



Factors Associated with Psychological Distress and Brief Resilient Coping Level During the COVID-19 Pandemic Among Health-Care Professionals in Dessie, Ethiopia

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Background: The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused serious threats to people's health and lives in the world. The health-care professionals are bravely fighting on the front lines of the pandemic everywhere in the world. Our study is the first to study psychological distress and coping status among health-care professionals of Dessie town, Ethiopia during the unbridled time of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Methods: A cross-sectional internet-based study was conducted between June 20 and July 13, 2020. The questionnaires included the demographic information, COVID-19 related questions, Kessler-10 to assess psychological distress level and Brief Resilient Coping Scale, and Oslo-3 social support scale questionnaire were employed.

Results: A total of 423 participants were involved in the study with a response rate of 100%. The mean age of respondents was 34.5 years ($SD = \pm 8.45$ years). The prevalence of psychological distress among participants was 42%. Of these 18%, 11%, and 13% had mild, moderate, and severe psychological distress levels. Being married, being nurses and pharmacies, current substance users, working in emergency and outpatient departments, history of chronic medical illness, brief resilient coping level, and social support level were particularly associated with high psychological distress.

Conclusion: Health-care professionals are experiencing a substantial level of psychological distress. In addition to other modifying factors coping level and social support was a significant predictor of psychological distress among health-care professionals. These findings should inform the implementation of interventions that increase coping resilience and social support to mitigate the impact of psychological distress among health-care professionals.

Keywords: COVID-19, health care professionals, psychological distress, coping, social support

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a global pandemic caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2.¹ Consequently, in the world hospitals and other health-care services have had to rapidly reconfigure clinical spaces and restructure clinical teams for the surge of patients with COVID-19.

Many health-care workers have therefore been reassigned to areas outside their usual clinical specialty/expertise, often working extra shifts and longer hours to meet high volume patient demand. As Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is

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highly infectious, health-care workers suffer from psychological distress because of increased risk of acquiring and potentially transmitting COVID-19 to patients, co-workers, and family members.^{2,3}

Psychological distress refers to the presence of a nonspecific negative mental health state composed of multidimensional constructs, such as depression and anxiety.^{4,5} In general term, it is also considered as the result of factors (psychogenic pain, internal conflicts, and external stress) that impair the proper functioning of the individual's daily life but Symptoms of anxiety and depression in persons do not fit the established criteria of psychological distress.⁶ However, the condition is a warning flag of a clinical major depressive event for those vulnerable to such events.^{7,8}

Psychological distress is a maladaptive response to a stressful situation. It occurs when external events or stressors place demands upon us that we are unable to cope with; As a result, we start to show symptoms of psychological distress.⁹

In previous disease outbreaks, A/H1N1 influenza, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), many people including health-care workers (HCWs) presented with high levels of psychological distress (18–57%), because of concerns regarding their health and families' health, worries about functional ability and fears of stigmatization.^{10–14}

Current research during the pandemic of Coronavirus (COVID-19), psychological distress among health-care workers is common in developed countries and is a major public health challenge.^{2,15,16} In Chinese health-care workers found that >70% reported distress during the COVID-19 pandemic,¹⁷ in New York health-care workers reported 57% acute stress, 48% depressive, and 33% anxiety symptoms,² and In Singapore, 14.5% of participants screened positive for anxiety, 8.9% for depression, 6.6% for stress, and 7.7% for clinical concern of PTSD.¹⁵

Furthermore, in a systematic review and meta-analysis done in April 2020, the Prevalence of depression, anxiety, and insomnia among health-care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic were 22.8%, 23.2%, and 38.9% for depression, anxiety, and insomnia, respectively.¹⁸

Since March 13, 2020, The Federal Ministry of Health has confirmed a coronavirus disease (COVID-19) case in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, currently, the number of infected reach one hundred thousand. And still, now quantitative data about the COVID-19-related psychological distress, coping and associated factors among Ethiopian health-care

workers are lacking. This study reports the prevalence of COVID-19-related psychological distress that health-care workers are experiencing, their current coping behaviors, and factors associated with psychological distress among health-care professionals in Dessie referral hospital, Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Design, Study Area, Period, and Population

The internet-based cross-sectional study was conducted from June 20-July 13, 2020 at Dessie town, south Wollo zone, Western Amhara region, Ethiopia. Dessie is a multi-ethnic city in Northeastern Ethiopia located 401Km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. There are two public and three private hospitals, seven public health centers, and more than 24 private clinics. All health professionals working in Governmental Health Institutions of Dessie town were considered as the study populations.

Inclusion Criteria

Government employee health professionals who were on duty during the pandemic of COVID-19 and have access to the internet to use Facebook, email, and telegram were included.

Exclusion Criteria

Lack of access to the internet and the inability to complete the online survey were excluded.

Sample Size Determination

The sample size was calculated using a single population proportion formula with an assumption of 95% confidence level, marginal of error 5%, and 50% proportion.

In which $n = [(1.96)^2 (0.5) (1-0.5)] / (0.05)^2 = 385$ adding 10% non-response rate; $n = 423$.

Sampling Procedure and Data Collection

The questionnaire was created through Google Form and the survey link was shared by e-mail, Telegram, and Facebook, to assess psychological distress during COVID – 19 pandemic. In the online questionnaire, participants were asked to give informed consent for participation by ticking the “Yes, I Agree” box, and not the “No thanks,” box on the online form. The questionnaire was available online for three weeks, from June 20 to July 13, 2020, still the desired sample size were met. During the

study period, we followed the completion of questionnaires, observing the date and time of the study end.

The Questionnaire

The questionnaire prepared including questions concerning socio-demographic data; age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, number of families, working department, profession/specialty, presence of chronic disease, history of substance use, working hours, monthly income, social support, resilience level, COVID-19 related knowledge and experience, and finally k-10 for assessment of distress were included in Google form.

Tools

Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) is a measure of psychological distress. The numbers attached to the participants 10 responses are added up to get the total score on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Scores will range from 10 to 50. The final K10 score was categorized into four levels: People who score under 20 are likely to be well, score 20–24 are likely to have a mild mental disorder, and score 25–29 are likely to have a moderate mental disorder, score 30 and over are likely to have a severe mental disorder.¹⁹ It is validated in Ethiopia among postnatal mothers with sensitivity, specificity, and misclassification rates of 84.2%, 77.8%, and 21.0% at a cut-off point of 6/7, respectively.¹⁸

Brief Resilient Coping Scale (BRCS): Vissoci S. and et al²⁰ "The Brief Resilient Coping Scale (BRCS) captures tendencies to cope with stress adaptively. The scale focuses on the tendency to effectively use coping strategies inflexible, committed ways to actively solve problems despite stressful circumstances". Five-point scale response, ranging from 1=does not describe me at all to 5=describes me very well and Total sum scores range from 4 to 20. Scores of 4–13 indicate low resilient coping, 14–16 indicate medium resilient coping and 17–20 indicate high resilient coping.²⁰

Social support was also assessed by the Oslo-3 social support scale, the total SSRS score ranges from 1 to 14 points, with higher scores indicating a higher level of social support. The SSRS has shown good reliability and validity, with Cronbach's α ranging between 0.83 and 0.86.²¹

Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data were cleaned, coded, and entered into SPSS version 20. Errors related to inconsistency were verified using cross-tabulation and frequency data. To

identify predictors of psychological distress, we classified respondents into those with have psychological distress (K10 score ≥ 21) and those with no/low psychological distress (K10 score ≤ 20).¹⁹ To identify factors influencing psychological distress among respondents, we performed binary logistic regression and multiple logistic regressions. The dependent variables were the dichotomous classification of no/low or have psychological distress. The model was constructed with the following covariates: socio-demographic variables, COVID-19 related knowledge and experience, social support, and history of ever and current substance use.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A total of 423 participants were involved in the study with a response rate of 100%. The mean age of respondents was 34.5 years (SD = ± 8.45 years). More than half 232 (56.2%) of the respondents were females. A majority, 345 (83.5%) and 262 (63.4%) were Amhara by ethnicity and married in marital status, respectively. The majority of respondents were BSC holders 292 (70.7%) and the Brief resilient coping score shows that 301 (72.9%) were low resilient, 98 (23.7%) moderate and 14 (3.4%) high resilient level of coping (Table 1). And in terms of social support, 132 (32%), of the participants have low social support levels, 152 (36.8%) and 129 (31.2%) have moderate and high social support levels, respectively.

Prevalence and Severity of Psychological Distress

Figure 1 shows the percentage of participants who rated more than 20 in Kessler-10 as having psychological distress were 42% (95% CI, 37%-46.5%). 85.5% of participants reported that concerns about transmitting COVID-19 to family and loved ones were the highly psychological distressing reason they faced.

The majority of participants rated the Emotional strain/physical exhaustion, shortages of personal protective equipment, concerns about infecting family members, shortages of ventilators and other crucial medical equipment, fear of limited access to childcare during increased work hours, and Fear of being able to provide competent medical care if deployed to a new area are as highly distressing reasons they faced (Figure 2).

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Health-care professionals in Dessie town, Dessie, Ethiopia, 2020 (N= 423)

Variables	Sub-Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of the respondent	<= 29	141	34.1
	30 - 37	141	34.1
	38+	131	31.7
Gender	Male	181	43.8
	Female	232	56.2
Marital status	Married	262	63.4
	Single	108	26.2
	Divorce and widowed	17	4.1
	Separated	26	6.3
Ethnicity	Amhara	345	83.5
	Oromo	35	8.5
	Tigry	22	5.3
	Other	11	2.7
Religion	Orthodox	250	60.5
	Muslim	140	33.9
	Protestant	21	5.1
	Catholic	2	0.5
Educational level	College diploma	89	21.5
	BSc	292	70.7
	MSc	21	5.1
	GP	11	2.7
Salary in birr	<4000	41	9.9
	4000-5044	62	15
	5044.5-6199	122	29.5
	6000-7999	42	10.2
	≥800	146	35.4
Number of family members	6 and above	45	10.5
	Three-five	246	59.6
	Two and one	122	29.5
Level of resilience	low resilience	301	72.9
	medium resilience	98	23.7
	high resilience	14	3.4
Social support	low social	132	32.0
	moderate	152	36.8
	Strong	129	31.2
History of chronic illness	Yes	59	26.5

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

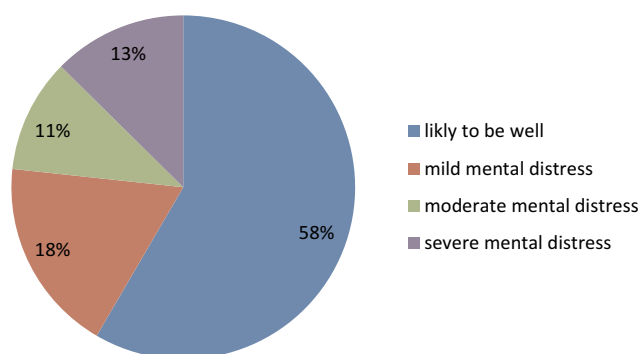
Variables	Sub-Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
	No	354	73.5
How many hours did you work /week	< 58 hours	332	80.4
	≥58 hours	81	19.6
Health institution	DRH	289	70
	Health centers	124	30
Working department	Internal medicine	84	20.3
	Emergency	59	14.3
	Surgery	38	9.2
	Pediatric	30	7.3
	Outpatient	119	28.8
	Gyn/obs	83	20.1

Abbreviations: N:B; DRH, Dessie Referral Hospital; Gyn/obs, gynecology and obstetrics; Other, Gurage, Debube; BSc, bachelors of science; MSc, masters of science.

As shown in Figure 3 all respondents have excellent knowledge about COVID-19 regarding; ways of transmission covid-19, as covid-19 is airborne, they know that covid-19 is worldwide/pandemic, and they have information that the current number of infected and death was increasing in the world as well in Ethiopia.

Factors Associated with Psychological Distress Among Health Care Professional

The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that being married (AOR = 2.062, 95% CI: 1.473, 4.412), being Nurse (AOR = 4.678, 95% CI: 1.241, 17.633), being Pharmacy (AOR = 4.549, 95% CI: 1.239, 16.704), current

**Figure 1** Prevalence and severity of psychological distress among respondents.

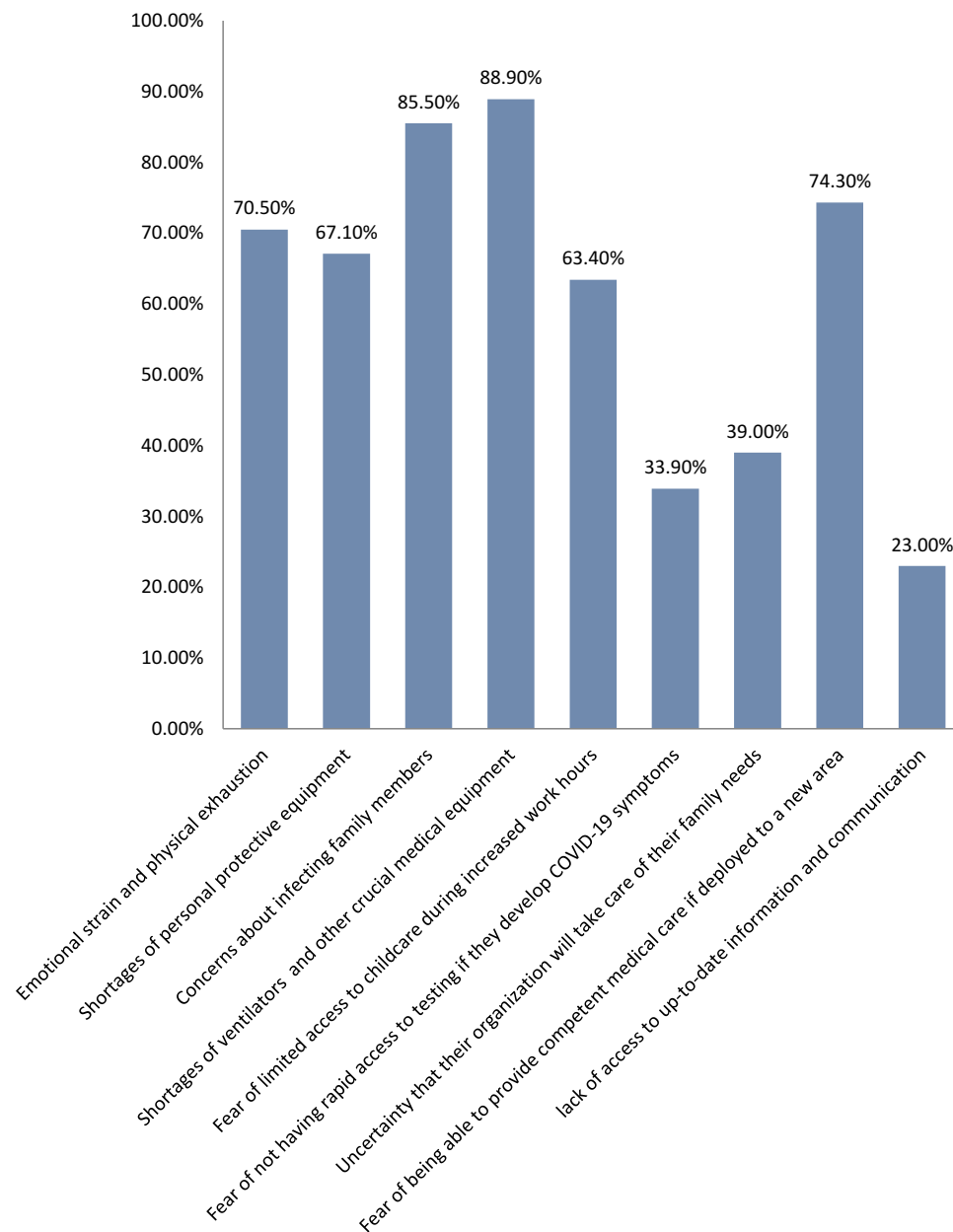


Figure 2 Possible reasons that lead respondents to psychological distress during the pandemic of COVID-19.

substance user (AOR = 2.786, 95% CI: 1.912, 9.015), working in emergency department (AOR = 2.360, 95% CI: 1.108, 7.730), working in outpatient department (AOR = 1.470, 95% CI: 1.040, 3.740), having history of chronic medical illness (AOR = 1.670, 95% CI: 1.101, 3.740), having low level brief resilient coping (AOR = 5.023, 95% CI: 2.963, 10.120), having medium level brief resilient coping (AOR = 2.023, 95% CI: 1.002, 4.025), low social support level (AOR = 1.875, 95% CI: 1.025, 3.542) and medium social support level (AOR = 0.845, 95% CI: 0.356, 0.958) were found

significantly linked with psychological distress among health professionals in Dessie town (Table 2).

Discussion

The current cross-sectional study of levels of psychological distress in health-care workers on duty during the pandemic of COVID-19 in Dessie town is, to our knowledge, the first study in Ethiopia. Almost 42% (95% CI, 37%–46.5%) of health-care workers screened positive for psychological distress; of these 18%, 11%, and 13% were

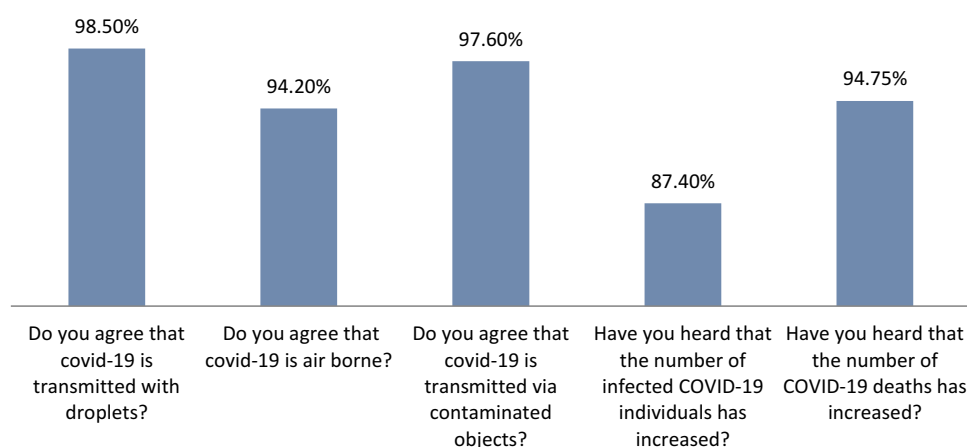


Figure 3 Assessment of knowledge of health care professionals regarding covid-19 pandemic.

mild, moderate, and severe level psychological distress according to Kessler 10 rating scale. According to the scale, those who score moderate and severe level are at high risk for psychological distress (depression and anxiety) need further formal assessment diagnostic evaluation, and treatment.²²

The prevalence of psychological distress among health-care professionals in this study in line with a study done in china to assess the psychological health status of frontline health-care professionals during the 2019 novel coronavirus using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10).²³

But the prevalence of psychological distress among health-care professionals in this study was lower than the study was done in Spain, which were 80.6% among frontline health-care workers²⁴ and China among health-care workers exposed to COVID-19 reported as 70%.¹⁷ The difference might be due to the screening tool used (general health questionnaire), high mortality report in Spain than Ethiopia, and study population difference.

And also the prevalence of psychological distress among health-care professionals in this study was higher than the study done in china only on frontline Nurse Professional which shows 25% of nurses had psychological distress according to GHQ they used which might be responsible for the difference in addition to the study population difference.²⁵

In line with previous research, the majority of participants in this study were highly distressed by COVID-19 related Emotional strain/physical exhaustion, shortages of personal protective equipment, concerns about infecting family members, shortages of ventilators and other crucial medical equipment, fear of limited access to childcare during increased work hours, and Fear of being able to

provide competent medical care if deployed to a new area.^{17,26,27}

Although all health-care workers on duty during the pandemic of COVID-19 are expected to experiencing distress, being married, being nurses and pharmacies, current substance users, working in emergency and outpatient departments, history of chronic medical illness, brief resilient coping level and social support level were particularly associated with high psychological distress.

Consistent with another finding,^{28,29} From socio-demographic variables those who had married have higher odds than non-married (single, divorced, widowed, and separated). This might be due to the fear of infecting family members.

The other finding of the current study was significant associations of being nurse and pharmacies as compared to the midwife, physicians, and psychiatric nurse working outpatient only. The different responsibilities of nurses and pharmacies may explain the higher odds of positive psychological distress, as they are spending more time delivering direct patient care in place of patients' families who are not allowed inside the hospital due to transmission concerns during the pandemic.

Current finding in line with other finding shows significant association with current substance users and history of one or more chronic medical illness. These might be related that it is frequently reported as a use of the substance and having chronic medical illness during the pandemic increases morbidity and mortality.^{30–34}

Indeed, our findings show that brief resilient coping levels were associated with lower psychological distress; especially those who score medium and high level of brief resilient coping level have a significant negative

Table 2 Bivariate and multivariate model of health-care professional working at Dessie town health institutions, 2020

Variables	Choice	COR and 95% CI	P-value	AOR and 95 % CI	p-value
Age of respondent	≤29	0.062(0.471-0.410)	0.042	0.454(0.206-1.002)	0.051
	30 – 37	0.601(0.250-1.440)	0.021	0.685(0.369-1.271)	0.231
	38+			Ref.	
Marital status	Married	1.264(0.82-1.95)	0.032	2.062 (1.473-4.412)	0.001
	Not married*			Ref.	
Type of profession	Nurse	6.007(2.001-9.051)	0.001	4.678 (1.241-17.633)	0.023
	laboratory	3.042(1.005-5.317)	0.002	3.156 (0.757-13.164)	0.115
	pharmacy	2.075(1.01-4.59)	0.014	4.549 (1.239-16.704)	0.022
	Public health officer	3.012(2.001-5.311)	0.001	4.001 (0.926-17.281)	0.063
	Others**			Ref.	
Current substance use	Yes	5.36(1.18-24.35)	0.001	2.786 (1.912-9.015)	0.030
	No			Ref.	
Working department	Emergency	3.021(1.320-6.201)	0.001	2.360(1.108-7.730)	0.003
	Surgery	0.890(0.560-1.410)	0.213	0.390(0.180-1.880)	0.105
	Pediatric	1.132(0.760-1.670)	0.412	1.150(0.050-3.440)	0.124
	Outpatient	1.612(1.012-2.570)	0.040	1.420(1.040-3.740)	0.001
	Gyn/obs	0.341(0.190-0.760)	0.002	0.619(0.309-1.280)	0.245
	Internal medicine			Ref.	
having chronic medical or mental illness	Yes	9.74(2.306-15.325)	0.001	1.670(1.101-3.500)	0.002
	No			Ref.	
Health institutions	referral hospital	0.689 (0.206-0.992)	0.025	0.377 (0.131-1.081)	0.107
	Health center			Ref.	
Brief resilient coping level	Low resilient	11.501(5.940-22.217)	0.001	5.023(2.963-10.120)	0.012
	Medium resilient	2.589(1.649-4.065)	0.001	2.023(1.002-4.025)	0.045
	High resilient			Ref.	
Social support	low social	2.08(1.636-6.707)	0.020	1.875(1.025-3.542)	0.004
	moderate	0.730(0.453-0.984)	0.120	0.845(0.356-0.958)	0.017
	Strong			Ref.	

Notes: NB: others**= midwife, physicians and psychiatric nurse; others*= not married=single, divorced, widowed and separated.

association with the odds of psychological distress. This finding was in line with other previous finding done in Switzerland, which was a longitudinal cohort study among young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁵ This shows coping strategies should be used by health-care professionals in facing the highly stressful situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In our study in terms of social support, almost one-fourth (32%), of the participants have low social support level. Which we found is risk factor for psychological distress and also it is consistent with other findings.^{36,37}

The findings of this study have the following limitations. First, it is only generalizable for situations of the current COVID-19 pandemic, and using cross-sectional design excluded the evaluation of the effects of

participant's characteristics on distress levels. Second, since we used online methods the sample was not randomized and this may have affected our results. The third, power of our findings may have been reduced by using questionnaire-based assessment than the clinical interview. Despite these limitations, we are confident the findings of this study reflect the possible psychological distress among health-care professionals during the pandemic of COVID-19.

Conclusions

We studied health-care professionals on duty during the pandemic COVID-19 in Dessie, one of the towns of Amhara regions, which have the highest level of infection record of COVID-19. We quantified several sources of distress, ranging

from fears of COVID-19-related variables, psychological distress level, coping levels, and social support levels.

The health-care professionals are experiencing a substantial level of psychological distress. In addition to other modifying factors coping levels and social support was a significant predictor of psychological distress among health-care professionals. Coping resilience is important in adapting to and struggling against challenging life events. According to our study, Increased coping resilience is associated with reduced symptoms of psychological distress.

These findings should inform the implementation of interventions that increase coping resilience and social support to mitigate the impact of psychological distress among health-care professionals.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The research was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) from Wollo University College of medicine and health science before data collection. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

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