Title

Antidepressant Prescription Patterns and Clinical Correlates within Psychiatry Treatment Settings in Asia: A Cross Sectional REAP Consortium Study (REAP-AD3)

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Abstract

Research on Asian Psychotropic prescription study (REAP) is a consortium consisting of psychiatrists, pharmacologists, epidemiologists, and researchers in Asia. Since 2001, REAP has completed four surveys on antipsychotics (schizophrenia) prescription patterns, two on antidepressants (major depression), and one on mood stabilizers (affective disorder). The cumulative research has involved more than 600 psychiatrists, more than 100 psychiatric medical units, and 13,500 patients in the data analysis of REAP. So far, more than 90 research reports have been published in international journals. Major depressive disorder is a common mental disorder that affects approximately 280 million people worldwide. World Health Organization research data have shown that the number of global major depressive illnesses increased from 172 million in 1990 to 258 million in 2017, an increase of nearly 50% during this period. Given the rising incidence of major depressive disorder, it is not surprising that prescription consumption of antidepressants is increasing year by year. With the development of some new antidepressants with different pharmacological mechanisms, clinical prescriptions and treatment models are gradually used in other mental disorders besides major depression. At present, many western countries have conducted relevant research on this issue. In Asia, we hope to understand the changes in the use of antidepressants in these areas through this survey. The results of this study can provide clinicians the information on antidepressant prescription patterns in various countries, and references for policy formulation by competent authorities. Furthermore, as the COVID-19 pandemic is a socially important issue in every country, and Hikikomori, a pathological condition of social withdrawal is getting popular in modern society, related information on study subjects will also be collected.

Background

Depression is a common mental health disorder and it affects approximately 280 million people in the world (WHO) (2022). The number of incident cases of depression worldwide has been reported to increase from 172 million in 1990 to 258 million in 2017, representing an increase of 49.86% (Liu et al., 2020). Given the increasing rate of depression, it is not surprising that the consumption of antidepressants (ADs) has grown over the years (Lalji et al., 2021, Soleymani et al., 2018, Luo et al., 2020). The patterns of antidepressant use are changing and have been studied in many western countries (Arias et al., 2010, Guaiana et al., 2005, Olie et al., 2002, van Marwijk et al., 2001). It is important to understand the changing patterns of antidepressant use, as it helps shape optimal antidepressant prescription and future policy making.

The Research in East Asia Psychotropic Prescription Patterns on Antidepressants (REAP-AD) had worked collaboratively in 2003 (REAP-AD1) and 2013 (REAP-AD2) to study the prescription patterns of antidepressant in Asia (Uchida et al., 2007, Chee et al., 2015). The REAP-AD studies found that the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors were the most common antidepressant prescribed in the participating centers and prescription of newer generation antidepressants had increased in 2013 survey; on the contrary, prescription of tricyclic antidepressants had reduced. Concomitant use with other psychotropics (polypharmacy) is another important issue. Compared with the first survey, the second survey showed that among individuals with AD prescriptions, concomitant use of anxiolytics (including sedative-hypnotics) decreased in patients with mood disorders (aOR, 0.34 [0.27-0.42]; P < 0.001) and anxiety disorders (aOR, 0.43 [0.27-0.67]; P < 0.001). In contrast, concomitant use of antipsychotics in patients with mood disorders increased (aOR, 1.43 [1.15-1.77]; P = 0.001), and concomitant use of mood stabilizers in patients with psychotic disorders also increased (aOR, 3.49 [1.50-8.14]; P = 0.004)(Huang et al., 2018).

Approximately 10 years after the last collaborative study, REAP-AD study group will conduct another study (REA-AD3) to reexamine the prescription patterns of antidepressants in Asia. With the introduction of newer generation antidepressants, update of antidepressant prescribing guidelines, impact of COVID-19 pandemic and new clinical conditions, such as Hikikomori, we anticipate a drastic change in the pharmaco-epidemiological patterns of antidepressant prescription over time.

Antidepressants are indicated to treat patients with depression or anxiety (Sabella, 2018, Kennedy et al., 2016, Katzman et al., 2014). Several clinical factors may influence antidepressant selections. For example, the Canadian clinical practice guidelines recommend antidepressants based on severity of illness, presence of anxiety, patient preference and so on (Kennedy et al., 2016). Patient-reported outcome instruments are used for the detection of some mental disorders and assessment of the severity. The Patient Health Questionnaire -9 (PHQ-9) (Villarreal-Zegarra et al., 2019) and Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) (Toussaint et al., 2020) are patient-reported outcome instruments to measure depressive and anxiety symptoms. It is useful to understand the associations between antidepressant use and patient-reported symptoms. The consumption of antidepressants has been affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). There had been a substantial increase in mental health problems worldwide since the occurrence of COVID-19 pandemic (Qiu et al., 2020, Ngoc Cong Duong et al., 2020, Mazza et al., 2020). It has been reported that the prevalence of depression had increased 3-folds in the United States since the emergence of COVID-19 (Ettman et al., 2020). Studies in the United Kingdom have reported that the consumption of antidepressants had also increased during COVID-19 pandemic (Rabeea et al., 2021, Read et al., 2020). One characteristic element of the stressor of COVID-19 pandemic compared with other stressors is fear (Ahorsu et al., 2022, Shigemura et al., 2020, Voitsidis et al., 2021). To measure fear of COVID-19, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S) has been developed as a brief and valid instrument to capture an individual's fear of COVID-19 (Ahorsu et al., 2022). This scale has been validated in various cultures (Elemo et al., 2020, Martinez-Lorca et al., 2020, Soraci et al., 2020, Alyami et al., 2021, Masuyama et al., 2022, Perz et al., 2022). Based on our knowledge, there is no study exploring the associations between antidepressant prescription and the fear of COVID-19.

Antidepressants may have partial efficacy in treating a clinical condition named Hikikomori (Martinotti et al., 2021). Hikikomori is characterized by marked social isolation in one's home for at least 6 months and significant functional impairment or distress associated with the social isolation (Kato et al., 2020). The 25-time Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-25) was developed as a self-administrated instrument for assessing the symptoms of Hikikomori (Teo et al., 2018). Just recently, one month version of HQ-25 (HQ-25M) has been developed to evaluate hikikomori-like conditions more specifically as a state condition (Kato et al., 2022). Given that Hikikomori is associated with depression (Teo et al., 2020), it is worthwhile to assess Hikikomori symptoms when exploring antidepressant prescription patterns.

Aim

The aims of the REAP-AD3 study are to: (1) assess the trend of prescription patterns of antidepressants in Asia; (2) evaluate the relationship between antidepressant use and clinical correlates including socio-demographic characteristics, depressive and anxiety symptoms. Also an optional study of patient self-rated questionnaires including 1. Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9); 2. Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7); 3. Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S); and 4. One Month Version of Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-25) will be implemented.

Hypothesis

Based on limited data in Asia and clinical experience, we hypothesize that the use of antidepressants would be associated with varying diagnoses, differences in types of psychotropic drug-combinations, demographic (such as gender and age) and clinical factors (such as treatment setting, anxiety symptoms, fear of COVID-19 and Hikikomori symptoms).

Methods

This is a cross-sectional survey of antidepressant prescriptions of 000 (target number) patients at 000 (name of your hospital). Within this group, around half of the patients will be recruited from outpatient clinics and the other half from inpatient wards. Overall, the aim is to recruit at least 1600 subjects from the 16 countries for this study. Followings are the participating countries: 1. China 2. Hong Kong 3. Japan 4. Korea 5. Singapore 6. Taiwan 7. India 8. Malaysia 9. Thailand 10. Indonesia 11. Bangladesh 12. Myanmar 13. Pakistan 14. Sri Lanka 15. Vietnam 16. Iran.

Inclusion criteria could be: (1) Patients who are receiving antidepressants (Appendix 1);(2) Aged between 10 and 80; (3) Provision of informed consent.

Exclusion criteria could be: (1) Patient is unable to give informed consent; (2) Patients who are illiterate for optional self-rated questionnaires study.

The potential patients in the inpatient or outpatient settings will be approached and explained about the study. Only the patients who agree to participate and give a written consent will be recruited. Socio-demographic, clinical and prescribing information will be collected through a unified data form adopted across all the sites in the 16 Asian countries.

The study is coordinated by REAP consortium lead collaborators and coordinators. Taipei City Hospital will be in charge of the data collection by internet data key-in system, and Kyushu University run the secretarial affairs. All a memorandum of understanding will be signed before the start of the study. Only de-identified, anonymized data would be shared by all the participating countries via secure web based platform which is hosted by the coordinating site and secretariat at Taipei City Hospital.

Data collection

Major part of this study (Mandatory)

The following data will be collected by the investigator.

- 1. Demographic Data form with socio-demographic, clinical and prescription details including birth day, age, sex, body weight, height, current setting, and other treatment (appendix 2).
- 2. Major psychiatric diagnosis by ICD-10 classification system (appendix 3).
- 3. Physical comorbidities (appendix 4).
- 4. Depressive Symptoms by NICE guideline (appendix 5).
- 5. Additional items for 2023 survey (appendix 6).

<u>Optional part of this study (The investigator can decide whether or not to join this</u> <u>part of study)</u> (Appendix 7, 1-4).

- 1. Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)
- 2. Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7)

- 3. Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S)
- 4. One Month Version of Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-25)

Data analysis

Analyses of data will be done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Normality of distributions of continuous measures will be checked using Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample test. Differences between groups will be tested by ANOVA (t-test) for normally distributed data, non-parametric Mann Whitney U tests for non-normally distributed continuous data and by contingency table for categorical variables. Averages will be reported as means ± standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables, risk estimates will be reported as odds ratios (OR) with their 95% confidence interval (CI). Multiple regression analyses are used to examine the association between the relevant variables.

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Appendix	1.	List	of	Antidepressants
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code	generic name	code	generic name	code	generic nam	code	generic name	
101	agomelatine	116	doxepin	131	maprotiline	146	paroxetine	
102	alaproclate	117	duloxetine 132 medife		medifoxamine	147	phenelzine	
103	amineptine	118	escitalopram	133	melitracen	148	pivagabine	
104	amitriptyline	119	etoperidone	134	mianserin	149	protriptyline	
105	amoxapine	120	fluoxetine	135	milnacipran	150	quinupramine	
106	bifemelane	121	fluvoxamine	136	minaprine	151	reboxetine	
107	bupropion	122	gepirone	137	mirtazapine	152	sertraline	
108	butriptyline	123	Hyperici herba**	138	moclobemide	153	tianeptine	
109	citalopram	124	imipramine oxide	139nefazodone140nialamide	nefazodone	154	toloxatone	
110	clomipramine	125	imipramine		155	tranylcypromine		
111	desipramine	126	iprindole	6 iprindole	141	nomifensine	156	trazodone
112	desvenlafaxine	127	iproclozide	142	nortriptyline	157	trimipramine	
113	dibenzepin	128	iproniazide	143	opipramol	158	tryptophan	
114	dimetacrine	129	isocarboxazid	144	oxaflozane	159	venlafaxine	
115	dosulepin (dothiepin)	130	lofepramine	145	oxitriptan	160	vilazodone	
						161	viloxazine	
						162	zimeldine	
						163	desvenlafaxine	
						164	esketamine	
						165	vortioxetine	

Appendix 2. Rating Scales

1. Data form with socio-demographic, clinical and prescription details

A. Profile of this patient

1.	Birth Date:
	(day) (month) (year)
2.	Age:
	years
3.	Sex:
	• 1.Male • 2.Female
3.1	Body Weight:
	Kg
3.2	Height:
	Cm
4.	Current Setting:
	• 1. Outpatient • 2. Inpatient • 3. Others
5.	Does the patient receive any ECT, TMS and Other Brain Stimulation Therapies within 6 months?
	° NO ° YES
	Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)
	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)
	Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS)
	Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS)

F0	Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	F1	Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use
□F00	Dementia in Alzheimer's Disease	□F10	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Alcohol
□F01	Vascular Dementia	□F11	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Opioids
□F02	Dementia in Other Diseases Classified Elsewhere	□F12	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Cannabinoids
□F03	Unspecified Dementia	□F13	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Sedatives and Hypnotics
□F04	Organic Amnesic Syndrome, Not included by Alcohol and Other Psychoactive Substances	□F14	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Cocaine
□F05	Delirium, Not induced by Alcohol and Other Psychoactive Substances	□F15	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Other Stimulants, including Caffeine
□F06	Other Mental Disorders Due to Brain Damage and Dysfunction and Physical Disease	□F16	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Hallucinogens
□F07	Personality and Behavioral Disorders Due to Brain Disease, Damage and Dysfunction	□F17	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Tobacco
□F09	Unspecified Organic or Symptomatic Mental Disorder	□F18	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Volatile Solvents
		□F19	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to Use of Multiple Drug Use and Use of Other Psychoactive Substances

Appendix 3. Major psychiatric diagnoses in ICD-10 classification list

F2	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	F3	Mood (affective) disorders
□F20	Schizophrenia	□F30	Manic Episode
□F21	Schizotypal Disorder	□F31	Bipolar Affective Disorder
□F22	Persistent Delusional Disorders	□F32	Depressive Episode
□F23	Acute and Transient Psychotic Disorders	□F33	Recurrent Depressive Disorder
□F24	Induced Delusional Disorder	□F34	Persistent Mood (Affective) Disorders
□F25	Schizoaffective Disorders	□F38	Other Mood (Affective) Disorders
□F28	Other Nonorganic Psychotic Disorders	□F39	Unspecified Mood (Affective) Disorder
□F29	Unspecified Nonorganic Psychosis		

F4	Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	F5	Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbance and physical factors
□F40	Phobic Anxiety Disorders	□F50	Eating Disorders
□F41	Other Anxiety Disorders	□F51	Nonorganic Sleep Disorders
□F42	Obsessive – Compulsive Disorder	□F52	Sexual Dysfunction, Not Caused by Organic Disorder or Disease
□F43	Reaction to Severe Stress, and Adjustment Disorders	□F53	Mental and Behavioral Disorders Associated with the Puerperium, Not Elsewhere Classified
□F44	Dissociative (Conversion) Disorders	□F54	Psychological and Behavioral Factors Associated with Disorders or Diseases Classified Elsewhere

F4	Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	F5	Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbance and physical factors			
□F45	Somatoform Disorders	□F55	Abuse of Non- Dependence-Producing Substances			
□F48	Other Neurotic Disorders	□F59	Unspecified Behavioral Syndromes Associated with			
			Physical Disturbances and Physical Factors			

F6	Disorders of adult personality and behaviour	F7	Mental retardation	
□F60	Specific Personality Disorders	□F70	Mild Mental Retardation	
□F61	Mixed and Other Personality Disorders	□F71	Moderate Mental Retardation	
□F62	Enduring Personality Changes, Not Attributable to Brain Damage and Disease	□F72	Severe Mental Retardation	
□F63	Habit and Impulse Disorders		Profound Mental Retardation	
□F64	Gender Identity Disorders		Other Mental Retardation	
□F65	Disorders of Sexual Preference		Unspecified Mental Retardation	
□F66	66 Psychological and Behavioral Disorders Associated with Sexual Development and Orientation			
□F68	Other Disorders of Adult Personality Behavior			
□F69	Unspecified Disorder of Adult Personality and Behavior			

F8	Disorders of psychological development	F9	Behavioral and Emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence
□F80	Specific Developmental Disorders of Speech and Language	□F90	Hyperkinetic Disorders
□F81	Specific Developmental Disorders of Scholastic Skills	□F91	Conduct Disorders
□F82	Specific Developmental Disorders of Motor Function	□F92	Mixed Disorders of Conduct and Emotions
□F83	Mixed Specific Developmental Disorders	□F93	Emotional Disorders with Onset Specific to Childhood
□F84	Pervasive Developmental Disorders	□F94	Disorders of Social Functioning with Onset Specific to Childhood and Adolescence
□F88	Other Disorders of Psychological Development	□F95	Tic Disorders
□F89	Unspecified Disorder of Psychological Development	□F98	Other Behavioral and Emotional Disorders with Onset Usually Occurring in Childhood and Adolescence
		□F99	Mental Disorder, Not Otherwise Specified

Appendix	4. Ph	ysical	comorbidities
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code	Comorbidities (*) 1	Quan's ICD-9-CM ²	ICD-10
□01	Myocardial infarction (1)	410.x, 412.x	l21.x, l22.x, l25.2
□02	Congestive heart failure (1)	398.91, 402.01, 402.11, 402.91, 404.01, 404.03, 404.11, 404.13, 404.91, 404.93, 425.4–425.9, 428.x	109.9, 111.0, 113.0, 113.2, 125.5, 142.0, 142.5–142.9, 143.x, 150.x, P29.0
□03	Peripheral vascular disease (1)	093.0, 437.3, 440.x, 441.x, 443.1–443.9, 47.1, 557.1, 557.9, V43.4	170.x, 171.x, 173.1, 173.8, 173.9, 177.1, 179.0, 179.2, K55.1, K55.8, K55.9, 295.8, 295.9
□04	Cerebrovascular disease (1)	362.34, 430.x-438.x	G45.x, G46.x, H34.0, I60.x–I69.x
□05	Dementia (1)	290.x, 294.1, 331.2	F00.x–F03.x, F05.1, G30.x, G31.1
□06	Chronic pulmonary disease (1)	416.8, 416.9, 490.x–505.x, 506.4, 508.1, 508.8	I27.8, I27.9, J40.x–J47.x, J60.x– J67.x, J68.4, J70.1, J70.3
□07	Rheumatic disease (1)	446.5, 710.0–710.4, 714.0– 714.2, 714.8, 725.x	M05.x, M06.x, M31.5, M32.x–M34.x, M35.1, M35.3, M36.0
□08	Peptic ulcer disease (1)	531.x–534.x	K25.x–K28.x
□09	Mild liver disease (1)	070.22, 070.23, 070.32, 070.33, 070.44, 070.54, 070.6, 070.9, 570.x, 571.x, 573.3, 573.4, 573.8, 573.9, V42.7	B18.x, K70.0–K70.3, K70.9, K71.3– K71.5, K71.7, K73.x, K74.x, K76.0, K76.2–K76.4, K76.8, K76.9, Z94.4
□10	Diabetes without chronic complication (1)	250.0–250.3, 250.8, 250.9	E10.0, E10.1, E10.6, E10.8, E10.9, E11.0, E11.1, E11.6, E11.8, E11.9, E12.0, E12.1, E12.6, E12.8, E12.9, E13.0, E13.1, E13.6, E13.8, E13.9, E14.0, E14.1, E14.6, E14.8, E14.9
□11	Diabetes with chronic complication (2)	250.4–250.7	E10.2–E10.5, E10.7, E11.2–E11.5, E11.7, E12.2–E12.5, E12.7, E13.2– E13.5, E13.7, E14.2–E14.5, E14.7
□12	Hemiplegia or paraplegia (2)	334.1, 342.x, 343.x, 344.0– 344.6, 344.9	G04.1, G11.4, G80.1, G80.2, G81.x, G82.x, G83.0–G83.4, G83.9
□13	Renal disease (2)	403.01, 403.11, 403.91, 404.02, 404.03, 404.12, 404.13, 404.92, 404.93, 582.x, 583.0–583.7, 585.x, 586.x, 588.0, V42.0, V45.1, V56.x	I12.0, I13.1, N03.2–N03.7, N05.2– N05.7, N18.x, N19.x, N25.0, Z49.0– Z49.2, Z94.0, Z99.2
□14	Any malignancy, including lymphoma and leukemia, except malignant neoplasm of skin (2)	140.x–172.x, 174.x–195.8, 200.x–208.x, 238.6	C00.x-C26.x, C30.x-C34.x, C37.x- C41.x, C43.x, C45.x-C58.x, C60.x- C76.x, C81.x-C85.x, C88.x, C90.x- C97.x
□15	Moderate or severe liver disease (3)	456.0–456.2, 572.2–572.8	185.0, 185.9, 186.4, 198.2, K70.4, K71.1, K72.1, K72.9, K76.5, K76.6, K76.7
□16	Metastatic solid tumor (6)	196.x–199.x	C77.x–C80.x
□17	AIDS/HIV (6)	042.x–044.x	B20.x-B22.x, B24.x
□18	Others		

¹ Charlson ME, Pompei P, Ales KL, MacKenzie CR. A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidity in longitudinal studies:

development and validation. *J Chrom Dis.* 1987; 40(5): 373-383.
 ² Quan H, Sundararajan V, Halfon P, Fong A, Burnand B, Luthi JC, Sunders LD, Beck CA, Feasby TE. Ghali WA. Coding algorithms for defining comorbidities in ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 administrative data. *Med Care.* 2005; 43: 1130-1139.

Appendix 5. Depressive Symptoms (NICE guideline)

Please check the targeted depressive symptoms to prescribe antidepressants for this patient (more than one).

- 🗖 3. Fatigue or low energy
- 4. Disturbed sleep
- 5. Poor concentration or indecisiveness
- 🗖 6. Low self-confidence
- 🗖 8. Suicidal thoughts or acts
- 9. Agitation or slowing of movements
- 🗖 10. Guilt or self-blame

Appendix 6. Additional items for 2023 survey:

(Data should be inputted by physician in charge)

F. Pathway: Who/What referred this patient to your hospital/clinic (multiple check is allowed)

- □ Psychiatrist
- □ Physicians (not psychiatrists)
- □ Other medical facility
- Traditional healer
- Religion
- □ Other nonmedical agency
- 🗆 Unknown

G. History of COVID-19 (multiple check is allowed)

□ COVID-19 confirmed (within 3 months)

□ COVID-19 confirmed (not within 3 months)

- □ Never affected by COVID-19
- □ Unknown

□ Vaccinated for COVID-19 (at least once)

 \Box Not vaccinated

□ Unknown

H. Comorbidity of substance use disorder (multiple check is allowed)

- \square F 10 Alcohol
- □ F 11 Opioid
- □ F 12 Cannabis
- □ F 13 Sedative and hypnotics
- □ F 14 Cocaine
- □ F 15 Caffein/amphetamine/other stimulants
- □ F 16 Hallucinogen
- □ F 17 Tobacco
- □ F 18 Volatile matter
- □ F 19 Multiple use
- □ Others (

)

Appendix 7 (Optional items for 2023 survey)

(Data should be rated by patient)

1. Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)

Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?

		Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1.	Little interest or pleasure in doing things?	• ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3
2.	Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3
3.	Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much?	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3
4.	Feeling tired or having little energy?	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3
5.	Poor appetite or overeating?	° ₀	0 ₁	° 2	° 3
6.	Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down?	° 0	с ₁	° 2	° 3
7.	Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television?	° 0	0 ₁	° 2	° 3
8.	Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual?	° 0	0 ₁	° 2	° 3
9.	Thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting yourself in some way?	с ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3

2. Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7)

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?

		Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1.	Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
2.	Not being able to stop or control worrying	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
3.	Worrying too much about different things	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
4.	Trouble relaxing	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
5.	Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
6.	Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3
7.	Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3

3. Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S)

Please respond to each item by ticking ($\sqrt{}$) one of the five (5) responses that reflects how you feel, think, or act toward COVID-19

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I am most afraid of Corona	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5
2.	It makes me uncomfortable to think about Corona	° 1	• 2	• 3	° 4	° 5
3.	My hands become clammy when I think about Corona	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5
4.	I am afraid of losing my life because of Corona	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5
5.	When I watch news and stories about Corona on social media, I become nervous or anxious	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5
6.	I cannot sleep because I'm worrying about getting Corona	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5
7.	My heart races or palpitates when I think about getting Corona	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4	° 5

4. One Month Version of Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-25)

Over the <u>LAST MONTH</u>, how accurately do the following statements describe you?

		Strongly	Somewhat	Neither agree	Somewhat	Strongly
1.	I stay away from other people.		° 1		° 3	° 4
2.	I spend most of my time at home.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
3.	There really isn't anyone with whom I can discuss matters of importance.	° 0	0 ₁	° 2	° 3	° 4
4.	I love meeting new people.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
5.	I shut myself in my room.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
6.	People bother me.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
7.	There are people in my life who try to understand me.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
8.	I feel uncomfortable around other people.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
9.	I spend most of my time alone.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
10.	I can share my personal thoughts with several people.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
11.	I don't like to be seen by others.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
12.	I rarely meet people in-person.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
13.	It is hard for me to join in on groups.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
14.	There are few people I can discuss important issues with.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
15.	I enjoy being in social situations.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4

		Strongly	Somewhat	Neither agree	Somewhat	Strongly
16.	I do not live by society's rules and values.	° ₀	° 1		° 3	° 4
17.	There really isn't anyone very significant in my life.	° 0	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
18.	I avoid talking with other people.	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
19.	I have little contact with other people talking, writing, and so on.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
20.	I much prefer to be alone than with others.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
21.	I have someone I can trust with my problems.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	• 3	° 4
22.	I rarely spend time alone.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
23.	I don't enjoy social interactions.	° ₀	° 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
24.	I spend very little time interacting with other people.	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3	° 4
25.	I strongly prefer to be around other people.	° ₀	O 1	° 2	° 3	° 4