

Anxiety and Depression in Family Members of Critically Ill Covid-19 Inpatients: Brief Psychological Interventions via Telephone, an Exploratory Study

Nancy Patricia Caballero-Suárez¹, Vania Barrientos-Casarrubias¹, Ester Gutiérrez-Velilla¹, Lilian Margarita González Avilés², Luis Daniel Pérez-López^{1,2}, Claudia Alvarado-De la Barrera¹, Santiago Ávila-Ríos¹, Janella Mora-Gallegos³

¹Centro de Investigación en Enfermedades Infecciosas (CIENI), Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias “Ismael Cosío Villegas” (INER), Mexico City, Mexico; ²Programa de Maestría en Psicología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico City, Mexico; ³Programa de Atención a Pacientes y Familiares (PAPyF), Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias “Ismael Cosío Villegas” (INER), Mexico City, Mexico

Correspondence: Nancy Patricia Caballero-Suárez, Departamento de Investigación en Enfermedades Infecciosas (CIENI), Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias (INER), Calzada de Talpan 4502, Sección XVI, Talpan, Mexico City, 14080, Mexico, Tel +52 155 56667985 ext. 169, Email nancy.caballero@cieni.org.mx

Purpose: This study aimed to assess the level of anxiety and depression in relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU), and to perform an exploratory pilot study on the implementation of telephone psychological interventions to reduce the initial levels of anxiety and depression in this population.

Patients and Methods: Family members of COVID-19 inpatients at ICU answered GAD-7, PHQ-9 and questions on socio-demographic data. A brief psychological intervention was applied via telephone based on the needs of the participants (with adequate adaptation, with symptoms of anxiety, depression, or both). After intervention, participants completed the Patient Global Impression of Change Scale.

Results: A total of 1307 relatives were included (66.5% female), 34% and 29% had anxiety and depressive symptoms, respectively. These symptoms were associated with female gender, unemployment, and being the parent or partner of the patient. After intervention, 57.9% reported felt better, 31.3% a little better and 6.6% much better; and with emotional regulation techniques and psychoeducation, higher percentages of feeling better or much better were reported.

Conclusion: Brief interventions to reduce the psychological impact of inpatient family members could be effective but will need to be explored further in future studies.

Keywords: pandemic, relatives, mental health, brief psychotherapy

Introduction

Family members of patients hospitalized in intensive care units (ICU) are prone to develop adverse psychological outcomes such as anxiety, acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress, depression, reduced quality of life, and complicated grief.¹⁻³ During the first and second waves of the coronavirus disease pandemic (COVID-19) in the United States, respectively, 18% and 10% of patients required invasive mechanical ventilation, and in the case of Mexico, this occurred in up to one-third of the patients,⁴ a condition that has been associated with more than 82% mortality.^{5,6} There was also an important role for the media in the generation of fear and the experience of community fear.^{7,8} For these reasons, mental health manifestations could have been even more severe in family member of COVID-19 patients, also due to the highly invasive procedures applied, the visiting restrictions, and the high mortality that occurred at the beginning of the pandemic, which involved a profound impact on the quality of life of patients' families.^{9,10}

Evidence from studies with general patients hospitalized in ICU from different countries suggest that possible determinants of mental health impairment in family members include fear of losing their loved ones, deterioration of

the family structure, concerns about the future, coping with the hospital environment,¹¹ and uncertainty about their patient's acute condition and prognosis.¹² In this regard, it has been found percentages of 40%–70% of anxiety symptoms, 22% of depression symptoms, and over 60% of post-traumatic stress symptoms in family members of critically ill patients. Factors associated with increased anxiety symptoms in this population included being female, being the spouse of the patient, the unpredictability of admission to ICU, a lower education status, poor sleep pattern, and fatigue. In addition, the patient's death has been associated with higher levels of depression and post-traumatic stress.^{13,14}

Specifically, caregivers of critically ill COVID-19 patients have not been as extensively studied, but it has been reported that between 40% and 60% of the caregivers of COVID-19 patients present depressive symptoms, with a four-times higher risk in females,¹⁵ and these were accompanied by problems at the workplace.¹⁶ These percentages were higher than those found in the general population during the pandemic, where 20.8% had anxiety and 27.5% had depression symptoms.¹⁷ In addition, greater post-traumatic stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms have been reported in family members of COVID-19 patients than in relatives of other respiratory diseases.¹⁸ If these mentioned difficulties are not adequately addressed in patient's caregivers, it could lead to the development of the so-called Post-Intensive Care Syndrome-Family,¹⁹ which includes the presence of post-traumatic stress, anxiety, depression, and non-specific emotional discomfort. This may be present even 4 years after ICU discharge, and its psychological repercussions can affect the family member's ability to engage in necessary care-giving functions after hospitalization.^{1,20}

Therefore, it is key to provide adequate follow-up and mental health interventions in hospitalized patients to prevent the development of psychological complications in them and their relatives.¹ Even so, there have been a limited number of studies on psychological interventions to family members of patients currently hospitalized in ICU, and results have been inconclusive.^{21–26} Some findings indicate that providing timely information about health status and prognosis of patients to family members helps to reduce their anxiety,^{13,27} as well as providing brief and effective psychological interventions.²³ For example, cognitive-behavioral therapy has been shown to be effective as first-line nonpharmacologic treatment for many psychological symptoms and psychiatric disorders.^{28,29} This is a brief therapy that has been successfully delivered even by mobile technology, including to individuals with critical illness and their family members,^{29–31} so these interventions have been proposed as an option to address the psychological needs of relatives of patients in the ICU.²³

However, to our knowledge, the efficacy of this psychological interventions has not been evaluated in relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients, who can suffer very stressful effects.¹⁸ In this sense, it can be very useful to evaluate and address family members of patients, especially in emergency contexts such as the COVID-19 pandemic, as this can have implications for their physical and mental health, and for the health and progression of the hospitalized family member. Interventions that can be used in this context should be brief and adaptable to the conditions of intensive care units in low-resource settings. Therefore, the objective of this study was to identify the levels of anxiety and depression in relatives receiving the daily medical report of critically ill COVID-19 inpatients admitted to ICU, to evaluate its association with sociodemographic variables, and to perform an exploratory pilot study on the implementation of psychological interventions provided via telephone to reduce the initial levels of anxiety and depression in this population.

Materials and Methods

Participants

This cross-sectional exploratory study was performed at a National Institute in Mexico City, the largest third-level national referral center for COVID-19. From early March 2020, the institution was gradually repurposed for the treatment of patients with COVID-19 exclusively. The study participants were family members of critically ill COVID-19 patients admitted to critical care areas. Since we were interested in having as heterogeneous and representative a sample as possible, we considered all individuals aged 16 years or older, who were family members of a critically ill COVID-19 patient and who were responsible for receiving the daily medical report. Relatives who did not give their informed consent for the evaluation and/or psychological intervention, or those who did not complete the evaluation were excluded from this study. All eligible family members were invited to participate. Given the restrictions imposed by the SARS-COV-2 pandemic, participants were contacted by telephone. On the phone call, verbal informed consent for answering the psychological assessment was obtained,

and psychological intervention was provided. The data collection was carried out from June 2020 to March 2021, during the first and second COVID-19 waves in Mexico.

Measurements

We obtained information about sex and age from the clinical records of the patients. We also obtained sociodemographic data of family members on the psychological assessment phone call. This information included gender, age, occupation, place of residence, and relationship with the patients.

Anxiety symptoms of relatives were assessed with the culturally adapted Spanish version of the GAD-7.³² This instrument was selected as it is a widely used tool, self-applicable and brief, which contains 7 items based on the diagnostic criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) for detection of generalized anxiety and other anxiety disorders.³³ This tool provides information about the level of anxiety and recommended interventions. Answers ranged from “0” (not at all) to “3” (nearly every day). Scale scores ranged from 0 to 21 and cut-off scores were defined as 0–4 (no anxiety symptoms); 5–9 (mild anxiety symptoms); 10–14 (moderate anxiety symptoms); and 15–21 (severe anxiety symptoms). The internal consistency of this instrument in Mexican population has been reported to be adequate (Cronbach’s alpha =0.82).

Depression symptoms of relatives were assessed by using the culturally adapted Spanish version of the PHQ-9.^{34,35} As GAD-7, this is a self-applicable scale including 9 items based on the diagnostic criteria of the DSM-IV of the depressive disorder.³⁶ Answers ranged from “0” (not at all) to “3” (nearly every day). Scale scores ranged from 0 to 27. Cut-off scores were defined as 0–4 (no depression symptoms); 5–9 (mild depression symptoms); 10–14 (moderate depression symptoms); 15–19 (moderately severe depression symptoms); and 20–27 (severe depression symptoms). The internal consistency of the PHQ-9 in Mexican population was good (Cronbach’s alpha >0.80).

To measure the intervention in a simple and timely manner, it was considered to assess the perception of change/improvement at the end of the phone call through a single-item self-report that has shown adequate reliability indices, the Global Improvement rating of the Patient Global Impression of Change Scale.³⁷ This single-item measure was first developed for use in psychopharmacology trials as part of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) collaborative study of schizophrenia.³⁷ Since then, it has been used as a standard primary outcome measure in studies investigating the efficacy of treatments for psychiatric conditions such as depression,³⁸ social anxiety disorder,³⁹ panic disorder,⁴⁰ post-traumatic stress disorder,⁴¹ and binge-eating disorder.⁴² It is a 7-point verbal scale, with the options “very much improved”, “much improved”, “minimally improved”, “no change”, “minimally worsened”, “much worsened”, and “very much worsened”.

Intervention

To provide educational and psychological support to the families of hospitalized patients, as this has been shown to be effective in reducing distress and promoting coping,⁴³ thirteen clinical psychologists with training in cognitive behavioral therapy provided brief psychology intervention by telephone after carrying out the evaluation through PHQ-9 and GAD-7 (see Figure 1). The interventions contained one or more of the strategies described below.

1) Psychoeducation,⁴⁴ in addition to providing the necessary information related to hospitalization process and the medical care, and additional information requested by relatives (clarified doubts), psychologists explained how the situation could cause psychological stress to family members of inpatients. Psychologists explained the conceptualization of the symptoms of anxiety and/or depression and confirmed that the information was understood. They also explained that misinformation is associated with increased emotional distress. Information was delivered to relatives who identified lack of knowledge about the hospital process or uncertainty and were detected to present or to be at risk of developing emotional symptoms.

2) Self-care strategies,⁴⁵ aimed at reducing distress by promoting improved sleep patterns and health habits, training problem solving and fostering support networks. These strategies were given in cases in which the role of caregiver was identified as a burden, and individuals required self-care improvement habits (eg, eating, sleeping, and being supported by others when possible).

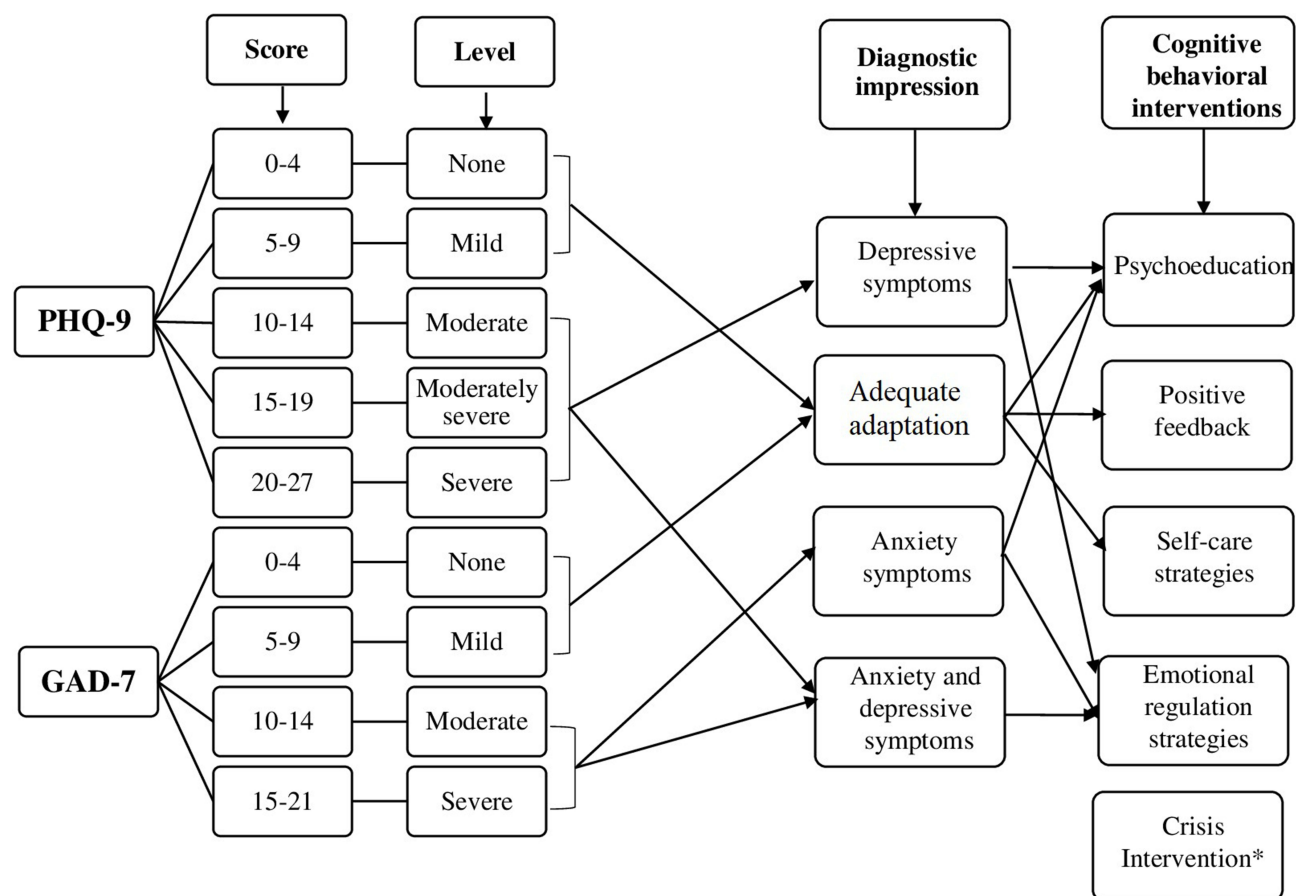


Figure 1 Impression Diagnostic Established According to Score and Level of Phq-9 and Gad-7, And Psychological Intervention Delivered According to diagnostic impression.

*This intervention was implemented in critical situations related to the severity of the family member's illness as well as the death of the patient with severe illness due to covid-19.

3) Positive feedback,⁴⁶ aimed at reinforcement of adaptive coping strategies. Psychologists provided positive feedback when relatives made decisions that promoted physical and psychological self-care and when they had an active and functional coping style as a caregiver.

4) Emotional regulation strategies⁴⁷ aimed at promoting emotional self-control through cognitive-behavioral exercises that promote calm states and attenuate dysfunctional emotional states. When psychologists identified dysfunctional thoughts of catastrophic and overgeneralization type, emotional regulation strategies were implemented. The exercises consisted of relaxation techniques (deep breathing or progressive muscle relaxation), cognitive restructuring (thought-stopping, gathering evidence, performing a cost-benefit analysis, and generating alternatives) or both.

5) Crisis intervention,⁴⁸ aimed at containing intense emotional reactions to critical situations related to the severity of the health status as well as the death of the patient with severe illness due to COVID-19. Crisis intervention was the urgent and temporary care provided to individuals in order to interrupt their maladaptive behavior and return them to their usual level of pre-crisis functioning.

Procedure

Relatives were contacted via telephone by a clinical psychologist between 24h and 48h after they were transferred from the emergency room to ICU. Identification and contact data of relatives were retrieved from clinical records. The phone call lasted between 30 and 45 minutes and was structured in four segments: First, the psychologist explained that the objective of the call was to identify psychological needs of the relative and obtain the verbal consent to answer the assessment and psychometric tests. In the second segment, we applied the assessment on sociodemographic data, the

General Anxiety Disorder Scale-7 (GAD-7),³² and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9).^{34,35} Psychologists gave feedback to the participants about their anxiety and depression scores. Based on participants answers and GAD-7/PHQ-9 scores, psychologists established a diagnostic impression with the following categories: adequate adaptation (absence of anxiety and depression symptoms or mild symptoms in GAD-7 and/or PHQ-9), anxiety symptoms (moderate or severe anxiety in GAD-7), depressive symptoms (moderate, moderately severe, or severe depression in PHQ-9), anxiety and depressive symptoms (moderate or severe anxiety and depression in GAD-7 and PHQ-9), see [Figure 1](#). In the third segment of the phone call, relatives without clinical symptoms of anxiety and depression (adequate adaptation) mostly received psychoeducation, self-care strategies and/or positive feedback, aimed at validating the emotional reaction of adaptation and reinforcing self-care behaviors and active and functional coping styles. Participants with moderate or severe levels of anxiety or depression mostly received psychoeducation and emotional regulation techniques, aimed at promoting decrease of anxiety and depressive symptoms (see [Figure 1](#)). Participants in which there was a need for psychiatric assessment were referred to a specialist. In the fourth segment of the phone call, the relative's perception of improvement after the intervention received was evaluated through the Patient Global Impression of Change Scale. The subjective perception of improvement after the brief-telephonic psychological intervention was assessed through Global Improvement rating of the Patient Global Impression of Change Scale.³⁷

Data Analyses

Sociodemographic variables of patients and their relatives, as well as severity of depression and anxiety symptoms, were described using frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations (SD). With the information from the quartiles, age groups were established. We used chi-square test to explore possible associations of anxiety and depression levels with gender (male/female), age, occupation of relatives (unemployed, informal employed, formal employed, homemaker, student, or pensioner/retired) and kinship (mother/father; wife/husband; domestic partner; daughter/son; sister/brother; other). Values were considered significant if $p < 0.05$. We also performed multiple logistic regression analysis with sociodemographic variables as predictors of absence/presence of anxiety and depression symptoms (absence = none or mild symptoms and presence = moderate or severe symptoms according to GAD-7 y PHQ-9). The type of psychological intervention received (psychoeducation, self-care strategies, positive feedback, emotional regulation strategies, or crisis intervention) and the perception of improvement (without changes, little better, better, or much better) were described with frequencies and percentages. The association between the different psychological interventions received and perception of improvement was done through the chi-square test.

Ethics Statement

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all participants included in the study. All procedures in studies involving human participants were performed in accordance with the ethical standards of the Research Ethics Committee of the Ismael Cosío Villegas National Institute of Respiratory Diseases, and the protocol research was approved with the number C34-21. The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki.⁴⁹

Results

Sociodemographic Characteristics

During the period between June 2020 and March 2021, 1929 patients were admitted at the INER, and we were able to contact 1371 relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients. Of those, 1307 (95.3%) relatives accepted and completed data from the psychological evaluation and were included in this study. Most participants were female (66.5%, $n=869$) and the mean age was 42.3 years ($SD=12.2$). Most participants lived in Mexico City (61.1%, $n=799$) and were employed (54.0%, $n=706$). The most reported kinships were sons/daughters (48.3%, $n=631$), and partners of the patients (39.7%, $n=519$). Sociodemographic characteristics of the family members are shown in [Table 1](#). Regarding sociodemographic characteristics of the patients, most of them were male (65.1%, $n=851$) with a mean age of 57.5 years ($SD=13.6$).

Table 1 Sociodemographic Characteristics of Relatives of Covid-19 Patients

	% (n)
Gender	
Male	33.5 (438)
Female	66.5 (869)
Age	
Mean	42.34
SD	12.25
Range	16–86
Employment	
Unemployed	4.71 (62)
Informal employed	17.1 (224)
Formal employed	36.9 (482)
Homemaker	21.5 (281)
Student	3.4 (45)
Pensioner / Retiree	1.8 (23)
Missing data	14.5 (190)
City of residence	
Mexico City	61.1 (799)
Other	28.0 (115)
Missing data	12.4 (162)
Kinship	
Mother/Father	4.2 (55)
Wife/Husband	21.8 (285)
Domestic partner	6.7 (87)
Daughter/Son	48.3 (631)
Sister/Brother	11.2 (147)
Other	7.8 (102)

Abbreviation: SD: Standard deviation.

Anxiety and Depression Symptoms in Relatives of Critically Ill COVID-19 Patients

The sample of relatives ($n=1307$) had a mean GAD-7 score of 7.5 ($SD=4.9$) and a mean PHQ-9 score of 6.7 ($SD=5.4$). One hundred twenty-three relatives (9.4%) had severe anxiety symptoms and 325 (24.9%) moderate anxiety symptoms. Regarding depressive symptoms, 33 relatives (2.5%) had severe symptoms; 84 (6.4%) moderately severe symptoms and 267 (20.4%) moderate symptoms. The percentages of relatives in each level of anxiety and depression are shown in Figure 2. The psychologists established a diagnostic impression of both anxiety and depression symptoms in 321 relatives (24.6%); exclusively anxiety symptoms in 128 (9.8%); exclusively depression symptoms in 63 (4.8%); and adequate adaptation in 795 relatives (60.8%).

Association of Anxiety and Depression Levels with Sociodemographic Characteristics in Relatives

Severe and moderate anxiety symptoms were significantly more common in women than in men (11.6% vs 5.0%, $p<0.001$ and 27.0% vs 20.5% $p<0.001$). Similarly, moderate, moderately severe and severe depression symptoms were significantly more common in women than in men (22.8% vs 15.8%, $p<0.001$; 7.4% vs 4.6% $p<0.001$; and 3.1% vs 1.4% $p<0.001$, respectively). Severe depression symptoms were significantly more common in unemployed relatives than in the employed ones (4.6% vs 1.6%, $p=0.021$). Parents and partners had higher proportions of severe anxiety symptoms ($p=0.012$) and severe depression symptoms ($p<0.001$) compared to individuals with another type of kinship. No significant differences were found in anxiety and depression levels by age groups. The complete data about association between anxiety and depression levels with sociodemographic characteristics of relatives are shown in Table 2 and Table 3.

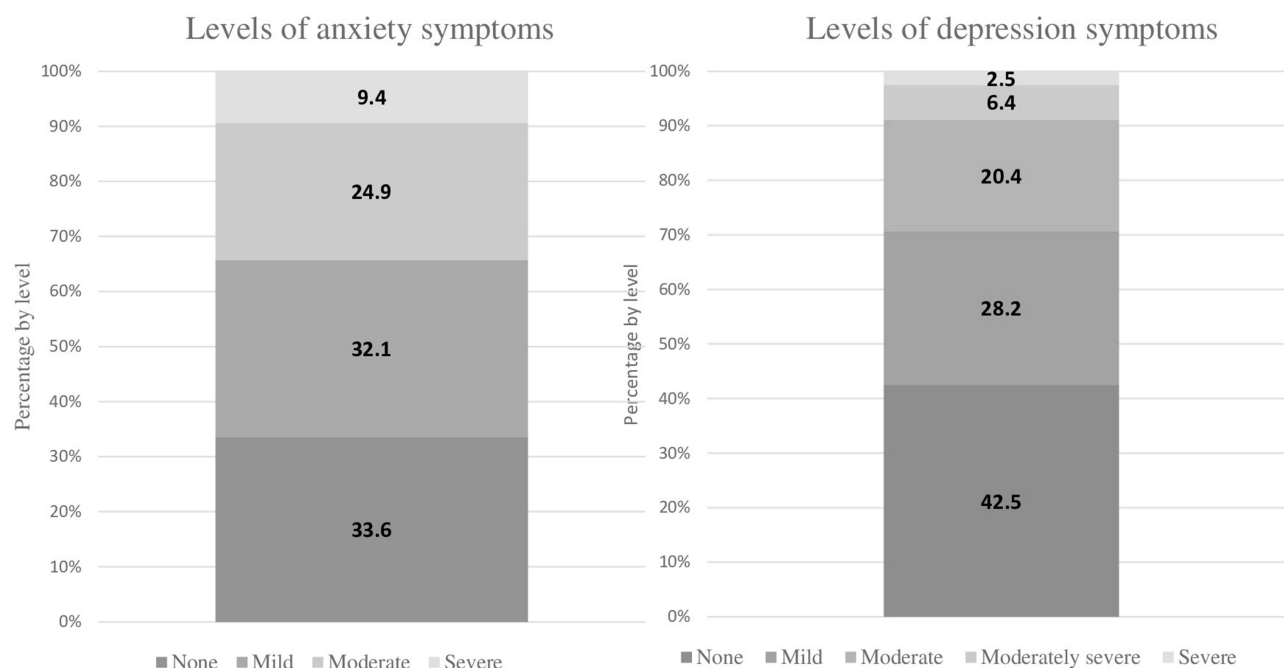


Figure 2 Percentages of Relatives in Each Level of Anxiety and Depression.

The logistic regression models about the absence and presence of depressive and anxious symptoms were not significant ($\chi^2 = 8.367$, $p = 0.212$ and $\chi^2 = 2.441$, $p = 0.931$). In both models, sex was the only significant predictor of anxiety (OR=2.199, 95% CI 1.606–3.011, $p < 0.001$) and depressive symptoms (OR=1.780, 95% CI 1.310–2.420, $p < 0.001$).

Psychological Interventions and Improvement Perception

The most used interventions were emotional regulation techniques (42.2%, $n = 551$) and psychoeducation (40.5%, $n = 529$), while the others were used to a lesser extent, self-care strategies (6.7%, $n = 88$), crisis intervention (6.4%, $n = 83$) and

Table 2 Association Between Anxiety Levels and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Relatives of Critically Ill Covid-19 Patients

		Levels of Anxiety Symptoms				χ^2
		None % (n)	Mild % (n)	Moderate % (n)	Severe % (n)	
Gender	Female	29.8 (259)	31.5 (274)	27.0 (235)	11.6 (101)	29.77**
	Male	41.1 (180)	33.3 (146)	20.5 (90)	5.0 (22)	
Age	≤32	34.2 (111)	33.8 (110)	24.9 (81)	7.1 (23)	10.17
	33–41	33.9 (107)	30.1 (95)	26.3 (83)	9.8 (31)	
	42–51	30.7 (100)	31.3 (102)	25.2 (82)	12.9 (42)	
	≥52	35.8 (111)	33.2 (103)	23.5 (73)	7.4 (23)	
Employment	No	30.7 (126)	31.6 (130)	24.6 (101)	13.1 (54)	7.20
	Yes	34.6 (244)	32.4 (232)	24.2 (171)	8.4 (59)	
Kinship	Mother/Father	34.5 (19)	29.1 (16)	20.0 (11)	16.4 (9)	26.62*
	Wife/Husband	29.8 (85)	33.7 (96)	26.0 (74)	10.5 (30)	
	Partner	25.3 (22)	35.6 (31)	19.5 (17)	19.5 (17)	
	Daughter/Son	34.2 (216)	32.5 (205)	25.4 (160)	7.9 (50)	
	Sibling	36.1 (53)	32.0 (47)	24.5 (36)	7.5 (11)	
	Other	43.1 (44)	24.5 (25)	26.5 (27)	5.9 (6)	

Notes: χ^2 =Chi-Square test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

Table 3 Association Between Depression Levels and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Relatives of Critically Ill Covid-19 Patients

		Levels of Depression Symptoms					x ²
		None % (n)	Mild % (n)	Moderate % (n)	Moderate Severe % (n)	Severe % (n)	
Gender	Female	38.8 (337)	28.0 (243)	22.8 (198)	7.4 (64)	3.1 (27)	22.397**
	Male	49.8 (218)	28.5 (125)	15.8 (69)	4.6 (20)	1.4 (6)	
Age	≤32	44.3 (144)	26.8 (87)	20.9 (68)	6.5 (21)	1.5 (5)	7.54
	33–42	39.2 (124)	29.7 (94)	22.8 (72)	6.0 (19)	2.2 (7)	
	42–51	42.3 (138)	28.8 (94)	17.8 (58)	7.4 (24)	3.7 (12)	
	≥52	42.9 (133)	28.4 (88)	20.6 (64)	5.8 (18)	2.3 (7)	
Employment	No	40.6 (167)	25.8 (106)	22.1 (91)	6.8 (28)	4.6 (19)	11.60*
	Yes	42.4 (299)	29.9 (211)	20.4 (144)	5.8 (41)	1.6 (11)	
Kinship	Mother/Father	47.3 (26)	16.4 (9)	21.8 (12)	9.1 (5)	5.5 (3)	48.07**
	Wife/Husband	35.8 (102)	32.3 (92)	21.8 (62)	6.0 (17)	4.2 (12)	
	Partner	33.3 (29)	25.3 (22)	23.0 (20)	9.2 (8)	9.2 (8)	
	Daughter/Son	42.9 (271)	29.3 (185)	20.6 (130)	6.0 (38)	1.1 (7)	
	Sibling	49.0 (72)	24.5 (36)	17.7 (26)	6.8 (10)	2.0 (3)	
	Other	53.9 (55)	23.5 (24)	16.7 (17)	5.9 (6)	0	

Notes: x²=Chi-Square test. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01.

positive feedback (4.3%, n=56). More than half of the relatives with adequate adaptation received psychoeducation (52.1%, n=414). About three quarters of the relatives with both anxiety and depression symptoms received regulation techniques (66.0%, n=212). The proportion of family members who received each psychological intervention, according to their diagnostic impression, is shown in Table 4.

A total of 1071 (82.0%) relatives completed the assessment of improvement, 620 felt better after the psychological intervention provided (57.9%); 335 felt a little better (31.3%); 72 felt much better (6.6%); 38 did not perceive any change (3.5%); and 6 felt worse (0.6%). The individuals who reported feeling better were more likely to have received psychoeducation (98.7%, n=464) and emotional regulation techniques (97.8%, n=405) (Table 5). Family members who received positive feedback were those who reported no improvement with higher frequency (36.8%). Some participants (n=236, 18%) were unable to complete the evaluation of the Patient Global Impression of Change due to lack of time. We did not find differences in sociodemographic data between relatives who completed the assessment and those who did not. However, those who did not complete the assessment were more likely to have had an adequate adaptation (p=0.026) or to be received emotional regulation techniques (p<0.001), which were somewhat longer interventions.

Table 4 Psychological Interventions Given According to the Diagnostic Impression

Psychological intervention	Psychological Diagnostic Impression				Total
	Adjustment Reaction % (n)	Anxiety Symptoms % (n)	Depression Symptoms % (n)	Anxiety and Depression Symptoms % (n)	
Psychoeducation	52.1 (414)	35.9 (46)	12.7 (8)	19.0 (61)	40.5 (529)
Emotional regulation techniques	29.1 (231)	52.3 (67)	65.1 (41)	66.0 (212)	42.2 (551)
Self-care strategies	9.1 (72)	3.1 (4)	4.8 (3)	2.8 (9)	6.7 (88)
Crisis intervention	3.9 (31)	6.3 (8)	7.9 (5)	12.1 (39)	6.4 (83)
Positive feedback	5.9 (47)	2.3 (3)	9.5 (6)	0	4.3 (56)

Table 5 Association Between Type of Psychological Interventions and Patient Global Impression of Change

Psychological Intervention	Patient Global Impression of Change			
	Without Changes % (n)	A Little Better % (n)	Better % (n)	Much Better % (n)
<i>Psychoeducation</i>	15.8 (6)	39.4 (132)	50.2 (311)	20.8 (15)
<i>Emotional regulation techniques</i>	23.7 (9)	44.2 (148)	35.0 (217)	43.1 (31)
<i>Self-care strategies</i>	21.1 (8)	6.6 (22)	6.0 (37)	16.7 (12)
<i>Crisis intervention</i>	2.6 (1)	6.0 (20)	7.3 (45)	0
<i>Positive feedback</i>	36.8 (14)	3.9 (13)	1.6 (10)	19.4 (14)

Notes: Chi-square tests=183.92, degree of freedom=12, p-value <0.001.

Discussion

One of the main objectives of this study was to identify the levels of anxiety and depression symptoms in relatives receiving the daily medical report of critically ill COVID-19 patients admitted to critical care areas. At the study site, due to pandemic restrictions, visitors were not allowed, but family members received a daily report on the status of their relative by phone call. We found that 34% and 29% of the relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients had moderate to severe symptoms of anxiety and depression, respectively, according to scores of the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 tests. When the diagnostic impression was established by the psychologists, 25% of relatives had both anxiety and depression symptoms, 10% had exclusively anxiety symptoms and 5% had exclusively depression symptoms, indicating a high comorbidity of these psychological conditions. It is relevant to remind that the assessment was performed in the first 24h-48h from the time the patient was transferred from the emergency area (where they entered the hospital) to the ICU area. This is important for understanding the results of the study, since stress and anxiety levels can change throughout the hospital stay.

In our study, slightly more symptoms of anxiety and depression (34% and 29%) were found in relatives of ICU patients at the time of hospitalization than in other studies conducted during the pandemic (22%).¹⁶ Also, our results are consistent with the existing literature regarding the levels of anxiety and depression in relatives of patients admitted to the ICU (not for COVID-19) and those about the family members of COVID-19 patients.^{14–16} Our findings are also in line with those reported by Czeisler and cols,⁵⁰ using the PHQ-4 in caregivers of older adults with chronic conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, the percentage of family members with symptoms of anxiety in this study was higher than that reported by Gao et al⁵¹ for the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, they reported lower symptoms of depression in relatives of the patients than those reported here. It is relevant to mention that depression and anxiety in the general population are associated with quarantine duration, infection fears, frustration, boredom, inadequate supplies and information, financial loss and stigma.⁵² Family members of COVID-19 patients of this study reported that depression and anxiety were to a large extent directly related to the hospitalization and the clinical condition of their patients.

We found that 65% of the patients were male and 66% of the relatives were females, these results support previous findings indicating that a greater number of men were affected by COVID-19 and had more complications.⁵³ On the other hand, our findings corroborate the notion that women more often play the role of caregivers.^{54,55} In addition, the elevated proportion of women with moderate and severe symptoms of anxiety and depression found in our study, was similar to that reported in the general population,⁵¹ and informal primary caregivers.^{13,15} As reported by Scott and cols,¹³ the kinship is an important variable to consider, since a greater proportion of family members who were partners or parents, had severe and moderate symptoms of anxiety and depression compared with those having another type of relationship. It has been reported that mainly the partners in charge of caregiving activities may be those who present the greatest stress due to the high emotional involvement with the suffering family member.⁵⁴

Regarding the objective of the performance, an exploratory pilot study on the implementation of psychological interventions to reduce the initial levels of anxiety and depression in this population, it was identified that the intervention most used by specialists was psychoeducation, preferred for family members receiving the diagnostic impression of “adequate adaptation”. Emotional regulation techniques were also implemented for relatives with symptoms of anxiety, depression, or both. Family members reported higher percentages of feeling better or much better with these techniques, and particularly with psychoeducation, supporting the notion that relatives have a great need of information about the

health status and prognosis of their patient,^{13,27,56} although it is important to keep in mind that the techniques used were chosen depending on the needs and level of symptomatology of participants, which could affect these results.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy is an evidence-based intervention designed to change dysfunctional thoughts and behavior in several psychological disorders.²⁸ This intervention is effective when delivered face to face and also when it is technology-based.^{29,57} However, some studies suggest that implementation via technology improves adherence as much as face-to-face but with a high risk of poorer maintenance in follow-up measures.⁵⁸ Our results about perception of improvement with the use of emotional regulation techniques and psychoeducation via telephone could indicate that these kinds of interventions are suitable to improve emotional regulation in relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients. Regarding the participants who did not complete the assessment and ended the call earlier, they were probably people who spent more time on the phone, for example, with emotional regulation techniques, and were more likely to end the call abruptly. On the other hand, it could have been that people who did not find this intervention useful cut it off earlier, such as those with an adaptive reaction. This could have biased these results and should be taken into account when adapting the intervention to other populations. To our knowledge, this is the first study using emotional regulation techniques in relatives of critically ill COVID-19 patients. This is relevant for future studies on this topic, given the aforementioned importance for improved adaptation to hospitalization, better functioning in patient care after discharge and the increased likelihood of better grief in a given case. Nevertheless, we observed that these techniques can be difficult to apply via telephone (without the possibility of using visual aids, etc.), and psychologists should receive specific training to properly implement these cognitive-behavioral interventions in this way.

Implications for Practice

For those who are in charge of providing care to family members of patients who have to be hospitalized in intensive care units due to the severity of their health condition, it will be very important to specifically address informational needs, as well as to provide emotional regulation strategies that can mitigate the stressful effects of this situation. It is also important to identify those who have more symptoms of anxiety and/or depression, and in this regard, special attention should be paid to female caregivers and the patients' partners and parents, as they may develop a worse reaction to the potentially disturbing situation. The interventions to be implemented can be from the first hours of hospitalization, to reduce the negative impact of the situation and can be brief and remote, which can favor adherence to the intervention and reach more people. For people with more marked needs, longer interventions, or even face-to-face interventions, should be explored to reduce the risk of them cutting off the call and not being able to receive the interventions they need.

Limitations

Our study has a large sample size as a strength, although it was limited by the cross-sectional nature of the study, which prevents us from understanding the long-term repercussions of these interventions. On the other hand, the sample belonged to a single center, with specific characteristics, so caution should be exercised before concluding that these results apply to other types of populations. Furthermore, in this study, we can only count on the information of those who voluntarily agreed to participate, which could imply a selection bias, since they may have been the people least affected or most motivated to face the situation. Also, 18% of the data about perception of improvement with psychological intervention was missing, and this may represent an additional bias in the analysis performed with this variable, despite we found no difference in sociodemographic variables between the family members who completed the evaluation and those who did not. Another study limitation was that we assessed the perception of improvement after psychological interventions in one phone call, with a one-item self-reporting measure, which may not represent the real effectiveness of the interventions, but only the perception of those who received them. In this sense, a longitudinal evaluation of the intervention would be very useful. Also, we recommend for future studies to consider other variables such educational level of participants, prior ICU experience, prior psychiatric diagnosis or the outcome of the hospitalized family member (clinical improvement, clinical deterioration, or death), or the fact that medical treatments for COVID-19 improved over the course of the study, which could affect caregivers' anxiety and depression. For future studies, it could be useful to also include objective measures of the clinical condition of the patient to improve the external validity of the findings. It

is also important to systematize the care provided by the different psychologists and use experimental designs (RCT) to explore the true effectiveness of these interventions.

Conclusions

Family members of critically ill patients who must be hospitalized in the intensive care unit are a population at risk of presenting moderate to severe symptoms of anxiety and depression, so it is important to address them as early as possible to reduce the impact of hospitalization. This will be especially important if the family member is female and/or the patient's partner, as they are the most likely to develop these symptoms. In this sense, it will be important to carry out brief interventions that include elements of psychoeducation and emotional regulation strategies, since the participants reported greater changes with these techniques. In addition, in contexts where it is necessary, it is possible to provide these interventions remotely, by telephone, as they allow greater coverage and are well received. However, for longer interventions, in people who present high symptomatology and/or comorbidity of anxiety and depression, it is important to explore the possibility of doing it in person, since longer interventions are more difficult to complete over the phone.

Abbreviations

ICU, Intensive care unit; COVID-19, Coronavirus disease pandemic; GAD-7, General Anxiety Disorder Scale-7; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9; NIMH, National Institute of Mental Health.

Data Sharing Statement

The current article includes the complete raw data set collected in the study including the participants' data set. The data file was uploaded to the Figshare repository, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.20473821.v1>.

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Ethics Approval

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all participants included in the study. All procedures in studies involving human participants were performed in accordance with the ethical standards of the Research Ethics Committee of the Ismael Cosío Villegas National Institute of Respiratory Diseases, and the protocol research was approved with the number C34-21.

Patient Consent to Participate

Given restrictions imposed by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 pandemic, participants were invited by telephone and asked to give their verbal informed consent to participate in this study.

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Disclosure

The authors report no potential conflicts of interest in this work.

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