

# Journal of Traumatic Stress Disorders & Treatment

Commentary A SCITECHNOL JOURNAL

# Risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptom during the COVID-19 Infection

**Ruben Torres\*** 

#### Introduction

Individuals who are presented to Traumatic events can foster post-Traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD is a genuine mental problem that can create in people presented not exclusively to real or undermined passing, who straightforwardly encountered the horrible event(s), yet additionally in the individuals who saw such an occasion by and by, discovered that the unintentional or savage occasion happened to a nearby relative, or companion or experienced rehashed or outrageous openness to aversive subtleties of the horrendous accident by and by. Such an occasion is model A for PTSD in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [1].

PTSD causes extreme misery or debilitation in psychosocial working and is set apart by four principle kinds of indications that keep going for no less than a month, being, individually, (I) interruptions related with the horrendous mishap, e.g., compulsory upsetting occasion related recollections, dreams, and flashbacks, or physiological responses to prompts that look like the awful accident; (ii) aversion of occasion related upgrades, i.e., inside (recollections, considerations, and sentiments) or outside (individuals, places, circumstances) updates; (iii) negative changes in occasion related perceptions, as well as disposition, e.g., powerlessness to recall a significant part of the occasion, misshaped insights about the occasion prompting accusing oneself or others and additionally determined negative enthusiastic state and failure to encounter positive feelings, lessened exercises, or potentially separation from others; and (iv) occasion related expanded excitement and reactivity, e.g., trouble resting and focusing, wild or reckless conduct, and being effortlessly aggravated and incensed.

### Risk of Developing Pandemic-Related PTSD

We accept that emotional wellness experts in pandemic nations ought to be ready for an increment in the PTSD commonness in three explicit gatherings during COVID-19 pandemic and later: (I) people who have had serious COVID-19 and who dreaded unavoidable passing from the infection; (ii) relatives of these seriously contacted patients or patients who have kicked the bucket because of the illness;

Citation: Torres R (2021) Risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptom during the COVID-19 Infection. J Trauma Stress Disor Treat 10:9. and (iii) cutting edge medical care laborers (HCWs) seeing COVID-19 patients' unexpected passing's, or dangerous circumstances. Among COVID-19 people, those with a serious course of the illness are especially in danger of creating PTSD [2]. Patients who needed to go through clinical intercessions to keep up with or reestablish imperative capacities experience especially exceptional horrible pressure. A horribly focused on subgroup may likewise incorporate people with extreme sickness. Who were denied medical care because of wellbeing administration disappointment during a pandemic [3].

The impacts of the momentum just as of past plagues on the emotional wellness of survivors can assist with anticipating the psychopathological results of an extreme hazardous viral sickness. Two Italian investigations on recuperated extreme COVID-19 survivors detailed that the commonness of PTSD respectively [4]. Most importantly, emotional wellness specialists ought to know about the danger of creating PTSD in extreme COVID-19 survivors who dreaded inescapable passing from the sickness, their relatives and relatives of patients who have kicked the bucket because of the pandemic, just as bleeding edge HCWs seeing patients' abrupt passing's, or hazardous circumstances. Data about PTSD and its manifestations ought to be made accessible to all HCWs and to emotional well-being patients and their families during and soon after the pandemic [5]. It ought to be added that COVID-19 contaminated people regularly foster less serious side effects like fever, loss of smell as well as taste, hack (53.9%) and discomfort, and here and there looseness of the bowels, rhinitis, and stomach torment and retching which are normally not hazardous and are treated at home with over-the-counter drugs. Contamination may likewise be asymptomatic Such cases are not liable to foster PTSD as COVID-19 disease in the greater part of the cases doesn't prompt indications adequately serious to be hazardous and these people don't meet the A rule for PTSD.

#### References

- Janiri D, Carfi A, Kotzalidis GD, Bernabei R (2021) Posttraumatic stress disorder in patients after severe COVID-19 infection. JAMA Psychiatry 78: 567–569.
- Galatzer-Levy IR, Nickerson A (2013) Patterns of lifetime PTSD comorbidity: a latent class analysis. Depress Anxiety 30:489–96.
- Hashim MJ, Alsuwaidi AR, Khan G (2020) Population risk factors for COVID-19 mortality in 93 countries. J Epid and Global Health 10(3): 204–208.
- Gardner PJ, Moallef P (2015) Psychological impact on SARS survivors: critical review of the English language literature. Can J Psychol 56: 123–35.
- Prigerson HG, Boelen PA, Smith K (2021) Validation of newly proposed DSM criteria for prolonged grief disorder and the PG-13-Revised scale. World Psychiatry 20: 96–106.

Received: September 07, 2021 Accepted: September 21, 2021 Published: September 28, 2021

## Author Affiliations

Top

Department of Psychiatry, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 119-129, 08035 Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain



<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author: Ruben Torres, Department of Psychiatry, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 119-129, 08035 Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, Email: Torres@Hebron.es