

Challenges and opportunities in mental health services during the COVID-19 pandemic

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As of 12 March 2020, the WHO upgraded the status of COVID-19 from epidemic to pandemic.¹ Globally, as of 20 July 2020, 14 707 451 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 609 985 deaths, have been reported by an interactive web-based dashboard released by Johns Hopkins University.² Strict provisions and strategies have been implemented to suppress or mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as government-imposed contact tracing and quarantine, lockdown, social and physical distance measures, and closure of non-essential facilities and services. The global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and rapid escalation response undoubtedly put enormous stress on patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19, medical personnel and even the public, increasing the risk of mental health problems.

CHALLENGES FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

This unprecedented crisis poses great challenges for mental health services. First, high contagion, inherent scientific uncertainties and imposition of strict quarantine inevitably increase patients' fear and stigma, which in turn create barriers to seeking support for appropriate medical treatment and a psychological crisis intervention. One report addressed a similar issue about stigma and discrimination during the severe acute respiratory syndrome outbreak.³ Additionally, although most people experiencing public health emergency do not succumb to negative psychosocial outcomes, some individuals are more sensitive to emotional distress owing to individuals' biological vulnerability, psychosocial factors and coping strategies.⁴ A national-level and large-scale survey, involving 52 739 participants in China, assessed the magnitude of psychological burden in the general

population during the COVID-19 crisis and found that almost 35% of responders experienced psychological distress.⁵ Psychosocial support and psychoeducation should be implemented to protect the public's mental health. As for the front-line responders themselves (including medical staff, police, social workers, volunteers and management personnel), no specific treatment for the life-threatening viral infection, shortage of medical equipment, fear of contagion and of infecting loved ones, and overwhelming workload are among the major contributors to psychological problems. In the midst of this crisis, one survey reported that a considerable proportion of front-line medical personnel in China suffered from depression symptoms (50.4%), anxiety (44.6%), insomnia (34.0%) and distress (71.5%).⁶ Finally, some marginalised populations (such as the elderly, people with chronic physical illnesses, individuals residing in congregate settings and those with pre-existing psychological conditions) have largely been overlooked as much attention has been paid to infected patients, their family members, the bereaved and front-line medical personnel exposed to COVID-19. In particular, people with pre-existing psychological conditions are susceptible to adverse psychosocial outcomes (eg, anxiety, depression, insomnia, irritability and contamination-related behavioural tendencies) in the COVID-19 crisis. In light of stringent travel restrictions, strong fears of contamination and an overburdened health system, they hardly have access to maintain treatments and regular follow-up visits, yielding pre-existing symptom worsening or relapse.

MENTAL HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN CHINA

To efficiently mitigate the mental health consequences triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China and the



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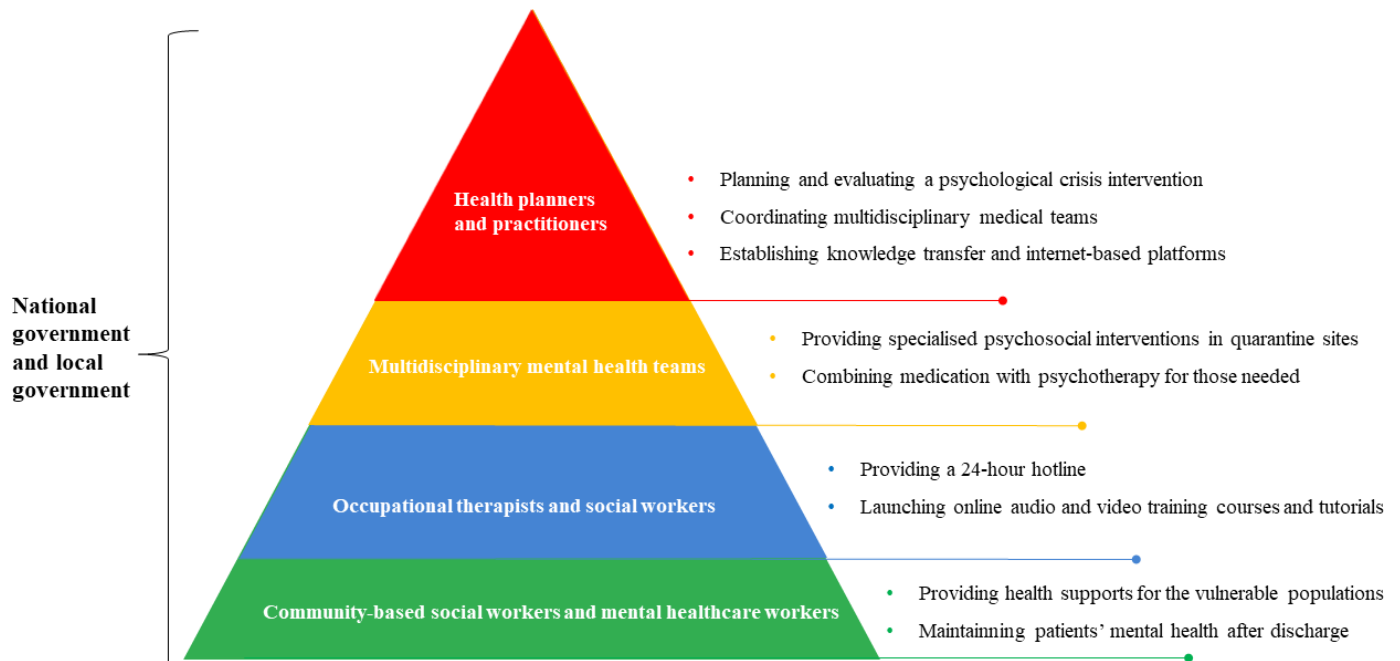


Figure 1 The progress of mental health services during the outbreak in China. Adapted from the Guiding Principles of Emergency Psychological Crisis Intervention for the COVID-19 pandemic launched by the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China.^{7,8}

Joint Prevention and Control Office of the State Council have released comprehensive and systematic emergency psychological crisis interventions with the engagement of the whole society (including health planners and health authorities, multidisciplinary mental health teams, community-based social groups and the public) (figure 1).^{7,8} First, this prompt and well-orchestrated emergency response addressed mental health issues at the organisational level through planning and evaluating evidence-based interventions, specific intervention strategies for target populations and the involvement of social services. Specifically, health planners and practitioners incorporate theoretical and empirical evidence into planning and evaluating psychological crisis interventions. Multidisciplinary mental health teams (including psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, occupational therapists and social workers) have been established to eliminate psychological barriers and provide specialised psychosocial interventions in quarantine sites. Occupational therapists and social workers have provided psychological support and psychoeducation to infected patients, especially to those living in high-prevalence areas. Those with serious mental health problems need referrals for psychiatrists, and sometimes a combination of psychotherapy and medication is needed. Meanwhile, community-based social workers and mental healthcare workers are not only dedicated to providing resources and health supports for the vulnerable populations but they also play an important role in maintaining patients' mental health after discharge. As for front-line responders themselves, specialised infection prevention and control training, enough supply of personal protective equipment, and the establishment of psychosocial support

for their families should be encouraged to address their concerns and stress. Experiencing the COVID-19 crisis, the public strives to create a good social atmosphere for those with mental health problems and to eliminate the stigma surrounding mental health issues. The COVID-19 pandemic has both alarming implications and opportunities for integrating mental health services into the public health response system and ultimately improving mental health crisis response services.

Second, due to human-to-human transmission of COVID-19, the ever-increasing internet and social media (eg, WeChat, TikTok and Zoom) have been harnessed to perform online psychological crisis interventions. National and provincial psychology organisations have rapidly launched online self-help books to raise public awareness of emotional prevention and established knowledge transfer and internet-based platforms to provide online counselling and intervention for vulnerable populations. For instance, psychologists and psychiatrists in Shanghai Mental Health Center have launched audio and video training courses and tutorials for the general population and stretched medical staff to combat mental health conditions (eg, insomnia, fear and anxiety).⁹ In addition, the widespread availability of digital services undoubtedly facilitates spontaneous and efficient communication and cooperation among health providers. Given that most workers in healthcare settings have no or little experience in dealing with mental health problems, implementation of internet-delivered psychological counselling and guidance enables health providers to quickly identify patients' psychosocial health needs. During the public mental health crisis, internet-based screening and psychological intervention are reshaping traditional mental healthcare

patterns, providing new insights into the development of online mental health services.

OPPORTUNITIES AND SUGGESTIONS

During this crisis, opportunities to improve mental health services must be seized by integrating psychological crisis interventions into COVID-19 healthcare preparedness and response. Undoubtedly, the COVID-19 crisis is a double-edged sword for mental health services. In case of a similar public health crisis in the future, government and local authorities should formulate a multi-tiered response to intervention and integrate this structured psychological intervention into public health emergency preparedness and response. With the ever-emerging online mental health services, specialised psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals should enhance multidisciplinary collaborations and jointly carry out remote consultations to improve the quality of emergency psychological crisis interventions.

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