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Germany was hit by the second wave of the pandemic much harder than by the first wave. The study aims to describe the extent to which nursing homes (NH) are affected by COVID-19. About 8,000 NHs were invited to participate in two waves of an online survey, with a share of 5-10% participating. The share of all deceased NH-residents with COVID-19 is about 50% (04/2020-02/2021). Factors that increase the risk of an outbreak in NH are the spread of the virus in the population, the size of the institution and staff-resident-ratio. The initial lack of protective equipment has decreased during the second wave, but the facilities have to cope with massive additional care needs with reduced staff. NHs have partly banned contacts between residents and relatives. As a conclusion the support of NH in their attempt to fight the impact of this and further pandemic situations requires highest attention.

THE IMPACT OF VISITATION GUIDELINES DURING COVID-19 ON WELL-BEING AND DAILY LIFE IN NURSING HOMES

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Nursing homes across the world have taken very restrictive measures, including a ban for visitors, to prevent and control COVID-19 infections. This study reports on findings of a study investigating guidelines on allowing visitors in nursing homes and the impact on residents' well-being, family caregivers and staff. In total, 76 nursing homes in the Netherlands were followed using a survey study, including three waves of data collection in (May 2020, September 2020, March 2021). Results indicated a negative impact of a visitation ban for residents' overall well-being. There was a variety in guidelines of allowing visitors in nursing homes, and showed that safe visiting was possible during the COVID-19 pandemic. Staff perceived a fragile balance between infection prevention and the impact of restriction on residents. In conclusion, a general ban for visitors is not necessary and may do more harm than good for residents living in nursing homes.

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SARS-COV-2 PANDEMIC ON LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY SOCIAL CARE PROVIDER IN POLAND

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During the pandemic long-term care facilities (LTCF) social health providers constantly remain in a dilemma between

loyalty to people with dementia and concerns for their own families. All of these factors could contribute to the mental burden, burnout, and increased chance of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic symptoms. In our study we aimed to provide a window on psychopathological consequences (somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction, and depression) associated with the exposure of LTCF employees to the risk of the SARS-CoV-2 contagion in Poland. Moreover, we investigated if institutional factors, such as personal protection equipment availability, safety guidelines or access to psychiatric and psychological support at the workplace, contribute to the decrease of psychological distress of the LTCF personnel. The results can serve as ready-made guidelines for mitigating the SARS-CoV-2 impact on dementia care and constitute the basis for further analysis of long-term consequences of this precedential situation.

INTERNATIONAL EVIDENCE ON THE COVID-19 DEATHS OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact, in terms of mortality, on people who live in Long-Term Care Facilities (LTCFs). This study involved compiling data on number of deaths of people who live in LTCFs and analyzing the extent to which differences between countries could be attributed to measures taken to control the spread of COVID-19 to LTCFs or to other factors. The study found that differences in how the data is collected make international comparisons difficult but that there is a clear correlation between number of COVID-19 deaths of residents in LTCFs and number of COVID-19 deaths of people living in the community. The study also found that countries that experienced a particularly high number of deaths in LTCFs during the first COVID-19 wave tended to have lower relative mortality in LTCFs in the subsequent waves, which potentially could be attributed to learning from the initial shock.

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Mental Health Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

FOOD INSECURITY AND MENTAL HEALTH TRAJECTORIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: LONGITUDINAL EVIDENCE

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