ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENDER AND DEPRESSION IN COVID-19 PATIENTS: META ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mental disorders incidence is likely to have increased during the pandemic, due to a variety of factors. While some pandemic-related stressors affect nearly everyone, many especially affect women. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women's mental health.

Subjects and Method: This was a systematic review and meta-analysis. The study was conducted in multiple databases including PubMed, Science Direct, dan Google Scholar. The articles were filtered using PICO model, including: (1) Population= COVID-19 patients, (2) intervention= female, (3) comparison= male, and (4) outcome= depression. Keywords used "gender" OR "risk factors" AND "depression" OR "mental health" AND "COVID-19 patients" OR "COVID-19 survivor". The inclusion criteria were English full-text, cross sectional study, published from 2020 to 2021, and reported mean and standard deviation. The systematic review was carried out according to the PRISMA guidelines. Data analysis were performed using RevMan 5.3.

Results: There were 8 studies from China, Iran, Turkey, Ecuador, and Morocco involving 1,994 COVID-19 patients for meta-analysis. This study showed that female COVID-19 patients had higher risk on depression than male (Standardized mean difference= 0.38; 95% CI= 0.29 to 0.48; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Depression in female COVID-19 patient is higher than male.

Keywords: gender, depression, COVID-19

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