

# GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG COVID-19 SURVIVORS: A META-ANALYSIS

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## BACKGROUND

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the psychological well-being of individuals and society. People infected by COVID-19 may experience feelings of trauma due to the hospitalization, the disease, and the stigmatization from family and friends after recovery or release from quarantine due to the viral nature of outbreak. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety were the most common mental health problems and long-term consequences of previous coronavirus outbreaks. However, study to determine the prevalence of PTSD among COVID-19 survivors is lacking.

## OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this meta-analysis was examined the global prevalence and associated risk factors of PTSD in COVID-19 survivors.

## METHODS

A systematic search was conducted on Cochrane library, CINAHL, Embase, Medline-OVID, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and manual search up to April 2022. The data were analyzed using *Logit transformation* with random effects model from *metaprop* package in R software version 4.0.2. Risk of bias assessment was conducted using Hoy and colleagues, and publication bias was check using Peters

## CONCLUSIONS

This study found significant PTSD prevalence among COVID-19 survivors. Gender, diagnostic instrument type, and age were found as significant moderators. Further mental health supports are needed for COVID-19 survivors who suffer from PTSD.

## RESULTS



18  
Studies

19  
Proportions



4,556  
Participants



11  
Countries

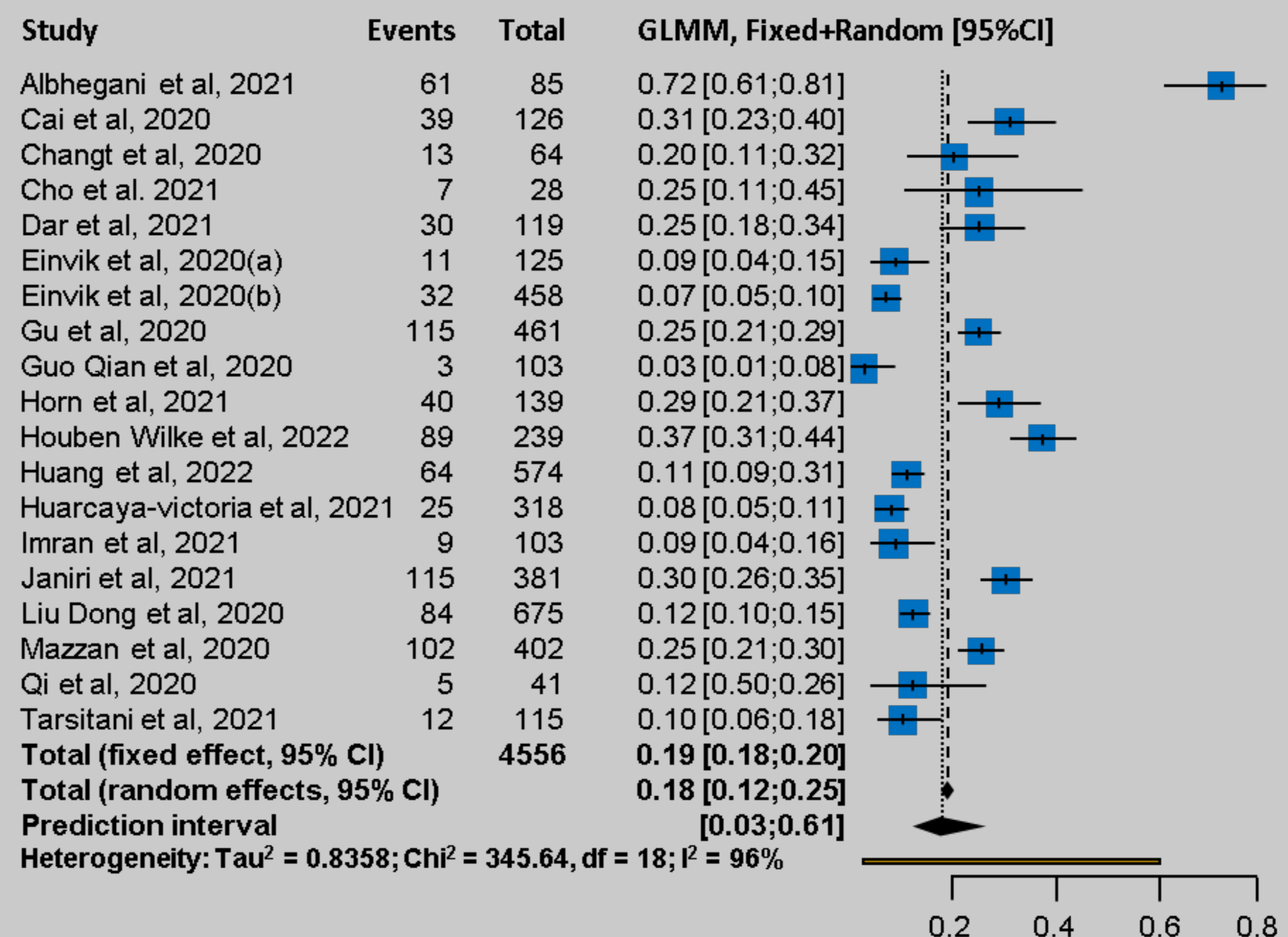
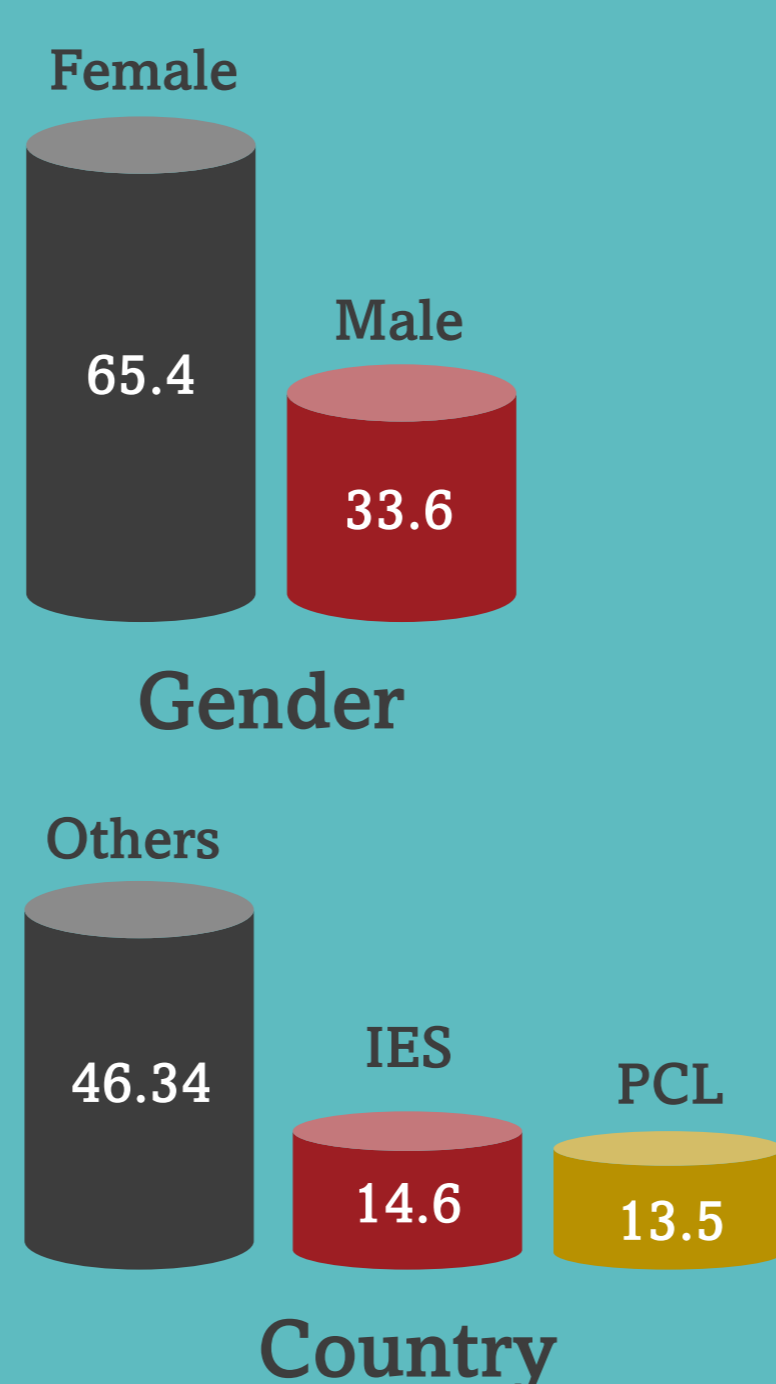


Figure 1. Forest plot PTSD prevalence of COVID-19 survivors

The overall pooled estimate of PTSD prevalence among health professionals was 17.82% (95% CI 12.38 to 24.96) with no publication bias (*p*-value 0.414).

## MODERATOR ANALYSIS



Subgroup analyses showed female (65.45%; 95%CI 54.30 to 75.13) and using PTSS, PTSD-SS, and TSQ instruments (46.43%; 95%CI, 26.93 to 66.92) showed higher PTSD prevalence among COVID-19 survivors.

Meta-regression analysis found every increasing one year of age will decreased the risk of having PTSD as big as 0.14 (95%CI -0.19 to -0.07). While continent, marital status, COVID-19 severity, and length of stay in hospital showed no significant moderators.

## KEYWORDS

Posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, risk factors, COVID-19, survivors, meta-analysis.

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