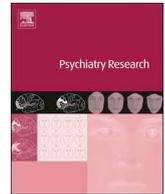




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Letter to the Editor

## The emotional impact of Coronavirus 2019-nCoV (new Coronavirus disease)



## ARTICLE INFO

## Keywords:

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** : A novel form of Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in Wuhan has created a confused and rapidly evolving situation. In this situational framework, patients and front-line healthcare workers are vulnerable.

**Method:** : Studies were identified using large-circulation international journals found in two electronic databases: Scopus and Embase.

**Results:** : Populations of patients that may require tailored interventions are older adults and international migrant workers. Older adults with psychiatric conditions may be experiencing further distress. The COVID-19 epidemic has underscored potential gaps in mental health services during emergencies.

**Conclusions:** : Most health professionals working in isolation units and hospitals do not receive any training for providing mental health care. Fear seems more certainly a consequence of mass quarantine.

The emergence of a novel form of Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in Wuhan has created a confused and rapidly evolving situation. Not surprisingly, the UK media are already reporting a substantial psychological impact of both the outbreak and the response. Residents have been comparing the situation to “the end of the world,” hospitals are “overwhelmed” and there are concerns about food shortages. “Panic in Wuhan” is a common refrain (Rubin and Wessely, 2020). In this situational framework, patients and front-line healthcare workers are vulnerable to the emotional impact of coronavirus (Xiang et al., 2020; Maunder et al., 2003; Folkman and Greer, 2000).

The National Health Commission of China has published several guideline documents since January of 2020, varying from the notification of principles for emergency psychological crisis intervention for the COVID-19 epidemic on January 26 to the notice of psychological assistance hotlines for the epidemic on February 2, and most recently, guidelines for psychological assistance hotlines during the COVID-19 epidemic on February 7 (National Health Commission of China, 2020).

Williams (2020) points out that in two correspondences published in *Lancet Psychiatry*, experts drew attention to patient populations that may need tailored interventions: older adults and international migrant workers (Yang et al., 2020; Liem et al., 2020). Hence, considering the large aging Chinese population and their susceptibility to COVID-19, older adults with psychiatric conditions may be experiencing further distress (Williams, 2020). Moreover, they may not have access to care as a result of mass quarantine restrictions and public transport closure (Yang et al., 2020). Liu et al. (2020) highlighted that the COVID-19 epidemic has underscored potential gaps in mental health services during emergencies, while also testing the resilience of healthcare workers and medical systems. Duan and Zhu (2020) noted an increase of psychological problems during this epidemic, including anxiety, depression, and stress.

The mental health service system in China has been greatly improved after several major disasters, especially the Wenchuan earthquake. In the process of dealing with group crisis intervention, various forms of psychosocial intervention services have been developed, including the intervention model of expert-coach-teacher collaboration

after the Wenchuan earthquake (Lin et al., 2018) and the equilibrium psychological intervention on people injured in the disaster incident after the Lushan earthquake (Huang et al., 2014). With the aim of dealing better with the urgent psychological problems of people involved in the COVID-19 epidemic, a new psychological crisis intervention model was developed through internet technology use. This new model from the West China Hospital integrates physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers into internet platforms to carry out psychological intervention to patients, their families, and medical staff. The central idea is to join internet technology and the whole intervention process, as well as to combine early intervention with later rehabilitation (Zhang et al., 2020).

It is noteworthy that despite the common mental health problems and disorders found among patients and health workers in such settings, most health professionals working in isolation units and hospitals do not receive any training for providing mental health care (Xiang et al., 2020). Barbisch et al. (2015) describe how the confinement “caused a sense of collective hysteria, leading the staff to desperate measures.” Fear seems more certainly a consequence of mass quarantine. Anxiety within Wuhan is to be expected even without being in quarantine. During disease outbreaks, community anxiety can rise following the first death, increased media reporting, and an escalating number of new cases. Thus, mass quarantine is likely to raise anxiety substantially, for multiple reasons. Elevated anxiety may also have knock-on implications for other health measures (Rubin and Wessely, 2020).

## Authors' contributions

MLRN and CKTL and PMMC designed the review, developed the inclusion criteria, screened titles and abstracts, appraised the quality of included papers, and drafted the manuscript.

MMM and IASL and JVADN and JSS and RIS reviewed the study protocol and inclusion criteria and provided substantial input to the manuscript.

MLRN and CKTL and CGLS reviewed the study protocol. MMM read

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and screened articles for inclusion. All authors critically reviewed drafts and approved the final manuscript.

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### Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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