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OPEN PEER REVIEW

# The Relationship Between Occupational Burnout and Negative Affective Responses of Nurses During the Public Health Crisis

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## About this report

This open peer review (OPR) report shows the public comments made on this article during peer review, by the reviewers, the associate editor and the editor-in-chief, for every revision round, together with the authors' replies. Comments appear only with the consent of the people who wrote them. Reviewers who chose to sign their report are named; the others are shown as "Referee". Comments are edited for language only, and confidential remarks to the editors are not included.

More about open peer review: brieflands.com/knowledgebase/opr

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## 1 Original submission

1 comment · 15 Dec 2023

**Referee 1** Reviewer

MAJOR REVISION 15 Dec 2023

Dear author,
Regarding the manuscript, further revisions are still required. I have attached the revised manuscript with my comments and suggestions highlighted in the document. These revisions aim to enhance the study's clarity, coherence, and overall impact.
Best regards,

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# Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

## Reply to reviewer

According to the comments of the reviewer, we have revised the entire text of the article and highlighted them in yellow.

**In section of abstract:**

**1. Comment of reviewer**: As the study aimed to investigate the association between occupational burnout and depression, anxiety, and stress in nurses during the recent pandemic. Then Revise title as: The Relationship between Occupational Burnout and Negative Affective Responses of Nurses during the Public Health Crisis

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the title of the article according to the proposed title.

**2. Comment of reviewer**: revise this section as: A total of 270 nurses who worked at Razi Hospital, one of the principal referral hospitals for COVID-19 patients in the northern province of Guilan, Iran, throughout 2021-2022 were included in this study. These nurses were selected using convenience sampling and were assigned to one of three wards: COVID-19 (n=43), emergency (n=55), or other wards (n=172). In addition to providing their sociodemographic information, participants completed two assessments: the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS), and the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales-42 (DASS-42).

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised this section according to the reviewer's comment.

3. **Comment of reviewer**: add keywords like: Negative affective responses, Public health crisis, depression, Anxiety

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the keywords according to the reviewer's comment: Occupational burnout, Negative affective responses, Public health crisis, depression, Anxiety

**In section of background:**

1. **Comment of reviewer**: Add the year of study in parenthesis
**Reply of corresponding author**: We added the year of study in parentheses according to the reviewer's comment.

2. **Comment of reviewer**: Add the year of study in parenthesis. Do the same for other authors name in the text.

**Reply of corresponding author**: We added the study year in parentheses according to the reviewer's comment and made this revision in other cases as well.

3. **Comment of reviewer**: The number of references needs to in parenthesis no in bracket.

**Reply of corresponding author**: Throughout the text, we put the reference numbers in parentheses.

**In section of objectives:**

**Comment of reviewer**: Make this paragraph shorter like: This study focuses on the mental health of nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic. It investigates the relationship between occupational burnout and depression, anxiety, and stress in nurses working at a major COVID-19 referral center in Guilan province, Iran. The findings of the study can be applied to prevent burnout and ensure high-quality care services during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We made the background section shorter according to the reviewer's comment.

**In section of methods:**

1. **Comment of reviewer**: Write about demographic questionnaire and its variables according to table 1, too.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised this according to the reviewer's comment.

2. **Comment of reviewer**: The abbreviation needs to be in line with those in table 2.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the abbreviation in line with those in table 2 according to the reviewer's comment.

3. **Comment of reviewer**: Add Ethical considerations: Including Ethical approvals (Ethical committee registration code), getting informed consent and ensuring privacy, and confidentiality.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We added Ethical considerations according to the reviewer's comment.

4. **Comment of reviewer**: Revise this paragraph as: To analyze the data, we conducted an evaluation of descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlation coefficient. Following this, multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) was performed to assess differences among participants based on the obtained scores. To further investigate, Levene's test was utilized to verify or refute the assumption of homogeneity of variances. Ultimately, as this assumption was confirmed for all scores ($p>0.05$), Tukey's test was employed for the scores that showed differences between groups, as indicated by the MANOVA.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised this paragraph according to the reviewer's comment.

**In section of results:**

1. **Comment of reviewer**: several variables show statistically significant relationships with the MBI-HSS and DASS-42 scores ($p<0.05$). For example, financial support, occupational satisfaction, social respect, education, years of employment, hospital ward, social support, family support, family member death, relative's death, and having a child in primary school age all have significant relationships with either the MBI-HSS or DASS-42 scores.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised this section according to the reviewer's comment.

**Comment of reviewer**: Summarize this paragraphs as: Tukey's post hoc test was used to further analyze the data. The results showed that gender had a significant effect on reduced personal accomplishment and total occupational burnout, with women scoring higher in both categories. Education also had a significant effect on depersonalization, reduced personal accomplishment, and total occupational burnout, with participants with a bachelor's degree scoring higher than those with a master's degree. Hospital ward only had a significant effect on reduced personal accomplishment, with nurses in COVID-19 wards scoring the highest and those in emergency wards scoring the lowest. Social support had a significant effect on anxiety and stress, with the group with high support scoring higher. Family support had a significant effect on emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, total occupational burnout, depression, anxiety, and stress, with moderate to high support leading to lower scores in these categories. Financial support had a significant effect on reduced personal accomplishment and total occupational burnout, with nurses with moderate to high support scoring lower. Occupational satisfaction only had a significant effect on emotional exhaustion, with higher satisfaction resulting in lower scores. Social respect had a significant effect on emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, total occupational burnout, depression, anxiety, and stress, with moderate to high respect leading to lower scores. The history of the death of a family member due to COVID-19 also had a significant effect on emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, depression, anxiety, and stress, with those with such a history scoring higher. The death of relatives due to COVID-19 had a significant effect on emotional exhaustion, with those with a history of this scoring higher. Finally, having a primary school child had a significant effect on anxiety, with those with a primary school child scoring higher. (table 4)

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised this section according to the reviewer's comment.

**In section of discussion:**

**1. Comment of reviewer**: Write the name of authors first Not the name of countries where the study was done.
**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the text according to the reviewer's comment.

**2. Comment of reviewer**: Write the name of authors first Not the name of countries where the study was done

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the text according to the reviewer's comment.

**3. Comment of reviewer**: Write the name of authors first Not the name of countries where the study was done

**Reply of corresponding author**: We revised the text according to the reviewer's comment.

## 2 Revision 1

1 comment · 3 Jan 2024

**Referee 1** Reviewer

ACCEPT 3 Jan 2024

Dear Author,

We appreciate your effort in sending the revised manuscript, and we are pleased to inform you that it has been accepted.

Best regards,