

(46.7%), and cited poor infrastructure/management (66.7%) and dissatisfaction with care (60.0%) as factors that contributed to violence.

Conclusion: Analysis revealed that violence against Trinbagonian HCWs in the public sector deteriorated patient experience and adversely affected psychological well-being, efficiency, and job satisfaction. Results suggested mistrust of HCWs by the population. Interventions should be instituted to support at-risk HCWs and educate the public to avoid recurrence.

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Defining and Operationalizing Key Themes of High-quality Psychosocial Support Using the Concept Mapping Method:

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Introduction: International psychosocial support guidelines reflect consensus on support principles and interventions. However, no consensus exists on what recipients consider important elements of service delivery. Within two contexts – after a potentially traumatic event (PTE) and people with Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) – the aims were to contribute to (1) understanding which psychosocial support aspects are considered important by recipients and relevant stakeholders; (2) developing instruments to test and integrate those aspects in practice, in order to evaluate the quality of psychosocial support from the recipient’s perspective.

Method: Concept mapping was used to achieve consensus on key themes of psychosocial support. These were operationalized in surveys and pilot-tested, conforming to the Consumer Quality Index. This determines the importance and needs for improvement.

Results: Concept mapping resulted in eight key themes within the PTE context and six in the SMA context. PTE survey (N=132) results showed key themes “an approach that starts from the needs and capacities of the affected one” and “monitoring individuals affected and initiating follow-up where needed” were most important. Key theme “providing information on common emotional reactions” received the highest score of perceived need for improvement. SMA survey (N=57) results

showed key themes “an approach that incorporates all aspects of a human being” and “a respectful approach and awareness of personal boundaries” as most important. The perceived need for improvement of the key theme “availability and accessibility of quality information” was ranked the highest.

Conclusion: The similarities between both contexts support the notion that there are universal aspects of psychosocial support. Simultaneously, the context-specific idiosyncrasies found underscore the necessity to adapt to context. The surveys have the potential to contribute to a growing toolbox of quality evaluation instruments.

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Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Interventions to Mitigate COVID-19 Related Mental Health Problems: A Systematic Review of Reviews

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to contain it, have had a substantial effect on mental health of populations worldwide. Uncertainties about the future and one’s own health, as well as restrictive measures drastically altered people’s lives. To anticipate and mitigate the probable mental health impact, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions have been recommended and implemented. The objective of this systematic review is to provide an overview of different types of MHPSS interventions and the quality of the scientific evidence in the context of a pandemic.

Method: A systematic search of interventions for reducing mental health problems or risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic was performed in November 2021 and repeated for new records in August 2022. APA PsycInfo, Embase, Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL, EBM Reviews and Web of Science databases were systematically searched for relevant articles. The methodological quality of selected articles was assessed using the NHLBI Quality Assessment Tool for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.

Results: A summary of the content and quality of MHPSS interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic is provided. The interventions could be clustered predominantly into existing MHPSS categories of “Basic aid”, “Information”, “Emotional and social support”, “Practical support” and “Health care”. Nevertheless, the evidence supporting the applicability and the effectiveness of such measures is limited when it comes to the mitigation of mental health problems.

Conclusion: The clustered overview of different COVID-19 interventions points at strong similarities with interventions in general evidence-based MHPSS guidelines. However, there