

A U.S. pandemic of depression, too? Rates are triple pre-COVID-19 levels

2 September 2020, by Steven Reinberg, Healthday Reporter



The current pandemic is not just one event. With COVID there is fear, anxiety and dramatic economic consequences, especially among people with fewer resources, Ettman said.

"This calls for us paying attention to [mental health problems](#) that are arising at this moment that will need attention in the coming months and years," she said.

For the study, the researchers used a survey of more than 1,400 people aged 18 and over who completed the COVID-19 and Life Stressors Impact on Mental Health and Well-Being survey, conducted March 31 to April 13.

That data was then compared with data on more than 5,000 people who took part in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey from 2017 to 2018.

Since the pandemic, 25% of responders reported being mildly depressed, compared with 16% before the pandemic. Fifteen percent were moderately depressed, compared with 6% before the pandemic.

There were 8% with moderately severe depression, compared with 2% before COVID-19 and 5% with [severe depression](#), compared with less than 1% before COVID-19.

The risk for depression symptoms was highest among people with less than \$5,000 in savings, the researchers found.

Ettman believes that in addition to more access to [mental health care](#), programs that keep people's heads above water economically are needed to ensure that they have the resources to weather through these times.

These can include moratoriums on evictions, extended unemployment compensation and

(HealthDay)—As the coronavirus pandemic has swept across America, so has an epidemic of depression, a new study shows.

Since the pandemic began, the prevalence of depression symptoms has roughly tripled, with the poor who lost jobs and savings most affected, researchers report.

"People with [lower income](#) were twice as likely to have depression, and people with the same income but who had less savings were 1.5 times more likely to have depression," said lead researcher Catherine Ettman, director of strategic development at Boston University's School of Public Health.

"We were surprised at the high levels of depression," she said. "These rates were higher than what we've seen in the general population after other large-scale traumas like September 11 and Hurricane Katrina."

universal access to [health](#) care.

The report was published online Sept. 2 in the journal *JAMA Network Open*.

One expert not involved with the study thinks that the rates of depression tied to COVID-19 may be even higher now than they were in March and April.

"I would anticipate that it's even more, but there's no way of knowing for sure," said Dr. Robert Dicker, associate director of the division of child and adolescent psychiatry at Northwell Health in New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dicker also thinks that added to the stress of the pandemic is the worry parents have about sending their children to school.

Stress and depression, especially among those hardest hit economically, are going to last for a long time, he said.

"I don't believe that these symptoms are going to go away soon. The [pandemic](#) is with us, the unknown is with us," Dicker said. "The economic and social crisis is with us. So, I think it's premature to anticipate that these are short-lived."

People who are feeling depressed shouldn't ignore these feelings, Dicker said.

"The first thing is to be aware and open to the fact that they could have an emotional reaction to COVID," he said.

"Talking with members of their family, perhaps their primary care physician, perhaps their clergy, to really more fully get a sense of the degree of their depressive symptoms," Dicker said. "And then, beyond that, having more formal evaluations, and perhaps addressing [depression](#) in individual or group psychotherapy."

More information: For more on depression, head to the [U.S. National Institute of Mental Health](#).

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