grade</b>		14.845	0.000
$\leq 6$ ( $n=2\ 035$ )	249 (12.24)		
$\geq 7$ ( $n=1\ 692$ )	282 (16.67)		
<b>Nationality</b>		2.632	0.168
Han ( $n=3\ 699$ )	530 (14.33)		
Others ( $n=28$ )	1 (3.57)		
<b>Age/year</b>		8.108	0.017
$\geq 10$ and $< 12$ ( $n=2\ 598$ )	348 (13.39)		
$\geq 12$ and $< 14$ ( $n=1\ 050$ )	165 (15.71)		
$\geq 14$ ( $n=79$ )	18 (22.78)		
<b>Region</b>		13.769	0.001
Urban ( $n=2\ 322$ )	293 (12.62)		
Rural ( $n=1\ 405$ )	238 (16.94)		
<b>Infection history of personal or family</b>		0.016	0.901
Yes ( $n=123$ )	18 (14.63)		
No ( $n=3\ 604$ )	513 (14.23)		
<b>Influence on eating activities</b>		11.143	0.001
Yes ( $n=2\ 211$ )	350 (15.83)		
No ( $n=1\ 516$ )	181 (11.94)		
<b>Influence on learning activities</b>		48.443	0.000
Yes ( $n=2\ 571$ )	435 (16.92)		
No ( $n=1\ 156$ )	96 (8.30)		
<b>Influence on social activities</b>		26.620	0.000
Yes ( $n=2\ 493$ )	407 (16.33)		
No ( $n=1\ 234$ )	124 (10.05)		
<b>Influence on entertainment activities</b>		29.394	0.000
Yes ( $n=2\ 534$ )	415 (16.38)		
No ( $n=1\ 193$ )	116 (9.72)		

随后, 采用多因素 Logistic 回归模型行进一步分析, 结果 (表5) 显示男性、居住在城镇、年级 $\leq 6$ 是

青少年新发焦虑症状的保护因素, 学习活动受到影响是其危险因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

表5 青少年新发焦虑症状影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab 5 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of the influencing factors of new anxiety symptoms among the adolescents

Item	$\beta$	$S.E$	$P$ value	$OR$ (95% $CI$ )
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	-0.290	0.095	0.002	0.749 (0.621–0.902)
Female	-	-	-	1.000



Continued Tab

Item	$\beta$	S.E	P value	OR (95% CI)
<b>Grade</b>				
≤6	-0.323	0.130	0.013	0.724 (0.561-0.935)
≥7	-	-	-	1.000
<b>Age/year</b>				
≥10 and <12	-0.320	0.294	0.276	0.726 (0.409-1.292)
≥12 and <14	-0.487	0.285	0.087	0.614 (0.351-1.074)
≥14	-	-	0.154	1.000
<b>Region</b>				
Urban	-0.337	0.096	0.000	0.714 (0.591-0.861)
Rural	-	-	-	1.000
<b>Influence on eating activities</b>				
Yes	-0.108	0.115	0.857	0.898 (0.716-1.125)
No	-	-	-	1.000
<b>Influence on learning activities</b>				
Yes	0.608	0.144	0.000	1.837 (1.386-2.435)
No	-	-	-	1.000
<b>Influence on social activities</b>				
Yes	0.153	0.143	0.286	1.165 (0.880-1.543)
No	-	-	-	1.000
<b>Influence on entertainment activities</b>				
Yes	0.247	0.143	0.084	1.280 (0.967-1.695)
No	-	-	-	1.000

### 3 讨论

据联合国报道,全球约有15亿儿童及青少年受到新冠疫情的影响<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究发现,2020年2—7月我国四川成都的儿童及青少年新发焦虑症状的发病率达13.47%,且儿童新发焦虑症状发病率(11.91%)低于青少年新发焦虑症状发病率(14.25%)。儿童期和青少年期均是个体身心发展的关键时期,但不同时期的身心发展及所处的社会环境又具有不同的特点。与个体的儿童期相比,其青少年期将会面临更大的学习、社交等压力,具有更强的风险意识。因此,新冠疫情大流行给青少年带来的综合影响可能会更大,故而其总的焦虑症状相对儿童更高。

本研究发现,在新冠疫情大流行期间,学习活动受到影响是儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状的共同危险因素。疫情期间,儿童和青少年的学习方式均发生了较大转变,干扰过多的居家线上学习环境、教师课堂督促和互动不足等会影响其正常的学习时间及效率,使得该类群体更易产生焦虑等压力情绪<sup>[12]</sup>。然而,本研究还发现性别、年龄、居住地区和本人或家人是否

感染新冠病毒对儿童和青少年新发焦虑症状的发生却有着不同的影响。①性别方面,青少年中男性是新发焦虑症状的保护因素,即男性群体出现焦虑症状的风险更小,这与ZHOU等<sup>[13]</sup>和阿尔孜古丽·喀喀尔等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究结果相一致。分析其原因,可能是因为男生的情绪不如女生细腻敏感,他们感受到疫情带来的健康威胁以及对生活学习等方面的不利影响较小。且有研究表明男女性别的差异是从青春期开始有所体现<sup>[15]</sup>,因此该差异在儿童中并未观察到。②年龄方面,在儿童群体中年龄越小其新发焦虑症状的发生风险越小。这可能与低年龄段的儿童面临的学习负担和人际交往压力较小,使用社交媒体的时间、机会以及接收到的负面信息更少有关;但对于青少年来说,进入青春期之后其身体-心灵-社会发展较儿童更为全面,因此在学业压力和外界应激事件的应对上,不同年龄段的个体所表现出来差异并不显著,故而未观察到年龄越小其新发焦虑症状发生风险较小的趋势。③居住地方面,青少年中居住在农村是新发焦虑症状的危险因素,这与一项包含538 500名中国学生的研究<sup>[16]</sup>结果相一致;针对该结果我们推测,可能是因

为与城区青少年相比,农村地区的青少年拥有的教育资源较少、线上学习可及性较差,且家长受教育程度相对较低,他们无法获得较准确的疫情信息也无法得到更加及时专业的心理健康教育<sup>[17-18]</sup>。但在儿童群体中,农村和城镇居住的新发焦虑症状的发生率并没有明显区别。如前所述,与同地区的青少年相比,无论是居住在城镇还是农村地区的儿童感受到的疫情带来的不利影响较小,故未在儿童群体中观察到居住地区对其新发焦虑的影响。④本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒方面,青少年群体中未发现存在显著影响,这可能与青少年具有良好的情绪调节能力,在面对外界应激事件时其能够进行自我控制和调节有关<sup>[19-20]</sup>;相反,在儿童群体中,本人或家人有新冠病毒感染史是其新发焦虑症状的危险因素,这是由于本人或家人有新冠病毒感染史的儿童对自身和家人的健康状况更为担忧,更易出现新发焦虑症状。

目前我国虽已处于新冠疫情常态化防控阶段,但由新冠疫情带来的影响并未完全消失,同时在今后的时间里儿童及青少年仍可能面临其他应激事件,因此动态关注该类人群的心理状态,并针对其不同群体的特点持续做好突发公共卫生事件下儿童及青少年的心理健康干预工作仍十分必要。为此,本研究提出两点建议:一是全面提升和优化线上线下融合教育教学体系,尤其要关注线上学习的全面可及和切实可行性。二是遵循成长规律,充分考虑不同年龄、性别和不同居住地区的儿童及青少年的心理发展特点,采取有针对性的分类干预措施,重点关注处于青春期阶段、高年段的农村女生。

本研究也存在一定的局限性,如仅在新冠疫情发生最初的6个月内进行了1次随访,研究结果可能无法真实地反映新冠疫情不同流行阶段对儿童及青少年心理健康状态的影响,为此我们将会继续依托CPCD队列对儿童和青少年队列成员开展持续的长期随访,

以获取后疫情时代的更多信息,全面分析新冠疫情等突发公共卫生事件不同阶段下儿童和青少年的心理健康状况,从而为未来儿童和青少年可能面对的其他应激事件的干预提供参考。综上,本研究发现在新冠疫情大流行中,性别、年龄、年级、居住地区、本人或家人是否感染新冠病毒和学习是否受到影响对儿童和青少年的新发焦虑症状产生的影响有所不同;该结果或将为突发公共卫生事件下儿童和青少年的心理健康干预策略的制定和调整提供参考。

#### 利益冲突声明/Conflict of Interests

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

All authors disclose no relevant conflict of interests.

#### 伦理批准和知情同意/Ethics Approval and Patient Consent

本研究涉及的所有实验均已通过四川大学科学伦理委员会(例)的审核批准(文件号K2020025)。所有实验过程均遵照《赫尔辛基宣言》的条例进行。受试对象或其亲属已经签署知情同意书。

All experimental protocols in this study were reviewed and approved by Scientific Ethics Committee of Sichuan University (Approval Letter No. K2020025), and all experimental protocols were carried out by following the guidelines of *Declaration of Helsinki*. Consent letters have been signed by the research participants or their relatives.

#### 作者贡献/Authors' Contributions

王晓玉、彭银辉、马文琳、姚博爽、李一凡、赵莉、杨春霞参与研究设计,王晓玉、彭银辉、马文琳参与数据的收集和分析、文章的撰写与修改,赵莉、杨春霞参与研究方法的指导、文章的审阅与修改。所有作者均阅读并同意了最终稿件的提交。

WANG Xiaoyu, PENG Yinhui, MA Wenlin, YAO Boshuang, LI Yifan, ZHAO Li and YANG Chunxia participated in the research design. WANG Xiaoyu, PENG Yinhui and MA Wenlin participated in data collection and analysis, and article writing and modification. ZHAO Li and YANG Chunxia participated in guiding research methods, and reviewing and revising the article. All the authors have read the last version of paper and consented for submission.

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