



COVID-19 – A perspective of health care workers at Tertiary Care Hospital in Karachi – A Clinical Survey.

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ABSTRACT... Objective: To assess the knowledge of healthcare officials about COVID-19 disease and its effects on the mental health of healthcare workers (HCWs). **Study Design:** Cross sectional Survey. **Setting:** Tertiary Care Hospital in Karachi. **Period:** 1st February to 30th June 2020. **Material & Methods:** After approval of the hospital's ethical committee, 70 HCWs, filled the pre-formed questionnaire including their demographic features, speciality and questions related to fear, stressful factors and strategies to mitigate this stress. **Results:** A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed to healthcare workers at a peripheral hospital with a return of 58.3%. Majority were females, 59(84.3%). The mean age was 30.32 years \pm 8.17 SD. All of our participants perceived it their professional and ethical responsibility to perform duties during COVID-19 pandemic. 97.1% felt proud to be serving humanity. 57.1% of HCWs were anxious. 52.9% were satisfied with hospital policies and felt appreciated. Triggering factors for the mental stress included: psychological conflict between profession and personal safety 71.4%, 87.1% feared intubation of colleagues, lack of family support among 38.6%, 92.9% were afraid of transmitting the infection to their families while 88.6% had anxiety due to uncertainty regarding when the pandemic will end. Various techniques employed by HCWs to cope with this stress included prayers, sports and exercise (95.7%), self-motivation (88.6%) and psychologist's help (41.4%). **Conclusion:** The COVID-19 pandemic has led to mental stress to HCWs from multiple factors and special attention to strategies to alleviate this stress is strongly recommended.

Key words: Anxiety, COVID-19, Healthcare Workers, Mental Stressors, Psychological Effects.

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INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 pandemic appeared in the Wuhan city of China at the end of 2019. The outbreak rapidly involved many countries worldwide, with increasing infectivity.¹ The etiology was not clear and was treated as pneumonia initially.¹ The Centre for Disease Control in China named it as Novel Corona Virus Pneumonia.² The Corona Virus targets the respiratory system of humans mainly with later involvement of other organs and widespread damage due to hypoxic injury.³ Corona viruses are a large family of viruses, affecting many animals and humans. World Health Organisation (WHO) named the outbreak as Corona Virus Disease 2019, COVID-19.⁴ After the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) epidemic in 2003, the Novel Corona Virus is believed to be the worst pandemic.⁵

COVID-19 infection is not merely a fever, dyspnoea or an ARDS. This is due a virus protein that binds with a haem part of haemoglobin and displaces iron from haemoglobin molecule which no longer carries oxygen due to lack of iron so hypoxic injury to vital organs of the body occurs. This is a new disease affecting masses throughout the world leading to concerns about mental and physical health due to direct patient care. Recovery of healthcare workers from the disease is of paramount importance to carry out their duties. The pandemic has caused a major health and economic crisis worldwide. The associated morbidity and mortality due to COVID -19 has particularly affected individuals above 60 years of age. The first case of COVID -19 was reported in Pakistan in Karachi on 26th February 2020.⁶ Lockdown is helpful to reduce the spread of

disease and emergence of new cases. Observing public distancing, using face masks and hygienic practices in the public are extremely helpful. HCWs are unfortunately exposed to abundance of new cases daily, long working hours with limited protective gear and unpredictable circumstances. They have physical exertion, low esteem and even breathing difficulty wearing PPE. Many HCWs feel unprepared to deal with the pandemic as it is a new disease and there are uncertainties especially lack of specific treatment. It may be months before the vaccine is available. The fear of getting the disease themselves has led to grave mental stress superadded by concern of transmission to their families. All these factors take a toll on the HCWs. Identification of the HCWs at risk of burn out, suicide and psychological upset is very relevant. Equally important is to identify the factors provoking this stress to attempt reducing its effect.

According to Government of Pakistan, after the diagnosis of first case in Sindh, the virus gradually spread to other provinces and cities of the country. The confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased rapidly thereafter.⁶ According to WHO, so far more than 7 million cases are infected worldwide (dated 14 June 2020) with 433,000 deaths and more than 4 million patients have recovered. In Pakistan alone, 139,000 people are infected with more than 2600 deaths while 51,000 people have recovered.

Studies on the impact of pandemic on mental health of HCWs during COVID-19 are restricted. Few research articles have addressed mental effects of novel corona virus in Pakistan so far.⁶ The healthcare workers are not well prepared for a new disease. The study encompassed how healthcare workers responded to this outbreak and the measures adopted by them to reduce this stress. This survey was aimed for health care workers (HCWs) of a tertiary care hospital in Karachi, to assess their knowledge and perspective of COVID-19 and their response to the disease under stressful condition. It was designed to determine the psychological effects of the outbreak on the health care workers, factors causing it and the strategies adopted to alleviate

the stress.

MATERIAL & METHODS

This was a cross-sectional survey carried at a Tertiary care Hospital in Karachi during 1st February-30th June 2020. After the approval of the hospital's ethical committee, (ERC/2020/GYNAE/15) a predesigned questionnaire was circulated among the HCWs willing to participate in the survey. World Health Organisation sample size calculator was used to calculate a sample size of 110 participants; 92.2%.⁷ The sample of 15 participant HCWs validated our questionnaire and after approval by concerned specialist, questionnaire was finalised. It consisted of questions about demographic features including age, gender and field of the concerned health care workers and 18 questions encompassing the psychological effect of pandemic on HCWs, causative factors of their anxiety and stress and the strategies employed by them to cope with this stress. Eventually questionnaires were distributed to 120 HCWs at a peripheral hospital. Our outcomes were the frequency of mental stressors and the various techniques adopted for these stresses. The data was analysed using SPSS version 20. Quantitative data was presented as mean \pm SD. Qualitative data as frequency and percentage. A total of 70 volunteers were included in this survey. These included consultants of various specialties, residents, medical officers, house officers, paramedical staff, operation theatre assistants as well as medical students.

RESULTS

A total of 70 participants filled our questionnaire. The mean age was 30.32 years \pm 8.17 SD. Majority 59 (84.3%) were females. The job description is shown in Figure-1.

The psychological effect of Novel Corona Virus on the Health Care Workers is shown in Table-I,II.

The various techniques being employed by health care workers to cope with psychological effects during COVID-19 pandemic is shown in Figure-2.

Question	Yes	No
Do you feel that it's your professional and ethical responsibility to perform duties during pandemic?	70 (100%)	-
Do you feel nervous and scared during prevalent pandemic?	40 (57.1%)	30 (42.9%)
Do you want to quit your job due to the associated anxiety?	16 (22.9%)	54 (77.1%)
Do you feel appreciated for doing your job during pandemic by the hospital administration?	37 (52.9%)	33 (47.1%)
Do you think that you want to continue working but don't want to deal directly with COVID-19 patients?	43 (61.4%)	27 (38.6%)
Due to feel proud to be serving the humanity during pandemic?	68 (97.1%)	2 (2.9%)
Would you prefer to sacrifice your life rather than quitting your job during this pandemic?	38 (54.3%)	32 (46.7%)
Are you satisfied with the policies of your hospital administration during the COVID-19 pandemic?	37 (52.9%)	33 (47.1%)
Do you feel that your relatives are avoiding you because of your being a healthcare worker?	28 (40%)	42 (60%)

Table-I. Psychological effect of novel corona virus on health care personnel.

Question	Yes	No
No support from family or appreciation from general public for your services	27 (38.6%)	43 (61.4%)
Psychological conflict between profession and personal safety	50 (71.4%)	20 (28.6%)
Fear of seeing colleagues getting intubated	61 (87.1%)	9 (12.9%)
Fear of transmitting infection to your family and friends	65 (92.9%)	5 (7.1%)
Fear of your small mistakes / laps in concentration could affect you or others	67 (95.7%)	2 (2.9%)
Fear of taking care of your own colleagues affected with COVID-19	54 (77.1%)	16 (22.9%)
Anxiety due to increased mortality in hospital	59 (84.3%)	11 (15.7%)
Anxiety due to not knowing when the outbreak will be under control	62 (88.6%)	8 (11.4%)

Table-II. Aspects of healthcare services that trigger anxiety or stress in health care workers

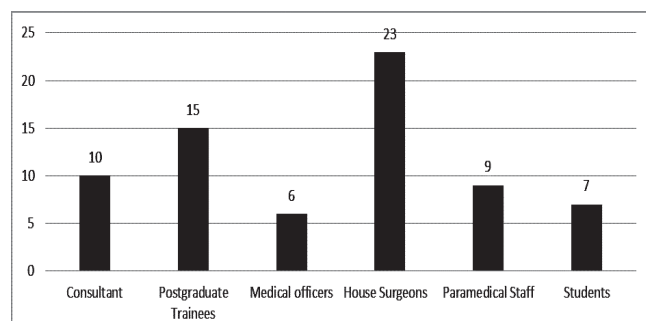


Figure-1. The study population according to job description

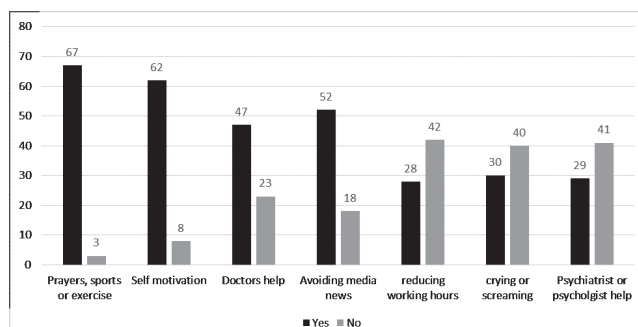


Figure-2. Measures to cope with psychological effects of pandemic.

DISCUSSION

Health Care Workers are facing substantial mental stress as a result of the pandemic. Multiple causative factors have led to initiation of anxiety due to providing direct patient care, increasing burden of seriously ill new cases daily and associated complications. The adverse outcomes associated with this infection are

alarming especially in patients more than 60 years of age having other medical problems. Pakistan's health system is fighting with pandemic for more than 5 months with greater load on the health care resources. HCWs have been facing the challenges of shortages of staff, funds, equipment, and lack of awareness about the disease and uncertainty of the treatment.

The deleterious effects of pandemic is not only concerning for them but their main fear is the risk of transmission of the disease to their families.⁸⁻¹¹

Our study showed 40 (57.1%) of HCWs were nervous and scared of the pandemic while Temsah MH et al reported 41.1% HCWs were worried about COVID-19 pandemic.⁸⁻⁹ This study revealed transmitting the infection to family and friends as the main fear⁸ (2.71/5), while our study showed 92.9% of the HCWs were worried about transmission of the disease to their relatives and friends during the pandemic. In a study by Sandesh R, et al. 89% of health care professionals were afraid of transmitting the disease to their families.¹² The survey disclosed 16 (22.9%) of HCWs wanted to quit their jobs due to anxiety. 84.3% had anxiety due to increased mortality in the hospital.

There is more frequency of depression, anxiety, insomnia and distress in HCWs (41.5%) caring directly for the patients.¹⁰⁻¹¹ This survey disclosed 88.6% of HCWs were anxious about when the pandemic will end.

The fear of taking infection home and not having rapid access to testing, being isolated and inadequately supported by the health system are other risk factors.¹⁰ A study by Naushad VA et al ,emphasized poor social support framework could adversely affect mental health.¹³ The Cognitive Behaviour Therapy paradigm reinforces building resilience.¹⁴ Resilience stems from remaining optimistic and steadfast in difficult situations. Effective communication and adequate training in worst situations could enhance the coping mechanisms.

This survey showed that 37(52.9%) felt appreciated by the hospital administration while 68(97.1%) felt proud to be serving humanity. Various measures to deal with psychological effects of outbreak are: engagement in prayers, sports and exercise, self-motivation, avoiding social media, engaging in family affairs, reducing working hours and psychiatrist help.

Social and Psychiatrist support involving

confidential telephone lines and drop-in centers could be beneficial in the era of pandemic.¹⁵ This technique was found to be of great help during the outbreak of SARS.¹⁵

Promoting peer relations and social support groups could help in promoting mental health services. Recognition of risk factors could help HCWs to meet the field challenges and avoid adverse behaviours.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Blake H et al. developed a digital learning package in UK outbreak of Novel Corona Virus.¹⁹ It included public involvement, review and evaluation tools. The UK healthcare workers found it to be helpful for their needs in the era of pandemic.

CONCLUSION

COVID-19 pandemic has led to mental stress to HCWs with uncertainty about their health and concerns due to limited knowledge and lack of treatment modalities so far.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Effective communication skills are essential to deal with uncertainties pertaining to the pandemic with strong health care system. It includes building and strengthening of coping mechanisms and resilience. The need for special consideration to HCWs, provision of adequate facilities and establishment of online support services and groups can't be over emphasised. Strategies to alleviate this stress should be improved and implemented. The optimal support of HCWs with preventive measures is of utmost importance during this pandemic. This will ensure their protection from the virus and reduce the possibility of them contracting the disease and in turn, alleviate their stress.






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