It was an eight-week intervention programme delivered online through videos, discussion forums, and videoconferences.

1. Usman IM, Ssembijja F, Ssebuufu R, Lemuel AM, Archibong VB, Ayikobua ET, et al. Community drivers affecting adherence to WHO guidelines against COVID-19 amongst rural Ugandan market vendors. Front Public Health. 2020;8:340.
Errata

Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (OJPAS®), July-December 2021, Volume 12 Issue 2

| Page no. | Error | Correction |
|----------|-------|------------|
| 96       | There are various factors related to caregiver burden, such as the relationship between caregiver and patient, education and occupational status, behavioural symptoms presented by the patient, gender, and adversative life events [7] | There are various factors related to caregiver burden, such as the relationship between caregiver and patient, education and occupational status, behavioural symptoms presented by the patient, gender, and adversative life events [7] |
| 97       | Interventions directed at enhancing the caregiver’s social support and psychological well-being can improve caregiver’s life and patient outcomes [1] | Interventions directed at enhancing the caregiver’s social support and psychological well-being can improve caregiver’s life and patient outcomes [1] |
| 98       | Non-parametric tests were used for inferential analysis. | Non-parametric tests were used for inferential analysis. |
| 99       | 68.6% (N=35) of caregivers were experiencing the caregiver burden. | 68.6% (N=35) of caregivers were experiencing the caregiver burden. |
| 100      | With regard to education, it is commonly known that higher levels of education and awareness about a disease condition may make it more acceptable for patients and their families [31] | With regard to education, it is commonly known that higher levels of education and awareness about a disease condition may make it more acceptable for patients and their families [31] |
|          | In contrast to this finding was the finding of Mollaoglu et al. [29] in which caregiver burden was found to be statistically significantly higher in single than in married caregivers. | In contrast to this finding was the finding of Mollaoglu et al. [29] in which caregiver burden was found to be statistically significantly higher in single than in married caregivers. |
|          | However, a study found that there is no significant relationship between them [27] | However, a study found that there is no significant relationship between them [27] |
| 100      | 15. Nagarathnam M, Reddy KP, Anuradha B, Sivakumar V, Latheef S. Assessment of burden among caregivers of hemodialysis patients at a Tertiary Care Hospital of Andhra Pradesh. Indian J Nephrol. 2016;26:152-3 | Nagarathnam M, Reddy KP, Anuradha B, Sivakumar V, Latheef S. Assessment of burden among caregivers of hemodialysis patients at a tertiary care hospital of Andhra Pradesh. Indian J Nephrol. 2016;26:152-3. |
| 100      | 17. Subhashini N, Indira A. Assess the burden among caregivers of patients undergoing hemodialysis in tertiary care hospital, Nellore. Int J Appl Res. 2016;2:559-6. | Subhashini N, Indira A. Assess the burden among caregivers of patients undergoing hemodialysis in tertiary care hospital, Nellore. Int J Appl Res. 2016;2:559-6. |
| 100      | 25. Charleston ME, Pompei P, Ales KL, Mackenzie CR. A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidty in longitudinal studies: development and validation. J Chronic Dis. 1987;40(5):373-83. | Charleston ME, Pompei P, Ales KL, Mackenzie CR. A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidty in longitudinal studies: development and validation. J Chronic Dis. 1987;40(5):373-83. |
| 100      | Joseph SJ, Bhandari SS, Dutta S, Khatri D. Assessing burden and its determinants in caregivers of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing haemodialysis. Open J Psychiatry Allied Sci. 2021;12:96-100. doi: 10.5958/2394-2061.2021.00017.3. Epub 2020 Dec 10. | Joseph SJ, Bhandari SS, Dutta S, Khatri D, Upadhyay A. Assessing burden and its determinants in caregivers of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing haemodialysis. Open J Psychiatry Allied Sci. 2021;12:96-100. doi: 10.5958/2394-2061.2021.00017.3. Epub 2020 Dec 10. |

Title: Pattern of internet use, anxiety, and depression among professional students of Tripura, India: an analysis

102 Table 1: Pattern and prevalence of internet addiction among professional students

103 Table 2: Comparison between medical and engineering students with respect to their pattern of internet use

SD: Standard deviation; HSD: Honestly Significant Difference
Table 3: Comparison between medical and engineering students with respect to their anxiety and depression

SD: Standard deviation

Table 4: Comparison of subgroups of internet users with respect to their anxiety

SD: Standard deviation; HSD: Honestly Significant Difference

Table 5: Comparison of subgroups of internet users with respect to their depression

SD: Standard deviation; HSD: Honestly Significant Difference

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SG: Planning, designing, execution of the study, and drafting; AB: Planning, designing, execution of the study, and drafting.

Internet World Statistics. World internet usage and population statistics [Internet]. (December 31, 2013) 2014; [cited 2020 Jun 2]. Available from: www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

Title: Verbal learning in schizophrenia in remission, first degree relatives, and correlation to symptoms

Chattopadhyay et al

This indicates that all stages of memory formation, i.e., registration, retention, and recall are affected. Further, this points to the fact that these deficits supersede the symptoms of the illness.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SC: Principal investigator involved in every aspect including correspondence. OPS: Design of the work and revising it critically. SG: Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data.

Title: Screening of depression and anxiety amongst resident doctors at a tertiary care hospital in Gujarat during the COVID-19 pandemic: an online survey

Table 1: Demographic characteristics

Senior resident

*those who have completed their MD/MS; COVID-19: The coronavirus disease 2019

Table 2: Descriptive statistics for the characteristics and associations with depressive symptoms of the participants (N=175)

Age (years), mean±SD

p < 0.01*

Table 3: Descriptive statistics for the characteristics and associations with anxiety symptoms of the participants (N=175)

p < 0.01*

p < 0.01*

SD: Standard deviation
| Page no. | Error | Correction |
|---------|-------|------------|
| 114     | AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS | AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS |
|         | CS: Conceptualisation of research, designing the research, data acquisition, data analysis, data interpretation, writing the original draft, final approval of manuscript for publication, agree to be accountable for all aspects of work; CKB: Conceptualisation of research, designing the research, writing the original draft, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of manuscript for publication, agree to be accountable for all aspects of work. | CS: Conceptualisation of research, designing the research, data acquisition, data analysis, data interpretation, writing the original draft, final approval of manuscript for publication, agree to be accountable for all aspects of work; CKB: Conceptualisation of research, designing the research, writing the original draft, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of manuscript for publication, agree to be accountable for all aspects of work. |
| 116     | Table 1: Comparison of dyadic adjustment between study group and control group (N=60) | Table 1: Comparison of dyadic adjustment between study group and control group (N=60) |
| 117     | (e.g., age, sex, duration of the marriage, and monthly income) | (e.g., age, sex, duration of the marriage, and monthly income) |
| 117     | Table 2: Comparison of marital communication between study group and normal group (N=60) | Table 2: Comparison of marital communication between study group and normal group (N=60) |
| 118     | Table 3: Comparison of dyadic adjustment and marital communication of males and females of depression group (N=30) | Table 3: Comparison of dyadic adjustment and marital communication of males and females of depression group (N=30) |
| 121     | Table 1: Socio-demographics | Table 1: Socio-demographics |
| 122, 124| Das et al | Das et al |
| 123     | Table 6: Association between GHQ-12 scores and fear/anxiety about going for COVID-19 evaluation | Table 6: Association between GHQ-12 scores and fear/anxiety about going for COVID-19 evaluation |
| 126     | Keywords: Substance abuse disorders. | Keywords: Substance Abuse Disorders. |
| 126     | Dehradun Uttarakhand, | Dehradun, Uttarakhand, |
| 128, 130| Das et al | Das et al |

Title: Dyadic adjustment and marital communication of persons with depression

Kannekanti et al.

General health questionnaire (GHQ)-12

Dyadic adjustment scale (DAS)

Marital communication inventory (MCI)

SD: Standard deviation; df: Degree of freedom

PK, DR, and DB designed the study; PK collected data independently and wrote the manuscript with the help of DB and DR; HP performed all the statistical tests; DB and DR supervised the findings of the work; DR provided critical feedback and helped shape the research work; all authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

Title: An exploration of psychological distress and stigma in frontline workers amidst COVID-19 from Andhra Pradesh, India

M. Sc.: Master of Science, ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife,

Das et al.

Chi-square test value –Yate’s correction (df)

Title: A comparative study on sociodemographic and clinical profile of patients undergoing admission and readmission in a mental health institute

Keywords: Substance abuse disorders.

Dehradun Uttarakhand,

Das et al.

Title: Severity of depression, anxiety, and stress among undergraduate health sciences students in Abha, Saudi Arabia

Keywords: Substance Abuse Disorders.
The prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress was 47.8%, 56.0%, and 39.1% respectively.

These attributes require students to sacrifice their time, social relations, and personal activate which leave them anxious and under stress.

Students have reported that the main causes of depression, anxiety, and stress are study, social relations, and financial burden.

4. Al-Shloul MN, Bdair IAA. Assessing sources of stress and coping strategies among Al-Ghad College Students-Abha/KSA. Int J Public Health Clin Sci. 2020;6(6):62-77.

21. Hakami RM. Prevalence of psychological distress among undergraduate students at Jazan University: a cross-sectional study. Saudi J Med Med Sci. 2018;6(2):82-8.

31. Muzafar Y, Khan HH, Ashraf H, Hussain W, Saajid H, Tahir M, et al. Burnout and its associated factors in medical students of Lahore, Pakistan. Cureus. 2015;7(11):e390-e401.

Title: Iatrogenic skin popper: tramadol dependence in a patient with no previous substance history

Dr. Shrut Sharma, MBBS, MD.

The doctor would give him one ampule of tramadol whenever there was pain, i.e., once in two to three days for initial one year. After one year, he started injecting himself and more frequently, i.e., almost daily.

non-contrast computed tomography (NCCT Brain)

Iatrogenic skin popper

Title: Mental health professionals as ‘silent frontline healthcare workers’: perspectives from three South Asian countries

COVID-19 pandemic.

Shoib et al.

The Kathmandu Post. Nepal government extends Covid-19 lockdown until May 7 [Internet]. 2020 Apr 26 [cited 2020 Aug 6]. Available from: https://kathmandupost.com/national/2020/04/26/nepal-government-extends-covid-19-lockdown-until-may-7 (2020, accessed August 6, 2020).

Title: ERRATA

However, not many case reports have previously acknowledged wherein a patient developed neuropsychiatric symptoms secondary to multiple sclerosis.

However, not many case reports have previously acknowledged wherein a patient developed neuropsychiatric symptoms secondary to MS.
1 Besides what is considered being religious in one society may not be considered so in another society.

Besides what is considered being religious in one society may not be considered so in another society.

150 Abstract should count 200-250 words and have a structured form, i.e., reflect structure of an article.

Kumar A, Das S, Hazarika M, Datta S, Talukdar S, Baishy A, et al. Recurrent mania: rare or common. J Depress Anxiety [serial online]. 2016 Mar 14 [cited 2017 Jan 20];S2:011. Available from: https://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/recurrent-mania-rare-or-common-2167-1044-S2-011.pdf

Sharma T, Das S. Magnetism and the mind. In: Dey R, Das S, Talukdar S, De P, editors. Women & mental health: scientific update of 26th Annual State Conference of Indian Psychiatric Society, Assam State Branch. Guwahati: Academy Publisher; 2016:159-64.