









- General population
  - Anxiety and worry about uncertain future
  - Fear of contamination
  - Hypochondriacal fear regarding cough, sore throat or fever
  - Hoarding of protective equipment and survival items
  - Anger/irritability regarding irresponsible behavior in society
  - Undue attention to unsubstantiated facts in news and social media
  - Irresistible urge to touch mouth/face





- Infected cases
  - Fear & avoidance of reporting due to stigma/isolation
  - Undue guilt on having indulged in behavior leading to infection
  - Guilt on being responsible for spread of infection
  - Anxiety and panic about worst possible outcomes
  - Worry about safety and well being of family members





- Quarantined & suspected case
  - Boredom and loneliness
  - Fear about health of family members
  - Guilt of being a source of infection/possible infection
  - Guilt of not being able to perform duty/assigned role in crucial times

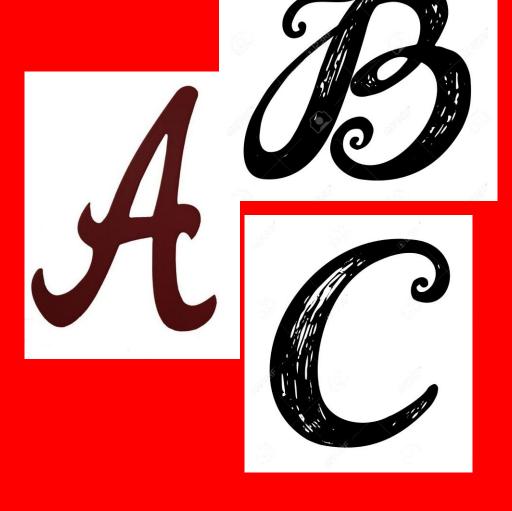




- Health care workers
  - Anxiety about magnitude of cases and ill-equipped working environment
  - Anxiety about individual role and competence/training for the same
  - Burnout due to long working hours, critically ill-patients and deaths
    - Sense of failure, frustration, poor self care, blaming, irritability, giving up etc
  - Secondary traumatic stress
    - Undue worry about something bad happening, exaggerated startle, anxiety, nightmares etc.
  - Lack of adequate caution due to altruistic zeal







# Of Mental Well Being



# Acknowledge feelings and share







# Awareness of realistic information and reliable sources















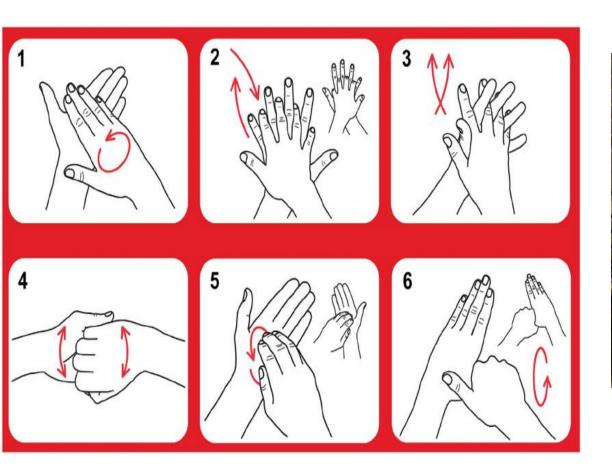
# Avoid speculation and rumours





# Adherence to hand hygiene and social distancing









# Be physically active











# 50 INDOOR ACTIVITIES FOR KIDS

ITSALWAYSAUTUMN.COM

















## Balanced diet







# Be a role model for children and neighbors

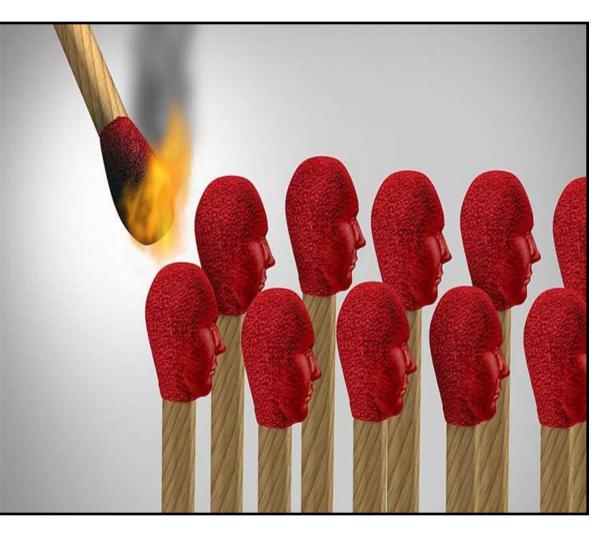






## Break chain of rumours





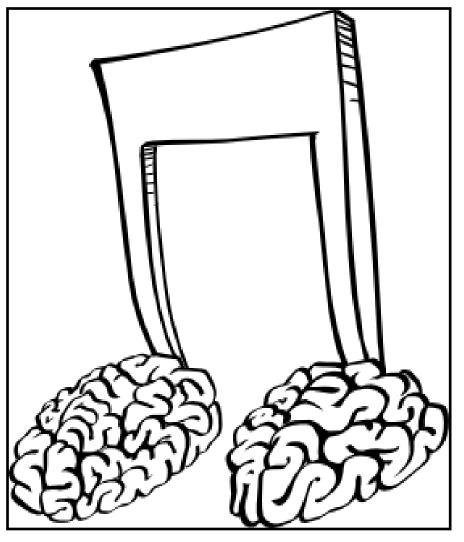




## Balance work and leisure





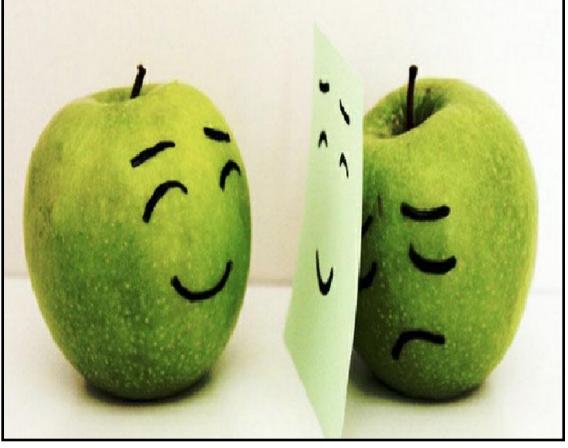




# Communicate with empathy and allow expression of feelings





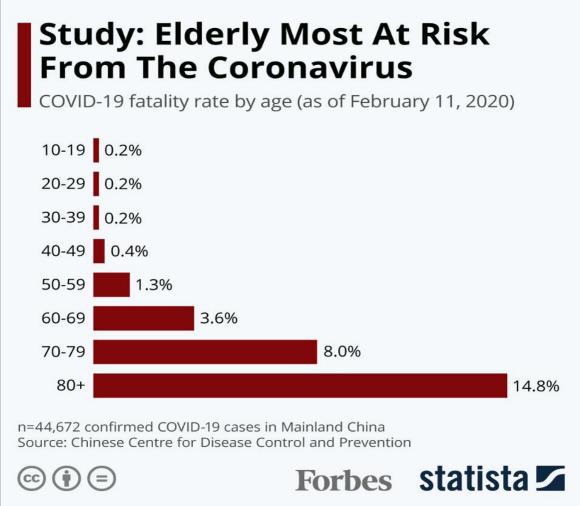






## Care for elderly (more risk of infection)



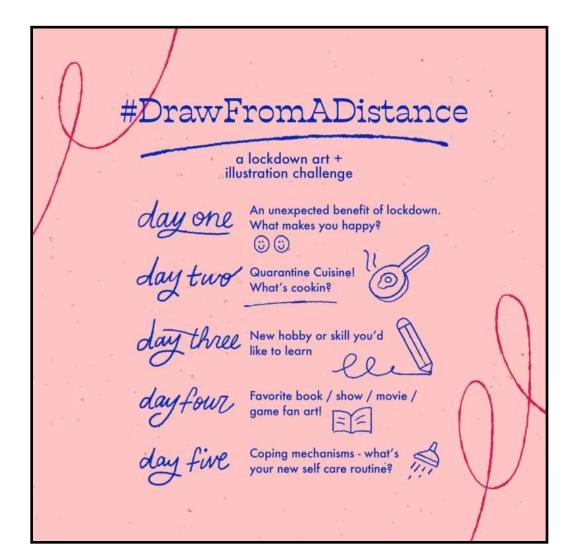




# Cultivate hobbies and routine to tide through tough times









# Cautious approach towards spread of infection



### **DIFFERENT STAGES OF** COVID-19

### STAGE 1

### Imported Cases

These are those who have travelled to virus-hit foreign countries and have come back to India

#### STAGE 3

#### Community Transmission

Community transmission is when a patient not exposed to any infected person or one who has travelled to any of the affected countries tests positive. Large areas get affected when community transmission takes place

### STAGE 2

### Local Transmission

These are those cases who have come in contact with patients who have a travel history

### STAGE 4

### **Epidemic**

This is the last and the worst stage where the disease takes the shape of an epidemic with no clear endpoint like it did in China

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#### Wash hands frequently



Scrub backs of hands, between fingers and under nails for at least 20 seconds with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub to kill viruses

#### Avoid crowded places



When someone coughs or sneezes, they release small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth that may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus

Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth



Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body

Practise respiratory hygiene



Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses

Wear a mask if you have respiratory symptoms



Mask isn't required to be worn by all. Only those with respiratory symptoms (coughing or sneezing) need to use it to protect others from getting the virus. If you use a mask, make sure it is disposed of properly



# Chat and e-socialize for continued connect with people













- Prepare in advance, mock training and drill
- Clarity of role
- Regular risk assessment and critical incident debriefing
- Effective buddy system to ventilate and express
- Take healthy breaks and healthy diet
- Look for signs of burn out and stress for early intervention
- Cultivate cautious calmness
- Avoid/limit use of caffeine and alcohol
- Keep an eye on each other







## Protect yourself.

- It is NOT SELFISH to take breaks
- Needs of survivor are not more important than your well being
- Working all the time does not mean your best contribution
- There are other people who can help



## Summary



- COVID 19 Pandemic is associated with some psychosocial issues.
- Social distancing and Quarantine may pose mental health challenges.
- Health care workers have additional issues of 'burn out' and 'secondary traumatization'.
- Primary prevention and Early intervention reduces mental health morbidity.
- Practice ABC of mental well being to tide through tough times.



## E-resources



- www.who.int. Mental health considerations during COVID19
- www.mentalhelath.org,uk Looking after your mental health during coronavirus outbreak
- www.mhanational.org Mental health & COVID 19-information & resources
- www.lifeline.org.au/get-help/topics/mental-health-and-wellbeing-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak
- www.heretohelp.bc.ca/infosheet/covid-19-and-anxiety
- Mental Health and Psychosocial considerations during COVID-19 Outbreak. 12 Mar 2020. https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019

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## Thank you





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