

Abstract for

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"Social Challenges - Shared Responsibility in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy"

Presentation

Workshop

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Presentation title: **Antidepressants in Improving the Mental State and Prognosis of COVID-19
in Psychiatric Inpatients.**

Abstract text up to 15 lines in English:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, people have faced multiple problems, such as stress, anxiety, depression, isolation, lockdowns, uncertainty, and work/education issues. Psychotherapy and anti-anxiety therapy have emerged as primary interventions during these trying times. Conducting a thorough biopsychosocial monitoring of patients undergoing psychotropic therapy in the context of COVID-19 represents a crucial avenue for research. A total of 169 patients were examined, including 117 men and 52 women. Pharmacotherapy, severity of COVID-19 course, and social factors have been analyzed.

Results: the action of antidepressants does not worsen the course of COVID-19. Moreover, the administration of antidepressants, along with elevated C-reactive protein levels, was associated with a reduced predicted duration of viral shedding, explaining 13.8% of the variance ($R^2=0.0864$; AIC=1299; $F=5.2(3)$, $p=0.002$). Psychopharmacotherapy plays an important role in managing the psychiatric conditions of patients, especially in cases where these patients are infected with COVID-19. The approach to treating such patients should be comprehensive, including pathogenetic therapy for COVID-19, alongside psychopharmacotherapy and psychotherapy to effectively manage anxiety, stress, and other mental states induced by the ongoing pandemic.