Burnout Citations (with intro/last sentence of introduction)

1. **Nurses' burnout and associated risk factors during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review and meta-analysis**
	1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jan.14839>
		1. Nurses play an instrumental role in the health systems response to COVID-19 pandemic since they are the frontline health care workers directly involved in the treatment and care of patients (Hu et al., [2020](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0034); Liu et al., [2020](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0051); Zhan et al., [2020](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0091)). Nurses are under extreme and persistent psychological pressure since they are particularly exposed to the threat of SARS-CoV-2 infection, and they become overwhelmed by fear for the safety of their own health, their close family members, and their patients (Joo & Liu, [2021](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0040)). Under these circumstances nurses experience severe psychological and mental problems that could lead to burnout, and then to lower productivity, errors in clinical settings, and lack of concern in handling patients (Al Maqbali et al., [2021](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0002); Pappa et al., [2020](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0067); Salari et al., [2020](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.14839#jan14839-bib-0075)). Since the second wave of COVID-19 is hitting worldwide, health care facilities with exhausted nurses are the worst scenario to confront the pandemic. To our knowledge, there is no systematic review to emphasize in nurses and especially in burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, given the exponential increase of studies on this research area a comprehensive review to examine the nurses' burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic is needed.
2. **Burnout and well-being of healthcare workers in the post-pandemic period of COVID-19: a perspective from the job demands-resources model**
	1. <https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-022-07608-z>
		1. Healthcare workers continue taking on important responsibilities in the new stage of regular epidemic prevention and control. First, infection prevention and control measures in hospitals are vital to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Second, healthcare workers are responsible for screening patients in their daily work. Tird, they need to be well prepared to treat patients with COVID-19 if there are new cases. Given that the pandemic has lasted a year and that prevention and control measures might last longer, it is important to investigate occupational stress and psychological well-being in healthcare workers under the impact of COVID-19 regular epidemic prevention and control measures as well as to identify efective resource management to mitigate the adverse efect of epidemic-related job stressors.
3. **Burnout among healthcare providers during COVID-19: Challenges and evidence-based interventions**
	1. <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M-Mahbub-Hossain/publication/342687955_Burnout_among_healthcare_providers_during_COVID-19_Challenges_and_evidence-based_interventions/links/5f008002a6fdcc4ca44b6998/Burnout-among-healthcare-providers-during-COVID-19-Challenges-and-evidence-based-interventions.pdf>
		1. . Recent media reports also highlight this critical challenge (4, 5), which may affect healthcare values during this pandemic, necessitating ethical discourse on burnout. This article discusses the current scenario of burnout among healthcare providers during Covid-19, key ethical implications, and highlights potential strategies to address them.
4. **Nurses' pandemic lives: A mixed-methods study of experiences during COVID-19**
	1. <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0897189721000434?token=9D433F0D88C6ED8477C16A36601E08245C974E1BCAA72C626BA453C8B4D7C19547E60AD153C49786EACCFCA24CD9E77B&originRegion=us-east-1&originCreation=20221106170435>
		1. The aim of this study was to document vivid descriptions of nurses' immediate reactions, major stressors, and their measures to manage stress during the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the study sought to identify how frequently nurses used coping strategies and their motivations to care for patients in the future. Understanding nurses' reactions and stressors experienced during COVID-19 is necessary to inform administrators, educators, and point of care providers as they develop strategies and structures that support physical, mental, and emotional health and healing.
5. **Nurses´ stressors and psychological distress during the COVID-19 pandemic: The mediating role of coping and resilience**
	1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jan.14695>
		1. The aim of this study is to analyze the complex relationships among stressors, coping strat-egies, and resilience to predict psychological distress in nurses in an acute crisis. Understanding these relationships may help to provide guidelines to prevent or minimize the detrimental effects of this cri-sis on health staff
6. **A Large-Scale Survey on Trauma, Burnout, and Posttraumatic Growth among Nurses during the COVID-19 Pandemic**
	1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/inm.12796>
		1. However, not all people who experience the pandemic have maladaptive responses. In addition to these negative outcomes, traumatic work-related events may change individuals positively in a process known as posttraumatic growth. By saving lives and improving patient outcomes, healthcare personnel can also develop posttraumatic growth. Studies on medical rescue personnel have indicated that resilience, active coping strategies, planning, religion, seeking emotional and instrumental support, and self-distraction abilities are positively associated with posttraumatic growth (Ogińska-Bulik [2014](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/inm.12796#inm12796-bib-0031); Ogińska-Bulik & Zadworna-Cieślak [2018](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/inm.12796#inm12796-bib-0032)).
7. **Stress and burnout in health care workers during COVID-19 pandemic: validation of a questionnaire**
	1. <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s10389-020-01313-z.pdf>
		1. However, given the epidemic outbreak of the novel COVID-19 virus and the unpredictable conditions and extensive workloads experienced by HCWs in relation to this epidemic, the present research was performed to design a questionnaire, and further evaluate its validity and reliability, for investigating stress and burnout among the HCWs at Masih Daneshvari Hospital during the COVID-19 pandemi
8. **The Exacerbation of Burnout During COVID-19: A Major Concern for Nurse Safety**
	1. <https://www.jopan.org/action/showPdf?pii=S1089-9472%2820%2930111-8>
		1. No IMRAD titles?