

Factors affecting Nurse Anxiety during COVID-19 pandemic

Sendy Ayu Mitra Uktutias^{a,b}, Puryanti^a, Serlly Frida Drastyana^{a,*}

ndyayuuktutias@gmail.com

College of Health Sciences of Soetomo Hospital Foundation, Surabaya East Java, Indonesia^a
Postgraduate School, Universitas Airlangga^b

Abstract

SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been previously identified in humans. The increase in the number of cases took place quite quickly, and spread to various countries in a short time and caused the death of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nurses are at higher risk of contracting COVID-19 because they are in closer and longer contact with patients. This situation can have a negative impact on the mental health of nurses. Nurses on the guard Nurses become highly vulnerable to many work-related hazards and experience a tremendous amount of emotional stress. The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that influence nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic through Systematic Review. This study uses a systematic review method that presents an evidence-based assessment of nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was conducted by searching for articles in the database GoogleScholar, SagePub, ProQuest, and ScienceDirect. The keywords in this systematic review are "Emotion" and "Anxiety", and "COVID-19" and "Pandemic". The search was limited to English and data sources on articles published from 2020-2021. Systemtic review reports are written using the PRISMA checklist. The selection process for articles was carried out so that 13 articles were obtained. The factors that cause anxiety in nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic are based on a review of articles in categories based on the most common factors, including: gender (female nurse), work unit (hospital or room), risk perception, age, marital status, years of service, workload, information and training, availability of PPE, and level of education. It is important to hold training programs related to COVID-19 for nurses, to build a positive image of nurses. Hospitals should expend more efforts to ensuresupplies of personal protective equipment.

Keywords: Anxiety; COVID-19; nurse

1. Introduction

World Health Organization (WHO) declared March 11, 2020 a COVID-19 pandemic. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been previously identified in humans. The increase in the number of cases took place quite quickly, and spread to various countries in a short time and caused deaths The COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the mental health of health workers. Health workers, especially nurses, are at high risk of infection because they are in close proximity to patients (Y. Zhang et al., 2020).

Nurses are becoming health workers who are facing more psychological problems due to the

COVID-19 outbreak (SK Ali, Shah, & Talib, 2021). It was also shown that nurses are at higher risk of contracting COVID-19 because they are in closer and longer contact with patients. This situation can have a negative impact on the mental health of nurses (Cho et al., 2021). Nurses are on the guard Nurses become very vulnerable to many work-related hazards and experience a great amount of emotional stress in relation to jobdesk work (Aliet *al.*, 2021).

A study was conducted on health workers in hospitals in South Korea, the results showed that nurses had more worries and also felt more nervous and anxious while in the ward when caring for patients than other health workers (Cai et al., 2020). As many as 25% of nurses experience anxiety when caring for COVID-19 patients (Salari et al., 2020). Meanwhile, research conducted on nurses in Ethiopia stated that the prevalence of anxiety was 66.9% (Mekonen, Enyew; Shetie, Belayneh; Mukuneh, 2020). If this situation continues, nurses' mental health problems arise that affect the nurses' attention, understanding, and ability to make decisions. The food-term effect that occurs will affect the overall well-being of medical personnel (J. Zhang, Wu, Zhao, & Zhang, 2019). Due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19, nurses have been exposed to stressful and uncertain situations, in such situations emotional coping strategies are very important because of their impact on health (Molero-Jurado, Pérez-Fuentes, Gázquez-Linares, & Santillan García, 2021). Nursing workers are one of the health workers who play an important role in improving health status and are the backbone of service facilities because they are more numerous than other health workers. In general, nurses have a very important role both in terms of promotive, preventive, and nursing care services in conditions of the COVID-19 outbreak. Since this situation can negatively affect nurses' mental health, the purpose of this study is to identify the factors that influence nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic through Systematic Review.

2. Methode

This study uses a systematic review method that presents an evidence-based assessment of nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was conducted by searching for articles in the database *Google Scholar*, *SagePub*, *ProQuest*, and *ScienceDirect*. Article searches were carried out using keywords and Boolean operators (AND, OR NOT or AND NOT) to specify the search, so as to get articles that match the purpose of this research. keywords in this systematic review are adjusted to the Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) namely "Emotion" and "Anxiety", and "COVID-19" and "Pandemic". The search was limited to English and data sources on articles published from 2020-2021. The systematic review report is written using the checklist guide from PRISMA. The quality of the STUDY used in this study was obtained through a search strategy using the PICOS framework method. The selection process for articles was carried out by deleting one of the articles with the same title, leaving 68 articles. Screening based on title and abstract obtained as many as 55 articles. A total of 25 articles were then selected according to service criteria by considering the language of the article, the focus of the discussion, and the respondents involved. Articles were excluded from research that did not discuss anxiety factors and nurses, so that 13 articles were obtained.

3. Result

Based on 13 articles, it shows that anxiety is mostly measured by *Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7)*; *Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale - Anxiety (HADS-A)*; *Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS)*; *Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale - 21 Items (DASS-21)*. Factors that affect nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic based on Roy's Adaptation Theory model include focal stimulus (i.e. negative stigma from society or the

surrounding environment (0 articles)), contextual stimulus (ie age (4 articles), gender (5 articles).), marital status (3 articles), years of service (3 articles), education level (1 article), workspace unit (5 articles), availability of PPE (2 articles) and workload (3 articles) and residual stimulus (ie perception risk (5 articles) and information and training (3 articles)).

Table 1. Description of Results Literature Review

No.	Researcher, Year, Country	Research Title	Design Study	Research Subject	Research result
1.	Valentina Simonetti, et al; 2021; Italy	Anxiety, sleep disorders, and self-efficacy among nurses during COVID-19 pandemic: A large cross-sectional study	Quantitative; Cross-Sectional Study.	Nurse (n=131)	The results showed that the level of anxiety was higher among clinical nurses who worked in general and emergency hospital wards. Nurses' anxiety levels were also higher among those with more than two children.
2.	Mijung, Cho et al; 2021; Korea selatan	Factors affecting frontliner Korean nurses' mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic	Quantitative; Cross-Sectional Study.	Nurse (n=20613)	Factors that influence worry is status marriage, work experience of more than 3 months, and hospital safety climate.
3.	Indri Lestari; 2021; Indonesia	Analysis of Factors Affecting Nurse Anxiety During Pandemic COVID-19	Quantitative; Cross-Sectional Study.	Nurse (n=55)	The results showed that factor which affect the level of anxiety nurse during pandemi COVID-19 of them information and Training, workload. And risk perception with nurse anxiety levels during the Covid-19 pandemic.
4.	Su Hong et al; 2020; China	Immediate psychological impact on nurses working at 42 government-designated hospitals during COVID-19 outbreak in China: A cross-sectional study	Quantitative; Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=4692)	The results showed a common risk factor for anxiety was a lower level of education.
5.	Shaimaa Ahmed Awad Ali et al; 2021; Saudia Arabia	Exploring the Psychological Stress, Anxiety Factors, and Coping Mechanisms of Critical Care Unit Nurses During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Saudia Arabia	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Home Nurse Pain (n=469)	The results showed that more than a third and a quarter of nurses which researched to have level severe and moderat anxiety. Most factor causing worry is the moment give maintenance for colleagues nurse who is infected and is concerned about transmitting the infection to the nurse's family. Stress also arises due to age, level of education, status marriage, experience and position. Workload and preparation which adequate.
6.	Seoyon Yang, et al; 2020; Korea Selatan.	Psychological impact of COVID-19 on hospital workers in nursing care hospitals	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=54)	This study resulted in data that 27% of nurses showed symptom worry. Nurse which work at homesick have anxiety infecting family and relatives as well as a large number of co-workers infected result in workload tall one.
7.	Mohammed Al Maqbali, et al; 2020; Oman	Psychological impact of the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on nurses	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=1130)	The results showed 38.5% of nurses experience worry. A statistically significant was higher

					in participants aged between 22 and 30, single individuals, those with disease attendant, they which own member family with guess or confirmation COVID-19.
8.	Enyew Mekonen, et al; 2021; Ethiopia	The Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Nurses Working in The Northwest of Amhara Regional State Referral Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia,	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=302)	The results of the study stated that the prevalence of anxiety was 69.6% / Factors that cause anxiety this occur because no-availability guidelines, afraid infect family, and chronic disease increases risk develop worry. Workload, training, personal protective equipment, having children, being diagnosed with a chronic disease, a history of mental disorders, and living with someone >60 years of age increase risk psychology for nurses.
9.	Hana M. Abu-Snieneh, et al; 2020; Saudi Arabia	Psychological factors associated with the spread of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-2019) among nurses working in health secators in Saudi Arabia	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=1265)	The results showed that age (31-40) and workload were factors that cause anxiety anddepression.
10.	Qiuyang He, et al; 2021; China	Psychological effects of the covid-19 outbreak on nurses working in tertiary women's and children's hospitals from Sichuan, China: A cross-sectional study	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=1971)	Nurses' anxiety was assessed on a seven-item anxiety scale (GAD-7), and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES). Results study show that 29.3% nurse experience. Nurse with years of service which long have a high level of anxiety. In addition, female nurses reported more severe anxiety and lower self- efficacy than male nurses.
11.	Hidde Heesakkers, et al; 2021; Netherlands	The impact of the first COVID-19 surge on the mental well-being of ICU nurses: A nationwide survey study	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=801)	The results showed that 27.0% of nurses showed symptoms of anxiety. Nurses who work in hospitals have anxiety about infecting family and relatives as well as a large number of co-workienrfsected result in a workload tall one.
12.	Moluk Pouralizadeh, et al; 2020; Iran	Anxiety and depression and the related factors in nurses of Guilan University of Medical Sciences hospitals during COVID-19: A web-based cross-sectional study	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=441)	The results showed that nurses in hospitals in Iran experienced anxiety (38%). Worry to the nurse use GAD-7 Studies. The disclose that type sex woman and no have access to private facilities which adequate equipment protector is factors associated with anxiety.
13.	Mengyao Jiang, et al; 2020; China	The psychological effect of 2019 coronavirus disease outbreak on nurses living in Islamic culture dominant region, China	Quantitative Cross-sectional	Nurse (n=1569)	The results showed that nurses who were older and needed to take care of children, worked in a designated hospital for COVID-19, knowledge desired related

4. Discussion

Anxiety is one of the psychological impacts that occur with a high prevalence rate experienced by nurses in various countries. This study tries to analyze the factors that influence nurses' anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that many factors affect the anxiety of nurses. The age of nurses, especially those aged between 22 and 30 years, was the biggest predictor of anxiety. The reason is that lack of skills, knowledge and experience may have an influence on increasing the prevalence of anxiety. (Al Maqbali & Al Khadhuri, 2021). The results of other studies stated that the average age of nurses was 30 years experiencing anxiety (Aliet al., 2021). Other research evidence suggests that younger nurses have less experience. Thus, they have a lower ability to handle crisis and disaster situations than older nurses who have more years of experience (Abu-Snieneh, 2021). In contrast to the research conducted in China where the population was nurses with special criteria (Islam), the results of the study stated that older people (>40 years) tended to experience severe anxiety. This happens possibly because old age is at risk of experiencing COVID-19 (Jiang et al., 2020).

The gender of nurses is also a factor that affects nurses' anxiety. Female nurses tend to experience severe anxiety. Women generally experience lower levels of self-efficacy than men so they are prone to anxiety, in the context of this pandemic, anxiety can be caused by the fear of contracting the virus due to direct exposure to patients, and the fear of transmitting the infection to their children (Simonetti, Valentina et al., 2020; Pouralizadehet al., 2020). This statement is supported by other empirical evidence that female nurses report more severe anxiety than men. This may be related to differences in gender traits. Women are more concerned about inner experiences and self-perceptions, which makes them more fragile and sensitive, and more prone to anxiety (He et al., 2021). Agree with the results of this study, research in ICU nurses shows that female ICU nurses tend to experience severe anxiety (Heesakkers, Zegers, van Mol, & van den Boogaard, 2021). However, the results of the research above are not in line with one of the studies conducted in Saudi Arabia (Aliet al., 2021). The study stated that male nurses experienced higher anxiety than women because female nurses had developed various personal and social mechanisms to deal with anxiety compared to men.

Marital status is a factor that affects anxiety. Nurses who are married and have children are associated with more severe psychological symptoms than those who are not (Aliet al., 2021). Married nurses can receive more support from their families, which lowers their risk of depression. Discrimination is also associated with psychological morbidity in nurses. During epidemics, health workers are branded as the source of infection. Discrimination and stigmatization increase the isolation of nurses, and potentially even have long-term effects on the psychological well-being of individuals (Hong, Ai, Xu, Wang, & Chen, 2020).

However, this study is not in line with the statement that unmarried individuals have anxiety (Al Maqbali & Al Khadhuri, 2021). This may be associated with the nurse having co-morbidities and living with family members. This may be because nurses are worried about the transmission of COVID-19 from the hospital and the consequences for the health of their families, so most nurses feel more anxious and the impact of an incident to be infected with this disease. Therefore, nurses in this study pay attention to their personal lives, especially those who have children and live with someone who is older, because this age group is more susceptible to infectious diseases. Lower education level factor. The importance of preparedness, either in terms of specialized training or previous experience working during a crisis was highlighted in previous studies (Hong et al., 2020). Being a frontline nurse seems to be a second predictor of anxiety, because of the nature of COVID-19 as a highly contagious

disease, there has been a rapid increase in hospitalization rates, consequently increasing the workload of nurses. In addition, this may be because nurses are aware that COVID-19 survivors develop immunity, which can reduce the risk of relapse or reinfection (Al Maqbali & Al Khadhuri, 2021). Nurses who work in hospitals designated for COVID care are also a factor of severe anxiety (Jiang et al., 2020). Our findings further suggest that working in a COVID-19 designated hospital is also a risk factor for anxiety due to the very high risk for psychological distress symptoms, and also some mental health and psychosocial considerations may be made during the outbreak (Pouralizadeh et al., 2020).

As for the relationship between personal protective equipment and nurses' anxiety, even though nurses have used personal protective equipment, it may still be dangerous for the patient to transmit infection, especially when managing the patient's condition, wiping sweat, or when undressing the patient (Lestari et al., 2021; Pouralizadeh et al., 2020). Therefore, it is important to train nurses on self-protection and provide information on the characteristics of the pandemic, modes of transmission of the virus, diagnostic criteria, and clinical care. Furthermore, psychological counseling, with positive coping techniques, is very significant in reducing psychological burden.

Conclusion

The factors that cause anxiety in nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic are based on a review of articles in categories based on the most common factors, including: gender (female nurse), work unit (hospital or room), risk perception, age, marital status, years of service, workload, information and training, availability of PPE, and level of education. It is important to conduct training programs related to COVID-19 for nurses to deal with the unknown nature of COVID-19, the uncertainty of the disease easily causes anxiety. Media as a source of information to build a positive image of nurses. The public's view of medical personnel is actually one of the nurse's social support. Hospitals should expend more efforts to ensure supplies of personal protective equipment, such as gloves, face masks.

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