

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS PREDICTING CORONA VIRUS RELATED ANXIETY AMONG STAFF IN FEDERAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

YABA

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Abstract

In respect to covid-19 pandemic, an individual behavioural response may be influenced by the perception of vulnerability to the infection as well as the personality traits of the individual. Based on reviewed literature, there is no known local study till date examining the role of personality and perceived vulnerability on corona virus related anxiety among staff in Federal Neuro-psychiatric Hospital.

The study adopted ex-post facto research design which utilized cross-sectional survey method to gather data. A total of 273 staff in Federal Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Yaba were sampled using stratified and systematic random sampling techniques. The study sample were made up of 120(44%) males and 153(56%) females with age ranged from 23 years old to 57 years old.

The result revealed that extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness to experience jointly predicted corona virus related anxiety ($R^2 = 0.12$, $F(5,267) = 7.08$, $p < .05$). The result further revealed that agreeableness ($\beta = -.15$, $t = -2.24$, $p < .05$), and openness to experience ($\beta = -.23$, $t = -3.92$, $p < .05$) were significant independent predictors of corona virus related anxiety while extraversion, conscientiousness, and neuroticism did not have significant independent prediction on corona virus related anxiety. Also, perceived vulnerability significantly predicted corona virus related anxiety ($\beta = 0.27$, $t = 4.52$, $p < 0.05$). Age, sex, marital status, religion and educational qualification jointly predicted corona virus related anxiety ($R^2 = 0.32$, $F(5,267) = 24.90$, $p < .05$). Independently, age ($\beta = .42$, $t = 6.41$, $p < .05$), marital status ($\beta = -.21$, $t = -3.22$, $p < .05$), religion ($\beta = .41$, $t = 7.95$, $p < .05$), and educational qualification ($\beta = .17$, $t = -2.98$, $p < .05$) significantly predicted corona virus related anxiety while sex did not have significant independent prediction on corona virus related anxiety. History of hypertension, history of diabetes, history of asthma and duration of illness jointly predicted corona virus related anxiety ($R^2 = 0.28$, $F(5,268) = 26.30$, $p < .05$). Independently, History of hypertension ($\beta = .41$, $t = 7.46$, $p < .05$), history of diabetes ($\beta = .14$, $t = 2.43$, $p < .05$), and history of asthma ($\beta = .13$, $t = 2.35$, $p < .05$), significantly predicted corona virus related anxiety while duration of illness did not have significant independent prediction on corona virus related anxiety.

Finally, the clinical relevance of the study as well as the clinical recommendations for future study were discussed in the study.

Keywords: Personality traits, Perceived vulnerability, Corona virus related anxiety

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