# Evidence Search Service Results of your search request

## Staff morale, stress levels and motivation during Covid-19

**ID of request:** 24799  
**Date of request:** 19th August, 2020  
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If you would like to request any articles or any further help, please contact:  Vasanthi Elder at [vasanthi.elder@nhct.nhs.uk](mailto:vasanthi.elder@nhct.nhs.uk)

Please acknowledge this work in any resulting paper or presentation as: Evidence search: Staff morale, stress levels and motivation during Covid-19. Vasanthi Elder. (19th August, 2020). NORTH SHIELDS, UK: Northumbria Healthcare Library and Knowledge Services.

**Sources searched**  
CINAHL (48)

**Date range used** (5 years, 10 years): 5 years   
**Limits used** (gender, article/study type, etc.): Dates   
**Search terms and notes** (full search strategy for database searches below):

Covid-19, pandemic, staff morale, stress

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### [B. Search History](#SearchHistory)

## A. Original Research

1. **Are Women Still "the Other"? Gendered Mental Health Interventions for Health Care Workers in Spain During COVID-19.**  
   López-Atanes Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Spain ranked 1st in number of infected health workers. Despite the fact that up to 75% of them were women, psychological interventions to prevent distress usually lacked a gender perspective and a biopsychosocial approach.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=1cd535c41847be960590d98ab32a96c1)

1. **Assessing the Presence of Post-Traumatic Stress and Turnover Intention Among Nurses Post–Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Outbreak: The Importance of Supervisor Support.**  
   Jung Workplace Health & Safety 2020;68(7):337-345.

Background: South Korea faced the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) outbreak for the first time in 2015, which resulted in 186 infected patients and 39 deaths. This study investigated the level of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and turnover intention, the relationship between PTSD and turnover intention, and the buffering effect of supervisor support among nurses post-MERS outbreak. Methods : In total, 300 nurses from three of 15 isolation hospitals in South Korea were invited to participate. We collected data pertaining to PTSD, turnover intention, supervisor support, work-related factors, and socio-demographic factors through a structured survey distributed to the nurses at the hospitals after the outbreak. For the statistical analyses, descriptive statistics and multiple regression were employed. Findings : Of the 147 participants, 33.3% were involved in the direct care of the infected patients, whereas 66.7% were involved in the direct care of the suspected patients. More than half (57.1%) of the nurses experienced PTSD, with 25.1% experienced full PTSD and 32.0% with moderate or some level of PTSD. The mean score of turnover intention was 16.3, with the score range of 4 to 20. The multiple regression analysis revealed that PTSD was positively associated with turnover intention, and supervisor support had a strong buffering effect. Conclusion/Application to Practice : These findings confirmed that after a fatal infectious disease outbreak like MERS, nurses experience high level of PTSD and show high intention to leave. Organizational strategies to help nurses to cope with stress and to prevent turnover intention, especially using supervisor support, would be beneficial.

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1. **Burnout: a continuing problem.**  
   Foster British Journal of Nursing 2020;29(12):721-721.

Sam Foster, Chief Nurse, Oxford University Hospitals, considers how clinical supervision can be used to support staff during the COVID-19 pandemic to help prevent burnout

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=40499280b11b297789aebe49d319ef02)

1. **Concerns of health care professionals managing non-COVID patients during the COVID-19 pandemic: A descriptive cross-sectional study.**  
   Sarma Indian Journal of Palliative Care 2020;26:21-26.

Context: The coronavirus pandemic has put an unprecedented burden on the health-care workers who are the cornerstone of the work system, preparing to mitigate its effects. Due to the lack of protective equipments, guidelines for managing patients, or proper training and education regarding the same, health care professionals (HCPs) working in non-COVID areas may face even greater problems than those working in COVID areas of a hospital. Our aim was to find out the concerns of HCPs working in non-COVID areas. Subjects and Methods: After obtaining institutional ethics approval, a descriptive cross-sectional study was planned. An online Google-based questionnaire was rolled out to all doctors through various social media platforms who were dealing with COVID-negative patients. Results: We received a total of 110 responses. 84.5% of participants were concerned about the risk of infection to self and family, 67.3% were concerned by the disruption of their daily activities. 56.4% of HCPs were disturbed by the lack of any concrete protocol for patient management. Less staff availability, delay in discharging duties toward their patients, and increased workload were other concerns. More than half of the doctors received N-95 masks whenever required and were trained in donning and doffing of Personal protective equipment. Sixty-eight percemt of our respondents labeled their current quality of life as stressful. Conclusion: It is the need of the hour to develop a comprehensive strategy focussing on the above challenges that HCPs working in non-COVID areas are facing. This will go a long way in not only providing holistic care to the patients but also in controlling this pandemic.

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1. **COVID-19 REFLECTIONS.**  
   Anon. Community Practitioner 2020;93(4):24-25.

The authors reflect on their experience as a community nursery nurse in England and as a health visitor in Scotland during the Covid-19 pandemic. Topics discussed include challenge of being a nursery nurse in the health service, concern about the isolation due to the virus and the impact on mental health, and potentially the child's mental health if their parents are stressed, and a new normal in Scotland.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=cfa884b88457f080ec8de02c9581df37)

1. **COVID-19: Perspectives From Nurses Across the Country.**  
   Shinners Jean Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing 2020;51(7):304-308.

The COVID-19 pandemic that is sweeping across the globe has impacted all health care professionals in multiple ways. This article surveyed a cross-section of the nursing profession from across the United States from the ANCC Practice Transition Accreditation ProgramThe COVID-19 pandemic that is sweeping across the globe has impacted all health care professionals in multiple ways. This article surveyed a cross-section of the nursing profession from across the United States from the ANCC Practice Transition Accreditation Program® and ANCC Commission on Accreditation in Practice Transition Program. The article summarizes how they responded to the pandemic, addressed challenges, and learned valuable lessons. [[J Contin Educ Nurs. 2020;51(7):304–308.]

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9abd4364d4e393d3b886364582360615)

1. **COVID-19: Results of a national survey of United Kingdom healthcare professionals' perceptions of current management strategy - A cross-sectional questionnaire study.**  
   Iqbal International Journal of Surgery 2020;79:156-161.

Objective: COVID-19 has caused a global healthcare crisis with increasing number of people getting infected and dying each day. Different countries have tried to control its spread by applying the basic principles of social distancing and testing. Healthcare professionals have been the frontline workers globally with different opinions regarding the preparation and management of this pandemic. We aim to get the opinion of healthcare professionals in United Kingdom regarding their perceptions of preparedness in their workplace and general views of current pandemic management strategy.Method: A questionnaire survey, drafted using Google Forms, was distributed among healthcare professionals working in the National Health Service (NHS) across the United Kingdom. The study was kept open for the first 2 weeks of April 2020.Results: A total of 1007 responses were obtained with majority of the responses from England (n = 850, 84.40%). There were 670 (66.53%) responses from doctors and 204 (20.26%) from nurses. Most of the respondents (95.23%) had direct patient contact in day to day activity. Only one third of the respondents agreed that they felt supported at their trust and half of the respondents reported that adequate training was provided to the frontline staff. Two-thirds of the respondents were of the view that there was not enough Personal Protective Equipment available while 80% thought that this pandemic has improved their hand washing practice. Most of the respondents were in the favour of an earlier lockdown (90%) and testing all the NHS frontline staff (94%).Conclusion: Despite current efforts, it would seem this is not translating to a sense of security amongst the UK NHS workforce in terms of how they feel trained and protected. It is vital that healthcare professionals have adequate support and protection at their workplace and that these aspects be actively monitored.

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1. **COVID-19: staff well-being initiatives are vital.**  
   Lister Cancer Nursing Practice 2020;19(3):14-14.

The article discusses the importance of taking well-being initiatives for cancer care nurses, especially during the COVID-19 crisis.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=dcc380446f4ce6d0914ad478cda61041)

1. **Covid-19: Supporting nurses' psychological and mental health.**  
   Maben 1. 2 3. ✉ Journal of Clinical Nursing (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) 2020;29(15/16):2742-2750.

An editorial is presented on supporting nurses' psychological and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics include rise in suicide rates and deaths of nurses in nursing homes in the community; and the importance of peer and team support to enable positive recovery after stressful and emotionally draining experiences.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=8e90f3981b8dd4b1a5ebaad3c47e0f9c)

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1. **Embracing change.**  
   Frisby Dental Nursing 2020;16(7):334-335.

Claire Frisby suggests this 'new normal' is something to which we will all need to adapt

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=79d82bc9956738e26cc5ac96726c7370)

1. **Epidemic psychiatry: The opportunities and challenges of COVID-19.**  
   Shalev General Hospital Psychiatry 2020;64:68-71.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=70e33181eb1079fe5a564a7b16b7be05)

1. **Factors influencing nurses' intention to care for patients with emerging infectious diseases: Application of the theory of planned behavior.**  
   Lee Nursing & Health Sciences 2020;22(1):82-90.

Emerging infectious diseases have caused many health problems and have been identified as a major health issue worldwide. The aim of this descriptive, cross-sectional survey study was to investigate nursing intention among nurses caring for emerging infectious disease patients in Korea and to describe factors influencing nurses' intention to care by applying the theory of planned behavior. A total of 147 Korean nurses were included and data accrued using an online questionnaire. Among the independent variables, perceived behavioral control, attitudes toward the behavior, and sex significantly influenced nursing intention. These variables explained 55.1% of nursing intention to care for patients with emerging infectious diseases, and perceived behavioral control (confidence or self-efficacy in caring for patients) was the strongest predictor. These findings showed the usefulness of the theory of planned behavior in predicting nurses' intention to care for patients with emerging infectious diseases. Providing an educational program on caring for patients with pandemic diseases would also increase self-confidence and reduce concerns. In addition, institutional support, such as compensation payments and recognition from administrators, would also strengthen positive attitudes among nurses.

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[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=038e25c4f6a4c475558344193857604a)

1. **FiY101: A quick guide for newly qualified doctors.**  
   Truelove Clinical Medicine 2020;20(4):442-444.

Final-year medical students in the UK have been allowed to voluntarily apply for early provisional registration in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing these foundation interim year-1 (FiY1) doctors to assist in service provision in hospitals where resources and staffing may be strained. The authors, as recently qualified foundation year-1 (FY1) doctors, use this article to draw on their own experiences, and those of their colleagues, to provide advice on key topics that may not have been covered, or not covered sufficiently, in medical education, such as prescribing, rotas, wellbeing, and useful apps and websites.

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[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=980e4aaeba96a542675f50ee0a142664)

1. **For Us, COVID-19 Is Personal.**  
   Blanchard Academic Emergency Medicine 2020;27(7):642-643.

The article informs that deluge of news reports chronicling the disproportionate effect that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is having on the disenfranchised and minority populations in the country shocking. Topics include the press for illustrating the statistics with poignant, often personal stories that highlight the acuity and indecency of these inequalities; and ironic that members of these communities are also disproportionately represented in the service industries.

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1. **How are counselors coping with Covid-19? Sally Brown explores the impact of Covid-19 on the therapy profession and how practitioners are adapting to best support their clients -- and themselves -- in these extraordinary times.**  
   Brown Sally Therapy Today 2020;31(4):16-20.

The article explores the impact of Covid-19 on the therapy profession and how practitioners are adapting to support their clients – and themselves. Topic include counselling services, issues about keeping up rental payments on property while seeing a drop in income; and views of Integrative counsellor Rachel Shattock Dawson notes that working online effectively turns therapy into a level geographically.

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1. **Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Healthcare Workers in Italy: Results from a National E-Survey.**  
   Felice Journal of Community Health 2020;45(4):675-683.

Italy has been the first-hit European country to face the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Aim of this survey was to assess in depth the impact of the outbreak on healthcare workers (HCW). A 40-item online survey was disseminated via social media inviting Italian HCW, with questions exploring demographics, health status and work environment of respondents. A total of 527 were invited to take part in March 2020, of whom 74% (n = 388) responded to the survey. Of these, 235 (61%) were women. HCW were mostly physicians (74%), from high-prevalence regions (52%). 25% experienced typical symptoms during the last 14 days prior to survey completion, with only 45% of them being tested for COVID-19. Among the tested population, 18 (18%) resulted positive for COVID-19, with 33% being asymptomatic. Only 22% of HCW considered personal protective equipment adequate for quality and quantity. Females and respondents working in high-risk sectors were more likely to rate psychological support as useful (OR, 1.78 [CI 95% 1.14–2.78] P = 0.012, and 2.02 [1.12–3.65] P = 0.020, respectively) and workload as increased (mean increase, 0.38 [0.06–0.69] P = 0.018; and 0.54 [0.16–0.92] P = 0.005, respectively). The insights from this survey may help authorities in countries where COVID-19 epidemic has not yet broken out. Management strategies should be promptly undertaken in order to enhance safety and optimise resource allocation.

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1. **Impact of COVID-19: What Does It Mean For Nurses and Health Systems?**  
   Schutz Journal of Psychosocial Nursing & Mental Health Services 2020;58(8):2-3.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=1a9f33a33c84cb840b726d7daed250e9)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=21aadb61d617da4a3a13abfffdd43f9e)

1. **Implementing an Emotional Support and Mental Health Response Plan for Healthcare Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**  
   Miotto Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

Institutions across the world are working to develop initiatives aimed at supporting the well-being of healthcare workers (HCWs) facing the psychological impacts of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This Commentary identifies risks that HCWs are experiencing, reviews sources of fear and stress, and describes the implementation of a three-tiered model for the provision of emotional support and mental health services for clinical and nonclinical HCWs. The model recognizes the fluid, ever-evolving nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and includes proactive, visible, and easy-to-access supportive psychological services that expand the safety net and help address immediate and future mental health challenges of HCWs.

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[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=20ed3a99bb8d28ab9cca783150c6f10e)

1. **Managing healthcare worker well-being in an Australian emergency department during the COVID-19 pandemic.**  
   Poonian Emergency Medicine Australasia 2020;32(4):700-702.

Emergency Medicine staff in Australia and New Zealand are at the forefront of the healthcare response to COVID-19. This article describes a well-being plan for ED staff that has been devised to mitigate against the negative psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=32439e7f358b440b747cda3c785b1a81)

1. **Mental Health Crisis of Japanese Health Care Workers Under COVID-19.**  
   Makino Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

During the COVID-19 outbreak, the mental health of health care workers has become a major public health concern. Particularly in Japan, women health care workers are experiencing a mental health crisis because of gender imbalance. In addition to honoring health care workers as heroes, we must promote efforts to compensate health care workers, strengthen infection prevention, and promote mental health.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=061d4870dc50482c6330860264df8e5b)

1. **Mental Health Outcomes Among Frontline and Second-Line Health Care Workers During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic in Italy.**  
   Rossi JAMA Network Open 2020;3(5):No page numbers.

This cross-sectional study reports on symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, and insomnia among health care workers in Italy during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a04d3461bc02de281931320bbe0cb174)

1. **Mental Well-Being of Nursing Staff During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak: A Cultural Perspective.**  
   Anon. JEN: Journal of Emergency Nursing 2020;46(4):426-427.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=e37449f8d5bace252c4f298b2bf9b921)

1. **Nurses step up to the challenge of working during the pandemic.**  
   White British Journal of Nursing 2020;29(9):512-514.

Chief Nursing Officers for Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England Jean White, Charlotte McArdle, Fiona McQueen and Ruth May all agree that, although plans to mark International Nurses' Day are on hold, we must still find time to celebrate nurses across all specialties who have responded with speed and flexibility

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1. **Nurses, Case Managers Can Build Resilience in Difficult Times.**  
   AHC MEDIA Hospital Case Management 2020;28(6):1-3.

Case management and nursing were stressful jobs before the pandemic. Now, hospital nurses are facing unimagined stressors, all setting the stage for possible emotional crises and moral distress.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7ee1055dcab3e0b8671a96cb104f1a66)

1. **Pediatrician Attitudes Toward and Experiences With Telehealth Use: Results From a National Survey.**  
   Sisk Academic Pediatrics 2020;20(5):628-635.

The American Academy of Pediatrics 2015 policy statement on telehealth proposed that telehealth could increase access to high-quality pediatric care and that pediatricians should work to reduce barriers to telehealth for their patients. However, little is known about pediatricians' experiences with and attitudes toward telehealth. Data from a nationally representative survey of American Academy of Pediatrics postresidency US member pediatricians in 2016, restricted to respondents providing direct patient care (n = 744; response rate = 48.7%). Survey collected information on experience with telehealth in the previous 12 months, perceived barriers to telehealth incorporation, and conditions under which nonusers would consider using telehealth. In addition to descriptive statistics, we used multivariable logistic regression to examine characteristics associated with any telehealth experience in the past 12 months. Fifteen percent of pediatricians reported any telehealth use in the 12 months prior to the survey. The most commonly reported barriers to telehealth adoption were insufficient payment and billing issues. Multivariable regression models indicated that pediatricians in rural areas, the West, and subspecialists were most likely to report telehealth use, and identifying barriers was negatively associated with telehealth use. Among nonusers, over half indicated they would consider adopting telehealth if they were paid for the visits. Telehealth is considered an important health care delivery mechanism, but only 15% of pediatricians in 2016 reported having used telehealth. Reducing barriers will be instrumental in promoting future telehealth adoption. Many barriers have been reduced during the response to COVID-19, and the impact of these policy changes will need further study.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=6830b07a5ac93063a166625f400aa725)

1. **Physical and mental health impacts of COVID-19 on healthcare workers: a scoping review.**  
   Shaukat International Journal of Emergency Medicine 2020;13(1):1-8.

Background: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has spread to 198 countries, with approximately 2.4 million confirmed cases and 150,000 deaths globally as of April 18. Frontline healthcare workers (HCWs) face a substantially higher risk of infection and death due to excessive COVID-19 exposure. This review aimed at summarizing the evidence of the physical and mental health impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on health-care workers (HCWs). Methods: We used the Arksey O'Malley framework to conduct a scoping review. A systematic literature search was conducted using two databases: PubMed and Google Scholar. We found 154 studies, and out of which 10 met our criteria. We collected information on the date of publication, first author's country, the title of the article, study design, study population, intervention and outcome, and key findings, and divided all research articles into two domains: physical and mental health impact. Results: We reviewed a total of 154 articles from PubMed (126) and Google Scholar (28), of which 58 were found to be duplicate articles and were excluded. Of the remaining 96 articles, 82 were excluded after screening for eligibility, and 4 articles did not have available full texts. Ten full-text articles were reviewed and included in this study. Our findings identified the following risk factors for COVID-19-related health impact: working in a high-risk department, diagnosed family member, inadequate hand hygiene, suboptimal hand hygiene before and after contact with patients, improper PPE use, close contact with patients (≥ 12 times/day), long daily contact hours (≥ 15 h), and unprotected exposure. The most common symptoms identified amongst HCWs were fever (85%), cough (70%), and weakness (70%). Prolonged PPE usage led to cutaneous manifestations and skin damage (97%), with the nasal bridge (83%) most commonly affected site. HCWs experienced high levels of depression, anxiety, insomnia, and distress. Female HCWs and nurses were disproportionately affected. Conclusion: The frontline healthcare workers are at risk of physical and mental consequences directly as the result of providing care to patients with COVID-19. Even though there are few intervention studies, early data suggest implementation strategies to reduce the chances of infections, shorter shift lengths, and mechanisms for mental health support could reduce the morbidity and mortality amongst HCWs.

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1. **Psychological distress found among exposed health care workers.**  
   Canady Valerie A. Mental Health Weekly 2020;30(17):3-4.

Recent research to assess the magnitude of mental health outcomes and associated factors among health care workers treating patients exposed to COVID-19 in China has found that many are psychologically stressed, raising concerns about the psychological well-being of physicians and nurses involved in the acute COVID-19 outbreak.

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1. **Public health emergencies underscore the importance of nurse well-being.**  
   Croke Lisa AORN Journal 2020;112(2):No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=01ea31012d038a232089de43a7853154)

1. **Really, really tired: burnout and COVID-19.**  
   Bromley British Journal of Healthcare Management 2020;26(8):1-3.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=3d9e6af8f4cdde59a2af342383881a3d)

1. **Research on reducing burnout in health care workers in critical situations such as the COVID-19 outbreak.**  
   Babamiri Work 2020;66(2):379-380.

The article presents a commentary research on reducing burnout in health care workers in critical situations such as the COVID-19 outbreak. Topics including occupational health professionals to apply existing preventive strategies to reduce strain and stress in order to reduce burnout of frontline health workers against COVID-19; and infectious disease outbreaks doctors, nurses, and other health workers are expected to take the risk of contracting the disease.

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1. **Researchers Offer Guidelines for Providing Psychological Support: Pandemic can lead to moral injury, more.**  
   AHC MEDIA Hospital Case Management 2020;28(7):1-3.

Healthcare workers need psychological support during and after the pandemic as they cope with moral injury, acute stress reactions, burnout, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. A group of researchers published pragmatic recommendations for organizations about how to support their workers during the COVID-19 crisis.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=4c748a686f38a6ae36450d9b88ba4117)

1. **Resilience and Emotional Support in Health Care Professionals During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**  
   Frias Journal of Psychosocial Nursing & Mental Health Services 2020;58(6):5-6.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7b040e2b7bdd53410d2ef03ce3911401)

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1. **Shattered Social Identity and Moral Injuries: Work-Related Conditions in Health Care Professionals During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**  
   Kröger Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

The present article assesses the effects of shattered social identity and moral injuries experienced by health care professionals (HCPs) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Professional expertise and emotional-cognitive demands as key aspects of HCPs' social identity are introduced, and the effects of moral injuries—in terms of violation of medical-ethical and social-ethical norms—on the mental health of HCPs are discussed.

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1. **Strategies for coping with physician depression during COVID-19.**  
   Bernard Rebekah Ophthalmology Times 2020;45(10):26-26.

The article discusses strategies on how physicians can cope with depression and other challenges in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics discussed include psychological impact for physicians on the frontline due to the burden of disease, death and anxiety, increased emotional stress due to financial hardship and uncertainty, and the risk of contagion for emotional distress according to U.S. psychologist Steven Cohen.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=bd057b21dd0cecc1df864432f29c5e88)

1. **Supporting your team during a global pandemic.**  
   Doucette Nursing Management 2020;51(6):56-56.

The article discusses strategies for healthcare professionals to cope with short and long-term challenges associated with the COVID-19 response. Topics covered include the importance of communicating in an open, honest, and direct way, self-awareness and emotional intelligence in a crisis demonstrated by the best leaders, and the use of social media to recognize clinicians.

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1. **Sustaining frontline ICU healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.**  
   Akgün Heart & Lung 2020;49(4):346-347.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=53bd9267435354cc815ef1e924c151b9)

1. **Taking the lead: management during a crisis.**  
   Price Dental Nursing 2020;16(6):296-298.

Lauren Price is practice manager at Bath Orthodontics. Here, she shares her lockdown experience

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=f256164b159064cab5c65bc0fac30da3)

1. **Tending and Mending: Affiliative Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Healthcare Professionals in Italy.**  
   Fino Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

The physical and social isolation measures associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, although certainly necessary to contain the spread of the virus, represent a particularly distressing aspect that might accentuate the fears and pain associated with the disease, especially for patients, their family members, and health-care professionals. Affiliative responses to the crises are emerging as ad hoc or formally endorsed practices within COVID-19 facilities in Italy, aimed at establishing links of communication between patients and family members by using new communication technologies. Tending to the emotional needs of patients and mending the affiliative connections interrupted by the disease are good examples of interdisciplinary cohesion and affiliative responses to the COVID-19 emergency.

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1. **The Effects of COVID-19 on the Brain: Dual risk to HCWs of infections, stress of pandemic.**  
   AHC MEDIA Hospital Employee Health 2020;39(8):1-2.

Healthcare workers and patients who have acquired SARS-CoV-2, particularly if they were hospitalized, could be at risk of neurological deficits in the short term as well as long-term cognitive problems.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9cf63281f62b1cdd9656ced439ab9213)

1. **The Effects of Nonconventional Palliative and End-of-life Care During COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health—Junior Doctors' Perspective.**  
   Cheng Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice & Policy 2020;12:No page numbers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way doctors approach palliative and end-of-life care, which has undoubtedly affected the mental health of patients, families, and health care professionals. Given these circumstances, doctors working on the front line are vulnerable to moral injury and compassion fatigue. This is a reflection of 2 junior doctors experiencing firsthand demands of caring for patients during the outbreak.

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1. **The Exacerbation of Burnout During COVID-19: A Major Concern for Nurse Safety.**  
   Ross Journal of PeriAnesthesia Nursing 2020;35(4):439-440.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=eb5f539f05589c88a036f129d08aa51e)

1. **The new nurse manager survival guide, part II: Leading in a time of crisis.**  
   Balasco Cathcart Nursing Management 2020;51(6):17-20.

The article discusses basic tenets of leadership to help nurse managers succeed in their role. Topics mentioned include reconfiguration of hospitals for the purpose of creating maximum capacity for infected patients, the importance of being visible and available to engage in patient care, and the importance of being optimistic about the future and being realistic.

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1. **Weathering the emotional toll of the COVID-19 pandemic.**  
   Anon. Case Management Monthly 2020;17(6):4-5.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9d7216c9fedb0602b7066accda846d15)

1. **What does coronavirus mean for community nurses?**  
   Anon. Journal of Community Nursing 2020;34(2):8-13.

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1. **Worker wellness: Stress reduction and mental health.**  
   Palmer John Medical Environment Update 2020;30(6):1-3.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=c6589196cff65e20ba8622f7cb03593b)

1. **A qualitative descriptive study of the contextual factors influencing the practice of emergency nurses in managing emerging infectious diseases.**  
   Lam International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health & Well-Being 2019;14(1):1-12.

Purpose: Emergency nurses are engaged in the management of epidemic events that unfold along with the evolution of diseases. The goal of this study was to explore the contextual factors that inhibited the ability of emergency nurses to perform their duties in response to an outbreak. Methods: A qualitative descriptive design was used to explore the experiences and perceptions of emergency nurses. Participants were purposively recruited from 12 emergency departments in Hong Kong. Semi-structured face-to-face individual interviews were conducted with 26 emergency nurses. The audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and interpreted with a thematic analysis approach. Results: Four intertwined themes emerged from the analysis: resource constraints, threats of infection, ubiquitous changes and lingering uncertainties. These themes portrayed the constraints and challenges surrounding the work environment of emergency nurses. Conclusion: This study described the instabilities and vulnerabilities of the circumstances in which the emergency nurses were situated in during epidemic events. The findings shed light on the importance of hospitals and emergency departments in addressing both the technical problems and adaptive challenges that face emergency nurses during epidemic events.

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1. **Emergency nurses' perceptions of their roles and practices during epidemics: a qualitative study.**  
   Lam British Journal of Nursing 2019;28(8):523-527.

Background: although emergency nurses have a pivotal role in the public health response to epidemics, little is known about their responsibilities and practice in terms of epidemic management. Aims: this study aimed to explore how emergency nurses understand and perform their professional roles and practice during epidemics. Methods: a qualitative descriptive study design was used. Data were collected from 24 participants through semistructured interviews and subjected to thematic analysis. Findings: the analysis yielded two overarching themes: expansion in the practice of emergency care; and the altered role of emergency nurses. Conclusion: emergency nurses perceive their practice during the management of an epidemic expanded in that they shouldered a greater responsibility in the control of infectious diseases. This expansion led to role ambiguity among them.

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1. **Bridging the gap between guidelines and practice in the management of emerging infectious diseases: a qualitative study of emergency nurses.**  
   Lam Journal of Clinical Nursing (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) 2016;25(19-20):2895-2905.

Aims and objectives To explore the difficulties and strategies regarding guideline implementation among emergency nurses. Background Emerging infectious diseases remain an underlying source of global health concern. Guidelines for accident and emergency departments would require adjustments for infectious disease management. However, disparities between guidelines and nurses' practice are frequently reported, which undermines the implementation of these guidelines into practice. This article explores the experience of frontline emergency nurses regarding guideline implementation and provides an in-depth account of their strategies in bridging guideline-practice gaps. Design A qualitative descriptive design was used. Methods Semi-structured, face-to-face, individual interviews were conducted between November 2013-May 2014. A purposive sample of 12 frontline emergency nurses from five accident and emergency departments in Hong Kong were recruited. The audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed with a qualitative content analysis approach. Results Four key categories associated with guideline-practice gaps emerged, including getting work done, adapting to accelerated infection control measures, compromising care standards and resolving competing clinical judgments across collaborating departments. The results illustrate that the guideline-practice gaps could be associated with inadequate provision of corresponding organisational supports after guidelines are established. Conclusions The nurses' experiences have uncovered the difficulties in the implementation of guidelines in emergency care settings and the corresponding strategies used to address these problems. The nurses' experiences reflect their endeavour in adjusting accordingly and adapting themselves to their circumstances in the face of unfeasible guidelines. Relevance to clinical practice It is important to customise guidelines to the needs of frontline nurses. Maintaining cross-departmental consensus on guideline interpretation and operation is also indicated as an important component for effective guideline implementation.

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