# Evidence Search Service Results of your search request

## Wellbeing of OT staff during Covid-19 pandemic

**ID of request:** 27349  
**Date of request:** 1st February, 2021  
**Date of completion:** 1st February, 2021

If you would like to request any articles or any further help, please contact:  Rhys Whelan at [library.morriston@wales.nhs.uk](mailto:library.morriston@wales.nhs.uk)

Please acknowledge this work in any resulting paper or presentation as: Evidence search: Wellbeing of OT staff during Covid-19 pandemic. Rhys Whelan. ( 1st February, 2021). ABERTAWE/SWANSEA, UK: Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Bae Abertawe Library Services.

**Date range used** (5 years, 10 years): No date range   
**Limits used** (gender, article/study type, etc.): No limits   
**Search terms and notes** (full search strategy for database searches below):

I have searched Medline, Embase, CINAHL and Emcare. Search strategies are included below. I then removed any duplicates.

For more information about the resources please go to: <https://sbuhb.nhs.wales/go/library-services/>.

## Summary of Results

In total there were 81 results (Embase 29, Medline 22, CINAHL 23, Emcare 8). After removal of duplicates 61.

There is little academic literature specifically looking at the impact of Covid-19 on the wellbeing of OT's. There are studies looking at health professional more widely where therapists or occupational therapist are included. One paper below entitled 'Psychological impact of COVID-19 on hospital workers in nursing care hospitals' found that 'there was a higher incidence of depression in occupational therapists compared with physical therapists and nurses'.

## Contents

[A. Original Research](#Content5)

1. [OH bracing itself for challenges of Covid-19 vaccine rollout](#Research832866)
2. [The Role of Coping in the Wellbeing and Work-Related Quality of Life of UK Health and Social Care Workers during COVID-19](#Research832867)
3. ["I'm smiling back at you": Exploring the impact of mask wearing on communication in healthcare](#Research832892)
4. ['I am struggling'](#Research832883)
5. [4 Tips for Families from Occupational Therapists During the Summer of COVID-19](#Research832923)
6. [A descriptive study of the psychological experience of health care workers in close contact with a person with COVID-19](#Research832887)
7. [A mental health workforce crisis in China: A pre-existing treatment gap coping with the COVID-19 pandemic challenges](#Research832904)
8. [Actor praises OH for Covid-19 work](#Research832922)
9. [Adaptive innovations to provide services to children with developmental disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832906)
10. [Burnout and Associated Factors Among Health Care Workers in Singapore During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#Research832873)
11. [Cancer patients' perspectives on the real-world impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A multidisciplinary survey](#Research832918)
12. [Co-creating and evaluating an app-based well-being intervention: The how (healthier outcomes at work) social work project](#Research832881)
13. [Considerations for Postacute Rehabilitation for Survivors of COVID-19](#Research832876)
14. [Considering the potential for an increase in chronic pain after the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832912)
15. [Could you be a winner?](#Research832921)
16. [COVID-19 and Its Psychological Impacts on Healthcare Staff - A Multi-Centric Comparative Cross-Sectional Study](#Research832877)
17. [COVID-19 and the local landscape of occupational therapy education: a case report about the voices of Cebuano occupational therapy educators and students](#Research832914)
18. [Disruption of academic occupations during COVID-19: impact on mental health and the role of occupational therapy in tertiary education](#Research832893)
19. [Disruption of academic occupations during COVID-19: impact on mental health and the role of occupational therapy in tertiary education](#Research832894)
20. [Editor's Note. Sound Mind, Sound Body](#Research832890)
21. [Effective strategies for managing covid-19 emergency restrictions for adults with severe asd in a daycare center in Italy](#Research832916)
22. [Embracing telehealth: supporting young children and families through occupational therapy in Singapore during COVID-19](#Research832882)
23. [Emerging health challenges for children with physical disabilities and their parents during the COVID-19 pandemic: The ECHO French survey](#Research832913)
24. [Engagement in living during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing occupational disruption](#Research832870)
25. [Engagement in living during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing occupational disruption](#Research832902)
26. [From folk therapy to evidence-based psychiatry practice: The benefit of evidence-based psychiatry in treatment-naive psychotic patients](#Research832871)
27. [From the Editor](#Research832899)
28. [Gone viral: the global spread of an occupational therapy COVID-19 resource](#Research832889)
29. [Hospital staff well-being during the first wave of COVID-19: Staff perspectives](#Research832908)
30. [How is COVID-19 affecting you?](#Research832915)
31. [Implementation science in psychogeriatrics](#Research832886)
32. [Keeping Patients With Cancer Exercising in the Age of COVID-19](#Research832888)
33. [Knowledge, attitude and practices among the inhabitants of lahore, pakistan towards the COVID-19 pandemic: An immediate online based cross-sectional survey while people are under the lockdown](#Research832919)
34. [Lessons from past epidemics and pandemics and a way forward for pregnant women, midwives and nurses during COVID-19 and beyond: A meta-synthesis](#Research832875)
35. [Mental health of healthcare professionals in China during the new coronavirus pandemic: an integrative review](#Research832885)
36. [Occupational therapy: The key to unlocking locked-up occupations during the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832895)
37. [Online memory training intervention for early-stage dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis](#Research832884)
38. [Oxytocin as a Potential Adjuvant against COVID-19 Infection](#Research832872)
39. [Peer consultation groups: A model for promoting professional resilience, connectedness and skill building in CF care](#Research832911)
40. [Planning for the Post-COVID Syndrome: How Payers Can Mitigate Long-Term Complications of the Pandemic](#Research832898)
41. [Post Covid-19 in Occupational Therapy](#Research832878)
42. [Post-COVID-19: Issues and challenges for occupational therapy and the need for clinical trials](#Research832907)
43. [Potential Cytoprotective Activity of Ozone Therapy in SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19](#Research832891)
44. [Prevalence of mental health symptoms in residential healthcare workers in Michigan during the covid-19 pandemic](#Research832909)
45. [Psychiatric and neuropsychiatric presentations associated with severe coronavirus infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis with comparison to the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832879)
46. [Psychological impact of COVID-19 on hospital workers in nursing care hospitals](#Research832869)
47. [Psychological well-being of Australian hospital clinical staff during the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832900)
48. [Shared voices of Filipino occupational therapists during the COVID-19 pandemic: reflections from an online forum](#Research832874)
49. [Social Isolation - The Other COVID-19 Threat in Nursing Homes](#Research832920)
50. [The impact of COVID-19 on allied health professions](#Research832910)
51. [The post-pandemic work landscape: joining up mental and physical health](#Research832901)
52. [THE PRACTICE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AMIDST THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) SITUATION IN GHANA](#Research832903)
53. [The promotion of positive mental health for new mothers during Covid-19](#Research832917)
54. [The psychological impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic on hospital workers in Daegu, South Korea](#Research832897)
55. [The role of Force Health Protection in the Canadian Armed Forces' response to the COVID-19 pandemic](#Research832905)
56. [University experiences of occupational therapy in Brazil during the Covid-19 pandemic: Contributions and support in mental health for the population](#Research832880)
57. [Virtual Trauma-Focused Therapy for Military Members, Veterans, and Public Safety Personnel With Posttraumatic Stress Injury: Systematic Scoping Review](#Research832896)
58. [Relationships between job satisfaction, burnout, professional identity and meaningfulness of work activities for occupational therapists working in mental health](#Research832924)
59. [Nurturing the Seeds of Change: Strengthening the Lifestyle Medicine Movement With the Donald A. Pegg Student Leadership Award](#Research832925)
60. [Comprehensive systematic review of healthcare workers' perceptions of risk and use of coping strategies towards emerging respiratory infectious diseases](#Research832926)

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

## A. Original Research

1. **OH bracing itself for challenges of Covid-19 vaccine rollout**  
   Paton Nic Occupational Health & Wellbeing 2021;73:8-10.

The article examines that with the Pfizer BioNTech, the Moderna or the Oxford University/AstraZeneca vaccine, there is a huge logistical delivery challenge ahead, and one where occupational health is likely to play its own important part. Topics include focuses on the sheer scale of what needs to be delivered here and the relative smallness of occupational health as a profession.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=192ba46209a8021744f9eab01a632369)

1. **The Role of Coping in the Wellbeing and Work-Related Quality of Life of UK Health and Social Care Workers during COVID-19**  
   McFadden P. International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Health [Electronic Resource] 2021;18:19.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared a global pandemic in early 2020. Due to the rapid spread of the virus and limited availability of effective treatments, health and social care systems worldwide quickly became overwhelmed. Such stressful circumstances are likely to have negative impacts on health and social care workers' wellbeing. The current study examined the relationship between coping strategies and wellbeing and quality of working life in nurses, midwives, allied health professionals, social care workers and social workers who worked in health and social care in the UK during its first wave of COVID-19. Data were collected using an anonymous online survey (N = 3425), and regression analyses were used to examine the associations of coping strategies and demographic characteristics with staff wellbeing and quality of working life. The results showed that positive coping strategies, particularly active coping and help-seeking, were associated with higher wellbeing and better quality of working life. Negative coping strategies, such as avoidance, were risk factors for low wellbeing and worse quality of working life. The results point to the importance of organizational and management support during stressful times, which could include psycho-education and training about active coping and might take the form of workshops designed to equip staff with better coping skills.

1. **"I'm smiling back at you": Exploring the impact of mask wearing on communication in healthcare**  
   Marler H. International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders. 2020;:No page numbers.

Background: Surgical and respirator masks are worn to reduce the risk of droplet and airborne transmission of viral respiratory disease. As a result of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, mask wearing has been designated mandatory for healthcare professionals working in UK hospitals for the foreseeable future. It is thus timely to consider the long-term implications of mask wearing on communication within healthcare settings, from both a patient and a clinician perspective. Aim(s): The primary objective is to identify research evidence that corresponds to the mask-wearing experiences of healthcare professionals working on the ground. By drawing together a summary of the literature illustrating the potential challenges associated with mask wearing, it is possible to make an application to various clinical cohorts and to formulate a set of preliminary, evidence-based support strategies. The paper additionally explores the role for the Speech and Language Therapist (SLT) in supporting communication in the context of mask wearing. Methods & Procedures: Through a scoping review of the relevant literature, this paper reflects holistically on the prospective challenges associated with mask wearing across a variety of healthcare settings and patient populations. The subsequent conclusions have been used to inform the proposed clinical guidelines for safe and effective practice. Outcomes & Results: There is a current research gap with regards to mask wearing in non-medical and non-clinical healthcare workers, and the impact this may have on both a professional and a personal basis. In the absence of preliminary data, the development of associated communication support strategies is hindered. This paper draws upon a variety of clinically conceivable issues faced by healthcare professionals, outlines important practical and ethical considerations, and proposes evidence-based solutions to some of the challenges identified. Future research is required to gather evidence with regards to actual clinical experiences of mask wearing to substantiate hypotheses. Conclusions & Implications: Although undoubtedly essential in protecting the health of staff and patients, there are numerous logistical, physiological, psychological, social and economic complications associated with the wearing of masks. The ability of healthcare staff to successfully communicate with patients and with colleagues is jeopardized, which may adversely affect the efficiency, effectiveness, equitability and, most notably, safety of therapeutic intervention. The SLT has a distinct role in facilitating communication in order to safeguard the provision, accessibility and efficacy of services. What this paper adds What is already known on the subject Existing research explores the impact of mask wearing on medical doctors, surgeons and dentists, and upon the corresponding patient cohorts. Little is known about how mask wearing may affect Allied Health Professionals and their ability to deliver therapeutic interventions safely and effectively. With mandatory face covering potentially a long-term requirement for UK healthcare staff, it is both timely and relevant to consider the consequences of mask wearing on communication across acute and community settings. What this paper adds to existing knowledge This paper identifies a range of prospective key issues associated with mask wearing across a variety of clinical and non-clinical populations, with application specifically to vulnerable patient cohorts. Through evidence synthesis, this paper provides a summary of fundamental issues supported by relevant literature, and draws upon these in order to propose a preliminary set of evidence-based clinical guidelines setting out potential solutions to the challenges faced. This review additionally assists in quantifying the role of the SLT within these extraordinary circumstances, with the aim of prompting unified practice, building upon professional guidance and increasing skill recognition. What are the potential or actual clinical implications of this work? In addition to their role in facilitating the development of individualised communication strategies for patients, SLTs should actively seek to provide widely accessible multidisciplinary education opportunities focusing on supporting communication; with specific reference to mask wearing and the associated communicative challenges. At a commissioning and managerial level, leaders within healthcare should acknowledge mask wearing as just one of the complexities associated with frontline working in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and aim to support their workforce by delivering resources and protocols which maximize and promote staff safety, efficiency, resilience and well-being in concurrence with positive patient outcomes. Copyright © 2020 Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists

1. **'I am struggling'**  
   Paton Nic Occupational Health & Wellbeing 2020;72:24-25.

The article discusses that according to a survey by Society of Occupational Medicine (SOM), occupational health practitioners were stressed, overworked and exhausted even before the coronavirus pandemic. It mentions that many respondents felt under growing time and workload pressure. It also mentions the survey painted a picture of practitioners working under intense time and cost pressure.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=326ea53ef02952a8f8181cc67ec041c3)

1. **4 Tips for Families from Occupational Therapists During the Summer of COVID-19**  
   Anon. Exceptional Parent 2020;50:26-27.

The article shares tips from occupational therapists on how families can cope with the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics discussed include the importance of engagement in daily activities to improve mental and physical wellbeing, the role of occupational therapy in efforts to adjust from daily-life disruptions, and the importance of helping children build healthy habits and routines.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7a76885efcc309c14106f606bd17cd00)

1. **A descriptive study of the psychological experience of health care workers in close contact with a person with COVID-19**  
   Ng B. H. Medical Journal of Malaysia 2020;75:485-489.

BACKGROUND: COVID-19 has the potential to affect the mental health of health care workers (HCWs). It is known that HCWs who serve as front-liners during the COVID-19 pandemic experience stress and have the fear of contracting the infection. Little is known of how being a positive contact affects HCWs.

1. **A mental health workforce crisis in China: A pre-existing treatment gap coping with the COVID-19 pandemic challenges**  
   Fang M. Asian Journal of Psychiatry 2020;54 (no pagination):No page numbers.

1. **Actor praises OH for Covid-19 work**  
   Anon. Occupational Health & Wellbeing 2020;72:4-4.

The article informs that actor Miriam Margolyes has given a heart-felt "thank you" to the dedication and commitment of occupational health practitioners working to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of Great Britain's National Health Service (NHS) essential workers during Covid-19 pandemic.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=dc36d3d8dd05a80c4435c7cc2c3908ca)

1. **Adaptive innovations to provide services to children with developmental disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Eapen V. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health. 2020;:No page numbers.

Children with developmental disabilities are experiencing significant challenges to service access due to suspension of in-person assessments during the current COVID-19 pandemic. Telehealth is rapidly becoming the new service delivery model, which presents a unique opportunity for innovation in care that could be beneficial in the post-pandemic period. For example, using a combination of in-home video and telehealth options could form the first step in developmental assessment, allowing children to receive the necessary supports without delay. Recent telehealth funding is welcome but additional Medicare items for joint consultations including general practitioners (GPs), and paediatric, mental health and allied health professionals is critical. Copyright © 2020 Paediatrics and Child Health Division (The Royal Australasian College of Physicians)

1. **Burnout and Associated Factors Among Health Care Workers in Singapore During the COVID-19 Pandemic**  
   Tan B. Y. Q. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association 2020;21:1751-1758.e5.

OBJECTIVES: The strain on health care systems due to the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased psychological distress among health care workers (HCWs). As this global crisis continues with little signs of abatement, we examine burnout and associated factors among HCWs.

1. **Cancer patients' perspectives on the real-world impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A multidisciplinary survey**  
   Bao K. K. H. Annals of Oncology 2020;31 (Supplement 4):S1006.

Background: The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to unprecedented disruptions to global cancer care delivery. We conducted this multidisciplinary survey to gain insights into the real-life impact of the pandemic as perceived by cancer patients. Method(s): Cancer patients at various stages of their cancer journeys were surveyed with a questionnaire constructed by a multidisciplinary panel of oncologists, clinical psychologists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists and dieticians. The 64-question survey covered patient's concerns on cancer care resources, treatment provision and quality, changes in health-seeking behaviour; the impact of social isolation on physical wellbeing and psychological repercussions. Result(s): 600 cancer patients in Hong Kong were surveyed in May 2020. Preliminary results showed that 70% of respondents related a COVID-19 diagnosis to compromised cancer treatment and outcome. Although only 45% considered hospital attendance as safe, 80% indicated their willingness to attend oncology appointments remained unaffected. 91% of patients stated their decision to receive chemotherapy was not changed; however, 40% would be willing to trade off the efficacy/side-effect profile for an outpatient regimen. Patients also reported compromised physical wellbeing due to social isolation, in particular, deterioration in exercise tolerance & limb power (44%), reduced appetite (29%), worse sleep quality (35%). Interestingly, 59% of pts reported better care support as a result of family spending more time together. Anxiety and depression were reported in 70% and 54% of patients, respectively. In addition, 20 oncologists provided their predictions on changes in pt's health-seeking behaviours under the pandemic. Results showed that they significantly underestimated patients' willingness and preference to keep their scheduled oncology appointments and treatments despite the risk involved. Conclusion(s): This original survey revealed the breadth and profoundness of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as perceived by cancer patients, headlining patients' care priorities and showing their unmet needs. It should be taken into consideration as we modify the way cancer care is provided during this unsettling period and beyond. Legal entity responsible for the study: The authors. Funding(s): The Kowloon Central Cluster Research Committee KCC Research Grant 2020/21, Hong Kong (KCC/RC/G/2021-B01). Disclosure: All authors have declared no conflicts of interest. Copyright © 2020

1. **Co-creating and evaluating an app-based well-being intervention: The how (healthier outcomes at work) social work project**  
   Ravalier J. M. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2020;17:1-15.

Stress and mental health at work are the leading causes of long-term sickness absence in the UK, with chronically poor working conditions impacting employee physiological and psychological health. Social workers play a significant part in the fabric of UK society, but have one of the most stressful occupations in the country. The aim of this project was to work with UK social workers to co-develop, implement, and evaluate a series of smartphone-based mental health initiatives. A Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, consisting of semi-structured interviews and focus group and steering group discussions, was utilized to design the mental health and well-being interventions. Study efficacy was evaluated via a pre-and post-intervention survey and post-intervention semi-structured interviews. Interventions developed were psycho-educational, improved top-down and bottom-up communication, and provided access to a Vocational Rehabilitation Assistant for those struggling and at risk of sickness absence. Six months following dissemination, surveys demonstrated significant improvements in communication, and mean score improvements in four other working conditions. This project, therefore, demonstrates that co-developed initiatives can be positively impactful, despite post-intervention data collection being impacted by COVID-19. Future studies should build upon these findings and broaden the PAR approach nationally while taking a robust approach to evaluation. Copyright © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

1. **Considerations for Postacute Rehabilitation for Survivors of COVID-19**  
   Sheehy L. M. JMIR Public Health and Surveillance 2020;6:e19462.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was first reported on December 31, 2019. Because it has only been studied for just over three months, our understanding of this disease is still incomplete, particularly regarding its sequelae and long-term outcomes. Moreover, very little has been written about the rehabilitation needs of patients with COVID-19 after discharge from acute care. The objective of this report is to answer the question "What rehabilitation services do survivors of COVID-19 require?" The question was asked within the context of a subacute hospital delivering geriatric inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation services. Three areas relevant to rehabilitation after COVID-19 were identified. First, details of how patients may present have been summarized, including comorbidities, complications from an intensive care unit stay with or without intubation, and the effects of the virus on multiple body systems, including those pertaining to cardiac, neurological, cognitive, and mental health. Second, I have suggested procedures regarding the design of inpatient rehabilitation units for COVID-19 survivors, staffing issues, and considerations for outpatient rehabilitation. Third, guidelines for rehabilitation (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech-language pathology) following COVID-19 have been proposed with respect to recovery of the respiratory system as well as recovery of mobility and function. A thorough assessment and an individualized, progressive treatment plan which focuses on function, disability, and return to participation in society will help each patient to maximize their function and quality of life. Careful consideration of the rehabilitation environment will ensure that all patients recover as completely as possible.

1. **Considering the potential for an increase in chronic pain after the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Clauw D. J. Pain 2020;161:1694-1697.

1. **Could you be a winner?**  
   Anon. Occupational Health & Wellbeing 2020;72:24-24.

The article seeks submissions for 2020 Occupational Health & Wellbeing Awards with 3 July being closing date for submission.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=312e8e76005259bd8e8f9943f940becd)

1. **COVID-19 and Its Psychological Impacts on Healthcare Staff - A Multi-Centric Comparative Cross-Sectional Study**  
   Shahid H. Cureus 2020;12:e11753.

Background Since the first case of coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) in Pakistan was reported in February 2020, the medical and paramedical staff has been working on the frontlines to deal with this disease. They have been facing significant strain and stress due to the pandemic, affecting their social, mental, and personal life. The purpose of this study is to investigate the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, etiology, personal coping mechanisms, and the strategies that are being adopted to reduce stress by the healthcare workers (HCWs) working in COVID-19 dedicated wards (group 2) and compare it with staff working in other departments but not in COVID-19 wards amid this pandemic (group 1) in various hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. Methods The comparative cross-sectional study was designed which included doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals from various hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. A questionnaire was designed which consisted of five sections, and 51 questions. A Chi-square test was used to compare the responses between these two groups. Results The study questionnaire was submitted by 200 participants, 100 responses for each group (see the Appendix). In group 1, HCWs not working in COVID-19 dedicated floors were afraid of getting infected, transmitting the infection to their families and concerned about using personal protective equipment (PPE) improperly. They reported a lack of concentration and tense muscles. The coping mechanisms of this group were exercise, strict precautions at work, and social distancing measures. While HCWs serving in COVID-19 dedicated wards were concerned and afraid of putting their families at risk by working in the high-risk environment; the major stresses in this group were: lack of knowledge about proper strategies for treatment, they faced insecurity due to physical and verbal violence by caretakers of COVID-19 patients, and lack of concentration. The coping mechanism was the support of their families and taking strict precautions, with self-isolation if required, to avoid any disease transmission to their families. The proposed strategies to be implemented included teaching skills for self-rescue as well as the implementation of policies at the administrative level to reduce working hours and frequent shift rotation. Conclusion The COVID-19 outbreak posed a great deal of mental stress among HCWs working on the COVID-19 floor as well as those serving in other departments of the hospital. The HCWs from group 1 were most afraid of getting infected and putting family members at risk, experienced tense muscles and lack of concentration, coped their stress by exercise and being more vigilant, and suggested the strategies of teaching skills for self-rescue and better community awareness. While the staff from the second group were most afraid of being the source of infection and violence from the caretakers of patients, experienced tense muscles, used family support, and strict isolation measures as coping mechanisms and suggested the strategies of self-rescue and increase in wages of directly exposed healthcare workers to deal with such pandemics in future in a better way.

1. **COVID-19 and the local landscape of occupational therapy education: a case report about the voices of Cebuano occupational therapy educators and students**  
   Bulan Paolo Miguel P. WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:108-115.

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented many disruptions for countless individuals around the globe. In the Philippines, community quarantine was imposed to contain its spread. With occupational therapy education one of those greatly affected by the disruption, the voices of occupational therapy educators and occupational therapy students were essential in informing the actions needed to support the practice. This case report presents key themes that emerged from the online discussion, reflective journal entries, and a survey completed by faculty members and students. Findings reflect a health and safety concern by both educators and students. Also, as there is a shift to online classrooms, occupational therapy education programmes are presented with a need to brush up on efficient content delivery and assessment methods fit for the virtual context and its accessibility for all. More so, occupational therapy educators are also presented with the responsibility of supporting each other's mental health and those of their students.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9aba83c35eb4d8d4ce89aed2c3f6beb2)

1. **Disruption of academic occupations during COVID-19: impact on mental health and the role of occupational therapy in tertiary education**  
   Keptner Karen M. World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin 2020;76:78-81.

1. **Disruption of academic occupations during COVID-19: impact on mental health and the role of occupational therapy in tertiary education**  
   Keptner Karen M. WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:78-81.

Education is a social determinant of health and higher education can promote inclusion in society. Inclusion in higher education during social distancing can limit engagement in academic occupations. Lack of engagement can lead to mental health concerns. Populations that are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic may also see a disproportionate rise in mental health issues. Occupational therapists can advocate for a role with students using Wilcock's concepts of doing, being, belonging, and becoming. They can address not only individual-level factors among students, but population-level factors that can promote both mental health and occupational justice in the educational spaces of students, both online and face to face. This case study provides a review of the role that occupational therapy can play on and off campuses amid the pandemic to address the mental health needs of students in higher education.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=bb1d87ea90e206dfd7440c171be7eef9)

1. **Editor's Note. Sound Mind, Sound Body**  
   McKenna Ted OT Practice 2020;25:1-1.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=17c1e76b40e2a2104588270bbcaa1887)

1. **Effective strategies for managing covid-19 emergency restrictions for adults with severe asd in a daycare center in Italy**  
   Brondino N. Brain Sciences 2020;10:1-5.

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a serious challenge for the life and mental health of people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). COVID-19 sanitary restrictions led to significant changes in the lives of people with ASD, including their routines; similarly, these modifications affected the daily activities of the daycare centers which they attended. The present retrospective study evaluated the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on challenging behaviors in a cohort of people with severe ASD attending a daycare center in Italy at the beginning of the pandemic. During the first two weeks of the pandemic, we did not observe variations in challenging behaviors. This suggests that adaptations used to support these individuals with ASD in adapting to the COVID-19 emergency restrictions were effective for managing their behavior. Copyright © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

1. **Embracing telehealth: supporting young children and families through occupational therapy in Singapore during COVID-19**  
   Priyadharsini Hepsi WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:90-93.

COVID-19 has significantly changed the way we work, play, and lead our everyday lives. It has caused serious public health, economic and social challenges, impacting individuals' health and well-being. Our Occupational Therapy (OT) services at Child Development Unit (CDU), which is a hospital-based outpatient paediatric clinic, had to adapt to pandemic-related national policies to provide ongoing support and care for our patients and families. Healthcare services were required to leverage on teleconsultations and suspend physical consultations during the national 'Circuit Breaker' period. This disruption made us review our clinic workflows and service delivery options to comply with pandemic-related national measures. Our service continuity was maintained through teleconsultations, online parent workshops and developing online resources for community outreach. Though challenging, online platforms have continued to create new opportunities in providing care to our families, and supporting our community.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=744cad889f4c4b23f5816010887bf43e)

1. **Emerging health challenges for children with physical disabilities and their parents during the COVID-19 pandemic: The ECHO French survey**  
   Cacioppo M. Annals of Physical & Rehabilitation Medicine 2020;18:18.

BACKGROUND: The daily lives of children with physical disabilities and their families have been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The children face health risks, especially mental, behavioral, social and physical risks.

1. **Engagement in living during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing occupational disruption**  
   Whalley Hammell Karen Ergoscience 2020;:116-117.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=94bcde2815bd8dcfb0511ccafcf92ce6)

1. **Engagement in living during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing occupational disruption**  
   Hammell Karen Whalley Occupational Therapy Now 2020;22:7-8.

1. **From folk therapy to evidence-based psychiatry practice: The benefit of evidence-based psychiatry in treatment-naive psychotic patients**  
   Wang Hung-Yu International Journal of Social Psychiatry 2020;66:593-599.

Background: As Taiwan's Mental Health Act (MHA) clearly states that the human rights and legal rights of psychotic patients should be respected and guaranteed; however, a temple asylum violates the law in the 21st century. Hundreds of patients were constrained in the asylum for years without consent. Because of outbreak of infectious diseases, patients were evacuated from the asylum by the official intervention. Aims: To evaluate the outcomes of these patients from folk therapy to conventional treatment. Method: The study recruited the drug-naive psychotic patients constrained in an asylum for decades. Before and after the formal treatment, 253 patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders with assessment of using the Mini Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (Mini-PANSS) and Comprehensive Occupational Therapy Evaluation (COTE) scale. In addition, family function, self-care ability and nutritional status were also evaluated. Results: The initial data show the improvement in psychotic symptoms and occupational function in these patients. Furthermore, the ratio of patients who were classified as being at risk for malnutrition was decreased by 21.7% after treatment. There was no statistically significant difference in self-care ability before and after treatment. Conclusion: The psychotic symptoms and occupational function of these patients were improved after the formal treatment compared to the folk therapy. The care model for the psychotic patients in the temple asylum should be more thoroughly discussed in consideration of the medical ethics principles.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=003bb3db214155ce8db52a1b9646c139)

1. **From the Editor**  
   Jacobs Karen Work 2020;66:475-476.

An introduction to articles in the issue is presented on topics including modification of existing occupational therapeutic protocols in response to new normal life after COVID-19, neuropsychological effects of long-term occupational exposure to mercury among chloralkali workers, and roadmap for the development of a resilience indicator system for protection and civil.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=b23ce2d3f44717201675971e74982a78)

1. **Gone viral: the global spread of an occupational therapy COVID-19 resource**  
   Mynard Lorrae WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:82-85.

COVID-19 has caused global occupational disruption and widespread challenges to health and wellbeing. A consumer guide 'Normal life has been disrupted: Managing the disruption caused by COVID-19' was developed to support mental health by assisting people in adapting to the situation and maintaining occupational participation. The digital format allowed fast dissemination and the guide 'went viral' as it was shared across personal and professional networks and translated into multiple languages. Readers appreciated the guide's accessibility, practical and reassuring content, and shared examples of its use. Occupational therapists recognised the potential of their role in supporting clients and the wider community during the pandemic given their expertise in responding to disruptions to everyday life. The creation, translation and sharing of the guide provide a powerful example of international collaboration and of promoting the work of the profession and making an impact by sharing our occupational therapy knowledge and skills.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=081c491cc57b5ec84c204a3fcf6bccb7)

1. **Hospital staff well-being during the first wave of COVID-19: Staff perspectives**  
   Digby R. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing 2020;23:23.

The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of working during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic on the well-being of staff at one 600-bed acute hospital in metropolitan Melbourne, Australia. This exploratory study is part of a larger mixed methods survey project, reporting the qualitative data from an on-line survey of clinical staff working at one acute hospital between April 16th and May 13th, 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Responses to five free-text questions were analysed using inductive content analysis. 321 medical, nursing, allied health and non-clinical staff responded to the survey. Respondents reported anxiety, fear and uncertainty related to the pandemic, from the perspectives of work, home, family and community. They reported feeling confused by inconsistent messages received from government, hospital executive, managers and media. Seven themes were identified: (i) worrying about patient care, (ii) changed working conditions, (iii) working in the changed hospital environment, (iv) impact of the pandemic, (v) personal isolation and uncertainty, (vi) leadership and management and (vii) additional support needed for staff. Despite the pandemic being comparatively well-controlled in Australia, all disciplines reported a high degree of anticipatory anxiety. Staff working in healthcare require both managerial and psychological support to minimise anxiety and promote well-being and resilience in order to deal with the health crisis. Regular unambiguous communication directing the way forward is crucial.

1. **How is COVID-19 affecting you?**  
   Brown Debbie Practice Nursing 2020;31:145-145.

The author discusses how the coronavirus pandemic affects practice nurses in supporting their allied health professional colleagues and helping their patients, with topics mentioned such as COVID-19, the Royal College of Nursing, and the Queen's Nursing Institute.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=807f0b27cc4ec055c4d5e3837ceca74d)

1. **Implementation science in psychogeriatrics**  
   Pachana N. A. International Psychogeriatrics 2020;32:1383-1385.

1. **Keeping Patients With Cancer Exercising in the Age of COVID-19**  
   Newton R. U. JCO Oncology Practice 2020;16:656-664.

The novel 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is a global public health emergency. To date, physical distancing and good personal hygiene have been the only effective measures to limit spread. The pandemic has altered routine cancer care, including allied health and supportive care interventions. Clinicians must adapt and find ways to continue to deliver optimal patient care at this time. The prescription of exercise to people with cancer has been demonstrated to have meaningful benefits for both physical and mental health and quality of life, and may even enhance survival. Such exercise interventions provide the largest benefit to patients when delivered in a supervised, group, clinic-based setting. In the age of COVID-19, group-based exercise in communal facilities presents risks for both aerosol and surface transmission of the virus among people exercising, necessitating a pivot from the usual methods of exercise delivery to home-based exercise programs. In this article, we discuss the challenges that need to be overcome in moving to a home-based program for patients with cancer while maintaining the benefits of targeted and high-fidelity exercise medicine. We provide practical recommendations for how home-based exercise can be supported and nurtured by qualified exercise professionals who treat people living with cancer, as well as pointing to resources that are available online to assist practitioners. Despite the challenges faced during this pandemic, we believe that it is important for people to continue to benefit from exercise in a safe environment with the support of exercise specialists.

1. **Knowledge, attitude and practices among the inhabitants of lahore, pakistan towards the COVID-19 pandemic: An immediate online based cross-sectional survey while people are under the lockdown**  
   Ashiq K. Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science 2020;19:S69-S76.

Background: COVID-19 is an emerging infectious disease and has reached a status of global health emergency. It is widespread in Pakistan causing morbidity and mortality amongst masses. Objective(s): Undertaken study aims at investigating knowledge, attitude and practices of the people residing in Lahore, Pakistan whilst the global crisis with sparse data available previously. Methodology: Following lockdown announcement, an immediate online cross sectional study was conducted from the 31<sup>st</sup> March to 6 April 2020. Data was analyzed by using SPSS IBM version 22. 00. Result(s): A total of 316 responses were received. Our study has shown that people 95.80% were well familiar with COVID-19, informed via news channels 46.2%. 91.7% believed the virus is contagious, 95.8% reported that the virus is spread by the respiratory droplets, 89.2% believed that all ages are at risk while 62.3% believed it risky for geriatrics only. 60.4% believed in its prevention with 91.7% respondents agreeably quarantined themselves while 6.6% didn't. 99.7% participants were aware of social/physical distancing and 75.6% found it affecting mental health i.e. cause anxiety, depression etc. 59.2% of respondents were optimistic expecting it to end soon while 32.3% were uncertain. 49.1% said they have diagnostic facility and 89.6% acknowledged efforts of researchers/healthcare providers (doctors, pharmacist, nurses, allied health professionals and paramedical staff) for the society. 94.3% believed that there is need of awareness regarding COVID-19. Conclusion(s): An ever increasing need of awareness amongst the local population regarding COVID-19 is needed. It will lend hands in preventing spread of COVID-19 with minimal secondary transmission. It is recommended that extensive survey studies are required that can provide supportive data in developing and implementing public health policies regarding COVID-19 pandemic. It would further control and arrest the spread of COVID-19 in country. Copyright © 2020, Ibn Sina Trust. All rights reserved.

1. **Lessons from past epidemics and pandemics and a way forward for pregnant women, midwives and nurses during COVID-19 and beyond: A meta-synthesis**  
   Shorey S. Midwifery 2020;90:102821.

OBJECTIVE: To consolidate qualitative research studies that examined the experiences and needs of pregnant women, midwives, and nurses of maternity units to provide a way forward for future research and practices during the current pandemic and future epidemics and pandemics.

1. **Mental health of healthcare professionals in China during the new coronavirus pandemic: an integrative review**  
   Paiano M. Revista Brasileira de Enfermagem 2020;73:e20200338.

OBJECTIVE: to identify publishing related to the mental health of health professionals working in the front line of the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. **Occupational therapy: The key to unlocking locked-up occupations during the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Kamalakannan Sureshkumar Wellcome Open Research 2020;5:No page numbers.

1. **Online memory training intervention for early-stage dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis**  
   Pang S. H. Journal of advanced nursing. 2020;01:No page numbers.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effectiveness of online memory training interventions in improving memory of patients diagnosed with early-stage dementia. The secondary outcomes comprised cognitive and psychological outcomes. DESIGN: This review was conducted for accordance to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. DATA SOURCE: A comprehensive search from six electronic databases: PubMed, Embassy, The Cochrane Library, The Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Scopus and Web of Science was conducted (2000-2020). REVIEW METHODS: The populations included in this review comprised adults who had been clinically diagnosed with early-stage dementia and involved in online memory training interventions. Two reviewers appraised the risks of bias through the Cochrane Collaboration's tool and performed the meta-analysis, including the assessment of heterogeneity. RESULT(S): Eleven randomized controlled trials retrieved from six databases demonstrated low to moderate levels of quality of evidence according to the GRADE approach. The meta-analysis revealed that online memory training interventions have demonstrated a moderate effect size in improving memory outcomes (d = 0.57; 95% confidence interval 0.28-0.85; p = 0.0001). Additionally, such interventions have shown improvements in secondary outcomes of cognition and psychological with small to medium effects. Duration of each online memory training session and its frequencies did not affect the memory outcome. As opposed to the conventional face-to-face interventions conducted for a group, it is more effective to be conducted for an individual setting. CONCLUSION(S): Online memory training intervention was effective in improving the memory for adults with dementia. IMPACT: Memory interventions have the prospect of reducing everyday problems caused by lapses in memory and improving well-being. With factors such as limited resources and restriction of social gathering due to pandemic, this review could offer relevant information for clinical decision-makers when planning online memory training interventions for adults with dementia. Copyright © 2020 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

1. **Oxytocin as a Potential Adjuvant against COVID-19 Infection**  
   Thakur P. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immune Disorders Drug Targets 2020;10:10.

This article summarizes the benefits of Oxytocin (OT) in the attenuation of coronavirus infectious disease (COVID-19) pathogenesis. The recent outbreak of COVID-19 has become pandemic with 7,323,761 of infected patients and has created health emergency throughout the world. On the basis of clinical study, COVID-19 shows homology with other coronavirus pathogenesis i.e. inflammation, oxidative stress, and hyper-activation of immune system, results cytokine storm and causes acute lung infection (ALI), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and kidney dysfunction. OT is a peptide of nine amino acid, well known anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and immune-modulator molecule protective against ALI/ARDS, nephrotoxicity, sepsis, and ischemia-reperfusion medical condition. OT is a neuromodulatory, effective for stress, anxiety, social behaviour, and depression, which might be helpful for better output of COVID-19 patients. There is significant data showing OT would be useful for treatment of COVID-19 pathogenesis. Direct application of OT in COVID19 is unclear, but its use in experimental model as well as human has continuously documented its safety, and its use by COVID-19 patients predictably would be highly beneficial.

1. **Peer consultation groups: A model for promoting professional resilience, connectedness and skill building in CF care**  
   Cooney K. Pediatric Pulmonology 2020;55 (SUPPL 2):277.

Background: Mental health (MH) providers have become more integrated into CF teams over the past several years, in large part due to the 2015 guidelines for mental health care. (Quittner, et al. 2016). Distance between CF care centers often presents as a barrier to collaboration and consultation among MH providers. We sought to better understand MH providers' experience of their work and to continue peer consultation groups as a way of promoting resilience, connectedness, and skill building among MH providers (Morse, 2012; Beidas, 2013). Method(s): MH providers were invited via several professional listservs to participate in 6 monthly, one-hour consultation groups via a video conferencing. Providers (N=93) were assigned to 12 groups (65 clinical social workers, 20 psychologists, 13 other), with an average of 9 per group. Providers were from both adult and pediatric clinics across the US, with at least 85 different institutions represented. Facilitators were encouraged to guide a supportive and case-based peer discussion. Although not required, several groups began meeting more frequently shortly after COVID-19 was declared a pandemic. Result(s): Providers (N=50) completed a survey prior to beginning group meetings and identified three main goals: 1) skill building (60%), 2) support (58%), and 3) sense of community (32%). About half reported feeling connected ("somewhat" or "very") to the larger CF community (56%), while almost everyone reported feeling connected to providers within their own CF center (98%). The majority indicated feeling that the work they do within CF is somewhat or very emotionally difficult (70%), and many (30%) indicated feeling overwhelmed/burned out at times by their work in CF. Notably, all endorsed greatly enjoying their work in CF. Attrition has been minimal (N=13) and primarily due to scheduling issues. Several groups started meeting twice/month, both to discuss patient needs and work/life balance related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Analysis of postgroup feedback is ongoing with plans to survey after conclusion of six sessions. Conclusion(s): Peer consultation groups have been very well received by CF MH providers as indicated by low attrition rates and positive feedback. Although MH providers indicated greatly enjoying their work in CF, more than half feel the work is emotionally difficult and for many the work has resulted in feeling overwhelmed/burned out. This format may serve as a model for burnout prevention for MH providers, as well as other allied health providers in CF care with the same barriers to discipline-specific support and consultation.

1. **Planning for the Post-COVID Syndrome: How Payers Can Mitigate Long-Term Complications of the Pandemic**  
   Jiang D. H. Journal of General Internal Medicine 2020;35:3036-3039.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to unfold, payers across the USA have stepped up to alleviate patients' financial burden by waiving cost-sharing for COVID-19 testing and treatment. However, there has been no substantive discussion of potential long-term effects of COVID-19 on patient health or their financial and policy implications. After recovery, patients remain at risk for lung disease, heart disease, frailty, and mental health disorders. There may also be long-term sequelae of adverse events that develop in the course of COVID-19 and its treatment. These complications are likely to place additional medical, psychological, and economic burdens on all patients, with lower-income individuals, the uninsured and underinsured, and individuals experiencing homelessness being most vulnerable. Thus, there needs to be a comprehensive plan for preventing and managing post-COVID-19 complications to quell their clinical, economic, and public health consequences and to support patients experiencing delayed morbidity and disability as a result. Copyright © 2020, Society of General Internal Medicine.

1. **Post Covid-19 in Occupational Therapy**  
   Scott Chief Executive Royal College of Occupational Therapy Julia British Journal of Occupational Therapy 2020;83:607-608.

An editorial is presented regarding Post Covid-19 in Occupational Therapy. It mentions enhanced infection control and the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) is vital for all those on the front line during a pandemic, and also know that there is strong evidence of disproportionate mortality and morbidity amongst black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) NHS staff who have contracted COVID-19.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=bf97fa044f37a6e5d4d68bbba2f06482)

1. **Post-COVID-19: Issues and challenges for occupational therapy and the need for clinical trials**  
   Drummond Avril British Journal of Occupational Therapy 2020;83:721-722.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=fcb759d02950149412da9d2986584785)

1. **Potential Cytoprotective Activity of Ozone Therapy in SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19**  
   Martinez-Sanchez G. Antioxidants 2020;9:06.

(1) Background: The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) disease (COVID-19) in China at the end of 2019 has caused a large global outbreak. Systemic ozone therapy (OT) could be potentially useful in the clinical management of several complications secondary to SARS-CoV-2. The rationale and mechanism of action has already been proven clinically in other viral infections and has been shown in research studies to be highly effective at decreasing organ damage mediated by inflammation and oxidative stress. This review summarizes the OT studies that illustrate the possible cytoprotective mechanism of action of ozone and its physiological by-products in target organs affected by SARS-CoV-2. (2) Methods: This review encompasses a total of 74 peer-reviewed original articles. It is mainly focused on ozone as a modulator of the NF-kappa B/Nrf2 pathways and IL-6/IL-1beta expression. (3) Results: In experimental models and the few existent clinical studies, homeostasis of the free radical and antioxidant balance by OT was associated with a modulation of NF-kappa B/Nrf2 balance and IL-6 and IL-1beta expression. These molecular mechanisms support the cytoprotective effects of OT against tissue damage present in many inflammatory diseases, including viral infections. (4) Conclusions: The potential cytoprotective role of OT in the management of organ damage induced by COVID-19 merits further research. Controlled clinical trials are needed.

1. **Prevalence of mental health symptoms in residential healthcare workers in Michigan during the covid-19 pandemic**  
   Daugherty A. M. Psychiatry Research 2020;291 (no pagination):No page numbers.

1. **Psychiatric and neuropsychiatric presentations associated with severe coronavirus infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis with comparison to the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Rogers J. P. The Lancet. Psychiatry 2020;7:611-627.

BACKGROUND: Before the COVID-19 pandemic, coronaviruses caused two noteworthy outbreaks: severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), starting in 2002, and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), starting in 2012. We aimed to assess the psychiatric and neuropsychiatric presentations of SARS, MERS, and COVID-19.

1. **Psychological impact of COVID-19 on hospital workers in nursing care hospitals**  
   Yang S. Nursing Open 2020;20:20.

Aim: This study aimed to explore coronavirus disease-related psychological stress in hospital workers in nursing care hospitals during the coronavirus disease epidemic.

1. **Psychological well-being of Australian hospital clinical staff during the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Holton S. Australian health review : a publication of the Australian Hospital Association. 2020;09:No page numbers.

ObjectiveThis study assessed the psychological well-being of Australian hospital clinical staff during the COVID-19 pandemic.MethodsAn anonymous online cross-sectional survey was conducted in a large metropolitan tertiary health service located in Melbourne, Australia. The survey was completed by nurses, midwives, doctors and allied health (AH) staff between 15 May and 10 June 2020. The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale - 21 items (DASS-21) assessed the psychological well-being of respondents in the previous week.ResultsIn all, 668 people responded to the survey (nurses/midwives, n=391; doctors, n=138; AH staff, n=139). Of these, 108 (16.2%) had direct contact with people with a COVID-19 diagnosis. Approximately one-quarter of respondents reported symptoms of psychological distress. Between 11% (AH staff) and 29% (nurses/midwives) had anxiety scores in the mild to extremely severe ranges. Nurses and midwives had significantly higher anxiety scores than doctors (P<0.001) and AH staff (P<0.001). Direct contact with people with a COVID-19 diagnosis (P<0.001) and being a nurse or midwife (P<0.001) were associated with higher anxiety scores. Higher ratings of the health service's pandemic response and staff support strategies were protective against depression (P<0.001), anxiety (P<0.05) and stress (P<0.001).ConclusionsThe COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the psychological well-being of hospital clinical staff, particularly nurses and midwives. Staff would benefit from (additional) targeted supportive interventions during the current and future outbreaks of infectious diseases.What is known about the topic?The outbreak of COVID-19 is having, and will have, a considerable effect on health services. No Australian data about the effect of COVID-19 on the psychological well-being of hospital clinical staff are available.What does this paper add?Australia healthcare providers have experienced considerable emotional distress during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly nurses and midwives and clinical staff who have had direct contact with people with a COVID-19 diagnosis. In this study, nurses and midwives had significantly higher levels of anxiety, depression and stress during the pandemic than general Australian adult population norms, and significantly more severe anxiety symptoms than medical and AH staff. Despite a lower number of COVID-19 cases and a lower death rate than in other countries, the proportion of Australian hospital clinical staff experiencing distress is similar to that found in other countries.What are the implications for practitioners?Targeted well-being interventions are required to support hospital clinical staff during the current and future outbreaks of infectious diseases and other 'crises' or adverse events.

1. **Shared voices of Filipino occupational therapists during the COVID-19 pandemic: reflections from an online forum**  
   Sy Michael P. World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin 2020;76:60-64.

1. **Social Isolation - The Other COVID-19 Threat in Nursing Homes**  
   Abbasi J. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association 2020;324:619-620.

1. **The impact of COVID-19 on allied health professions**  
   Coto J. PLoS ONE 2020;15:No page numbers.

The purpose of the current study was to examine the impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19) on allied health professionals work environment, access to personal protective equipment (PPE) and COVID-19 testing, and mental health. A 34-question survey was developed and distributed electronically to allied health professionals through listservs of professional organizations and social media groups. A total of 921 responses from allied health professionals in a variety of work settings were analyzed. The majority of allied health professionals had access to medical-grade PPE and agreed with their clinics decisions to stay open or closed. Private practices appeared to be the most negatively impacted with regards to employment in the form of pay reductions, furloughs, lay-offs, or the requirement of using paid time off. Importantly, 86% of all respondents, irrespective of employment status, reported feeling stressed with regards to changes in their work environment and transmission of the virus. However, levels of stress were dependent upon access to PPE and mental health resources. Specifically, those with access to mental health support reported lower stress levels than those without such access. These results highlight the need for continuous monitoring of mental health for allied health professionals in order to inform clinic and hospital policies for PPE and the development of brief interventions to mitigate adverse long-term mental health outcomes. Copyright © 2020 Coto et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

1. **The post-pandemic work landscape: joining up mental and physical health**  
   Holl Marc Occupational Health & Wellbeing 2020;72:14-15.

The article discusses occupational health will have an important role to play in encouraging employers to be taking a holistic approach to health and wellbeing post-Covid-19 pandemic work landscape. It mentions that occupational health practitioners should work closely with employers for designing health promotion programmes; and occupational health practitioners play a vital role in helping businesses educate employees and implement multi-faceted approaches.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a93836b03002dbabbb3f5851a1ffe510)

1. **THE PRACTICE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AMIDST THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) SITUATION IN GHANA**  
   GUIDELINE AN INTERIM 2020;:No page numbers.

1. **The promotion of positive mental health for new mothers during Covid-19**  
   Barlow Kate WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:86-89.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused increased hardship for new mothers and their young children. Increased isolation, lack of in-person doctor visits and decreased interaction within the community, has pregnant and postpartum women in need of additional support. Occupational therapists often work with infants and their mothers due to feeding concerns. Difficulty with early feeding adds additional stress on the mother–infant dyad relationship. This case study describes a mother's traumatic experience giving birth during Covid-19 and the occupational therapy intervention provided to the mother–infant dyad. In order to improve outcomes for the mother and child with feeding concerns, this case study is a call to action for paediatric occupational therapy practitioners to include the promotion of positive mental health of mothers in their practice, particularly during the pandemic.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=5353349e518548d8e35f5ecccfbf2ee3)

1. **The psychological impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic on hospital workers in Daegu, South Korea**  
   Jo S. H. Comprehensive Psychiatry 2020;103:152213.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to assess the immediate stress and psychological impact experienced by healthcare workers and other personnel during the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

1. **The role of Force Health Protection in the Canadian Armed Forces' response to the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Edge Heather McCuaig Canada Communicable Disease Report 2020;46:279-281.

Within the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), public health is managed by the Directorate of Force Health Protection (DFHP), a branch of the Canadian Forces Health Services Group. Since the emergence of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-19), DFHP has become heavily involved in health surveillance, outbreak monitoring, policy development, providing evidence-based guidance and advice, liaising with other national, provincial and territorial, municipal and international public health agencies, and ensuring environmental safety of CAF members. Some specific activities include supporting operations and deployments, amending policies and training and promoting hand hygiene, physical distancing and personal protective equipment use. In addition to taking measures to protect its members, CAF-Department of National Defence has contributed to Canada's national response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The DFHP will be developing training for allied health professionals to assist with contact tracing and follow-up, and will ensure adequate resources are in place to manage surge capacity for COVID-19. With these ongoing efforts, initiatives and lessons learned, DFHP is well placed to carry on with its mandate to protect and promote the health and well-being of CAF members and National Defence civilian employees, assisting Canadians and ensuring that CAF members are ready to serve their missions at home and abroad.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=16ff62356ac37c7d7fe67583afc5dc3e)

1. **University experiences of occupational therapy in Brazil during the Covid-19 pandemic: Contributions and support in mental health for the population**  
   Ricci Éllen C. WFOT Bulletin 2020;76:75-77.

Brazil stands out in the world for having a president who refers to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) as a 'little flu'. Social inequalities in the country are worsening and telehealth was only increased after the pandemic was installed. The aim of this article is to reflect and discuss telehealth in occupational therapy, presenting the techniques, themes and research in the initial phase on supporting groups for adults. Online social networks were used to invite and organise interested people. Virtual meetings are happening twice a week by video call and in addition we are also supporting chat through a WhatsApp group. People are reporting improvements in daily routines, personal relationships and anxiety. The most common themes are about everyday life, life history, difficulty in sleeping, eating, socialising with the same people 24 h a day, childhood trauma, politics and gender violence. We understand the important role of occupational therapy in analysis and intervention in people's life to reduce the risk of emotional distress, suffering and mental illness.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=eceffb0bab8dfe54be7efa68bd3b9eac)

1. **Virtual Trauma-Focused Therapy for Military Members, Veterans, and Public Safety Personnel With Posttraumatic Stress Injury: Systematic Scoping Review**  
   Jones C. JMIR MHealth and UHealth 2020;8:e22079.

BACKGROUND: A necessary shift from in-person to remote delivery of psychotherapy (eg, teletherapy, eHealth, videoconferencing) has occurred because of the COVID-19 pandemic. A corollary benefit is a potential fit in terms of the need for equitable and timely access to mental health services in remote and rural locations. Owing to COVID-19, there may be an increase in the demand for timely, virtual delivery of services among trauma-affected populations, including public safety personnel (PSP; eg, paramedics, police, fire, correctional officers), military members, and veterans. There is a lack of evidence on the question of whether digital delivery of trauma-therapies for military members, veterans, and PSP leads to similar outcomes to in-person delivery. Information on barriers and facilitators and recommendations regarding digital-delivery is also scarce.

1. **Relationships between job satisfaction, burnout, professional identity and meaningfulness of work activities for occupational therapists working in mental health**  
   Scanlan Justin Newton Australian occupational therapy journal 2019;66:581-590.

1. **Nurturing the Seeds of Change: Strengthening the Lifestyle Medicine Movement With the Donald A. Pegg Student Leadership Award**  
   Jaini P. A. American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine 2018;12:476-478.

Student-led Lifestyle Medicine Interest Groups (LMIGs) empower the next generation of healthcare professionals to tackle the pandemic of lifestyle-related chronic diseases and provide important pathways to increasing the visibility of Lifestyle Medicine (LM) in health professions schools. Each year, the Donald A. Pegg Student Leadership Award offers four allied health students a seed grant to start or support LMIGs at their schools as well as financial assistance to attend the annual American College of Lifestyle Medicine (ACLM) conference. The 2017 student winners were Paresh Jaini, Albert Barrera, Alyssa Greenwell, and Alicja Baska. With the support of the Pegg Award, the awardees and their faculty advisors have made great strides in LM at their institutions in the areas of research, community outreach, student education, and global networking. Their LMIG activities have included students presenting research at national conferences, initiating a chapter of the national organization Walk with a Doc, hosting educational lectures on LM principles, sponsoring plant-based cooking sessions, facilitating stress management workshops, and hosting a national-level LM congress in Europe. Through the ACLM, the Pegg Award generates an atmosphere of growth for LMIGs, fostering the expansion, vision, and integration of LM into the education of health professions students worldwide.

1. **Comprehensive systematic review of healthcare workers' perceptions of risk and use of coping strategies towards emerging respiratory infectious diseases**  
   Koh Y. International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare 2011;9:403-19.

AIM: To determine healthcare workers' perceptions of risk from exposure to emerging acute respiratory infectious diseases and the perceived effectiveness of strategies used to facilitate healthy coping in acute hospital and community healthcare settings.

### Opening Internet Links

The links to internet sites in this document are 'live' and can be opened by holding down the CTRL key on your keyboard while clicking on the web address with your mouse

### Full text papers

Links are given to full text resources where available. For some of the papers, you will need an **NHS OpenAthens Account**. If you do not have an account you can [register online](https://openathens.nice.org.uk/).

You can then access the papers by simply entering your username and password. If you do not have easy access to the internet to gain access, please let us know and we can download the papers for you.

### Guidance on searching within online documents

Links are provided to the full text of each document. Relevant extracts have been copied and pasted into these results. Rather than browse through lengthy documents, you can search for specific words as follows:

**Portable Document Format / pdf / Adobe**  
Click on the Search button (illustrated with binoculars). This will open up a search window. Type in the term you need to find and links to all of the references to that term within the document will be displayed in the window. You can jump to each reference by clicking it.

**Word documents**  
Select Edit from the menu, the Find and type in your term in the search box which is presented. The search function will locate the first use of the term in the document. By pressing 'next' you will jump to further references.

## B. Search History

|  | **Source** | **Criteria** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0. |  | Embase 1974 to 2021 January 29 | 0 |
| 1. |  | wellbeing.ti,ab. | 27613 |
| 2. |  | Well being.ti,ab. | 27613 |
| 3. |  | resilience.ti,ab. | 31352 |
| 4. |  | burnout.ti,ab. | 16170 |
| 5. |  | burn out.ti,ab. | 1280 |
| 6. |  | stress\*.ti,ab. | 1095444 |
| 7. |  | (support adj2 network\*).ti,ab. | 7253 |
| 8. |  | (psychological adj3 (support or intervention\*)).ti,ab. | 21044 |
| 9. |  | mental health.ti,ab. | 192242 |
| 10. |  | coping strateg\*.ti,ab. | 19488 |
| 11. |  | exp wellbeing/ | 89759 |
| 12. |  | exp caregiver burnout/ or exp burnout/ | 20422 |
| 13. |  | 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 | 1404324 |
| 14. |  | exp Coronavirinae/ | 22899 |
| 15. |  | exp pandemic/ | 52280 |
| 16. |  | ((corona\* or corono\*) adj1 (virus\* or viral\* or virinae\*)).ti,ab. | 1894 |
| 17. |  | ((novel or new or nouveau or "2019") adj2 (coronavirus\* or "corona virus\*" or coronovirus\* or coronavirinae\*)).ti,ab. | 23391 |
| 18. |  | (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or Huanan or "2019-nCoV" or 2019nCoV or nCoV2019 or "nCoV-2019" or "COVID-19" or COVID19 or "CORVID-19" or CORVID19 or "WN-CoV" or WNCoV or "HCoV-19" or HCoV19 or CoV or "2019 novel\*" or Ncov or "n-cov" or "SARS-CoV-2" or "SARSCoV-2" or "SARSCoV2" or "SARS-CoV2" or SARSCov19 or "SARS-Cov19" or "SARSCov-19" or "SARS-Cov-19" or Ncovor or Ncorona\* or Ncorono\* or NcovWuhan\* or NcovHubei\* or NcovChina\* or NcovChinese\*).ti,ab. | 98301 |
| 19. |  | (("seafood market\*" or "food market\*") adj10 (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 103 |
| 20. |  | ((outbreak\* or wildlife\* or pandemic\* or epidemic\*) adj1 (China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 137 |
| 21. |  | pandemic.ti,ab. | 65281 |
| 22. |  | 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 | 144269 |
| 23. |  | exp occupational therapist/ | 7039 |
| 24. |  | exp occupational therapy/ | 22463 |
| 25. |  | occupational therap\*.ti,ab. | 20755 |
| 26. |  | OT.ti,ab. | 16803 |
| 27. |  | allied health.ti,ab. | 11760 |
| 28. |  | 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 | 58081 |
| 29. |  | 13 and 22 and 28 | 29 |
| 0. |  | Ovid MEDLINE(R) and Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Daily 1946 to January 29, 2021 | 0 |
| 1. |  | wellbeing.ti,ab. | 17764 |
| 2. |  | Well being.ti,ab. | 17764 |
| 3. |  | resilience.ti,ab. | 26961 |
| 4. |  | burnout.ti,ab. | 12661 |
| 5. |  | burn out.ti,ab. | 756 |
| 6. |  | stress\*.ti,ab. | 873845 |
| 7. |  | (support adj2 network\*).ti,ab. | 5609 |
| 8. |  | (psychological adj3 (support or intervention\*)).ti,ab. | 14023 |
| 9. |  | mental health.ti,ab. | 153622 |
| 10. |  | coping strateg\*.ti,ab. | 14742 |
| 11. |  | exp Stress, Psychological/ | 135265 |
| 12. |  | exp caregiver burnout/ or exp burnout/ | 12982 |
| 13. |  | 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 | 1071139 |
| 14. |  | exp Coronavirinae/ | 46705 |
| 15. |  | exp pandemic/ | 49581 |
| 16. |  | ((corona\* or corono\*) adj1 (virus\* or viral\* or virinae\*)).ti,ab. | 1647 |
| 17. |  | ((novel or new or nouveau or "2019") adj2 (coronavirus\* or "corona virus\*" or coronovirus\* or coronavirinae\*)).ti,ab. | 25070 |
| 18. |  | (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or Huanan or "2019-nCoV" or 2019nCoV or nCoV2019 or "nCoV-2019" or "COVID-19" or COVID19 or "CORVID-19" or CORVID19 or "WN-CoV" or WNCoV or "HCoV-19" or HCoV19 or CoV or "2019 novel\*" or Ncov or "n-cov" or "SARS-CoV-2" or "SARSCoV-2" or "SARSCoV2" or "SARS-CoV2" or SARSCov19 or "SARS-Cov19" or "SARSCov-19" or "SARS-Cov-19" or Ncovor or Ncorona\* or Ncorono\* or NcovWuhan\* or NcovHubei\* or NcovChina\* or NcovChinese\*).ti,ab. | 101429 |
| 19. |  | (("seafood market\*" or "food market\*") adj10 (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 97 |
| 20. |  | ((outbreak\* or wildlife\* or pandemic\* or epidemic\*) adj1 (China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 133 |
| 21. |  | pandemic.ti,ab. | 65188 |
| 22. |  | 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 | 142116 |
| 23. |  | exp occupational therapist/ | 357 |
| 24. |  | exp occupational therapy/ | 13468 |
| 25. |  | occupational therap\*.ti,ab. | 14131 |
| 26. |  | OT.ti,ab. | 15844 |
| 27. |  | allied health.ti,ab. | 9222 |
| 28. |  | 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 | 44072 |
| 29. |  | 13 and 22 and 28 | 22 |
| 0. |  | Ovid Emcare 1995 to 2021 Week 04 | 0 |
| 1. |  | wellbeing.ti,ab. | 13660 |
| 2. |  | Well being.ti,ab. | 56941 |
| 3. |  | resilience.ti,ab. | 15288 |
| 4. |  | burnout.ti,ab. | 9118 |
| 5. |  | burn out.ti,ab. | 430 |
| 6. |  | stress\*.ti,ab. | 228419 |
| 7. |  | (support adj2 network\*).ti,ab. | 3965 |
| 8. |  | (psychological adj3 (support or intervention\*)).ti,ab. | 8839 |
| 9. |  | mental health.ti,ab. | 105955 |
| 10. |  | coping strateg\*.ti,ab. | 11383 |
| 11. |  | exp Stress psychological/ | 18798 |
| 12. |  | exp Burnout professional/ | 676 |
| 13. |  | exp Coronavirinae/ | 3017 |
| 14. |  | exp pandemic/ | 17479 |
| 15. |  | ((corona\* or corono\*) adj1 (virus\* or viral\* or virinae\*)).ti,ab. | 421 |
| 16. |  | ((novel or new or nouveau or "2019") adj2 (coronavirus\* or "corona virus\*" or coronovirus\* or coronavirinae\*)).ti,ab. | 5931 |
| 17. |  | (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or Huanan or "2019-nCoV" or 2019nCoV or nCoV2019 or "nCoV-2019" or "COVID-19" or COVID19 or "CORVID-19" or CORVID19 or "WN-CoV" or WNCoV or "HCoV-19" or HCoV19 or CoV or "2019 novel\*" or Ncov or "n-cov" or "SARS-CoV-2" or "SARSCoV-2" or "SARSCoV2" or "SARS-CoV2" or SARSCov19 or "SARS-Cov19" or "SARSCov-19" or "SARS-Cov-19" or Ncovor or Ncorona\* or Ncorono\* or NcovWuhan\* or NcovHubei\* or NcovChina\* or NcovChinese\*).ti,ab. | 28777 |
| 18. |  | (("seafood market\*" or "food market\*") adj10 (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 32 |
| 19. |  | ((outbreak\* or wildlife\* or pandemic\* or epidemic\*) adj1 (China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. | 32 |
| 20. |  | pandemic.ti,ab. | 20382 |
| 21. |  | exp occupational therapist/ | 7292 |
| 22. |  | exp occupational therapy/ | 13407 |
| 23. |  | occupational therap\*.ti,ab. | 13579 |
| 24. |  | OT.ti,ab. | 2735 |
| 25. |  | allied health professional\*.ti,ab. | 1402 |
| 26. |  | 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 | 406950 |
| 27. |  | 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 | 41623 |
| 28. |  | 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 | 22260 |
| 29. |  | 26 and 27 and 28 | 8 |

**Disclaimer**  
We hope that you find the evidence search service useful. Whilst care has been taken in the selection of the materials included in this evidence search, the Library and Knowledge Service is not responsible for the content or the accuracy of the enclosed research information. Accordingly, whilst every endeavour has been undertaken to execute a comprehensive search of the literature, the Library and Knowledge Service is not and will not be held responsible or liable for any omissions to pertinent research information not included as part of the results of the enclosed evidence search. Users are welcome to discuss the evidence search findings with the librarian responsible for executing the search. We welcome suggestions on additional search strategies / use of other information resources for further exploration. You must not use the results of this search for commercial purposes. Any usage or reproduction of the search output should acknowledge the Library and Knowledge Service that produced it.