

Impact Of Stigma in Covid-19 Patient: A Litteratur Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid - 19 is a disease that has a high virulence so it is easily transmitted, even now it has become a pandemic. Because the impact is mainly for people who have comorbid and also the mortality rate in patients and misleading media, so many people who give stigma to patients and their families. The stigma given to patients suffering from Covid-19 is thought to have a significant impact on the patient.

Purpose: Aim of this study to analyze the impact of stigma on patients with Covid-19

Methods: the method used in writing this article is literature review. By using the google scholar search engine, Pubmed, DOAJ, Science Direct, Research Gate, with the keywords Covid, impact and Stigma, in 2020, the articles that meet the criteria are 6 articles.

Results: Based on the existing analysis, it was found that stigma, both internal stigma and external stigma can affect the mental health of patients with co-19, in addition to other impacts also caused among them are socioeconomic problems

Conclusion: It is recommended for health workers to provide mental health support for patients with Covid-19, in addition it is also necessary to have a policy that minimizes the negative impact caused

Received : October 5, 2020

Accepted : November 27, 2020

Published : November 30, 2020

Keywords: Covid-19, Impact, Stigma

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BACKGROUND

Covid 19 reported at first time in Wuhan 2019 (Chopra & Arora, 2020), its high infectivity and fatality rate (Dubey, Biswas, Ghosh, & Chatterjee, 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of covid 19 as Public Health Emergency of international Concern on January 2020 and declare it was Pandemic on March 2020 (Chopra & Arora, 2020)(Misra, Thao, Goldmann, & Yang, 2020). Misleading media about Covid 19, contribute to Stigma (Misra et al., 2020). Stigma is a negative association between a person or group of people with a specific disease (Chopra & Arora, 2020). Stigma not only in a real live but also occur online and covid stigma is likely being perpetuated on twitter (Budhwani & Sun, 2020). Stigma associated with COVID-19 serious threat to the lives of patients, and survivors of the disease (Bagcchi, 2020) (Turner-musa, Ajayi, Kemp, & Asia, 2020).

OBJECTIVE

Aim of this study to analyze the impact of stigma on patients with Covid-19

METHODS

the method used in writing this article is literature review. By using the google scholar search engine, Pubmed, DOAJ, Science Dirrect, Research Gate, with the keywords Covid, impact and Stigma, in 2020, the articles that meet the criteria are 6 articles.

RESULTS

Our Review found articles, that's describe in a table below

Table 1. Article review

Author	Title	Sample	Method	Output
Tiziana Ramaci, Massimiliano Barattucci, Caterina Ledda, Venerando Rapisarda	Social Stigma during COVID-19 and its Impact on HCWs Outcome. Sustainability 2020, 12, 3834; doi:10.3390/su12093834 www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability	260	A correlational design study	Stigma has a high impact on workers' outcomes. Stigma may influence worker compliance and can guide management communication strategies relating to pandemic risk for HCWs
Henna Budhwani, MPH, PhD; Ruoyan Sun, MHS, PhD	Creating COVID-19 Stigma by Referencing the Novel Coronavirus as the "Chinese virus" on Twitter: Quantitative Analysis of Social Media Data. (J Med Internet Res 2020;22(5):e19301) doi: 10.2196/19301 http://wwwJ Med Internet Res 2020 vol. 22 iss. 5 e19301 P.1-7	16,535 pre period, and 177,327 post period,	Using the Sysomos software, Stata 16 for quantitative analysis, and Python to plot a state-level heat map.	The rise in tweets referencing "Chinese virus" or "China virus," along with the content of these tweets, indicate that knowledge translation may be occurring online and COVID-19 stigma is likely being perpetuated on Twitter.
Swapnajeet Sahoo, Aseem Mehra, Vikas Surib, Pankaj Malhotrab, Lakshmi Narayana Yaddanapudic, Goverdhan Dutt Puric, Sandeep Grovera	Lived experiences of the corona survivors (patients admitted in COVID wards): A narrative real-life documented summaries of internalized guilt, shame, stigma, anger. Asian Journal of Psychiatry 53 (2020) 102187 1876-2018/ © 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.	3	Qualitative Research	many patients with COVID-19 infection go through mental distress
Souvik Dubey, Payel Biswas, Ritwik Ghosh, Subhankar	Psychosocial impact of COVID-19 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020		Literature Review	forced quarantine to combat COVID-19 applied by nationwide lockdowns can

Chatterjee, Mahua Jana Dubey, Subham Chatterjee, Durjoy Lahiri, Carl J. Lavie	.05.035 1871-4021/© 2020 Diabetes India. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.			produce acute panic, anxiety, obsessive behaviors, hoarding, paranoia, and depression, and post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the long run
Dr.Naushad Khan, Shah Fahad, Mahnoor Naushad, Shah Faisal	Effects of Social Stigma on the Sick People of Covid-2019 in the Community of the World SSRN Electronic Journal · May 2020 DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3600579	25	Literatu re Review	The result indicates that social stigma and covid-2019 have a positive relationship. The Corona is not so danger but the social stigma creates different problems in the community of the world which not only kill the human being but also affect their socioeconomic condition and ruin the economy of the world
Sarah Krier1 · Corrine Bozich 1 · Robert Pompa 2 · M. Reuel Fried man	Assessing HIV-Related Stigma in Healthcare Settings in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania AIDS and Behavior https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-020-02892-4	16	Qualita tive Researc h	Studies have shown that people living with HIV are already more likely to experience loneliness due to a history of stigma and discrimination, with studies also indicating that higher levels of loneliness and social isolation result in greater negative health outcomes, including a higher likelihood of smoking, at-risk drinking or substance use, higher rates or depression, and lower quality of life.

DISCUSSION

Covid19 have high infectivity and fatality rate, and it was pandemic. Because of Infectivity rate, fatality rate and misleading media produced stress, anxiety and Stigma among the community. Stigma can occur to patient of covid, their family and also healthcare worker (Ramaci, Barattucci, & Ledda, 2020), but authors focus on covid patient stigma. Stigma is a negative association between a person or group of people with a specific disease. Form of Stigma is labelled, stereotype, treated separately, rejection, racism, marginalization, discriminated with all the existing socio-economic consequences. On of example Stigma that report form Field a pregnant woman was reportedly abandoned by her family in India because she was found Positif Covid 19, in other hand A male Covid survivor also experienced stigma, he learned from the mass media that the road in front of his house

was called the Covid road because on that road there were Covid survivors living there (Bagcchi, 2020).

The impact of stigma is that people are afraid to test for covid because fear of being stigmatized, being late to the hospital or medical care, hiding their previous medical history, travel history. As a result of these actions, the transmission of Covid has increased. In addition, socio-economic problems in covid patients also have a significant impact.

Meanwhile, internal stigma is a stigma that comes from the sufferer himself, in the form of feelings of guilt for infecting their closest people and loved ones, anger at themselves, and thinking about why God punished me and my family (Sahoo et al., 2020). Some patients also feel ashamed and self-rejecting. The impact of internal stigma creates psychological problems for sufferers, and if it is not resolved it will lead to depression, so this depression needs to be addressed by mental health workers. Depression itself is able to make the body's cells release substances that reduce the body's resistance so that the virus is easier to attack.

CONCLUSION

Internal stigma and eksternal stigma have bad effect to covid 19 patient, so mental health professional services needed for reduce negative impact of stigma. Proper education and supportive policies also needed to prevent impact of stigma in covid patient

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper behind it would not have been possible without the exceptional support of my Institution and my colleagues in Kadirri University.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

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