Impact of COVID-19 on nursing students: what does the evidence tell us?

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A previous EBN editorial discussed the role of universities in supporting the mental health and well-being of nursing students.1 This editorial was published in February 2020, so was written with little or no idea of the extraordinary challenges that were soon to confront society and healthcare providers as the COVID-19 pandemic spread.

The earlier editorial highlighted that even in pre-pandemic times, the pressures on nursing students were substantial; a mixture of academic expectation, assessment of practice competence and personal commitments, resulting in high prevalence of stress and anxiety.2 Since early 2020 though, the pandemic has magnified these pressures on nursing students across the globe.

The importance of this issue was highlighted in a systematic review that explored the prevalence of mental health problems and sleep disturbance among nursing students during the pandemic.3 The review suggested that over a quarter of respondents were experiencing sleep disturbances, nearly one-third were feeling stress or anxiety, and more than half reported suffering from depression. This review, and others, have highlighted the substantial impact that the pandemic has had on nursing students, but what does the evidence tell us about why this group has been hit so hard?

There are few members of society who have been untouched by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many have lost loved ones; many have suffered ill-health (and many continue to do so as a result of long COVID-19); most have lived with societal restrictions and uncertainty about the future. However, the evidence suggests that nursing students are a group upon whom COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact.

This is due to nursing students being what Drach-Zahavy et al describe as a ‘poly-vulnerable’ group—something which the broader evidence base supports. The research of the past 2 years demonstrates that nursing students have been impacted by COVID-19 in three distinct but connected ways:

As a student
One of the most immediate impacts of the pandemic across education providers was the rapid transition to remote education. Though the need to do this in a bid to slow COVID-19 transmission rates was unquestionable, the effect on students generally—and nursing students specifically—was enormous. Fitzgerald and Konrad surveyed 50 undergraduate nursing students in the USA, finding that 80% of them were anxious about the impact of the move to remote learning on their ability to succeed academically, with 62% expressing concerns about being able to manage their academic workload during the pandemic.4 To explore students’ experiences in greater detail, Wallace et al carried out a qualitative study in the USA. They discovered that particular causes of anxiety linked to the move to remote learning were the technological challenges faced (such as having access to a reliable internet connection), and the perceived loss of support mechanisms through not spending time in class with peers and educators.5

As a nurse
During the earlier stages of the pandemic, students were ‘recruited to the frontline to join the fight against COVID-19’ (wartime terminology was especially prevalent at that point). This need to work in clinical practice during a time of particular challenge impacted on students in different ways, and several papers focused specifically on this issue. The rapid move to support the healthcare workforce, referred to by Gómez-Ibáñez et al as ‘rushed labour insertion’,6 was a dichotomous experience for students. It did give them the opportunity to practise their skills, gain practice hours and contribute directly to the care of those suffering from COVID-19. Equally, though, moving into frontline care also caused substantial anxiety, sometimes as a result of fear regarding the impact on their studies, sometimes due to the personal risk that this encompassed and sometimes because they were concerned about the risk it might present to those around them.

As a person
As with all members of society, nursing students were concerned about their well-being and that of their family during the pandemic, were impacted by societal lockdowns and, in some cases, were subject to periods of ill-health and self-isolation. One of the most commonly cited causes of stress and anxiety among nursing students during the pandemic has been the potential for their role to endanger their friends and families through transmission of the disease.4 5 8 9 Indeed—and perhaps indicative of the unselfish attitudes demonstrated by nursing students throughout the pandemic—fear of infecting others was a much greater source of anxiety than become infected themselves. The personal impact for students was increased through the steps that many of them took to reduce the risk to infect others: Gómez-Ibáñez et al outline how nursing students deliberately chose to self-quarantine at home, to avoid direct contact with friends and family, and sometimes even to seek for temporary accommodation to live alone.5 By doing so, these students may well have reduced the risk to others, but they also stripped away many of the support mechanisms that were so important—notably those provided by family, friends and peers.

This perhaps demonstrates one of the key lessons from the literature: those elements of nursing students’ lives that have been impacted on by the pandemic do not exist in isolation. The challenges associated with each—as a student, as a nurse, as a person—influence
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