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Systematic Mapping of Mental Health and Its Relationships

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Introduction

Quality of life can be negatively impacted by mental health issues [1], the risk of contracting both communicable and noncommunicable diseases can be increased, and both accidental and intentional injuries can be exacerbated by mental health issues [3]. They might also play a role in issues like substance abuse, violence, and lower educational attainment [4]. Mental illness is one of the "main causes of unhappiness in the world." It causes nearly as much suffering as poverty does, more so than physical illness" [5]. They reduce the national income by 5% on average through unemployment, absenteeism, decreased productivity, increased costs for physical health care, and so on.

Despite the fact that mental health issues are a global concern and threat, the mental health care industry continues to face challenges in reaching those in need. In low- and middle-income countries, over 75% of people who were diagnosed with serious anxiety, problematic mood changes, impulse control, or substance abuse disorders did not receive treatment. The mental health care industry is threatened by a number of obstacles and challenges, including costs, a lack of mental health care providers, barriers imposed by health plans, inadequate coverage, stigma, and inadequate mental health literacy. Access to mental health care may sometimes be hindered by cultural orientations. The recent global outbreak of the coronavirus disease COVID-19 can also impede the provision of mental health care. People all over the world experience feelings of fear, worry, sadness, and rage as a result of pandemics like these. They also make people feel more stressed and anxious, which puts more pressure on health care facilities, especially for people who already have mental health issues. They also create new barriers to the provision of mental health care because many people are quarantined and several nations are completely locked down, making it even more difficult to obtain mental health care [2].

Description

Trends in Word Use and Publication Over the past ten years, there has been an increase in interest in CMH publications. This is because CMH research has always been influenced by new technological interventions and the rise in ICT use, particularly when Web 2.0 came out in 2003 and 2004. Web 2.0 introduced an architecture of participation based on social interactions and collective intelligence. The number of people worldwide who own and use computers, smartphones, and the internet both increased significantly in tandem with these shifts. Transportation, tourism, education, virtual work teams, and health care are just a few of the many areas in which this has affected the application of ICT [3].

There may have been an increase in publications related to CMH as a result of changes in the general literature. Studies that have been published, particularly those that are open access, are now significantly more accessible thanks to the advent of electronic copies. Peer research evaluations began to rely on a variety of bibliometrics as a direct result of this. The primary purpose of bibliometrics; such as a journal's impact factor and a researcher's h-index is to measure the productivity of researchers, which has an impact on hiring procedures, academic promotion, and funding decisions. As a result, researchers face increased pressure to publish more papers in the literature, particularly those that are indexed by Scopus.

The term "eHealth" was first used at the end of the 1990s. At the 7th International Congress on Telemedicine and Telecare in London at the end of November 1999, John Mitchell referred to it as "the health industry's equivalent of e-commerce" and "a new term needed to describe the combined use of electronic communication and information technology in the health sector" [4]. E-health was found to be driven by consumers rather than professionals despite the fact that previously used terms were associated with medical professionals. Numerous journals adopted the term "eHealth" in their titles shortly after its introduction; For instance, the words "and eHealth" are now included in the title of The Telemedicine Journal. However, no publications used the term "eHealth," and researchers preferred to use more specific terms like "medical informatics," "telemedicine," and "electronic patient records" rather than the broad term "eHealth." Its tardy and delayed appearance in the literature may be attributed to this.

Conclusion

By mapping 289 Scopus-indexed publications in a systematic manner, this paper provided an overview of the CMH research literature. CMH has the potential to overcome some of the obstacles in the delivery of mental health care by incorporating and utilizing ICT into the process of providing care. 289 publications were selected, looked at, and grouped. The results demonstrated that CMH is a promising field of study that has attracted the attention of increasingly more researchers over time [5]. The frequency of the selected publications was influenced by changes in bibliometrics-based literature evaluation methods, as well as ongoing advancements in digital media and ICT use. In addition, the results demonstrated that the majority of the selected CMH literature dealt with mental health as a whole; In studies on specific mental disorders, depression and anxiety received the most attention due to their global prevalence; Young people were the most targeted cohort because they are more familiar with digital solutions; The majority of the selected literature consisted of exploratory studies and reviews, indicating that researchers are more interested in learning about the field and determining where ICT could be used in mental health care; In addition, the majority of the selected studies did not have an empirical evaluation. Additionally, the results demonstrated that most empirically evaluated studies were conducted in developed nations [6]. The reviewed studies that were selected for screening showed that they were focused on particular cohort groups, mental disorders, treatments, or terms. To our knowledge, this is the first mapping study to include all relevant terms and specific criteria for the entire CMH field. Based on our findings, we recommend the following to researchers

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