

# Prevalence Of Mental Health and Its Impact on Employee Productivity

Lim Mei Ling

Department of Business Management, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)

[meimei19@hotmail.com](mailto:meimei19@hotmail.com)

2023

## Abstract

Mental health is an important component of general well-being; it influences how we think, feel, and conduct. Mental health difficulties are common in the workplace and may have serious consequences for both individuals and companies. It may result in lower productivity, more absenteeism, high turnover rates, legal challenges, and, eventually, a loss of revenue and profits. Employers must acknowledge the significance of mental health in the workplace and give workers with assistance and tools to manage and enhance their mental health, resulting in a more engaged, productive, and loyal workforce that contributes to the organization's success. Employee absenteeism, presenteeism, and work performance may all be severely impacted by mental health. Encourage open communication, provide mental health resources, promote work-life balance, foster a positive work environment, address mental health in employee development, encourage physical activity, regular check-ins, form a wellness committee, review organizational policies and procedures, and lead by example are all strategies to promote mental health in the workplace.

## Introduction

Mental health is an essential component of overall well-being. It refers to the psychological and emotional well-being of an individual, and it plays a vital role in how we think, feel, and behave. Good mental health enables us to lead fulfilling lives, to form and maintain positive relationships, and to cope with the stresses of daily life. Mental illness, on the other hand, is a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, behavior, or mood. Mental illness is not a personal weakness, and it is not something that can be overcome simply by willpower. It is a medical condition that requires professional treatment and support.

One of the most significant benefits of good mental health is that it can improve our physical health. For example, people with good mental health are less likely to suffer from chronic health conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. They also tend to have stronger immune systems, which means they are less likely to get sick. Another benefit of good mental health is that it can improve our ability to cope with stress. When we are mentally healthy, we are better equipped to handle the challenges that life throws our way. We can think more clearly, make better decisions, and find effective solutions to problems. In conclusion, mental health is crucial for overall well-being and it affects every aspect of our lives. It is important to prioritize mental health, seek help when needed and destigmatize mental illness. Supportive networks and mental health services can help individuals to achieve and maintain good mental health and to recover from mental illness. Taking care of our mental health is just as important as taking care of our physical health.

Employee productivity is an essential aspect of any business or organization. It is a measure of how effectively and efficiently employees are working to achieve the goals and objectives of the company. High levels of employee productivity lead to increased revenue, higher profits, and greater success for the organization as a whole. One of the most significant benefits of high employee productivity is that it can lead to increased revenue. When employees are productive, they are able to complete their work more quickly and efficiently, which can help to boost the bottom line. This increased revenue can be used to invest in new projects, expand the business, or to reward employees for their hard work.

Another benefit of high employee productivity is that it can lead to higher profits. When employees are productive, they are able to produce more goods or services in less time, which can help to increase profits. This increased profitability can be used to invest in new projects, expand the business, or to reward employees for their hard work.

In addition, high employee productivity leads to greater success for the organization. Productive employees are able to complete their work more quickly and efficiently, which can help to improve the overall performance of the company. This improved performance can lead to increased market share, greater customer satisfaction, and higher levels of employee engagement.

In conclusion, employee productivity is a crucial aspect of any business or organization. It is essential for achieving the goals and objectives of the company, as well as for increasing revenue, profits, and success. Employers must provide their employees with the necessary tools, training, and support to increase their productivity. Furthermore, creating a positive and supportive work environment, encouraging work-life balance and promoting employee engagement can also help to increase productivity.

#### The prevalence of mental health issues in the workplace

Mental health issues are prevalent in the workplace, and they can have a significant impact on both employees and employers. According to the World Health Organization, one in four people in the world will be affected by mental or neurological disorders at some point in their lives. This means that a significant portion of the workforce is likely to experience mental health issues at some point in their careers.

One of the most common mental health issues in the workplace is stress. Stress can be caused by a variety of factors, including long hours, high workloads, and a lack of job security. Stress can lead to a host of mental health problems, including anxiety and depression. It can also lead to physical health problems, such as heart disease, and can negatively impact an employee's productivity and overall well-being. Another common mental health issue in the workplace is burnout. Burnout is a state of emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion caused by prolonged stress. It is characterized by a lack of energy, motivation, and a feeling of being overwhelmed. Burnout can lead to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, and high turnover rates.

Depression is also prevalent among employees. It is a serious mental health disorder that can have a significant impact on an employee's ability to work. Depression can lead to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, and high turnover rates. It can also lead to physical health problems and can negatively impact an employee's overall well-being. In conclusion, mental health issues are prevalent in the workplace, and they can have a significant impact on both employees and employers. Stress, burnout, and depression are common issues that can lead to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, and high turnover rates. Employers must recognize the importance of mental health in the workplace, and they should provide support and resources for employees to manage and improve their mental health. This can be in the form of

employee assistance programs, mental health days, flexible work schedules, and access to mental health professionals.

Mental health issues in the workplace can have a significant impact on organizations. One of the most significant impacts is decreased productivity. When employees are struggling with mental health issues, they may have difficulty focusing and completing tasks, which can lead to decreased productivity and increased errors. This can ultimately result in a loss of revenue and profits for the organization.

Another potential impact of mental health issues in the workplace is increased absenteeism. When employees are struggling with mental health issues, they may be more likely to take time off work for medical or mental health-related reasons. This can lead to increased absenteeism and can cause disruptions in the workplace, which can negatively impact the overall performance of the organization. Another impact of mental health issues in the workplace is high turnover rates. When employees are struggling with mental health issues, they may be more likely to leave their jobs. This can lead to high turnover rates, which can be costly for organizations, as they may have to spend money on recruiting and training new employees.

Moreover, mental health issues in the workplace can also lead to legal issues. Employers have a legal responsibility to provide a safe and healthy working environment for their employees. If employers fail to address mental health issues in the workplace, they may be held liable for any harm that results.

In conclusion, mental health issues in the workplace can have a significant impact on organizations. They can lead to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, high turnover rates, and legal issues. Employers must recognize the importance of mental health in the workplace, and they should provide support and resources for employees to manage and improve their mental health. This can lead to a more engaged, productive, and loyal workforce and ultimately contribute to the success of the organization.

[Relationship between mental health and productivity](#)

[Mental health and employee absenteeism](#)

Mental health issues can have a significant impact on employee absenteeism. When an employee is struggling with their mental health, they may be more likely to take time

off work, either for medical appointments or to take care of themselves. This can lead to increased absenteeism, which can have a negative impact on both the employee and the organization as a whole.

Absenteeism can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees, as they may have to pick up the slack for their absent colleagues. This can lead to increased stress and burnout, which can further contribute to mental health issues. Additionally, when an employee is frequently absent, they may have difficulty keeping up with their work, which can lead to poor performance and difficulty meeting deadlines.

Mental health issues can also lead to presenteeism, which is when an employee is physically present at work but not fully engaged or productive due to their mental health issues. This can also have a negative impact on the organization, as it can lead to decreased productivity and morale.

It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on employee absenteeism and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This may include offering Employee Assistance Programs, providing access to mental health resources, and creating a culture that encourages open discussion about mental health. By providing support, organizations can help employees manage their mental health and reduce the impact of absenteeism.

In conclusion, mental health issues can have a significant impact on employee absenteeism, which can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees. It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on employee absenteeism and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This will help to ensure that employees can manage their mental health and reduce the impact of absenteeism on the organization.

#### *Mental health and employee presenteeism*

Employees who are struggling with their mental health may also have difficulty with focus and concentration, which can make it hard for them to complete tasks or make decisions. This can lead to poor performance and difficulty meeting deadlines, which can have a negative impact on the organization as a whole. Additionally, employees who are struggling with their mental health may also have trouble with time management, which can lead to missed deadlines and increased stress. Mental health issues can also lead to increased absenteeism, as employees may take time off work to

take care of themselves or to attend medical appointments. This can have a negative impact on both the employee and the organization, as it can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees.

It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on employee presenteeism and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This may include offering Employee Assistance Programs, providing access to mental health resources, and creating a culture that encourages open discussion about mental health. By providing support, organizations can help employees manage their mental health and reduce the impact of presenteeism on the organization. In conclusion, mental health can have a significant impact on employee presenteeism, which can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees. It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on employee presenteeism and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This will help to ensure that employees can manage their mental health and reduce the impact of presenteeism on the organization.

#### *Mental health and job performance*

Mental health can have a significant impact on an employee's job performance. When an employee is struggling with their mental health, they may have difficulty with focus and concentration, which can make it hard for them to complete tasks or make decisions. This can lead to poor performance and difficulty meeting deadlines, which can have a negative impact on the organization as a whole. Additionally, employees who are struggling with their mental health may also have trouble with time management, which can lead to missed deadlines and increased stress.

Mental health issues can also lead to increased absenteeism, as employees may take time off work to take care of themselves or to attend medical appointments. This can have a negative impact on both the employee and the organization, as it can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees.

Employees who are struggling with their mental health may also experience burnout, which can affect their motivation and productivity. This can lead to a lack of interest in their work, poor job performance, and eventually lead to a high turnover rate. It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on job performance and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This may include offering Employee Assistance Programs, providing access to mental health

resources, and creating a culture that encourages open discussion about mental health. By providing support, organizations can help employees manage their mental health and improve their job performance.

In conclusion, mental health can have a significant impact on an employee's job performance. It can lead to poor performance, decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, and burnout. It is important for organizations to recognize the impact of mental health on job performance and to provide support for employees who are struggling. This will help to ensure that employees can manage their mental health and improve their job performance.

### Strategies

Promoting mental health in the workplace is essential for the well-being of employees and the success of the organization. There are several strategies that organizations can implement to promote mental health in the workplace. Encourage open communication: Creating a culture where employees feel comfortable discussing their mental health can help to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues. Encouraging employees to speak openly about their mental health can also help managers and colleagues to identify when someone may be struggling, and to provide support.

Provide mental health resources: Providing employees with access to mental health resources, such as Employee Assistance Programs or counseling services, can help them to manage their mental health and reduce the impact of mental health issues on their job performance. Promote work-life balance: Encouraging employees to take breaks, and promoting a healthy work-life balance can help to reduce stress and burnout. This can include offering flexible working hours, encouraging employees to take time off when needed, and promoting the use of vacation time.

Foster a positive work environment: Creating a positive work environment, where employees feel valued and respected, can help to promote mental well-being. This can include providing recognition and rewards for good work, promoting teamwork and collaboration, and addressing any issues of discrimination or harassment.

Address mental health in employee development: Incorporating mental health education and training into employee development programs can help employees to understand and manage their mental health and to support their colleagues.

Encourage physical activity: Encouraging employees to engage in physical activity, such as exercise or yoga, can help to reduce stress and improve overall mental well-being. Regular check-ins: Regular check-ins with employees can help managers and colleagues to identify when someone may be struggling and to provide support. Create a wellness committee: Create a wellness committee, made up of employees, to identify and address issues related to mental health in the workplace. Review organizational policies and procedures: Review organizational policies and procedures to ensure they are inclusive and supportive of employees with mental health issues. Lead by example: Senior leaders must lead by example and be vocal about the importance of mental health and creating a supportive culture.

In conclusion, there are many strategies that organizations can implement to promote mental health in the workplace. These strategies include encouraging open communication, providing mental health resources, promoting work-life balance, fostering a positive work environment, addressing mental health in employee development, encouraging physical activity, regular check-ins, creating a wellness committee, reviewing organizational policies and procedures, and leading by example. By implementing these strategies, organizations can create a supportive environment that promotes mental well-being and helps employees to manage their mental health.

### Conclusion

Mental health is an essential aspect of overall well-being and affects every aspect of our lives. It plays a vital role in how we think, feel, and behave. Good mental health enables us to lead fulfilling lives, to form and maintain positive relationships, and to cope with the stresses of daily life. Mental illness, on the other hand, is a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, behavior, or mood, requiring professional treatment and support. Employee productivity is also an essential aspect of any business or organization. It is a measure of how effectively and efficiently employees are working to achieve the goals and objectives of the company. High levels of employee productivity lead to increased revenue, higher profits, and greater success for the organization as a whole. Mental health issues are prevalent in the workplace, and they can have a significant impact on both employees and employers. They can lead to decreased productivity, increased absenteeism, high turnover rates, and legal issues.

Employers must recognize the importance of mental health in the workplace, and they should provide support and resources for employees to manage and improve their mental health. This can lead to a more engaged, productive, and loyal workforce and ultimately contribute to the success of the organization.

Mental health can have a significant impact on employee absenteeism, presenteeism, and job performance. When an employee is struggling with their mental health, they may be more likely to take time off work, have difficulty with focus and concentration, and have trouble with time management. This can lead to decreased productivity and morale among other employees, as well as poor performance and difficulty meeting deadlines. To mitigate this impact, organizations can implement several strategies to promote mental health in the workplace such as encouraging open communication, providing mental health resources, promoting work-life balance, fostering a positive work environment, addressing mental health in employee development, encouraging physical activity, regular check-ins, creating a wellness committee, reviewing organizational policies and procedures, and leading by example.

#### References

- [1] C. L. Devasena and Others, "Impact study of cloud computing on business development," *Operations Research and Applications: An International Journal (ORAJ)*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2014.
- [2] F. Yulian, N. Bachri, S. Bahri, and A. Hakim, "ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND JOB SATISFACTION: Impact on employee commitment and performance," *e-mabis: j.econ.manaj.bus*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 101–105, Sep. 2022.
- [3] G. Konstantakopoulos and G. Georgantopoulos, "Development and validation of the schedule for the assessment of insight in eating disorders (SAI-ED)," *Psychiatry*, 2020.
- [4] P. Stefanatou *et al.*, "Psychopathological Determinants of Quality of Life in People with Borderline Personality Disorder," *J. Clin. Med. Res.*, vol. 12, no. 1, Dec. 2022.
- [5] I. M. Nurun Nabi and H. A. A. Dip TM, "Impact of motivation on employee performances: a case study of Karmasangsthan bank Limited, Bangladesh," *Arabian J Bus Manag Review*, vol. 7, no. 293, p. 2, 2017.
- [6] M. M. Parvin and M. M. N. Kabir, "Factors affecting employee job satisfaction of pharmaceutical sector," *Australian Journal of Business and Management Research*, vol. 01, no. 09, pp. 113–123, Apr. 2012.
- [7] P. Stefanatou, E. Giannouli, and P. Tsellos, "Metacognitive factors in a sample of Greek alcohol dependent patients," *European*, 2016.
- [8] G. Halkos and D. Bousinakis, "The effect of stress and satisfaction on productivity," *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, vol. 59, no. 5, pp. 415–431, Jan. 2010.

- [9] T. A. Beauregard and L. C. Henry, "Making the link between work-life balance practices and organizational performance," *Human Resource Management Review*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 9–22, Mar. 2009.
- [10] J. Salah, "Subclasses of Spiral-Like Functions Associated With the Generalized Mittag-Leffler Function," Dec-2022.
- [11] P. Stefanatou, E. Giannouli, Z. Antonopoulou, P. Tsellos, G. Vaslamatzis, and M. Typaldou, "The Concept of Time Perspective Within a Psychiatric Context," *Eur. Psychiatry*, vol. 33, no. S1, pp. S507–S508, Mar. 2016.
- [12] N. Tzenios, "Clustering Students for Personalized Health Education Based on Learning Styles," *Sage Science Review of Educational Technology*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 22–36, 2020.
- [13] M. V. S. Mendis, "Workplace design and job performance: A study of operational level employees in the apparel industry of Sri Lanka," *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 148–153, 2016.
- [14] S. Ramlall, "A review of employee motivation theories and their implications for employee retention within organizations," *Journal of American academy of business*, vol. 5, no. 1/2, pp. 52–63, 2004.
- [15] N. Tzenios, "The Impact of Health Literacy on Employee Productivity: An Empirical Investigation," *Empirical Quests for Management Essences*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 21–33, Nov. 2019.
- [16] Y. M. Kim, J. Kim, and Academic Society of Global Business Administration, "Employee adjustment costs and asymmetric cost behavior," *Acad. Soc. Glob. Bus. Adm.*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 272–292, Dec. 2022.
- [17] A. Hatzimanolis *et al.*, "Familial and socioeconomic contributions to premorbid functioning in psychosis: Impact on age at onset and treatment response," *Eur. Psychiatry*, vol. 63, no. 1, p. e44, Apr. 2020.
- [18] D. Beka and "HOPE" Mental Health, "The relationship between conscientiousness and commitment on romantic relationship," *Balkan Scientific Review*, vol. 5, no. 13, Aug. 2021.
- [19] D. J. A. Dozois and Mental Health Research Canada, "Anxiety and depression in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic: A national survey," *Can. Psychol.*, vol. 62, no. 1, pp. 136–142, Feb. 2021.
- [20] U. R. Jayathilaka and G.-C. Park, "Smart Cities and FDI," *ARAIC*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 19–28, Nov. 2022.
- [21] J. Salah, "A note on the modified Caputo's fractional calculus derivative operator," *Far East J. Math. Sci.*, vol. 100, no. 4, pp. 609–615, Sep. 2016.
- [22] P. Stefanatou, C.-S. Karatosidi, E. Tsompanaki, E. Kattoulas, N. C. Stefanis, and N. Smyrnis, "Premorbid adjustment predictors of cognitive dysfunction in schizophrenia," *Psychiatry Res.*, vol. 267, pp. 249–255, Sep. 2018.
- [23] B. Jagodics, K. Nagy, S. Szénási, R. Varga, and É. Szabó, "School demands and resources as predictors of student burnout among high school students," *School Ment. Health*, Jul. 2022.
- [24] M. E. Taylor, O. Lozy, K. Conti, A. Wacha-Montes, K. H. Bentley, and E. M. Kleiman, "The effectiveness of a brief telehealth and smartphone intervention for college students receiving traditional therapy: Longitudinal study using ecological momentary assessment data," *JMIR Ment. Health*, vol. 9, no. 6, p. e33750, Jun. 2022.
- [25] M. Mnyakin, "Granger Causality between International Tourism and International Trade," *Applied Research in Artificial Intelligence and Cloud Computing*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2018.

- [26] L.-A. Xenaki *et al.*, “Organization framework and preliminary findings from the Athens First-Episode Psychosis Research Study,” *Early Interv. Psychiatry*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 343–355, Jun. 2020.
- [27] L. Bastien *et al.*, “Peer-presented versus mental health service provider-presented mental health outreach programs for university students: Randomized controlled trial,” *JMIR Ment. Health*, vol. 9, no. 7, p. e34168, Jul. 2022.
- [28] C. Morton, “Nursing students’ experiences of seeking mental health support: a literature review,” *Ment. Health Pr.*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 20–26, Jul. 2022.
- [29] H. Rehman, M. Darus, and J. Salah, “Coefficient properties involving the generalized k-Mittag–Leffler functions,” *tjmm.edyropress.ro*, 2017.
- [30] G. Konstantakopoulos, N. Ioannidi, C. Psarros, P. Patrikelis, P. Stefanatou, and E. Kravariti, “The impact of neurocognition on mentalizing in euthymic bipolar disorder versus schizophrenia,” *Cogn. Neuropsychiatry*, vol. 25, no. 6, pp. 405–420, Nov. 2020.
- [31] S. G. Six, K. A. Byrne, H. Aly, and M. W. Harris, “The effect of mental health app customization on depressive symptoms in college students: Randomized controlled trial,” *JMIR Ment. Health*, vol. 9, no. 8, p. e39516, Aug. 2022.
- [32] K. M. Canenguez *et al.*, “Implementation and outcomes of a national school-based mental health program for middle school students in Chile,” *School Ment. Health*, pp. 1–12, Sep. 2022.
- [33] L. A. Xenaki *et al.*, “The relationship between early symptom severity, improvement and remission in first episode psychosis with jumping to conclusions,” *Schizophr. Res.*, vol. 240, pp. 24–30, Feb. 2022.
- [34] S. Racherla, “Personalized Employee Training Based on Learning Styles Using Unsupervised Machine Learning,” *RCBA*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–11, Oct. 2019.
- [35] S. Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, “Don’t blame psychosis, blame the lack of services: a message for early intervention from the Greek standard care model,” *BMC Psychiatry*, vol. 22, no. 1, p. 565, Aug. 2022.
- [36] A. Y. AL-Sagarat, L. A. Al Hadid, A. Tapsell, L. Moxham, M. Al Barmawi, and A. H. Khalifeh, “Evaluating and identifying predictors of emotional well-being in nursing students in Jordan: a cross-sectional study,” *Adv. Ment. Health*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 242–252, Sep. 2022.
- [37] J. Miller and E. Berger, “Supporting first nations students with a trauma background in schools,” *School Ment. Health*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 485–497, Sep. 2022.
- [38] X. Li, E. S. Huebner, and L. Tian, “Co-developmental trajectories of components of subjective well-being in school: Associations with predictors and outcomes among elementary school students,” *School Ment. Health*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 738–752, Sep. 2022.
- [39] J. Salah and M. Darus, “A note on generalized Mittag-Leffler function and application,” *researchgate.net*, 2011.
- [40] K. Kollias *et al.*, “The development of the Early Intervention in Psychosis (EIP) outpatient unit of Eginition University Hospital into an EIP Network,” *Psychiatrike*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 177–182, Apr. 2020.
- [41] D. W. Murray, L. J. Kuhn, M. T. Willoughby, D. R. LaForett, and A. M. Cavanaugh, “Outcomes of a small group program for early elementary students with self-regulation difficulties: Limitations of transportability from clinic to school,” *School Ment. Health*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 531–549, Sep. 2022.
- [42] L. L. DiLeo, S. M. Suldo, J. M. Ferron, and E. Shaunessy-Dedrick, “Three-wave longitudinal study of a dual-factor model: Mental health status and academic

- outcomes for high school students in academically accelerated curricula,” *School Ment. Health*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 514–530, Sep. 2022.
- [43] P. Stefanatou *et al.*, “Patient-reported needs predict perceived psychosocial disability and quality of life beyond symptom severity in schizophrenia,” *Disabil. Rehabil.*, pp. 1–9, Feb. 2022.
- [44] National Advisory Mental Health Council, “Basic behavioral science research for mental health: Perception, attention, learning, and memory,” *Am. Psychol.*, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 133–142, Feb. 1996.
- [45] M. Mnyakin, “Determining the Drivers and Barriers to the Adoption of Smart Vending Machine,” *ResearchBerg Review of Science and Technology*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 107–115, 2020.
- [46] J. Y. Salah, “A note on gamma function,” *researchgate.net*, 2015.
- [47] A. Hatzimanolis *et al.*, “Deregulation of complement components C4A and CSMD1 peripheral expression in first-episode psychosis and links to cognitive ability,” *Eur. Arch. Psychiatry Clin. Neurosci.*, vol. 272, no. 7, pp. 1219–1228, Oct. 2022.
- [48] M. Harper, Ed., *Migration and mental health*, 1st ed. Basingstoke, England: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018.
- [49] C. Hutchison and N. Hickman, *Mental Health*, 1st ed. London, England: Red Globe Press, 2016.
- [50] U. R. Jayathilaka, “The Determinants Of International Market Selection: A Study On Asia-Pacific Food And Beverage Manufacturing Firms,” *Sage Science Review of Applied Machine Learning*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 1–14, 2022.
- [51] J. Y. M. Salah, “Two Conditional proofs of Riemann Hypothesis,” *researchgate.net*, 2020.
- [52] K. Kollias *et al.*, “Investigating environmental parameters involved in psychosis etiopathology. Translation and test-retest reliability of four scales,” *Psychiatrike*, Dec. 2022.
- [53] C. Carlson, Ed., *Mental Health*. Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science, 2017.
- [54] P. Clarke, *Mental health*. Armagh, Northern Ireland: Centre for Cross Border Studies, 2009.
- [55] J. Salah, “Fekete-szegő problems involving certain integral operator,” *ijmtjournal.org*, 2014.
- [56] R. F. Soldatos *et al.*, “Prediction of Early Symptom Remission in Two Independent Samples of First-Episode Psychosis Patients Using Machine Learning,” *Schizophr. Bull.*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 122–133, Jan. 2022.
- [57] G. Davidson, J. Campbell, C. Shannon, and C. Mulholland, *Models of mental health*, 1st ed. London, England: Macmillan Education, 2017.
- [58] P.-A. Tengland, *Mental Health*, 2001st ed. New York, NY: Springer, 2013.
- [59] J. Y. Salah, “CLOSED-TO-CONVEX CRITERION ASSOCIATED TO THE MODIFIED CAPUTO’S FRACTIONAL CALCULUS DERIVATIVE OPERATOR,” *Far East J. Math. Sci.*, 2017.
- [60] S. Dimitrakopoulos, A. Hatzimanolis, P. Stefanatou, L.-A. Xenaki, and N. Stefanis, “S125. The role of dup, DUI and polygenic score for schizophrenia on cognition in Athens fep study sample,” *Schizophr. Bull.*, vol. 46, no. Supplement\_1, pp. S82–S83, May 2020.
- [61] F. A. Paniagua and A. M. Yamada, Eds., *Handbook of multicultural mental health*, 2nd ed. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 2013.
- [62] F. A. Paniagua, Ed., *Handbook of multicultural mental health*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 2000.

- [63] U. R. Jayathilaka, "The Role of Artificial Intelligence In Accelerating International Trade: Evidence From Panel Data Analysis," *Reviews of Contemporary Business Analytics*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2022.
- [64] M. Mnyakin, "The Role of Social Media in Building Loyalty among Telecommunication Customers," *Reviews of Contemporary Business Analytics*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 12–19, 2019.
- [65] P. Stefanatou, G. Konstantakopoulos, E. Giannouli, N. Ioannidi, and V. Mavreas, "Patients' needs as an outcome measure in schizophrenia," *Eur. Psychiatry*, vol. 33, no. S1, pp. S453–S453, Mar. 2016.
- [66] D. P. Kumar *et al.*, "De-institutionalization and community reintegration of homeless mentally ill: A retrospective study," *J. psychosoc. res.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 95–102, Jul. 2019.
- [67] S. G. Gandhi *et al.*, "Indian nurses' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards use of physical restraints in psychiatric patients," *Invest. Educ. Enferm.*, vol. 36, no. 1, p. e10, Feb. 2018.
- [68] S. P. Stefanatou Pentagiotissa, G. K. George Konstantakopoulos, E. G. Eleni Giannouli, S. V. Silia Vitoratou, and V. M. Venetsanos Mavreas, "The relationship between patients' needs and psychopathology in schizophrenia: Do patients and therapists agree?," *Eur. Psychiatry*, vol. 30, p. 1376, Mar. 2015.
- [69] The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research, "Young researchers' brain health research day joint conference," *J. Psychiatry Neurosci.*, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. S1–S15, Sep. 2019.
- [70] The New Jersey Community Mental Health Coalition, "Fixing New Jersey's fee-for-service model," *Ment. Health Wkly.*, vol. 27, no. 20, pp. 5–6, May 2017.
- [71] M. Mnyakin, "Applications of Natural Language Processing in Customer Satisfaction in Telecommunication Industry," *Sage Science Review of Applied Machine Learning*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 16–23, 2019.
- [72] P. Stefanatou *et al.*, "THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF PREMORBID ADJUSTMENT REGARDING COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA," *Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience & Mental Health*, vol. 1, no. s3, Nov. 2018.
- [73] O. SobhyMohamadElayari *et al.*, "Motivational interviewing with substance abusers: Power of counseling," *International Journal of Advanced Research*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 134–146, Apr. 2019.
- [74] S. Khan, Students MPhil. Clinical Psychology, Department of Clinical Psychology, Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, India, D. Rathor, R. Jain, M.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, India., and Senior Clinical Psychologist, Department of Clinical Psychology, Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, India., "COGNITIVE DRILL THERAPY IN MENTAL CONTAMINATION: A CASE STUDY," *Int. J. Adv. Res. (Indore)*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 246–253, May 2018.
- [75] R. Sutar and National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, "Restoration of consciousness with zolpidem in a patient with sporadic Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease (sCJD)," *Addict. Addict. Disord.*, vol. 3, pp. 1–2, Sep. 2016.