

INDEX

- Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness (CPHP), 181–182
- Academic enrollment, 186
- Academic health department, 184
- Academic public health workforce, 178 (*see also* Governmental public health workforce)
 - academic public health response to prior emergencies, 181–183
 - academic public health surge capacity, 183–185
 - future, 189–192
 - mental health impacts of COVID-19 response on academics working in public health, 187–188
- Academic responses to COVID-19, 185–187
- Affordable Care Act (ACA), 70
- American adults, 13
- American Indian communities, 121
- American Life Panel (ALP), 13
- American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, 138
- American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), 141, 143
- Anger, 145–146
- Anxiety, 61–62, 67, 100–101, 136, 159–161
- Behavioral health
 - COVID-19 and, 14–15
 - research on behavioral health during pandemic, 11–15
 - strengths and limitations of existing research on COVID-19 and, 12–14
- Bi/pan respondents, 67
- Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC), 60
- Bullying, 144–145
- Burnout, 137, 157–159, 178
 - commitment to helping, 141–144
 - hostile working environments, 144–145
 - lack of resources, 145
 - risk factors for, 141–145
- Caregiving, 24–26
 - responsibilities of women, 25
 - strain, 88
- Caring Staff Scaled reports, 103
- Center at Emory University, 182
- Center at the Harvard School of Public Health, 182
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2, 29, 80, 159, 181, 228, 245
- Children’s mental and physical health, 44–51
- Chronic disease, 80
- Clinical Mental Healthcare Delivery, 47–48
- Colorado’s Healthy Families and Workplaces Act, 168
- Community engagement, 73
- Compassion fatigue, 5–6
- Conservation of Resources theory (CoR theory), 10
- COVID-19 Impacts Study (CIS), 60
- COVID-19 response, 80, 136, 157
 - high risk, 80
 - immunocompromised conditions, 80–84
 - mitigating inequities, 88–90
 - people with disabilities, 84–88
- COVID-19, 212, 244
 - academic responses to, 185–187
 - and children’s mental and physical health, 44–51
 - concerns, 17–18

- COVID-19-related health disparities and racism, 50–51
- impact on prevalence of mental health conditions and access to care, 5–6
- LTC, 103–104
- pandemic, 1–2, 9
- research on, 60–68
- in Rural America, 122–124
- strengths and limitations of existing research on COVID-19 and behavioral health, 12–14
- substance use disorders during, 228–233
- Crisis Counseling Training and Assistance Program (CCP), 235
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), 212
- Deepwater Horizon oil spill, 245–246
- Delaware Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH), 235–236
- Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), 235
- Delaware Hope Line, 234–238
- Depression, 50, 61–62, 100–101, 136, 159–161
- Developmental disabilities, 90
- Dietitians as frontline responders, 200–203
- Disasters, 1, 245
 - comparing pandemic to other disasters, 15–18
 - frequency, 1–2
 - prevalence, 1–2
 - severity, 1–2
 - vulnerable populations, 2–3
- Disparities, 220
- Dr Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, 138
- Ebola virus disease, 156
- Emergencies, 244
- Emergency Medical Service (EMS), 139–140, 203
- Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), 3, 204
- Emotional contagion, 5–6
- Emotional support, 216–217, 220
- Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), 69
- Essential Worker Bill of Rights, 220
- Essential workers, 212–217, 220, 238–239
 - first responder, 200–208
- Ethnic minority nurses, 146
- Evidence-based recommendations, 10
- Fear of infection, 216
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2, 235
- Financial assistance, 220
- Flexibility, 220
- Food Scale, 102–103
- Frontline healthcare
 - call for action, 145–147
 - mental health of frontline healthcare providers, 136–140
 - risk factors for burnout, 141–145
- Frontline healthcare workers (FHCW), 212–214, 217–221
- Frontline workers, 3
- Frustration, 145–146
- Gender
 - disaggregated data, 32–33
 - equality in workforce, 26–27
 - gender-informed policies, 34
- General anxiety disorder (GAD), 50
- Germ theory of disease, 243
- Governmental public health workforce, 154–155 (*see also* Academic public health workforce)
 - emergencies, 155–156
 - mental health impacts of COVID-19 response on, 157–161
 - politics, 161–162
 - resilience, 162–168
 - response to COVID-19, 156–157
- Great Depression, 16
- Great Equalizer, 50
- Gulf Research Program (GRP), 246
- GuLF STUDY, 246
- H1N1 novel influenza pandemic, 4, 154, 156, 184, 207, 244
- Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions Act (HEROES Act), 220

- Health care access and disparities in
 - Rural America, 119–122
- Health risks, 28
- Health services, 121
- Healthcare community, 219
- Healthcare system-level factors, 145
- Heavy workloads, 137
- Hostile working environments, 137, 144–145

- Immunocompromised conditions, 80–84
- Immunocompromised people, 81, 83–84
- Immunodeficiencies, 80
- Impact of Event Scale (IES), 61
- In-hospital labor & delivery COVID-19 practices, 49
- Inequities
 - frontline and essential workers, 212–214
 - in mental health impacts, 214–221
- Influenza-like illness (ILI), 205
- Institutional inequalities, 50
- Institutional Review Board (IRB), 60
- Institutionalized racism, 218
- Intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs), 85
- International Classification of Diseases 11th edition (ICD-11), 157
- InterRAI Long-Term Care Facility assessment system, 100, 105–106
- Intersectionality, 57
- Intersex individuals, 73
- Intimate partner abuse and violence (IPA/V), 32
- Isolation, 217

- Joint Commission, The, 138

- Labor force participation, 124
- Latino/a communities, 121
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer + (LGBTQ+), 56
 - future directions, 68–74
 - research on mental health and COVID-19, 60–68
 - stigma as social determinant of mental health for SGM populations, 68
 - theory and prior research on mental health among LGBTQ+ communities, 56–60
- Lessons learned, 238–239
- Lockdowns, 123
- Loneliness, 18
- Long-term care (LTC), 98
 - COVID-19 pandemic, 103–104
 - homes, 98–99
 - mental health and quality of life in, 100–103
 - effect of pandemic on mental health in, 104–107
 - potential strategies to mitigate declining mental health, 107–108
 - residents, 98
- Long-Term Care Facility (LTCF), 100

- Mammograms, 28
- Mental health, 1, 10, 44–51
 - COVID-19's impact on prevalence of mental health conditions and access to care, 5–6
 - of frontline healthcare providers, 136–140
 - impacts of COVID-19 response on academics working in public health, 187–188
 - impacts of COVID-19 response on governmental public health workers, 157–161
 - inequities in mental health impacts, 214–221
 - in LTC, 100–103
 - models for managing mental health impacts in future emergencies, 233–238
 - effect of pandemic on mental health in LTC, 104–107
 - potential strategies to mitigate declining, 107–108
 - pregnancy and, 30–31
 - research on, 60–68
 - rural mental health in COVID-19 pandemic, 124–128
 - unintended consequences of COVID-19 policies on mental health of emergency services workers, 204–206

- workers in high-risk occupations, 3–4
- Michigan's First Responder Hazard Pay Premiums Program, 168
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), 158
- Minority individuals, 180
- Minority Stress Theory (MST), 56–57
- Moral conflicts, 137
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM), 69, 246
- National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), 160
- National Institutes of Health (NIH), 69, 246
- National Science Foundation, 246
- Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU), 49
- Not One More Vet (NOMV), 142
- Nurses, 137–139
- Nursing, 146
 - homes, 98
- Obergefell v. Hodges*, 70
- Office of Public Health Emergency Preparedness, 155
- Older adults
 - comparing pandemic to other disasters, 15–18
 - recommendations for supporting, 18–19
 - research on behavioral health during pandemic, 11–15
 - resilience, 9–11
- Online court systems, 34
- Other essential workers (OEW), 212–214
- Pandemic, 246
- Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, 155
- Pap-smears, 28
- Parenting, insufficient, 217
- Pediatric mental health emergency department (PED), 47
- Pediatrics, 44
- Pentobarbital, 142
- People with disabilities, 84–88
- Personal Control Scale, 102
- Personal protective equipment (PPE), 103, 136, 201, 213
- Physical health, 44–51
- Politics, 161–162
- Post-pandemic paradigm shift, 243–245
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 1, 50, 136, 158, 178, 214, 246
- Pregnancy
 - and mental health, 30–31
 - outcomes, 28–29
 - pregnancy & COVID-19 vaccines, 30
- Preparedness and Emergency Response Learning Centers (PERLC), 182
- Preparedness and Emergency Response Research Centers (PERRC), 182
- Protections, 220
- Protective service workers, 203
- Public health, 154 (*see also* Mental health)
 - mental health impacts of COVID-19 response on academics working in, 187–188
 - preparedness, 154, 182
- Qualitative studies, 158
- Quality of life in LTC, 100–103
- Quarantine, 217
- Racial minority nurses, 146
- Racism, 218
- Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics–Underserved Populations initiative (RADx-UP initiative), 73
- Registered nurses (RNs), 136
- Residential care homes, 98
- Resilience, 9–11, 57–58, 162
 - planning, assessment, and evaluation, 165–167
 - social support, 167–168
 - workforce strategies, 162–165
- Resiliency, 163
- Rural America
 - COVID-19 in, 122–124
 - health care access and disparities in, 119–122

- rural mental health in COVID-19 pandemic, 124–128
- Rural Black communities, 121
- Rural mental health in COVID-19 pandemic, 124–128
- Rural residents, 122–124
- Rural–urban disparities, 120
- School closures, 44–45
- Schooling, 16
- Schools and Programs of Public Health, 189–191
- Screen time, 46–47
- Screenings, 28
- Seattle Emergency Child Care program, 168
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 33
- Seniors Quality Leap Initiative (SQLI), 104, 107
- September 11, 2001 attacks, 245–246
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), 4, 155–156, 200, 244
 - SARS-CoV-2, 44, 139
- Sexual and gender minority (SGM), 56
 - community, 69
 - stigma as social determinant of mental health for SGM populations, 68
- Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), 58
- Skepticism, 123
- Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome (SLOS), 86, 88
- Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), 2
- Social distancing, 123
- Social Life Scale, 102
- Social media, 47
- Social support, 31, 88, 161, 167–168, 247
- Social vulnerability, 16
- Socioemotional selectivity theory (SST), 11
- State Health Department, 183
- Stay-at-home/shelter in place, 45–46
- STEM fields, 180
- Stigma
 - as social determinant of mental health for SGM populations, 68
 - theory, 57
- Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), 155
- Stress, 216
- Substance use disorders (SUD), 228
 - during COVID-19, 228–233
- Surge capacity, 182
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 33
 - SDG 5. 4, 34
- Syringe Services Programs (SSPs), 232
- Systemic inequalities, 50
- Systemic racism, 218
- T-tests, 61
- Targeted interventions, 18–19
- Technology, 46–47
- Telehealth, 47
 - implications, 48
- Tenure and promotion, 179
- Therapeutic effectiveness, low, 5–6
- Transgender individuals, 73
- Trauma, 61
 - severity, 247
 - traumatic impacts, 67–68
- Triple R Framework, 33
- Underfunding, 137
- Understanding America Study (UAS), 13
- Urban residents, 122–124
- V-safe COVID-19 Vaccine Pregnancy Registry, 28–30
- Vermont Frontline Employees Hazard Pay Grant Program, 168
- Veterinarians, 136–137
- Video conferencing technology, 18
- Violence against women, 32
- Vulnerability, 11
- Vulnerable populations, 2–3
- Women, 23–24
 - caregiving, 24–26
 - health, 28–31
 - recommendations for supporting, 32–34
 - violence against women, 32
 - work roles, 26–28
- Women, Infants, and Children sites (WIC sites), 202
- Work roles, 26–28
- Workers in high-risk occupations, 3–4

- Workforce strategies, 162–165
- Workplace Violence Prevention for
Healthcare Workers Act, 138
- World Health Organization (WHO),
235
- Youth and Young Adults COVID-19
Study (YYA), 60
- Zika virus, 156
- Zoom fatigue, 47