

Srinivasan N¹, Senthil M.², Dipanjan Bhattacharjee³, Anshu Som⁴, Narendra Kumar Singh⁵

¹Clinical Social Worker, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India, ²Medical Social Worker, PGIMER, Chandigarh, India, ³Associate Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi, ⁴DMPH_National Health Mission, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, ⁵Senior_Psychiatric Social Welfare Officer, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi

Correspondence: Srinivasan N , email: srinivasansnm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The focus on family functioning characteristics related to various physical and psychiatric conditions, as well as the examination of outcomes in children and adolescents across diverse populations and countries, highlights the broad scope of the review. This comprehensive approach is crucial for understanding the multifaceted effects of the pandemic on different aspects of family life and mental health. The recognition of diversity in outcomes across different regions and populations is essential, as the pandemic has not affected everyone uniformly. Socioeconomic, cultural, and healthcare system differences can contribute to varied experiences and challenges for families in different parts of the world. his type of review contributes to our collective understanding of the unique challenges faced by families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODOLOGY: Overall, 3677 articles were found in the 368 pages of PubMed, with overlap, duplication, and ineligible articles totaling 3616. After the ineligible articles were rejected, 61 articles were accepted for assessment, but 42 articles were turned down for reasons related to longitudinal studies, qualitative studies, and experimental research designs. Finally, using a cross-sectional study design, we chose 19 publications. **CONCLUSION:** In this assessment, it is made clear how the pandemic's economic and societal pressures affect family functioning across all age groups. Recognizing that studies have found negative effects on family functioning and that the pandemic may have the most severe and lasting economic and social costs we have ever seen

Keywords: Family, Functioning, Covid.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 outbreak is, without a doubt, a terrible human tragedy. There have been other significant times of loss over the course of human history, including wars, genocides, massive oppression, and other pandemics. Still, None have been as widespread across such a global network. Numerous people have died; nonetheless, many more are seriously ill. The closure of schools, daycare centers, and non-essential stores during the epidemic has had profound implications for daily life,

posed challenges for working parents, and significantly altered the dynamics of education and business, NCHC (China); as a response to the pandemic, many countries, including China, implemented measures to contain the spread of the virus, and this often included the temporary closure of schools. These closures were part of broader public health strategies to promote social distancing and reduce the risk of transmission, Yun et al (2021), Families globally have encountered a range of unprecedented challenges, including health concerns, disruptions to daily routines, and uncertainties about the future, The pandemic has led to economic decline, affecting livelihoods and

and financial stability for many families. This downturn is often associated with disrupted business activities, closures, and restrictions on various industries. Non-essential businesses, which often rely on in-person interactions, have faced particular challenges. Closures, restrictions, and changes in consumer behavior have contributed to economic hardships for these businesses and their employees, Ong et al (2020). Changes in dietary habits during lockdowns, such as limited access to fresh and diverse food, economic constraints, or altered eating patterns, could contribute to malnutrition. Malnutrition doesn't solely refer to undernutrition but also includes imbalances in nutrient intake, which can result from inadequate or excessive consumption of certain nutrients. On the other hand, dietary changes, including increased consumption of processed and energy-dense foods, sedentary behavior, and stress, might contribute to obesity. Lockdowns and restrictions on physical activities may reduce opportunities for exercise, leading to weight gain for some individuals, Droit et al (2020). Disruptions to daily routines, increased stress, and uncertainty during the pandemic have been linked to sleep problems for many individuals. Changes in work schedules, worries about health, and the overall impact of the crisis on daily life can contribute to difficulties in maintaining healthy sleep patterns. The pandemic has been identified as a significant stressor, and prolonged stress can contribute to the development or exacerbation of depression. Factors such as social isolation, economic challenges, and concerns about the health of oneself and loved ones can contribute to depressive symptoms. The uncertainty surrounding the pandemic, fear of illness, changes in work and social environments, and other stressors have contributed to increased levels of anxiety for many individuals. Generalized anxiety, health

anxiety, and specific fears related to the virus have been reported, the fear of death can be a profound psychological impact of the pandemic. Concerns about personal health, the health of loved ones, and the overall mortality risk associated with the virus can contribute to existential fears and anxiety about death Szczeniak, et al (2020).

Impact of Family Functioning During Covid-19:

Family functioning involves the quality of relationships among family members and the roles they play within the family structure. This includes the emotional bonds, support systems, and the distribution of responsibilities among family members. Effective family functioning involves the ability of the family to navigate and manage challenges or problems that arise. This could include coping with stress, resolving conflicts, and finding solutions to difficulties that impact the family unit. Families often face changes and transitions, whether due to life events, external factors, or intentional shifts in family practices. The ability of a family to adapt and adjust to these changes is a crucial aspect of family functioning; Communication is a cornerstone of healthy family functioning. Effective communication involves not only the exchange of information but also the expression of emotions, needs, and expectations in a way that fosters understanding and connection among family members, Zhang (2018). The Olson Circumplex Model, developed by David H. Olson, is a widely used theoretical framework in family therapy and research, one in which there is not too much consensus or too little interaction between members of the family, can have a positive impact on an individual's well-being and life satisfaction, Prime, et al (2020). Banovcinova, et al. claim that (2014), neediness can upset family working in light of the fact that ongoing monetary pressure

frequently prompts continuous reception of coercive and correctional nurturing styles by guardians, which might incite parent-youngster relationship issues (9). Families with children pose a particular threat because they have a higher incidence of post-disaster mental health disorders than families without children. As parental impression of stress are profoundly associated to youngster trouble and increment the gamble of psychopathology, it is fundamental to recognize and relieve key stressors that might lead to maladaptive results in nuclear family, Costa, et al 2006. Increased economic and organizational stressors placed on parents or caregivers, as well as disruptions to normal schedules and organizational practices for all members, may be the primary sources of strain within families as a result of COVID-19 quarantine measures, Prime, et al (2020).

Community, Huang, et al (2022) longitudinal study conducted among adolescent depression symptoms during pandemic predicted higher family functioning results lesser depressive symptoms. During this time medical workers received more burden especially post graduate medical students was done routine medical duties Chinese study, O'Connell, et.al (2019) found that family function and life satisfaction mediated with the depression. There is a big role of family structure and functions in each and every family and the study predicts functional changes and family history of Mania during pandemic, Jozefiak, et al (2019). Family dysfunction is a common symptom of severe mental illness and has been linked to less favorable outcomes, Macpherson, et al (2018). Youth with bipolar disorder (BD) have a lower level of family functioning than healthy youth (15). Therefore, most psychosocial medicines for BD target family working by the same token by implication or straightforwardly.

Patients' motivation and capacity to initiate and sustain self-care behaviors have been

empirically linked to diabetes-specific family functioning, both directly through actions that impede or facilitate self-care and indirectly through effects on psychological well-being and diabetes distress, Mayberry (2012). The research on social support forms the bulk of our theoretical understanding of how a family might affect adult T2DM outcomes, Nicklett (2014). Additionally, a small number of studies on diabetic and hypertensive patients have shown that a patient's ability to self-manage is correlated with how well their family functions, Zhang (2020). There was need to provide emotional support, financial support for CKD patients during Pandemic by their family members, Souza Júnior (2021). This review examines family functioning factors of various medical and Psychiatric illness, children and adolescents among various country population with different outcomes.

METHODOLOGY

We conducted systematic review of the literature published from January 2020 to December 2022. Only PubMed search index was used to search the literature. The following keywords were used to search the articles such as Family Functioning, Covid-19. Overall the search all the 368 pages in the PubMed 3677 articles has been found, there was an overlap, duplication and ineligible up to 3616 articles, after rejection of ineligible articles 61 articles has been taken up for assessment but 42 articles was rejected due to (Longitudinal study, Qualitative study, Experimental research design). Finally we selected 19 articles with the cross sectional research design. We preferred not to include any other specific terms or keywords in order to consider all the possible variables. Only English language literature was selected other language literatures excluded. 1) The Study focused on Family Functioning during covid-19 (Whether it's been part of the literature or Main objective of the Literature).

2) The study focused on family system and

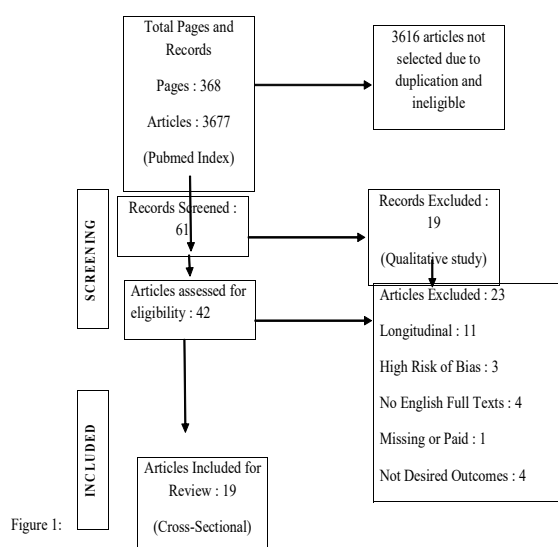
its effects during covid-19 (Included all the type of variables but cross sectional). 3) Dissertation or thesis of this title excluded. 4) Guidelines and Booklets excluded. 5) Indirect effects of the study variables excluded.

IDENTIFICATION OF STUDIES VIA DATABASE AND REGISTER

Reference	Study Design	Study Location		Sample Size	Measures	Quality Assessment Score (NOS)	Online Survey	Limitations
Dongning He et al (2021)	Cross Sectional	Chengdu	China	177	Family APGAR Index (5 item) Feng et al	5	No	Medium risk area, Not covered all pregnant women, no-follow up
Yulina Eva Riany (2021)	Cross Sectional	Java Areas	Indonesia	124	Family Background Questionnaire Family Well being questionnaire	4	Yes	-Limited Sample size
Jack S Peltz et al (2021)	Cross Sectional	Rochester	USA	685	Family Assessment Device (Epstein et al)	7	Yes	-Limited assessments - Participants fatigue - Short duration
LY Ojwale (2021)	Cross Sectional	University of Ibaden	Nigeria	386	Family Assessment Device (Epstein et al)	5	Yes	-Not focused the area of severe anxiety
Michaela E. Larson et al	Cross Sectional	University of Miami	USA	4241	Covid-19 Household environment Scale	6	Yes	Online survey
Zewan Huang et al	Cross Sectional	Nanchang University	China	900	Family APGAR Index (5 item) Feng et al	6	Yes	Cross sectional design, sampling and logistics issues, little amount of results
Yun pan et al	Cross Sectional	Guizhou normal university	China	5783	Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale (Fei et al 1991) 60 items	5	No	Cross sectional, Beta co-efficient, population of the study, mental health factors not included
Minxuan He et al	Cross Sectional	University of Maryland	United States	142	Survey Assessment including four areas such as a) job or income loss, b) inability to make ends meet c) exposure to SARS Cov-2 virus and d) difficulty assessing child care	6	No	Findings, Online survey, samples covered same university post graduate students
E.M. Westrupp et al	Cross Sectional	Deakin University	Australia	2,365	Family Demographic factors including parent and children characteristics, Parenting irritability scale, Four items of Argumentative relationship scale, Self-Expressiveness in the Family questionnaire	8	No	Not longitudinal and cross sectional design with minimum samples and collected through online survey
Lingping Yang et al	Cross Sectional	China	China	1,039	FAD – 18 (Manyan Zhang 2019)	6	No	Snowball resampling, Significant difference in the number of people in some groups, some factors not been observed and included.
Ye Gin Feng et al	Cross Sectional	Henan University, Kaifeng	China	284	Relationship Assessment Scale Family APGAR Scale	6	Yes	Convenient sampling, Lack of randomization, Questionnaire not suitable, family functioning assessed confinement period.
Hwang Philippe et al	Cross sectional	Montreal children hospital	Canada	305	Family Assessment device General functioning subscale	7	Yes	Small sample size with cross sectional design does not covered properly to the all groups, Selection bias, Not captured potential positive effects of quarantine.
Jennifer V Chavez et al	Cross sectional	School of Nursing and Health Studies	Miami, USA	4122	Covid19 Household environment scale	6	Yes	Small body of literature, Data collected early stages of pandemic
Daniel Fu Keung Wong et al	Cross Sectional	Department of Social work and Social Administraton	Hong Kong	322	Family Assessment Device by Epstein et al	5	Yes	Covered only middle and Old aged parents, included familial and communal factors only
Yueweng song et al (2022)	Cross Sectional	Public Hospital of Liaoning	China	207	Family APGAR scale	6	Yes	Small sampling, Causal relationships of those all variables not addressed
Pan yun et al (2021)	Cross Sectional	School of Psychology, Guiyang	China	5138	Chinese Family functioning scale	7	Yes	Single group study, Minimum period and minimal sampling.
Sabrina Suffren (2021)	Cross Sectional	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Canada	144	Self made questionnaire	5	Yes	Most of the assessment completed by parents rather than children
Sarah Foley et al (2021)	Cross Sectional	Moray House School of Education and Sport, University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	2516	Confusion, Hubbub and order scale (CHAOS)	6	Yes	Cross sectional – sample based on community was limited.
Zhipeng wu et al (2021)	Cross Sectional	Changsa	China	4807	Family APGAR Scale	6	Yes	Convenience sampling, Cross sectional design, single informant

DISCUSSION

Analysing family dynamics and COVID-19 There is little literature, so only papers in the PubMed index that met the necessary criteria were chosen for this investigation. The first study suggests that there are statistically significant variations in anxiety scores among perinatal women during the COVID-19 pandemic. his finding underscores the potential psychological impact of the pandemic on pregnant women and new mothers, , Prime, et.al (2020). Another study indicates that issues with parental psychosocial functioning and family interactions mediate the connections between family income, financial load, and child adjustment . This implies that the pandemic's economic



consequences may indirectly affect child adjustment through their impact on parental well-being and family dynamics. Some studies suggest that, in addition to worries related to the COVID-19 virus itself, other stresses associated with the pandemic may contribute to the worsening of family functioning. Specifically, escalating co-parental conflict is mentioned as a potential factor influencing family dynamics negatively. The statement about positive family functioning among undergraduate students being influenced by

pre-COVID-19 study implies that the conditions and experiences before the pandemic may have a lasting impact on family dynamics during the crisis, Zhang (2018). There needs to be more literature on this topic, and only papers meeting certain criteria in the PubMed index were chosen. This suggests a need for further research to comprehensively understand the dynamics of family functioning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure : 2

Study Title	Ethical Approval	Primary Objective	Methods / Investigation Period / Setting	Results
Women's psychological health, family function, and social support during their third trimester of pregnancy within the COVID-19 epidemic: A cross-sectional survey	2021	Investigate women's Psychological health, family functioning, social support during third trimester within the covid-19 pandemic.	Jan 30, 2020 to February 26, 2020. 177 pregnant women Third trimester pregnancy time	Positive family functioning results.
Financial and Work Burden, Psychosocial Functioning, and Family Interactions During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia: Effects on Child Outcomes	The University of Queensland, Australia	To develop and examine a model to explain how factors identified in the literature are associated with child maladjustment and child competency during the pandemic.	124 (2-10 years child Parents) Recruited through Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Whatsapp. Qualtrics Software (Online study) August to November 2020	Family interactions reported significant psychosocial functioning problems Parental psychosocial functioning problems were linked with family interactions, predicted child competency.
Shocks to the System: The Influence of COVID-19-Related Stressors on Coparental and Family Functioning	University of Rochester's Institutional Review Board (protocol #00004794)	The purpose of the current study was to investigate the connections between co-parental functioning and stressors related to COVID-19 and family cohesion.	March, 27 to April, 30 2020 (5 weeks) Caregivers (above 18) Children (5-18) Online Platforms (Reddit forums, Amazon.com, Facebook, twitter and local news articles). Every participant chance to win \$250 Amazon due to this study 2% residing outside USA	41% family cohesion, 32% co-parental conflict, 36% health related stress. During secondary analysis suggested 46% families with negative effect
Psychological state, family functioning, and coping strategies among undergraduate students in a Nigerian University during the COVID-19 lockdown	University of Ibadan/ University College Hospital Ibadan (UIEC/20/0242)	To studied the psychological effects of the lockdown, its associated factors, family functioning and coping strategies among undergraduate students of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria	April 29 to May 5 th 2020 Open distance learning students recruited from Whatsapp group Online survey study	Mean score of anxiety with family functioning significant. ANOVA results on depression and family functioning showed a significant association between the two variables
Family Functioning in an International Sample of Households Reporting Adult Caregiving During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Nil	The primary goal of this study is to compare the impact of social distancing during the pandemic on family functioning in families with and without adults requiring caregiving.	4241 individuals from 84 countries 18 and older, recent practice of social distancing, living with at least one person during Covid-19 pandemic Redcap Survey method during April 2020 to November 2020 Survey in both English and Spanish	Majority of the care giving households responded in Spanish Significantly more care giving households had at least one person in the home who had stopped working as a result of COVID-19. Care giving households only had a significantly higher cohesion score for showing concern or emotional support for each other
Family Functioning in the Time of COVID-19 Among Economically Vulnerable Families: Risks and Protective Factors	Nil	This study sought to test the mediators of meaning in life and depression between family function and life satisfaction among postgraduate medical students, in order to consolidate and broaden our understanding of the mechanisms underlying the links between family function and their satisfaction with life during the COVID-19 pandemic	900 Post graduate students were selected using convenience sampling method.	Family function, meaning in life and depression significantly predicted life satisfaction of postgraduate medical students. The results of path analysis demonstrated that family function could predict meaning in life and life satisfaction of postgraduate medical students positively.
Family functioning and mental health among secondary vocational students during the COVID-19 epidemic: A moderated mediation model	Nil	The aims of the current study are to examine: (a) whether loneliness will mediate the relationship between family functioning and mental health; and (b) whether hope will moderate the association between family functioning and loneliness.	Conducted in May 2020 Students were recruited using convenience sampling 217 responses invalid Amazon Mechanical Turk Platform	Lower levels of family functioning positively related to loneliness and mental health problems and negatively correlated with hope. Moderated mediation model revealed that and loneliness. Vocational students with high, medium, and low levels of hope, the conditional indirect effect between family functioning and mental health was significant respectively
Family function and life satisfaction of postgraduate medical students during the COVID-19 pandemic: the mediating role of meaning in life and depression	Nil	Aim of the study addressed parents positivity, coparenting support, SARS Cov-19 exposure, depression, stress, frequent engagement and prosocial behaviors of children	Study period May to August 2020 Samples contacted through text message and applied online survey tool After obtained consent from the parents link shared them in both English and Spanish version with 21 day timeframe All the participants was compensated with \$20 gift card.	Parents increase in social stressors associated with less parent engagement, socio- emotional problems and coparenting support associated with increased parent engagement Parents reported pro social behaviors after the pandemic. Mothers who had mental health difficulties associated with low level of parent positivity.
Child, parent, and family mental health and functioning in Australia during COVID-19: comparison to pre-pandemic data	Nil	To compare parent and child mental health, substance use, parenting practices, couple relationship, family functioning among Australian parents during covid-19. To examine the various factors during the pandemic in Australia	Covid-19 Pandemic Adjustment Survey (CPAS), 8-28 th April 2020, Level three lockdown in Australia Longitudinal study child between 0-18 years Online survey conducted 2-4 weekly basis, who resided in Australia, English speaking. Participants recruited via paid/unpaid through social media	15% parents had ADHD/ASD children Parents showed higher anxiety, depression and stress level, parenting irritability suggested parents with 0-9 children, parent emotional dysregulation with 12-15 year children. Parents with higher rates of substance abuse
The Influence of Family Function on State Anxiety of Chinese College Students During the Epidemic of COVID-19	Nil	Aim of this study was to investigate the impact of family function on state anxiety by GAD and trait anxiety during the pandemic in Chinese college students	Questionnaire were distributed via social platforms (0.0min study time) The questionnaire distributed From march 14 to 21,2020 Snowball sampling method used to collect the data More than 15 years students who had H/O GAD participated in the study	Family functioning had a significant difference in demographic factors (Age, Gender, Religion and Education) Older students have better family function, family function is also better in where the epidemic was not serious. Positive correlation among gender, family function and GAD
Correlation of Sexual Behavior Change, Family Function, and Male-Female Intimacy Among Adults Aged 18-44 Years During COVID-19 Epidemic	Nil	This study to explore the changing trends in sexual life and family function, and whether they affect intimate relationships between men and women, and to estimate the independent contributions of these factors to intimacy between men and women.	Study period from 27 th May to 6 th June 2020 Convenient sampling Questionnaires forwarded to all the respondents via social platforms G-power 3.1 used to measure sample size	Half of the subjects family function was at moderate level of impairment
Family functioning and mental wellbeing impairment during initial quarantining for the COVID-19 pandemic: A study of Canadian families	Nil	This study examines the socio-economic and demographic factors that mediate poor family functioning and increase the likelihood of experiencing anxiety and depression symptoms for Canadian families during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic	Collected data from May 21 to June 4 who has eligibility criteria like a) currently living in Canada, b) having at least one kid 18 or younger, c) Parents older than 18, d) being able to read and understand English and French, e) having internet access. Survey conducted online plat form through jot form Participants done digital consent and completed the questionnaire Valid participants gifted \$10 CAD Amazon gift card after completion of survey	Odd ratios significantly impacted the areas of family functioning when comparing with parent age, change in household employment status and pre existing medical condition in children Child age and pre-existing psychiatric conditions significantly impacted family functioning scores
Assessing the Impact of COVID-19: Social Distancing and Social Vulnerability on Family Functioning in an International Sample of Households With and Without Children	Nil	This study examined the impact of social distancing on family conflict and cohesion	International survey Eligibility: Those who practiced social distance due to Covid-19 Living with at least one person due to Covid-19 18 years or older Survey conducted RED cap platform	Household with children found to be disturbed family functioning (M=30.3, SD=5.7)
Family functioning under COVID-19: An ecological perspective of family resilience of Hong Kong Chinese families	Nil	This study attempted to develop and test an ecological resilience model to illustrate how COVID-19-related stressors, and various factors at the microsystem and exosystem levels of a family influence family functioning	Anonymous Survey Computed Assisted Telephonic Interviews method used Eligibility: 18 years or Above Understand Cantonese or Mandarin Hong kong resident	Covid19 related stress predicted to the family functioning (6.8%). Stressors had significant effect of family functioning ($\beta = 0.135$, $p = 0.027$). Community resources had significant effect on family functioning ($\beta = 0.044$, $p = 0.587$). During conditional effect tests stressors on family functioning was significant ($\beta = 0.193$ $p = 0.000$).

Family Functioning and Optimism as Protective Factors of Life Satisfaction Among Stroke Patients During the COVID-19 Epidemic in Shenyang, China	Nil	This study aims to explore the protective effects of family functioning and optimism on life satisfaction among stroke patients during the COVID-19 pandemic in China.	Conducted from April 8 to April 30, 2020 Who received pharmacotherapy Age >20, Fluent in oral and written Chinese, given consent to this study Exclusion: chronic mental illness, Chronic medical illness	Stroke patients who had better family functioning ($\beta = 0.188$, 95% CI 0.047–0.330, $P < 0.01$) and optimism ($\beta = 0.202$, 95% CI 0.073–0.331, $P < 0.01$) were observed to experience higher life satisfaction. family functioning ($r = 0.305$, $P < 0.01$) and optimism were both positively correlated with life satisfaction ($r = 0.296$, $P < 0.01$)
Family Function, Loneliness, Emotion Regulation, and Hope in Secondary Vocational School Students: A Moderated Mediation Model	Nil	This study aims to assess Family Function, Loneliness, Emotion Regulation, and Hope in Secondary Vocational School Students	Period Late April 2020 Convenience sampling Data collected from crowdsourcing platform, Amazon Mechanical Turk	Family function was significantly positively correlated with loneliness ($r = 0.176$, $p < 0.001$) and hope was significantly negatively correlated with family function ($r = -0.043$, $p < 0.01$). Despite the significant indirect effect, the direct effect between family function and loneliness remained significant [95% CI = (0.080, 0.114)]
Relations between Child and Parent Fears and Changes in Family Functioning Related to COVID-19	Nil	-to examine parents and children fears about COVID-19 were related to each other. -Identify family changes linked to greater fears concerns about COVID-19 in both parents and children - To investigate parent & child fears about COVID-19 varies according to child sex, family income, parent educational level.	144 families participated Inclusion: One parent and one or more children between 9–12 years April – May 2020 Recruited through e-mail French Language Compensated with \$10 gift card	44% reported changes in family income 69% reported changes in family sleep habits 57% reported changes in access to health services 8% reported a family member who had COVID-19; 51% reported a family member with risk factors for COVID-19
Family Function and Child Adjustment Difficulties in the COVID-19 Pandemic: An International Study	Nil	-To test whether the family processes impact the children psychosocial functioning -to disentangle the impact of proximal versus distal COVID-19-related experiences on children's adjustment difficulties	April 1 to July 7 2020. Inclusion: Parents 18 or Above, having one or more child between 4–6 age. Exclusion: No H/O major psychiatric illness or learning difficulties	Australia (n=161), China (n=336), Italy (n=244), Sweden (n=795) and UK (706). The association between household chaos and conduct problems was also stronger than the association between household chaos and emotion or peer problems ($\chi^2(3) = 35.63$, $p < 0.0001$)
Family functioning as a moderator in the relation between perceived stress and psychotic-like experiences among adolescents during COVID-19	Nil	To investigate Family functioning as a moderator in the relation between perceived stress and psychotic-like experiences among adolescents during COVID-19	May 14–Jun 6 2020 Inclusion: age 10–19 years, Can read Mandarin, Consented to participate Exclusion: History of Mental illness psychoactive substance use in past 6 months, Unable to self complete the survey	FF was negatively correlated with PS ($r = -0.34$, $p < 0.001$) and PLEs ($r = -0.29$, $p < 0.001$). Moderation of FF on the relation between PS and PLEs was significant: effect = -0.011, bootstrap 95% CI = [-0.018, -0.005].

CONCLUSION

The impact of the economic and social strains associated with the pandemic on family functioning across all age groups is made obvious in this review. Since the outbreak, things have changed considerably. Recognizing that studies have shown adverse effects on family functioning and that the economic and social cost of the pandemic may be the most severe and long-lasting that we have ever seen. We would be motivated to concentrate psychological intervention among family members during COVID-19 by further research.

LIMITATION

Cross sectional studies included.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The current review suggests that while there is some literature on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on family dynamics, there's a need for more in-depth qualitative and experimental investigations to understand the nuances of these effects better. Qualitative research can provide a richer understanding of the experiences and perspectives of individuals and families during these challenging times. It can capture the complexity of the emotional, social, and

psychological aspects that quantitative measures might need to grasp fully. By combining qualitative and experimental approaches, researchers can create a more comprehensive and nuanced picture of how the pandemic influences family dynamics. This, in turn, can inform interventions and support strategies to help families cope with the challenges posed by COVID-19.

REFERENCES

- Chavez, J. V., Lee, T. K., Larson, M. E., & Behar-Zusman, V. (2021). Assessing the impact of COVID-19 social distancing and social vulnerability on family functioning in an international sample of households with and without children. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*, 10(4), 233.
- Costa, N. M., Weems, C. F., Pellerin, K., & Dalton, R. (2006). Parenting stress and childhood psychopathology: An examination of specificity to internalizing and externalizing symptoms. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 28, 113–122.
- Droit-Volet, S., Gil, S., Martinelli, N., Andant,

- N., Clinchamps, M., Parreira, L., ... & Dutheil, F. (2020). Time and Covid-19 stress in the lockdown situation: Time free, «Dying» of boredom and sadness. *PloS one*, 15(8), e0236465.
- Foley, S., Badinlou, F., Brocki, K. C., Frick, M. A., Ronchi, L., & Hughes, C. (2021). Family function and child adjustment difficulties in the COVID-19 pandemic: an international study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(21), 11136.
- Feng, Y. J., Fan, Y. J., Su, Z. Z., Li, B. B., Li, B., Liu, N., & Wang, P. X. (2021). Correlation of sexual behavior change, family function, and male-female intimacy among adults aged 18-44 years during COVID-19 epidemic. *Sexual medicine*, 9(1), 100301-100301.
- He, M., Cabrera, N., Renteria, J., Chen, Y., Alonso, A., McDorman, S. A., ... & Reich, S. M. (2021). Family functioning in the time of COVID-19 among economically vulnerable families: Risks and protective factors. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 730447.
- He, D., Ren, J., Luo, B., Xiang, J., Wang, G., Gu, L., & Chen, P. (2022). Women's psychological health, family function, and social support during their third trimester of pregnancy within the COVID-19 epidemic: a cross-sectional survey. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, 16(5), 1822-1826.
- Huang, Z., Zhang, L., Wang, J., Xu, L., Wang, T., Tang, Y., ... & Lu, H. (2022). Family function and life satisfaction of postgraduate medical students during the COVID-19 pandemic: the mediating role of meaning in life and depression. *Heliyon*, 8(4).
- Hwang, P., Ipekian, L., Jaiswal, N., Scott, G., Amirali, E. L., & Hechtman, L. (2023). Family functioning and mental wellbeing impairment during initial quarantining for the COVID-19 pandemic: A study of Canadian families. *Current Psychology*, 42(20), 17490-17502.
- Jara Tejada, P. A. (2023). Funcionalidad familiar y su relación con la calidad de vida del adulto mayor en el Centro Poblado Santa Rosa, Moquegua 2022.
- Jozefiak, T., Greger, H. K., Koot, H. M., Klöckner, C. A., & Wallander, J. L. (2019). The role of family functioning and self-esteem in the quality of life of adolescents referred for psychiatric services: a 3-year follow-up. *Quality of life research*, 28, 2443-2452.
- Larson, M. E., Chavez, J. V., & Behar-Zusman, V. (2021). Family functioning in an international sample of households reporting adult caregiving during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Families, Systems, & Health*, 39(4), 609.
- MacPherson, H. A., Ruggieri, A. L., Christensen, R. E., Schettini, E., Kim, K. L., Thomas, S. A., & Dickstein, D. P. (2018). Developmental evaluation of family functioning deficits in youths and young adults with childhood-onset bipolar disorder. *Journal of affective disorders*, 235, 574-582.
- Mayberry, L. S., & Osborn, C. Y. (2012). Family support, medication adherence, and glycemic control among adults with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes care*, 35(6), 1239-1245.
- Nicklett, E. J., Heisler, M. E. M., Spencer, M. S., & Rosland, A. M. (2014). "Direct social support and long-term health among middle-aged and older adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus": Erratum.
- Ojewale, L. Y. (2021). Psychological state, family functioning and coping strategies among undergraduate students in a Nigerian University during the COVID-19 lockdown. *Journal of preventive medicine and hygiene*, 62(2), E285.

- Ong, M. M., Ong, R. M., Reyes, G. K., & Sumpaico-Tanchanco, L. B. (2020). Addressing the COVID-19 nutrition crisis in vulnerable communities: applying a primary care perspective. *Journal of Primary Care & Community Health, 11*, 2150132720946951.
- O'Connell, K. S., & Coombes, B. J. (2021). Genetic contributions to bipolar disorder: current status and future directions. *Psychological Medicine, 51*(13), 2156-2167.
- Prime, H., Wade, M., & Browne, D. T. (2020). Risk and resilience in family well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Psychologist, 75*(5), 631.
- Peltz, J. S., Crasta, D., Daks, J. S., & Rogge, R. D. (2021). Shocks to the system: The influence of COVID-19-related stressors on coparental and family functioning. *Developmental Psychology, 57*(10), 1693.
- Pan, Y., Yang, Z., Han, X., & Qi, S. (2021). Family functioning and mental health among secondary vocational students during the COVID-19 epidemic: A moderated mediation model. *Personality and Individual Differences, 171*, 110490.
- Riany, Y. E., & Morawska, A. (2023). Financial and work burden, psychosocial functioning, and family interactions during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia: Effects on child outcomes. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development, 54*(2), 340-351.
- Szceoeniak, M., & Tu³eck, M. (2020). Family functioning and life satisfaction: The mediatory role of emotional intelligence. *Psychology research and behavior management, 223*-232.
- Song, Y., Cui, C., Jia, Y., Zhang, W., Meng, L., Sznajder, K. K., ... & Yang, X. (2022). Family functioning and optimism as protective factors of life satisfaction among stroke patients during the COVID-19 epidemic in Shenyang, China. *Frontiers in public health, 10*, 738634.
- Suffren, S., Dubois-Comtois, K., Lemelin, J. P., St-Laurent, D., & Milot, T. (2021). Relations between child and parent fears and changes in family functioning related to COVID-19. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18*(4), 1786.
- Vacaru, S. V., Beijers, R., & de Weerth, C. (2022). Internalizing symptoms and family functioning predict adolescent depressive symptoms during COVID-19: A longitudinal study in a community sample. *Plos one, 17*(3), e0264962.
- World Health Organization. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on people's livelihoods, their health and our food systems. *Joint statement by ILO, FAO, IFAD and WHO, 13*.
- Wong, D. F. K., Lau, Y. Y., Chan, H. S., & Zhuang, X. (2022). Family functioning under COVID 19: An ecological perspective of family resilience of Hong Kong Chinese families. *Child & family social work, 27*(4), 838-850.
- Wu, Z., Zou, Z., Wang, F., Xiang, Z., Zhu, M., Long, Y., ... & Liu, Z. (2021). Family functioning as a moderator in the relation between perceived stress and psychotic-like experiences among adolescents during COVID-19. *Comprehensive psychiatry, 111*, 152274.
- Westrupp, E. M., Bennett, C., Berkowitz, T., Youssef, G. J., Toumbourou, J. W., Tucker, R., ... & Sciberras, E. (2023). Child, parent, and family mental health and functioning in Australia during COVID-19: Comparison to pre-pandemic data. *European child & adolescent psychiatry, 32*(2), 317-330.
- Yang, L., Wu, M., Wang, Y., & Peng, B. (2021). The influence of family function on state anxiety of Chinese college students during the

- epidemic of COVID-19. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 701945.
- Yun, P., Xiaohong, H., Zhongping, Y., & Zhujun, Z. (2021). Family function, loneliness, emotion regulation, and hope in secondary vocational school students: A moderated mediation model. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 9, 722276.
- Zhang, Y. (2018). Family functioning in the context of an adult family member with illness: A concept analysis. *Journal of clinical nursing*, 27(15-16), 3205-3224.
- Zhang, X., Zheng, Y., Qiu, C., Zhao, Y., & Zang, X. (2020). Well-being mediates the effects of social support and family function on self-management in elderly patients with hypertension. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 25(5), 559-571.
- Conflict of interest:** None
- Role of funding source:** None