

Author (year)	European Country	Study design	Target population ¹	Sample size (n)	Assessment tools	Psychological impacts (prevalence rate)		Common associated risk factors
Albert, et al. (2021)	Italy	Cross-sectional	AI	56	SAS SDS	Anxiety Depression	63.0% 50.0%	Chi-squared test, t-tests: significant reduction in anxiety scores after lockdown
Buselli, et al. (2021)	Italy	Cross-sectional	HCW	265	PHQ-9 GAD-7	Depression Anxiety	N/A	Linear regression analysis (depression): burnout, secondary traumatization; (anxiety): first line activity, ICU working, burnout, secondary traumatization
De Giacomo, et al. (2021)	Italy	Cross-sectional	GP	164	PSS-10	Stress	6.84%	ANOVAs and Moderation analysis: lockdown; children with Neurodevelopmental Disorder (NDD)
Deledda, et al. (2021)	Italy	Cross-sectional	GP	506	DASS-21 IES-R	Depression Anxiety Stress PTSD	32.6% 33.4% 48.3% 40.3%	Univariable logistic regression models: Pervasive dysfunctional use of experiential avoidance, feelings of loneliness and high post-traumatic stress scores; fear of COVID-19
Juchnowicz, et al. (2021)	Poland	Cross-sectional	GP	2172	DASS-21	Depression Anxiety Stress	43.4% 27.3% 41.0%	U Mann–Whitney and H Kruskal–Wallis tests: female, studying sciences, co-residence with the roommates, suffering from a mental disorder, loneliness, psychiatric support before pandemic, poor economic situation, employed
Korukcu, et al. (2021)	Turkey	Cross-sectional	AI	497	EDS	Depression	N/A	Multiple linear regression models: healthy pregnancy, social media and news programs related to COVID-19, hospitalization, having bad dreams, request for elective cesarean delivery, breastfeeding, own health

¹HCW = Healthcare workers; AI = Affected Individuals; GP = General Publi