

Prevalence of persistent complex bereavement disorder and its related factors in adults of families of those who died of COVID-19 in Isfahan in 2020

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Background: The loss of loved ones is often considered an important stressful event that has decisive effects on the health of the bereaved. This study aimed to investigate the persistent complex bereavement disorder and the factors affecting it.

Methods and Materials: In a descriptive-analytical study, the prevalence of persistent complex bereavement disorder in adults over 18 years old of the family of the dead of COVID-19 at least 12 months after death was selected in hospitals in Isfahan in 1399. Demographic information in the researcher-made form and TGI-SR questionnaire was completed for each item. All demographic information and questionnaire scores were entered in 22SPSS software. The frequency distribution of demographic information was reported. Chi-square test was used to assess the relationship between demographic factors and bereavement disorder questionnaire. All tests were evaluated at an error level of 5%.

Results: In this study, persistent complex bereavement disorder in adults of both sexes was reported to be positive in 127 cases (35.1%). This study showed that there is a significant difference between the Persistent complex bereavement disorder in adult and female sex; maternal ratio; Existence of debilitating disease; Family history of death from COVID-19 disease; Level of education; the presence of the person at the last moment with the patient; Living alone; duration of COVID-19 disease and death; sex of the deceased and age of the deceased. However, Persistent complex bereavement disorder was not significantly associated with smoking, drug addiction, job and the patient's living conditions and hospitalization in the intensive care unit at the last minute.

Conclusion: The impressive relative prevalence of persistent complex bereavement disorder among bereaved people who have lost loved ones to the 2019 coronavirus epidemic shows the importance of following up and providing psychological and psychiatric counseling to bereaved family members of patients who have died of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, Persistent complex bereavement disorder, coronavirus