

**“Enhancing Interprofessional  
Collaboration and Learning for  
Strengthening Primary Health Care”**

July 21-23, 2021

Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**TUFH** THE NETWORK:  
**2021** TOWARD UNITY  
FOR HEALTH

Supported by:



## TUFH 2021 ABSTRACTS

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Title                   | PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DOMESTIC STRESS AMONG EGYPTIANS BY GENDER DURING COVID LOCKDOWN PERIOD  |
| Type                    | Oral Presentation<br><i>Innovative Ways for Community Mobilization and Engagement of Stakeholders</i>   |
| 1st Author              | AMANY REFAAT  |
| Co-Authors              | -   |
| Country                 | EGTPT   |
| Abstract N <sup>o</sup> | TUFH732   |
| Content                 | <p>Egypt imposed the COVID lockdown by late March till the end of May 2020. This study examines the prevalence of psychological &amp; domestic stress, including violence by gender, during this period. Methodology: An Arabic online self-administered survey among Egyptians was used with optional phone data collection. Psychological stress was measured from boredom, loneliness, loss of interest, depression, anxiety, and problems with sleeping and eating. Domestic stress and violence were measured from the conflicts and arguments in the house; domestic violence; need to call domestic violence hotline; more conflict with the children or harsher in disciplining them; anxiety and stress of family members. Tests of significance and ANOVA tests examined differences by gender. Results: Responses from 88 respondents showed that women ( 58%), compared to men, were younger (median age of 41 years VS 44), having more years of education (20 years VS 18 years), financially dependent on their salary (56% VS 41%) despite that, they were less employed (55%VS 66%). Women were three times men to have a loss of interest (OR 3.13; 95%CI: 1.08-9.05), feeling depressed (OR 3.42; 95%CI 1.24-9.43), and having problems with sleeping (OR 2.59; 95%CI: 1.04-6.69); however, there were no statistical differences in other feelings. Women were higher to face all issues of domestic stress, but they were not statistically significant. Only six women (13%) reported domestic violence exposure, and two called domestic violence's hotline. Conclusion: Egyptian women were more to be exposed to psychological and domestic stress during the lockdown period.</p> |