Research paper links

1. <https://www.karger.com/Article/FullText/510752>:

Schäfer, Sarah K., et al. "Impact of COVID-19 on public mental health and the buffering effect of a sense of coherence." *Psychotherapy and psychosomatics* 89.6 (2020): 386-392.

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7151415/>:

Rajkumar, Ravi Philip. "COVID-19 and mental health: A review of the existing literature." Asian journal of psychiatry 52 (2020): 102066.

1. [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33395101/ (covid-20)](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33395101/%20(covid-20)):

Mukaetova-Ladinska, Elizabeta B., Golo Kronenberg, and Ruma Raha-Chowdhury. "COVID-19 and neurocognitive disorders." Current opinion in psychiatry 34.2 (2021): 149-156.

1. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0020764020950769>:

Roy, Adrija, et al. "<? covid19?> Mental health implications of COVID-19 pandemic and its response in India." International Journal of Social Psychiatry (2020): 0020764020950769.

1. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0972063420935544>:

Das, Shankar. "Mental Health and Psychosocial Aspects of COVID-19 in India: The Challenges and Responses." Journal of Health Management 22.2 (2020): 197-205.

1. <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(20)30168-1/fulltext>:

Holmes, Emily A., et al. "Multidisciplinary research priorities for the COVID-19 pandemic: a call for action for mental health science." The Lancet Psychiatry (2020).

1. <https://www.jmir.org/2020/9/e21279/>:

Son, Changwon, et al. "Effects of COVID-19 on college students’ mental health in the United States: Interview survey study." Journal of medical internet research 22.9 (2020): e21279.

1. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyt.2020.579985/full>:

Dawel, Amy, et al. "The effect of COVID-19 on mental health and wellbeing in a representative sample of Australian adults." Frontiers in psychiatry 11 (2020): 1026.

1. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0239696>:

Kecojevic, Aleksandar, et al. "The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on mental health of undergraduate students in New Jersey, cross-sectional study." PloS one 15.9 (2020): e0239696.

1. <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(20)30308-4/fulltext>:

Pierce, Matthias, et al. "Mental health before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal probability sample survey of the UK population." The Lancet Psychiatry 7.10 (2020): 883-892.

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/pcn.13185>:

Scalabrini, Andrea, Jiawei Xu, and Georg Northoff. "What COVID‐19 tells us about the self–the deep inter‐subjective and cultural layers of our brain." Psychiatry and clinical neurosciences (2020).

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/pcn.13176>:

Pattojoshi, Amrit, et al. "Staying home is NOT ‘staying safe’: A rapid 8‐day online survey on spousal violence against women during the COVID‐19 lockdown in India." Psychiatry and clinical neurosciences (2020).

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/pcn.13178>:

Tolentino, Júlio César, et al. "Early attention impairment in a patient with COVID‐19." Psychiatry and clinical neurosciences (2020).

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/pcn.13174>:

Zandifar, Atefeh, and Rahim Badrfam. "Exacerbation of psychosis accompanied by seizure and catatonia in a patient with COVID‐19: A case report." Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences (2020).

[4]and [5], [7], [8] and [11] gives a detailed information of where abouts of corona in different countries like India, USA, Australia and UK respectively. How lockdown caused Bereavement, isolation, loss of income and fear which are inturn triggering mental health conditions or exacerbating existing ones. Many people may be facing increased levels of alcohol and drug use, insomnia, anxiety and depression.

[3] introduces us about Neurocognitive functions which are cognitive functions closely linked to the function of particular areas, neural pathways, or cortical networks in the brain, ultimately served by the substrate of the brain's neurological matrix. In several resent studies neurocognitive disorder symptoms due to the COVID-19 pandemic provide a unique opportunity to address changes occurring in central nervous system (CNS) at both clinical and molecular level.

[7],[10] is stating a significant negative impact on mental health of college students and requirement of proactive efforts to support the mental health and well-being of students are needed.

[6] focuses on Multidisciplinary mental health science research and believe to be the international response to the COVID-19 pandemic, given the potential effects on individual and population mental health, and its potential effect on the brain function of several affected by the disease.

[12] show case one more important aspect which dells with culture and self, independent and interdependent and freedom and determination of self.

[13] Agenda staying home is not staying safe has also got true evidently in lockdown period as women or getting violated in different ways which is causing depression which inurn force you to take extreme steps.

[14] What is covid-20? How it stared? Covid-20 is a mutant of covid-19 which is affecting different protein in the body. A 47-year-old suddenly noticed some symptoms in addition to covid-19 which included mainly eyes problems. It was soon found to be covid-20.

[15] Since beginning there have been many cases of neurological and neuropsychiatric instances in patients with COVID‐19.The complexities associated with the neuropsychiatric instance of COVID‐19 have led to estimates of the potential incidences of related disorders and patients admitted to the psychiatric ward with worsening psychiatric symptoms.