

عنوان مقاله:

Investigating the Psychological Risk and Protective Factors Related to Fear of COVID-۱۹ During the COVID-۱۹ Pandemic in Iran

محل انتشار:

مجله تمرین در روانشناسی بالینی، دوره 11، شماره 2 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 10

نویسندگان:

Imaneh Abasi - Department of Clinical Psychology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Azin Farzin - Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Amin Sohrabzadeh Fard - Department of Clinical Psychology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abbas Masjedi Arani - Department of Clinical Psychology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Hamid Poursharifi - Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Ebrahimzadeh Mousavi - Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, United States

Ali Mehrabi - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education and Psychology, University of Isfahan, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Objective: The current COVID-۱۹ pandemic is associated with numerous psychological issues, such as anxiety and distress as a result of individual, health-related, social, and economic issues. This study aims to assess the general population in Iran for the negative impacts of the current pandemic on psychological well-being and to find possible protective and risk factors when facing such situations in the current COVID-۱۹ pandemic. Methods: A total of ۳۱۷ people participated in an online survey in Iran from August ۳, ۲۰۲۰, to September ۲۰, ۲۰۲۰. Anxiety, depression, fear of COVID-۱۹, emotion regulation, intolerance of uncertainty, illness perception, neuroticism, social support, and self-efficacy were evaluated. Results: The results showed that measures that assess anxiety, depression, emotion regulation, intolerance of uncertainty, illness perception, neuroticism, social support, and self-efficacy were significantly related to fear of COVID-۱۹. Meanwhile, the results of regression analysis demonstrated that neuroticism, intolerance of uncertainty, and illness perception could predict fear of COVID-۱۹ beyond and above anxiety and depression. Conclusion: Some factors, including neuroticism, illness perception, and intolerance of uncertainty are considered risk factors for mental health during this pandemic.

کلمات کلیدی:

COVID-۱۹, Anxiety, Neuroticism, Intolerance of uncertainty, Illness Perception

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1860812>



