

Post COVID-19 Psychological Impacts on Recovered Teachers Working in Different Level of Educational Institutions of District Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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REVIEW ARTICLE

ABSTRACT

The current study was carried out with the aim to examine and assess post COVID-19 psychological impact on individual working in educational institutions of district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Post traumatic stress of that disease results in fear, stress, anxiety and other psychological disturbance. In such circumstances teaching where close contact environment is the need however, with a fear of insecurity and exposition to disease by contact. That's why a study is necessary to cope the problems in light of observations. The present research work was designed on questionnaire base of research to teachers for exploring the the milling and psychological impacts over their teaching profession. Over analysis study of psychological indices were recorded as, fear 75%, lack of sleep 73%, depression 86%, stress 84%, anxiety 82%, grief 93%, anger 80% and headache 55%. It was recorded that the highest psychological distress due to COVID-19 is grief 42/45 (93%) among the sample population while the lowest is headache 25/45 (55%). This showed that Covid-19 made lives of district Karak limited and there is no any healthy recreation opportunities for them to be mentally attached there.

Key Words: Post, COVID-19, Psychological, Individuals Working, Educational Institutes, and Karak

INTRODUCTION

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by the corona virus 2 that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2). Earliest case that was recognized and displayed to the media was in December 2019 at the city of Wuhan belong to China (Zimmer 2021). This outbreak or COVID-19 in china was sooner declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the Public Health Emergency which should be concerned as a Global threat on January

30, 2020, posing a high risk to countries with vulnerable health systems. According to the emergency committee COVID-19 spread could be slowed by early detection, isolation, treatment and the implementation of robust contact teaching system (Organization 2020).

The Corona virus has wreaked havoc on educational institutions all over the world. Along with the institution's closure, the virus's negative impact on the human population had a negative impact on the professionals at various educational institutions. They investigated the fact that, due to the rapid spread of this disease, the World Health Organization declared social distancing in order to control the spread of that virus. In Pakistan, all institutions are closed. This shutdown had an impact on education as well. Depending on the circumstances, digital education is taking its place. For prediction of the effectiveness of distance learning an evaluation survey was carried out in Lahore city of Pakistan. To address the issue of students education facilities A modern approach was introduced, which included Zoom and other Learning Management System (LMS) by institutions all over the world. Online education is a cutting-edge method of instruction (Galusha 1998).

When organisms are confronted with an uncontrollable condition, there is a decrease in the frequency of exploratory behaviours and an increase in fear. These are some of the depressive and anxiety symptoms caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Ornell, Schuch et al. 2020). According to Reisinger's (1972) research, behaviour analysts could use tele-health to reduce these symptoms in contexts of social distancing. An uncontrollable condition can result in aggressive behaviors was determined due to the outbreak of COVID-19 (Carvalho et al., 2015). This does not arise problems between the therapist and clients, even it become a public and ethical problem. Since the beginning of social isolation, violence against women has increased, primarily because the aggressor and their victims are isolated. A similar phenomenon was observed in rats by Azrin, Hutchinson, and Norman (1964). The longer the duration of adverse stimulation, the more likely subjects were to become aggressive (Sánchez, Vale et al. 2020). Julio Torales et al. (2020) investigated the COVID-19 outbreak and its global impact on human mental health and concluded that COVID-19 has a negative impact on people's mental health. Hitherto the the consequences of COVID-19 outbreak on individuals psychology at international level, however such outbreak may results in upcoming era. In 2015 outbreak of MERS-CoV in Korea, suffering peoples were considered to filtration of blood in a safe and separate surrounding. After a couple of weeks red blood cells proportion in blood was checked which showed relatively lower concentration of ions like Ca^{+2} and P level. This implies that the high level of stress experienced by hemodialyzed patients during the Korean MERS outbreak (Kim, Moon et al. 2019).

During the 2003 SARS-CoV outbreak in Taiwan, the majority of emergency department and psychiatric ward personnel developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Furthermore, emergency department personnel have been found to have more severe PTSD symptoms than psychiatric ward personnel (Lee, Kang et al. 2018). Indeed, emergency personnel reported feelings of interpersonal isolation as well as apprehension that they would spread the virus to their relatives. At he time of COVID-19 predicament, staff individuals of health-check doing their job in Wuhan city. During the COVID-19 emergency, health check workers in Wuhan confronted to the maximum exposure of health issues, annoyance, discrimination, feeling of solitary, negative emotions, disconnection with families and mental fatigue (Srivatsa and Stewart 2020). Mental strain, emotional trauma, saddening, sleep disorder, laziness, hyper emotions and frightfulness were the main cause of that situation. The proportion of post-traumatic stress disorder (PSTD) in overall human population was between 4% to 41%, however the ratio sadness was 7% due to epidemic (Jones, Thompson et al. 2017).

Andria Praghlapati (2020) from the University of Pendidikan Indonesia in Bandung, Indonesia, conducted research on the impact of covid-19 on students. They demonstrated that COVID-19 is pneumonia, which first appeared on December 31, 2019 in Wuhan, China and then spread throughout the world. The continued spread of the epidemic, strict isolation measures, and delays in the opening of schools, colleges, and universities across the country are all expected to have an impact on students' mental health. There have been reports of the epidemic's psychological impact on the general public, patients, medical staff, children, and the elderly (Cao, Fang et al. 2020). When confronted with a public health emergency, psychological perception was badly effected, leading to ill thinking, support and help from the society, and health institutions. It is recommended that the government should take innovative steps to remove the crisis of mental health of students and provide effective opportunity of learning for students during outbreak (Huang and rong Liu 2020). People who are under severe stress and isolated frequently exhibit symptoms of psychological stress and disorder, such as low mood, insomnia, stress, anxiety, anger, irritability, emotional exhaustion, depression, and posttraumatic stress symptoms (Khodabakhshi-koolae 2020). Syeda Beenish Batool et al. (2020) conducted a study on university faculty during COVID-19 and online teaching. The goal of this study was to conduct an online survey on the prevalence of occupational stress among university faculty in online teaching in Pakistan during the COVID-19 outbreak (Burgess and Sievertsen 2020).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

District Karak Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, is situated at an altitude of 70.40°-70.30°N and the longitude of 32.48°-33.23°E. It is situated at 340m above the sea level. According census document of 2017 (GOP 2007), the total number of dwellers of the district were counted 7,06,299 individuals (Tabassum and Haq 2014). During COVID-19 pandemic the total positive cases reported were 1,913 from November 2010 to March 2021. Out of these positive the death occurred were 39 (2.04%) while 1,874 (96.94%) patients were recovered from the disease. The detail record is present at District Head Quarter (DHO) Hospital Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan [RRT Team II, Karak, KPK].

Time Frame of Research

The present research work was conducted in district Karak from November 2020 to March 2021.

Data Collection and Analysis

The current research was conducted for post psychological effect of COVID-19 on recovered teachers working in educational institutions of district Karak. Data collection and analysis is made through visit to various educational institutions, where 45 COVID-19 recovered willing teachers, psychological data was collected through questionnaire. After that data was analyzed statistically through SPSS software. The data was analyzed statistically correct giving *P-value* < 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During our research study we selected 45 recovered teachers of educational institutions of both gender for examination of their post COVID-19 psychological effect on their physiological activities. We made a survey through questionnaire from 28 male and 17female teachers. Psychological distress that was commonly found in male teachers includes, fear 85%, lack of sleep

67%, depression 92%, stress 78%, anxiety 75%, grief 96%, anger 71% and headache 50%, while in female teachers includes, fear 58%, lack of sleep 82%, depression 76%, stress 94%, anxiety 94%, grief 88%, anger 94% and headache 64%.

Table 1 Psychological Distresses Related to COVID – 19 Commonly Found in the Sample

Psychological Distress	Total Sample	Males 28/45 (%age)	Females 17/45 (%age)	Overall prevalence (%age)
Fear	45	24/28 (85%)	10/17 (58%)	34/45 (75%)
Lack of sleep	45	19/28 (67%)	14/17 (82%)	33/45 (73%)
Depression	45	26/28 (92%)	13/17 (76%)	39/45 (86%)
Stress	45	22/28 (78%)	16/17 (94%)	38/45 (84%)
Anxiety	45	21/28 (75%)	16/17 (94%)	37/45 (82%)
Grief	45	27/28 (96%)	15/17 (88%)	42/45 (93%)
Anger	45	20/28 (71%)	16/17 (94%)	36/45 (80%)
Headache	45	14/28 (50%)	11/17 (64%)	25/45 (55%)
Total /Maximum	45	27/28 (96%)	16/17 (94%)	42/45 (93%)

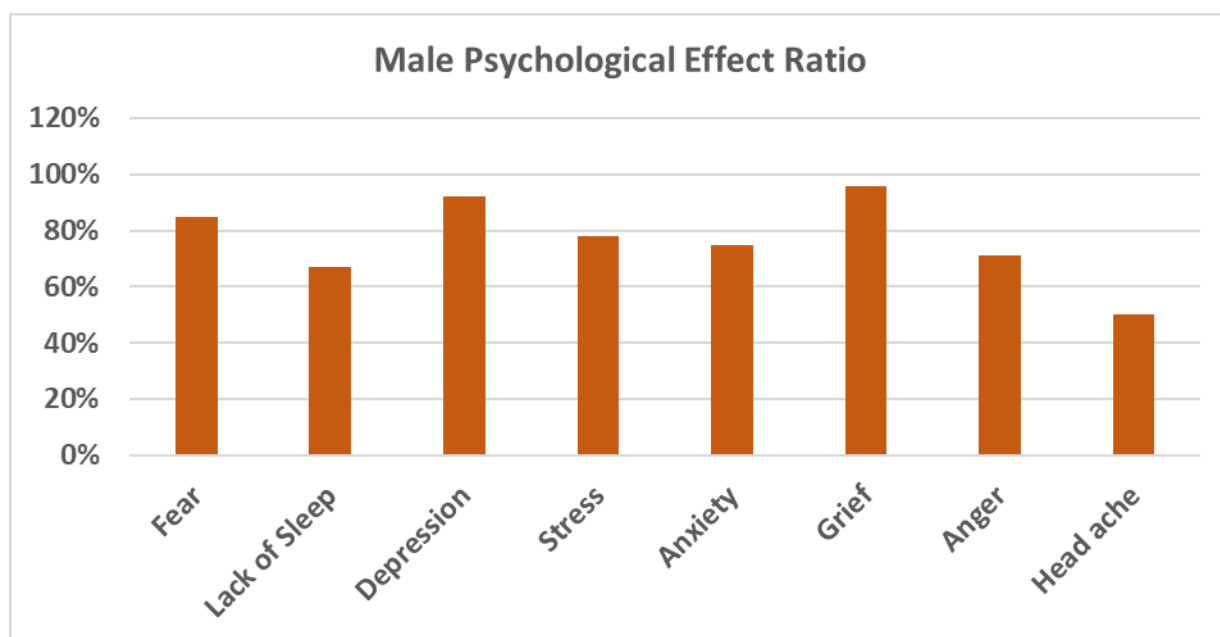


Figure 1 Male Psychological Effect Ratio

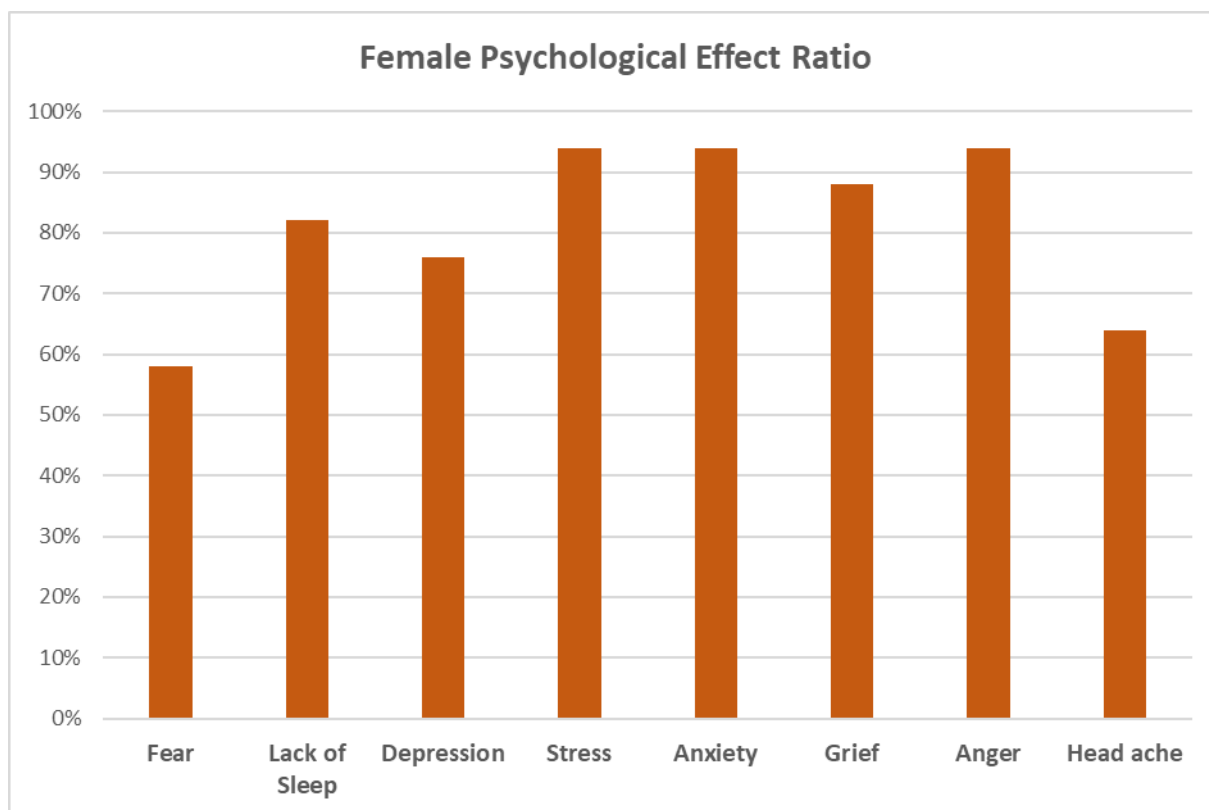


Figure 2 Female Psychological Effect Ratio

Gender wise ratio of Post COVID-19 Psychological Impression of Individuals

In current study we ask for psychological opinions from recovered individuals of COVID-19 including both gender. The research study of district Karak various educational institutions individuals showed that males are more psychologically disturbed than that of females due to their social gathering and other mental pressure in the society and home.

Overall ratio of Post COVID-19 Psychological Impression on Individuals

Overall ratio of psychological distress was recorded as, fear 75%, lack of sleep 73%, depression 86%, stress 84%, anxiety 82%, grief 93%, anger 80% and headache 55%. During questionnaire survey of research, it is recorded that the highest psychological distress due to COVID-19 is grief 42/45 (93%) among the sample population while the lowest is headache 25/45 (55%).

DISCUSSION

The current study was designed for finding out of post psychological effect of COVID-19 recovered individual working of district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A total 45 recovered teachers of various levels of educational institutions were interrogated for their personal observations regards COVID-19. The overall ratio of psychological distress data obtained through questionnaire was recorded as, fear 75%, lack of sleep 73%, depression 86%, stress 84%, anxiety 82%, grief 93%, anger 80% and headache 55%. In 2003, during the SARS-CoV outbreak in Singapore, 27% of health care workers reported psychiatric symptoms (Lee, Kang et al. 2018). During the 2003 SARS-CoV outbreak in

Taiwan, most of the staff in the emergency department and in the psychiatric ward developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Also, emergency department staff have shown more severe PTSD symptoms than staff in the psychiatric ward (Lee, Kang et al. 2018). Emergency professional, in fact, reported the feeling of interpersonal isolation and the fear that they would transmit the virus to their relatives. In the COVID-19 emergency, medical workers in Wuhan have been dealing with high risk of infection and inadequate protection against contamination, overwork, frustration, discrimination, isolation, patients with negative emotions, a lack of contact with their families and exhaustion (Srivatsa and Stewart 2020). The current situation is causing mental health problems such as stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, insomnia, denial, anger and fear. The prevalence in the general population of PTSD has been ranging from 4% to 41%; the prevalence of major depression increased by 7% after the outbreak (Jones, Thompson et al. 2017).

Jones et al. (2017) conducted a study on how the current situation is causing mental health issues such as stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, insomnia, denial, anger, and fear. The prevalence of PTSD in the general population has ranged from 4% to 41%; the prevalence of major depression increased by 7% following the outbreak. The survey conducted as part of our research yielded results that were superior to those of the preceding work. The variation was caused by a lack of refreshment activities and other such resources, which engaged the patients and made them less focused on themselves.

Syeda Beenish Batool et al. (2020) conducted a study on university faculty during Covid-19 and online teaching. The goal of this study was to conduct an online survey to determine the prevalence of occupational stress among university faculty in online teaching in Pakistan during the COVID-19 outbreak. As a result, this survey describes university teachers' perceptions and concerns about taking online classes, which have become mandatory due to the spread of the Corona virus. The sample included 183 teachers (120 females and 63 males) from both public and private universities in Punjab, Pakistan. According to the findings, the major causes of occupational stress among teachers are a lack of technical support, work-family conflict, work overload, and a lack of training for online teaching. Meanwhile, a face-to-face classroom setting can provide faculty and students with immediate feedback on the quality of lessons, delivery, and experience. A teacher can observe students' body language in a classroom setting, and these nonverbal cues allow the teacher to immediately adjust their teaching approach to best suit the students' needs. Our research findings were similar to those mentioned in the article. Due to internet issues and a lack of proper communication between them, teachers and students in online education were unwilling.

CONCLUSION

The present research work was designed and conducted for exploration of district Karak peoples' psychological impacts they gain during the COVID-19 outbreak. Nearly all of the asked people have got fear and depression. This showed that Covid-19 made lives of district Karak limited and there are no any healthy recreation opportunities for them to be mentally attached there. The outbreak of COVID-19 many people loss their job which made lives people harder for survival also become a factor of being depress. As all of the business and industries are closed due to lock down making people sad of their future and progress. Government is need to take proper control over the outbreak and provides recreational sites through different sources and convince people regards the policy and rules to be followed during lock down, avoiding from any psychological distress. Government should provide vaccination for their people to be strongly prepared against any microbial infections in future and prevent from another lockdown in future.

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