





نمونه ترجمه مقاله رشته ---

شماره پروژه ترجمه نمونه ترجمه









شیوع افسردگی و تأثیر آن بر کیفیت زندگی در میان پرستاران خط مقدم در بخشهای مختلف اورژانس طی همه گیری کووید ۱۹

چکیده

زمینه: کادر درمانی که در خط مقدم مبارزه با ویروس جدید کووید ۱۹ امکان دارد از لحاظ روانی و ذهنی دچار مشکل شوند. این مطالعه به شیوع علائم افسرده کننده (پس از این، افسردگی) و ارتباط آنها و همچنین ارتباط بین افسردگی و کیفیت زندگی (QoL) پرستاران بخش اورژانس حین همه گیری کووید ۱۹ در چین را مورد بررسی قرار داده است.

روشها: این بررسیِ ملی به صورت آنلاین و مقطعی بین ۱۵ تا ۲۰ مارس سال ۲۰۲۰ در چین صورت گرفت. افسردگی و کیفیت زندگی (QOL) به ترتیب با استفاده از پرسشنامه ۹ مادهای سلامت بیمار و نسخه مختصر پرسشنامه کیفیت زندگی سازمان بهداشت جهانی اندازه گیری شد.

یافتهها: شیوع افسردگی به صورت کلی در ۱۱۰۳ پرستار بخش اورژانس ۴۳،۶۱٪ بود (۹۵٪ –۱.647، مراقبت مستقیم از بیماران مبتلا به کووید ۱۹ (OR=1.421, P=0.018)، و افراد سیگاری حال (P=0.009)، مراقبت مستقیم از بیماران مبتلا به کووید ۱۹ (OR=1.421, P=0.018)، و افراد سیگاری حال حاضر (OR=3.843, P<0.001) به طور چشمگیری با افسردگی مرتبط بودند. پس از تحت کنترل قرار گرفتن متغیرهای کمکی (مستقل) متوجه شدیم که پرستاران دارای علائم افسردگی، کیفیت زندگی (QOL) نسبتا پایین تری در مقایسه با دیگران داشتهاند (F(1,1103)=423.83, P<0.001).

نتیجه گیری: در طی همه گیری ویروس کووید ۱۹، افسردگی در میان پرستاران بخش اورژانس شایع بود. با توجه به تاثیرات منفی افسردگی در کیفیت مراقبت از بیماران و کیفیت زندگی پرستاران میبایست





آگاهی رسانی در این مورد افزایش بیابد و برای درمان فوریِ افسردگی پرستاران خط مقدم بخش اورژانس تمهیداتی فراهم شود.

متن اصلی (انگلیسی) در صفحه بعدی آمده است ...





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Keywords COVID-19 Depression Emergency department

ABSTRACT

Background: Frontline medical staff exposed to the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) could be psychologically and mentally exhausted. This study examined the prevalence of depressive symptoms (depression hereafter) and their correlates and the association between depression and quality of life (QOL) in Emergency Department (ED) nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic in China.

Methods: This national, cross-sectional online survey was conducted between March 15 and March 20, 2020 in China. Depression and QOL were measured using the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire, and the World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire-Brief Version, respectively.

Results: The overall prevalence of depression in 1103 ED nurses was 43.61% (95% CI = 40.68-46.54%), Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that working in tertiary hospitals (OR = 1.647, P = 0.009), direct patient care of COVID-19 patients (OR = 1.421, P=0.018), and current smokers (OR = 3.843, P < 0.001) were significantly associated with depression. After controlling for covariates, nurses with depression had an overall lower QOL compared to those without $(F_{(1,1103)} = 423.83, P < 0.001)$.

Conclusion: Depression was common among ED nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering the negative impact of depression on quality of patient care and nurses' QOL, a heightened awareness of, and early treatment for depression for frontline ED nurses should be provided.

1. Introduction

In late 2019, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was first found in China. On the 30th January, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern (World Health Organization, 2020). In order to reduce the rapid transmission of the COVID-19 and to take care of confirmed and suspected patients, additional services, such as fever clinics and isolation infectious

units, have been set up in emergency departments (ED) in many hospitals (National Health Commission, 2020).

ED nurses often face enormous psychological pressure due to overwhelming workload, long hours, shift duties and working in a fastpaced and high-risk environment (Healy and Tyrrell, 2011; Hooper et al., 2010). Nurses working in such a physically and emotionally challenging situation frequently experience fatigue, burnout, mental exhaustion, and emotional detachment (Boyle, 2011). During

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Research paper

Prevalence of depression and its impact on quality of life among frontline nurses in emergency departments during the COVID-19 outbreak



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