Mental Health During Covid 19: An Overview in Online Mass Media Indonesia

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Letter to The Editor

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A silent, hidden pandemic lurks as the world grapples with the impact of COVID-19 - the mental health pandemic of Covid19. The latter, is resultant of the impact of COVID-19 where lives lost, economies shattered and people living in chronic and perpetual stress. The management of stress by individuals vary depending on their background and the community they live in¹ \ however, is not helped by themisinformation, uncertainty, fear, household problems and divorce shappening during this period².

We report a study exploring the mental health situation of the Indonesian people during this pandemic using news articles in the online mass media. News related to mental health was collected between April 2020 to May 2021 for a period of one year. A list of terminology was listed and articles were separated accordingly. Content analysis was employed. For the one year studied, we found 63 articles reporting on mental health where 52 (82.5%) of these were on advice on maintenance of positive mental health. One article described the state of the Indonesian mental health during the pandemic of 5661 respondents from 31 provinces across Indonesia of a survey by the Association of Indonesian Mental MedicineSpecialists (PDSKJI). Thirty-two percentreported psychological problems where 67.4% and 67.3% had symptoms of anxiety and depression respectively. Those who reported feeling depressed, 48% had thought of suicide or wanting to harm themselves. Notably, most participants we re under 30 years of ageand 74.2% of participants reportedsymptoms of psychological trauma³.

Covid-19 news particularly affected those who already have a history of mental illness such as anxietyor obsessive compulsive disorders (OCD)⁴. Moreover, people with symptoms of depression during the COVID-19 pandemic was reported at 35% which is 5-6 times higher

than the incidence of depression in the general population (Indonesia Basic Health Research in 2018) and 2-3 times higher than the incidence of depression in other non-pandemic disasters⁵. Many peopl ewere also affected by posttraumatic conditions as a result of both untimely deaths (relatives, friends or both parents dyingat the sametime), or because there was no one to accompany them due to the COVID-19 isolation.

The majority of Indonesianonline media had attempted to mitigate this negative situation by providing information and content to improve overall mental wellbeing. The media studied had attempted toeducate the public about psychotic and non-psychotic psychiatric disorders, provided tips on dealing with stressand mental health and, providingadvice on how to talk to friends and family during this period. It was reported that through communication, in addition to the possibility of sharing our concerns with a trusted significant other, acloser relationship will ensue with that person⁶. However, people still needed to filter what information theyreceived to ensure that it is accurate, true and balanced.

Our study reports on the mental health situation in Indonesia based on online news. The findings are concerning and the government and professionals in Indonesia need to do more to assist in improving the situation better.

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