شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

MONA MAGHRABY

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جامعة عين شمس

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

MONA MAGHRABY

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN A SAMPLE OF EGYPTIAN CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 PATIENTS

A Thesis

Partial Fullfilment of Master Degree in Neuropsychiatry

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

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Rahaf Mohamed Abdelrahman

ABSTRACT

Background: Psychological symptoms and comorbidities related to or resulting from the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have been observed on a population level, including but not limited to anxiety, depression, insomnia and traumatic and post-traumatic distress. Moreover, many people are expected to have developed psychological and psychiatric symptoms mainly due to persistent stress, reduced autonomy and concerns about income, job and security.

Aim of the Work: Our study aims to assess the frequency and rate of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and its severity in a sample of Egyptian COVID-19 patients. It also aims to detect occurrence of other psychiatric co-morbidities induced by COVID-19 infection as well as the correlation with other clinical and socio-demographic data to verify risk factors of developing psychiatric morbidity in COVID-19 patients.

Patients and Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted at COVID-19 isolation department, Ain Shams University, in which 140 participants of Egyptian males and females were included. The severity of COVID-19 was assessed using COVID severity criteria scoring system, SCID I was used to detect presence of psychiatric diagnoses, PTSD checklist (PCLC) was used to assess the severity of PTSD, Beck depression inventory for severity of depression and Taylor's manifest anxiety scale for severity of anxiety.

Results: A total of 140 participants were enrolled, consisted of 78 healthcare workers representing 55.71% of the sample, while 62 patients were non-healthcare workers representing 44.29 % of the sample. There was significant correlation between COVID severity scoring and PTSD severity according to PCLC scale with P-value = 0.027. Also upon correlating using mean of Beck's depression inventory scores and COVID severity scoring, the results showed that there was significant correlation with P-value =0.028

Conclusion: Our study highlighted the current problem of psychiatric consequences in the recent pandemic of COVID-19. It revealed that a large percentage of patients developing psychiatric consequences in the form of PTSD followed by depression and lastly anxiety. It also revealed that there are multiple perpetuating factors for developing psychiatric consequences after infection with COVID-19. This will need thorough psychiatric assessment and management in COVID-19 patients especially with severe form of the disease and hospitalized patients.

Keywords: COVID-19, PTSD, anxiety, depression, psychiatric consequences, pandemic, Egypt.

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