Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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had been treated with antidepressants and/or anxiolytics for a depression/anxiety indication. Presence of a depressive or anxiety disorder was associated with significantly increased risks of infection (HR = 1.6 knee; HR = 1.5 hip), revision (HR = 1.6 knee; HR = 1.7 hip), and reoperation (HR = 1.4 knee; HR = 1.6 hip), \( p < 0.001 \) for all. Similar prevalence of depressive and anxiety disorders, medication treatment, and associations with complications were observed following revision TJAs.

Conclusion

Depression and anxiety are common prior to TJAs and associated with significantly increased risk of infection, revision, and reoperation. Mental health optimization prior to TJA may be of similar importance to management of more commonly considered preoperative variables such as diabetes and hypertension.

Future studies should investigate possible beneficial effects of such interventions in healthy samples as well as in a clinical context.

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110886

The interaction between stress and sexual experience and behavior – An ecological momentary assessment study

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Objective

Stress and sexuality are relevant factors in everyday life that affect health and well-being. Associations between stress and sexuality, however, have not yet been sufficiently investigated in daily life. This ecological momentary assessment study examined the bidirectional interaction between psychobiological stress markers and sexual desire/arousal in everyday life.

Methods

Heterosexual healthy women (n = 32) and men (n = 31) (M = 24.51 years old, SD = 2.99, range: 19–32 years old) in a romantic relationship entered data on subjective stress and sexual desire/arousal using an iPod seven times a day and collected saliva samples six times per day for 14 consecutive days. Saliva samples were analyzed for cortisol. Due to the nested data structure, multilevel models were calculated.

Results

Higher subjective stress was associated with lower sexual desire (UC = −0.09, \( p < 0.001 \), Pseudo \( R^2 = 0.015 \)) and sexual arousal (UC = −0.07, \( p < 0.001 \), Pseudo \( R^2 = 0.011 \)) at the same time point. Higher cortisol levels in women were associated with lower sexual desire than in men (UC = −0.122, \( p = 0.016 \), Pseudo \( R^2 = 0.005 \)). Higher sexual desire was associated with lower subjective stress (UC = −0.06, \( p = 0.011 \), Pseudo \( R^2 = 0.014 \)). No significant effects were found from one time point to the next.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest that individuals with low sexual desire and arousal may benefit from interventions with a stress reducing effect.

Future studies should investigate possible beneficial effects of such interventions in healthy samples as well as in a clinical context.

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110887

Burnout and work engagement among hospital staff during the COVID-19 pandemic: Longitudinal results from the COPE-CORONA study

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tBackground

We investigated changes in burnout and work engagement and their predictors in hospital staff during the COVID-19 pandemic in an international study supported by the European Association of Psychosomatic Medicine (EAPM).

Methods

Two online surveys were distributed to hospital staff in seven countries (Germany, Andorra, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Romania, Iran) between May and October 2020 (T1) and between February and April 2021 (T2). Burnout, work engagement, job function, age, gender, and contact with COVID-19 patients, and individual resources (self-compassion, sense of coherence, social support) and work-related factors (support at the workplace, risk perception, health and safety at the workplace, rejection due to work) were measured via self-report questionnaires at both measurements.

Results

A total of 611 respondents were included for longitudinal analyses (75.6% women). From T1 to T2, we found a slight increase in burnout, but not for work engagement. Burnout was high among personnel with high contact with COVID-19 patients. Personnel who had contact with COVID-19 patients at T1 but no longer at T2 showed persistently high levels of exhaustion. These differences were independent of job function. Individual resources and work-related factors showed associations with burnout and work engagement, both at T1 and T2. However, no significant interactions emerged.

Conclusion

Burnout represents a potential problematic consequence of occupational contact with COVID-19 patients. Since this also applies to personnel whose contact decreased significantly, special attention should be paid to this group in organizational health management.
Individual resources as well as organizational factors are important starting points for interventions.

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110888
The transplant evaluation rating scale predicts clinical outcomes one year after lung transplantation: Results of a prospective longitudinal study
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Objectives
As stipulated in the guideline of the German Medical Association, all candidates for lung transplantation (LTx) undergo pre-transplant psychosocial evaluation for risk assessment. However, psychosocial aspects before transplantation are only important if they correlate with outcomes after transplantation.

Methods
In this prospective study, we used the Transplant Evaluation Rating Scale (TERS) to evaluate LTx candidates who presented at Hannover Medical School between 2016 and 2018 (n = 352). Clinical outcomes of interest were listing status, post-transplant outcomes (mortality, lung allograft dysfunction, hospitalizations, and renal functioning), behavioral aspects (BMI and adherence), and mental issues (levels of depression, anxiety, and quality of life (QoL)). TERS scores were divided into tertiles and the impact of the two subscale scores—“defiance” and “emotional sensitivity”—was investigated.

Results
Of the patients who were transplanted (n = 271) and were still alive (n = 251), 240 had already reached their 1-year assessment and were re-evaluated. BMI, adherence scores, levels of anxiety, depression, and QoL one year post-transplantation differed significantly between TERS tertiles, with higher TERS scores predicting less favorable outcomes. The TERS subscale “defiance” was predictive of BMI and adherence whereas the TERS subscale “emotional sensitivity” was predictive of symptoms of anxiety and depression, and QoL 1 year after transplantation.

Conclusion
Our results show that psychosocial factors as measured by the TERS score are predictors of behavioral and mental outcomes one year after LTx. The TERS allows us to identify psychosocial risk factors of interest that should be addressed before or after transplantation.

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110889
Hair cortisol and self-perceived stress in adolescents with functional somatic disorders – A comparison with data from a general population cohort
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Objective
Studies suggest long-term stress with cortisol dysfunction to be involved in the pathogenesis of functional somatic disorders (FSDs), but little is known regarding adolescents. Hence, hair cortisol concentration (HCC), a promising new biomarker of long-term physiological stress, and self-perceived stress levels are highly relevant to investigate in relation to FSDs in adolescents. This study aims to examine the association between HCC and self-perceived stress in adolescents with severe FSDs, and to investigate whether HCC differentiates these youths from a general population sample.

Methods
Data originated from the AHEAD trial, including n = 91 15–19-year-old adolescents diagnosed with severe FSDs, and the CCC2000 cohort, including n = 1455 16–17-year-old adolescents.

We applied multiple linear regression with restricted cubic splines to analyse the association between HCC and self-perceived stress, adjusting for sex, age and body mass index. HCC distributions were evaluated using histograms and compared by unpaired t-tests.

Results
Preliminary regression analyses could not detect an association between HCC and self-perceived stress in the adolescents with severe FSDs. Furthermore, their HCC (median (95% CI): 2.17 (1.83–2.57) pg/mg) was not significantly different from the general population HCC (2.07 (1.98–2.16) pg/mg).

Conclusion
Our preliminary results do not provide evidence for an association between self-perceived stress and long-term physiological stress measured by HCC in adolescents with severe FSDs. Furthermore, our preliminary results suggest that long-term physiological stress levels in these youths correspond to general population levels. Future studies applying hormone stimulation tests can contribute with a more complete understanding of potential stress response alterations in adolescents with FSDs.

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110890
Effects of interval-based inpatient treatment for anorexia nervosa
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Objective
The inpatient treatment for anorexia nervosa (AN) is part of cross-sectoral networking. However, many patients relapse and need to be readmitted. To obtain a straightened improvement, a weight-mapping based treatment approach might help to improve the...