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Psychological adaptation of recovered individuals with COVID-19: A phenomenological approach

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Introduction: Healthcare services are primarily focusing on medical and physical treatment of COVID-19 while psychosocial and mental health needs are not considered a priority.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to explore how recovered individuals with COVID-19 adapted to their psychological and social stressors during infection period.

Methods: A descriptive phenomenological approach conducted using a purposeful sample of 13 individuals recovered from COVID-19 in Jordan. Data collected using unstructured interviews.

Results: Perception of being diagnosed with COVID-19 revealed to three major themes; positive learning (acceptance, avoiding social pressure, and normalizing), tolerating ambiguity (denial and seeking information and guidance), and resilience (caring family, professionals' support, self-grieving, optimism, positive thinking, and spirituality).

Conclusions: The study indicates that there is a need to integrate psychosocial and mental health care services into healthcare plans provided to individuals with COVID-19.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Descriptive Phenomenology; Psychosocial wellbeing

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Public attitudes to Sputnik V vaccination against the novel COVID 19 infection the role of the social-demographic characteristics and pandemic COVID-19 individual experience issues and their implementation as the targets for brief psychosocial intervention

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Introduction: Vaccination has proved to be an effective tool in decreasing infectious diseases incidence and their mortality rate. Negative public vaccine attitude can significantly undermine efforts to combat the pandemic that makes vaccine hesitancy one of the WHO main concerns

Objectives: Examination of the relationships in population between vaccine attributes and COVID-19 personal experience, social and demographic characteristics

Methods: Cohort cross-sectional study of the population attitude to vaccination against coronavirus infection COVID-19 was performed online during the first 2 months of mass vaccination in Russia, using the special designed questionnaire assessing social demographic variables, COVID-19 related factors, and preferable sources of information about COVID-19 vaccines. 4977 participants in the age from 18 to 81 years were enrolled in the study to vaccination against coronavirus infection COVID-19 was performed online during the first 2 months of mass vaccination in Russia, using the special designed questionnaire assessing social demographic variables, COVID-19 related factors, and preferable sources of information about COVID-19 vaccines .

Results: 34.2% of respondents consider vaccination useful. 31.1% - doubt its effectiveness. 9.9% - consider vaccination unnecessary. 12.2% - dangerous. indifference to vaccination was formed in 7.4% of respondents. They indicated that they do not plan to be vaccinated. 32.3%. postpones their decision until more remote data on the results and effectiveness of vaccination are obtained - 34.0%. were vaccinated at the time of the study - 11.6%.

Conclusions: Attitude towards vaccination depends on age, gender, education, fear of possible complications, coronaphobia. Young people are less focused on vaccination than middle-aged and older people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: covid 19; pandemic; brief psychosocial interevention; vaccine hesitancy

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Assesment of burnout among high school teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sfax, Tunisia

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Introduction: Facing educational difficulties related to COVID-19, some teachers can no longer adapt, making them potential candidates for burnout.

Objectives: We aimed to assess burnout among high school teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic and to determine its prevalence and factors associated with it.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study, carried out on google drive in May 2021, and relating to 97 Tunisian junior and secondary school teachers from the Sfax region. Burnout was evaluated by the Burnout Measure Short version (BMS-10).

Results: The sex-ratio (M/F) of our population was 0.32 and the average age was 44.23 ± 7.81 years old. The labor load was low, medium and high in respectively 1.4%, 57.6% and 41% of cases. Almost a third of participants (30.6%) reported a low satisfaction with working conditions. The average BMS score was 40.19 ± 13.98. According to the BMS scores, 36.1% of teachers had a very low to a low degree of burnout, 23.6% had burnout while 40.3% had a high to very high degree of exposure to burnout. Furthermore, the BMS score was associated with the female gender (p=0.002), sleep disturbances (p<0.001), suicidal thoughts (p<0.001) and with a medium to a high labor load (p=0.045).