

Repositório ISCTE-IUL

Deposited in *Repositório ISCTE-IUL*:

2023-04-03

Deposited version:

Accepted Version

Peer-review status of attached file:

Peer-reviewed

Citation for published item:

Faustino, B., Vasco, A. , FarinhaFernandes, A., Delgado, J., Guerreiro, J. C. & Matos, M. (2022). Path analysis from COVID19 perceptions to psychological health: The roles of critical distance and mastery. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy*. 29 (5), 1707-1716

Further information on publisher's website:

10.1002/PPP.2736

Publisher's copyright statement:

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Path analysis from COVID-19 Perceptions to Psychological Health: The roles of Critical Distance and Mastery

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COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

Originality: This paper reflects an original unpublished scientific study.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

Funding: No funding policy was applied to our work.

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi: 10.1002/cpp.2736

Ethical Approval: This study was revised and accepted by ethical commission of the Faculty of Psychology of University of Lisbon.

Path analysis from COVID-19 Perceptions to Psychological Health: The roles of Critical Distance and Mastery

Abstract

Objective: The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic was previously associated with psychopathological symptoms. However, the psychological mechanisms underlying these associations are largely unexplored. Previous studies suggested associations between metacognitive abilities (e.g., mastery) and symptomatology, which may have impacts on COVID-19 perceptions. This study aims to explore, using path analysis, the mediational role of Critical Distance (differentiation and decentration abilities) and Mastery on the relationships between COVID-19 perceptions, and psychological well-being and distress.

Methods: In a cross-sectional design, 227 participants ($M= 34.21$, $SD=10.9$) filled self-report questionnaires.

Results: Metacognitive abilities were negatively correlated with psychopathological symptoms. Both Critical Distance and Mastery mediated the path from COVID-19 perceived severity and anxiety to psychological distress and well-being. Critical Distance seems to augment Mastery which tends to increase psychological well-being and limited psychological distress.

Conclusions: Metacognition seems to play a mediational role on the relationship between COVID-19 perceptions and mental health. Clinical psychologists and psychotherapists may enhance psychological interventions regarding COVID-19 psychopathological symptomatology by working on metacognitive Critical Distance) and Mastery abilities.

Keywords: COVID-19 perceptions; Metacognition; Critical Distance; Mastery; Symptomatology

Introduction

Despite the new advances in vaccination in several countries, the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is still a threat to physical and mental health worldwide. In this sense, it is imperative to continue to uncover the psychological mechanisms underlying COVID-19 perceptions and psychopathological symptoms, to enhance psychological interventions (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2020; Prout et al., 2020). While previous studies documented associations between psychopathological symptoms and the COVID-19 pandemic (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2021; Conversano et al., 2020; Qiu et al., 2020; Salari et al., 2020; Silva et al., 2021; Zhu et al., 2021), the exploration of the hypothetical underlying psychological variables within these associations is still sparse. The study of these associations (COVID-19 risk and perceptions with mental health) was conducted in several countries and some examples may be given.

Jia and colleagues (2020) described a significant increase in anxiety, stress, and depression levels in a community cohort study when comparing with population norms in the United Kingdom (UK). Also in the UK, Shevlin and colleagues (2020) documented that anxiety/depression and trauma symptoms were predicted by a young age, presence of children in the home, high estimates of personal risk, and low/lost income. Daly and Robinson (2020), using the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS; $N = 30,915$), described that anxiety symptomatology increased during the onset of COVID-19, and lowered quickly as stay-at-home orders were lifted in the United States of America (USA). AUTHORS BLINDED (2020) documented associations between loneliness and symptomatology and the mediational role of psychological well-being and distress in these relationships in Portugal. In another study by

AUTHORS BLINDED (2021), several associations between symptomatology and COVID-19 perceptions were described, wherein COVID-19 anxiety correlated positively with somatization, anxiety, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation and psychological distress. Liu and colleagues (2020) documented a marked increase in cases with traumatic stress disorder in China. Furthermore, higher levels of psychological distress were associated with increasing number of days in lockdown in Italy (Conversano et al., 2020). Finally, several authors also point out the relationships between quarantine measures and the increasing levels of anxiety, stress, depression, fear of death, and cognitive difficulties (Banerjee, 2020; Brooks et al., 2020; Dickerson, 2020; Hiremath et al., 2020; Silva et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2017; Zandifar & Badrfam, 2020). Based on these evidences, the association between COVID-19 perceptions and mental health becomes clear. This association seems to be stable and consistent across different studies. Therefore, as previously stated, it is also extremely important to start exploring the psychological variables underlying this association.

Metacognition is a generic term used to define clusters of higher-order psychological and neuropsychological abilities associated with the mental processing of one's and others' internal variables (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019; Semerari et al., 2003). It enables humans to understand one's own and the others' states of mind, core beliefs, wishes, intentions, and behaviors (Pedone et al., 2017; Dimaggio et al., 2007; 2015). According to the Metacognitive Multi-Function Model (MMFM, Semerari, et al., 2003), metacognition encompasses the abilities of (1) monitoring, (2) differentiation, (3) integration, (4) decentration, and (5) mastery, divided into four factors: self-self, self-other, decentration, and mastery. In the empirical study by Pedone and colleagues (2017), who developed a self-report measure of metacognition (the MSAS, as further described in the Methods section) a four-factor structure was described: 1) Self-Reflectivity (clustering the abilities of monitoring and integration; 2) Critical Distance

(clustering differentiation and decentration); 3) Understanding Other Minds; and 4) Mastery.

This structure was replicated by AUTHORS BLINDED (2019).

Previous studies have associated metacognitive impairments with anxiety and depression (Capobianco et al., 2020), emotional disorders (Wells, 2000), personality disorders (Dimaggio et al., 2007, 2015), schizophrenia (Dimaggio & Lysaker, 2010), difficulties in affect regulation (Harder & Folke, 2012), poor social functioning (Bo et al., 2015), autism spectrum disorders (Grainger et al., 2014), learning disabilities (Lucangeli et al., 1998), executive dysfunctions (Lysaker et al., 2008), and neurocognitive impairment (Nicolo et al., 2012). Moreover, this evidence suggests that metacognition (decentration and mastery) may play a pivotal role on the processing of internal and external information regarding self and others. Nevertheless, these variables were not studied in the pandemic context.

Critical Distance, as a single metacognitive factor in the MSAS clustering differentiation and decentration, Pedone et al., 2017; AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019, encompasses *all the sub-functions relating to ability to distance oneself from one's thoughts: a) recognition of the representational nature of thought; b) recognition that mental representations are not objective images of external reality; c) recognition that one's own and others' beliefs may be false and d) recognition that others can have different points of view and beliefs* (p.190, Pedone et al., 2017). The ability to distance oneself from one's thoughts and evaluate them critically (Critical Distance) may be regarded as one of the most fundamental abilities of metacognition and psychological flexibility, being considered a transdiagnostic construct associated with emotion variables (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019; 2021; Bernstein et al., 2015); From this perspective, it may be viewed as universally adaptive ability. Nevertheless, contexts may play a role in the adaptiveness of metacognitive abilities: according to Bernstein and colleagues (2015), the ability to distance oneself from distressing thoughts, situations, and maladaptive automatic behaviors, may become

maladaptive if an individual is distant and detached in a situation that requires him to stay focused and to process it adequately. In this way, an individual may avoid, overcompensate, transform, and/or dismiss an important theme that needs to be processed accordingly. For instance, individuals may distance themselves from a COVID-19 distressful appraisal without generating an alternative, adaptive appraisal. . According to Bernstein and colleagues (2015), this may also be maladaptive regarding fear extinction learning (Foa & Kozak, 1986). Nevertheless, these are empirical questions that are unexplored (Aldao & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2012; Bernstein et al. 2015; Sheppes et al., 2011).

As a different metacognition construct, mastery reflects the ability to use mental content and knowledge about the self, others, and the world in complex decision-making, problem-solving and coping with emotional suffering (Semerari et al., 2003). It refers to the ability to process and to use mental contents as an adaptive strategy to develop adequate decision-making and contextually focused problem-solving that enables individuals to deal with distressful thoughts and appraisals. On the one hand, adequate levels of mastery seem to be associated, for example, with physical and mental health (O'Kearney et al., 2020) and adaptive functioning in the therapeutic relationship (Parolin et al., 2017). On the other hand, poor levels of mastery are associated with higher levels of anxious attachment (Outcalt et al., 2016), personality disorders (Carcione et al., 2011; Dimaggio et al., 2007, 2015), (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019) cognitive fusion and schizophrenia (Lysaker et al., 2011).

In sum, based on the aforementioned evidence, metacognitive abilities (especially Critical Distance (differentiation and decentration) and mastery) may play a sequential mediational role on the relationship between COVID-19 perceptions (severity and anxiety) and mental health, namely in psychological well-being and distress. The exploration of this assumption is the main goal of this study.

Hypotheses

Path analyses with metacognitive Critical Distance (decentration and differentiation) and mastery are absent in the scientific literature. It can be hypothesized that Critical Distance (differentiation and decentration) and Mastery are significant variables in the relationships between COVID-19 perceptions and mental health. Four path analyses are hypothesized, from COVID-19 perceptions (anxiety and severity) to psychological well-being and psychological distress, with two sequential mediational roles of Critical Distance (differentiation and decentration abilities) and Mastery. It is assumed that Critical Distance may be embedded in Mastery because it is conceptualized as a low-level core metacognitive ability, while Mastery may be viewed as a higher-level metacognitive ability. Thus, Semerari and colleagues (2003) stated that “...*Mastery Basic Requirements (MBR) refers to the ability to define problems in plausible psychological terms. Mastery strategies can be divided into separate categories according to the complexity of the metacognitive operations involved.*” (pp. 10). The authors imply a gradation of complexity (with levels of complexity), wherein the third level strategies are defined as: “*Third level strategies (MS3) require a high level of reflection effort. They include adopting a rational and critical attitude to the beliefs that are behind a problematic state, using one’s knowledge about others’ mental states to regulate interpersonal problems and accepting in a mature way one’s personal limits when trying to master oneself or influence events.*” (Semerari et al., 2003, pp. 11). In this sense, it is plausible to assume that to be critical and to be rational towards different problems and to generate different regulation modes implies the allocation of abilities related to Critical Distance. This notion is well represented in the items composing the mastery scale of the MSAS (Pedone et al., 2017; AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019), which we adopt in this study. Therefore, based on prior theorizations, the following hypotheses arise:

- 1) All metacognitive dimensions are positively correlated with psychological well-being and negatively correlated with psychological distress and symptomatology;
- 2) All metacognitive dimensions are negatively correlated with COVID-19 anxiety and perceived COVID-19 severity;
- 3) Critical Distance and Mastery domains mediate the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety with psychological distress and well-being;
- 4) Critical Distance and Mastery domains mediate the relationship between perceived COVID-19 severity with psychological distress and well-being.

Methods

Participants and procedures

The sample consisted of 227 participants - 53 males (23.3%) and 174 females (76.7%) -, with ages varying from 18 and 72 years ($M = 34.21$, $SD = 10.9$). Participants were recruited from the general population, with inclusion criteria as follows: to be older than 18 years and younger than 90, to be in self-quarantine for more than 15 days, and not having a major neurocognitive disorder.

A small text with an invitation to participate was disseminated through social media (*e.g.*, Facebook, LinkedIn), accompanied by a link to an online questionnaire built using the Qualtrics platform. By following the link, an informed consent form and a description of the study were presented, which subjects should read and accept prior to participation. Individuals could complete our online protocol in the period between the 20th of April and the 20th of May of 2020, having 6 days to finalize it after initiating. Participation was voluntary

and no compensation was offered. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon.

During the data collection period, Portugal was under severe quarantine measures, which included legislated obligatory confinement to individuals who were infected or ill with COVID-19 and individuals from risk groups (e.g., chronic diseases, older adults). There were restrictions on public circulation, commerce, and other cultural or religious activities, with telework becoming mandatory when possible.

Measures

COVID-19 Inventory (COVID-1)

The COVID-1 (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2021) is a self-report measure focused on the assessment of COVID-19 anxiety (regarding the pandemic situation and the possibility of contagion) and COVID-19 perceived severity (i.e., beliefs about the seriousness and the dangerousness of being infected by SARS-CoV-2 and developing COVID-19). It is composed by 8 items that use a 6-point Likert Scale (1=totality disagree and 6=totally agree), in which individuals rate themselves according to their experience. Higher scores indicate higher levels of COVID-19 related anxiety and perceived severity. Cronbach's alpha for COVID-19 anxiety ($\alpha=.76$) and COVID-19 perceived severity ($\alpha=.87$) were considered adequate.

Metacognition Self-Assessment Scale (MSAS)

The MSAS (Pedone et al., 2017; Portuguese version by AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019) is a self-report measure focused on the assessment of several metacognitive abilities (monitoring, differentiation, integration, decentration, and mastery). Its factorial structure identifies that these different sub-functions are grouped in four different factors: Self-Reflectivity (monitoring and integration), Critical Distance (differentiation and decentration), Understanding Other Minds, and Mastery. It has 18 items that are scored on a five-point Likert scale (1 – never to 5 – always). High scores indicate better metacognitive self-evaluation on metacognitive abilities. Cronbach's alpha for the subscales ranged from .64 in Mastery to .73 in Critical Distance and was considered adequate.

Mental Health Inventory (MHI)

The MHI (Ware et al. 1979, Portuguese version by Ribeiro, 2001) is a self-report instrument used in the assessment of psychological well-being and psychological distress. It is composed by 38 items that are rated on a six-point Likert scales (1=never to 6=always). Cronbach's alphas for psychological well-being ($\alpha=.80$) and psychological distress ($\alpha=0.86$) were considered good.

Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI-53)

The BSI-53 (Degoris, 1993, Portuguese version by Canavarro, 1999) is used to assess specific psychopathological symptoms (e.g. interpersonal sensitivity, depression, or anxiety) and also includes an informative general factor. It is also a self-report inventory, with 53 items rated on

a 5-point Likert scale (0 – never, to 4 - many times). Cronbach's alpha for the total index was considered very high ($\alpha=.97$).

Data analyses

IBM SPSS version 24 was used for all statistical analyses. Descriptive statistics were used to characterize our sample and normal distribution was assumed (estimated through skewness and kurtosis analyses; see the Results section). To perform path analysis, the macro process for SPSS (Hayes, 2013) was used. For a power analysis of 0.80 for indirect effects, a sample size of 113 individuals was required (power analysis was calculated using the MedPower software; Kenny, 2017). Since our sample size was of $N=227$, it was considered adequate to perform the path analysis. Confidence intervals of 95% and 10,000 bootstrap computations were used in the two mediations.

Results

Table 2 describes means, standard deviations, minimum, maximum, asymmetry, and kurtosis of the metacognitive dimensions (Self-Reflectivity involving monitoring and integration, Critical Distance involving differentiation and decentration, Understanding Other Minds, and Mastery, from the MSAS), COVID-19 anxiety and severity (COV19-I), psychological distress and well-being (MHI), and Psychopathological Symptoms (BSI-53).

Table 3 describes the correlational analysis between metacognitive dimensions (Self-Reflectivity, Critical Distance, Understanding Other Minds, and Mastery) and COVID-19 anxiety, COVID-19 severity, psychological distress and well-being and psychopathological

symptoms. The Self-Reflectivity domain, which clusters the abilities of monitoring and integration, correlated positively with COVID-19 severity ($r = .17, p < .01$) and negatively with psychological distress ($r = -.20, p < .01$) and psychopathological symptoms ($r = -.36, p < .01$). The Understanding Other Minds domain correlated positively with COVID-19 anxiety ($r = .19, p < .01$) and severity ($r = .21, p < .01$), and negatively with psychopathological symptoms ($r = -.23, p < .01$) – see Table 3.

Figure 1 describes the path analysis from COVID-19 anxiety to psychological well-being, with Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decentration) and Mastery as sequential mediators. Full arrows represent significant regressions, while traced arrows represent non-significant regressions. Regression standardized coefficients are displayed near the arrows. The model did not have empirical support, with the mediational effect not being statistically significant ($b = .01; |-.01 ; .03|, p > .05$).

Figure 2 describes the path analysis from COVID-19 anxiety to psychological distress, with Critical Distance and Mastery as sequential mediators. The model did not have empirical support, with the mediational effect not being statistically significant ($b = -.01, |-.03 ; .01|, p > .05$).

Figure 3 describes the path analysis from COVID-19 severity to psychological well-being, with Critical Distance and Mastery as sequential mediators. The model had empirical support, with the mediational indirect effect being statistically significant ($b = .02, |.01 ; .05|, p < .05$).

Figure 4 describes the path analysis from COVID-19 severity to psychological distress, with Critical Distance and Mastery as sequential mediators. The model had empirical support, with the mediational indirect effect being statistically significant ($b = -.01, [-.04 ; -.01], p < .05$).

Discussion

The study goals were achieved. The relationships between metacognition and COVID-19 perceptions (severity and anxiety) and mental health were explored. Results were challenging to interpret and required taking a deep look at the specificities of each construct.

Hypothesis 1 was partially confirmed, since not all metacognitive dimensions were positively correlated with psychological well-being and negatively correlated with psychological distress and symptomatology. Self-Reflectivity and Mastery negatively correlated with psychological distress, which shows an association between the lack of abilities to understand one's own beliefs, needs, motivations, and decision-making with psychological distress. If an individual has difficulties understanding his mind, it is plausible that he/she will have difficulties in applying information about the self to solve complex problems and to guide an adequate decision-making process. This is what happens in individuals with personality disorders, schizophrenia, and poor social functioning, because they cannot understand their psychological functioning, which impairs how they relate with others (Bo et al., 2015; Dimaggio & Lysaker, 2010; Dimaggio et al., 2007, 2015). Critical Distance (involving differentiation and decentration) was negatively correlated with psychological well-being, which was unexpected. However, the understanding of these surprising results may be related to the idea of an inflexible "use" of metacognitive distancing abilities (Critical Distance), as suggested by Bernstein and colleagues (2015). If an individual needs to stay focused on one stressful/meaningful situation to understand, reflect and generate an adaptive strategy to cope with it, but instead he/she is using distancing abilities to avoid processing the situation,

a decrease in the levels of psychological well-being may result. Nevertheless, all metacognitive domains correlated negatively with psychopathological symptomatology, which supports previous assumptions according to which poor Self-Reflectivity, Critical Distance, Understanding Other Minds, and Mastery abilities facilitate a wide array of symptomatology (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2019; Bo et al., 2015; Capobianco et al., 2020; Dimaggio & Lysaker, 2010; Dimaggio et al., 2007; Semerari et al., 2003).

Hypothesis 2 was refuted, since not all metacognitive dimensions were negatively correlated with COVID-19 anxiety and COVID-19 perceptions. In fact, the correlational pattern was the opposite of what was expected, and only Understanding Other Minds correlated with COVID-19 anxiety. COVID-19 anxiety and COVID-19 severity reflect two different aspects of COVID-19 perceptions, wherein the first may be viewed as the emotional side and the latter as the cognitive side (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2021). In this sense, one may understand why metacognition correlated more with perceived COVID-19 severity. The inverted correlational pattern may also be explained by the “awareness” aspect of the metacognitive abilities since they may be associated with developing perceptions about the self and the world. Individuals need to be aware of their psychological functioning to understand themselves and to apply metacognitive abilities (e.g., differentiation) accordingly. In this sense, adequate metacognitive skills may contribute to the estimation of the perceived severity of COVID-19. One may also speculate that individuals with lower metacognition have more propensity to adhere to extreme forms of conspiracy thinking, thus perceiving lower severity of COVID-19.

Hypothesis 3 was refuted. The first two models from COVID-19 anxiety to psychological distress and well-being, with Critical Distance and Mastery as sequential mediators, were not statistically significant. One likely explanation is similar to the one mentioned for the previous hypothesis. If COVID-19 anxiety represents the emotional aspect

of COVID-19 perceptions, then understandably a path cannot be traced from it with “cognitive” constructs. Nevertheless, Critical Distance predicted Mastery, which in turn predicted both psychological distress and well-being. Moreover, the significant direct negative path from COVID-19 anxiety to well-being also suggests that COVID-19 anxiety reduces well-being levels, which is consistent with previous findings (AUTHORS BLINDED, 2021).

Hypothesis 4 was confirmed, because Critical Distance and Mastery mediated the relationship between COVID-19 perceptions with psychological distress and well-being. According to the proposed model, abilities such as Critical Distance and Mastery are significant in the estimation of COVID-19 severity, which in turn contributes to psychological distress and well-being. Nevertheless, the direct path from COVID-19 severity to psychological distress was not significant, which means that the estimation of COVID-19 severity may be adaptive if individuals apply metacognitive abilities to guide problem-solving and to cope with psychological distress. Therefore, these results may be significant for psychological interventions focused on the promotion of metacognitive skills to deal with COVID-19 perceptions.

Limitations and future directions

This study is inserted in a wider project that explored the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health. It addressed some less studied topics during a particularly demanding and destabilizing pandemic period. Although using an online questionnaire allowed us to obtain a large sample of individuals and to capture participants’ emotional states during this important period, some limitations of study can be identified, which can be considered in future studies. Specifically, this online study used a cross-sectional design, which may limit some causal explanations about the variables under study, and self-report measures are limited to individuals’ self-awareness. The mediational role of Self-Reflectivity and Understanding

Other Minds metacognitive domains were not explored, which should be explored in future studies.

Furthermore, other instruments measuring similar constructs have been used in recent studies, which can be combined with the ones used in this study in different protocols, in order to find additional support for the relationships described here and explore new ones (e.g., de Pasquale et al., 2021a, 2021b, used the Fear of COVID-19 Scale to study the fear of contagion in relation to other variables). Finally, there is still a need for more studies regarding metacognition abilities and how they relate to other variables. Again, other instruments could be used in combination with the MSAS as it would be interesting to explore how these metacognitive domains relate to mood states, eating behavior, or smartphone use (see, for example, de Pasquale, 2021a, 2021b).

Conclusion

Critical Distance and Mastery play significant roles in the relationships between COVID-19 perceptions and mental health. These results may enhance case conceptualization and clinical decision-making.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No funding was received on the present study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was obtained from all individuals.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This study was approved by BLINDED.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data are not shared.

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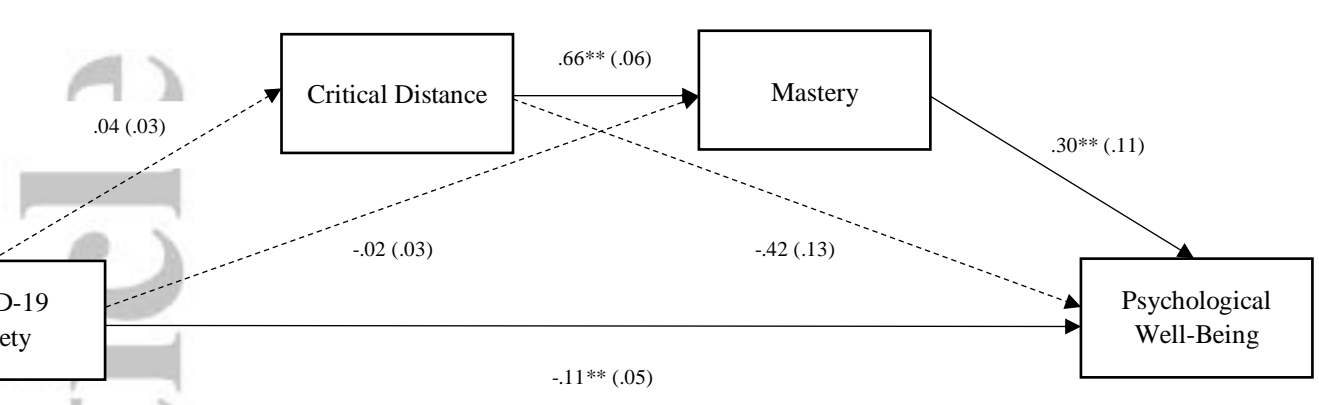


Figure 1. Path Analysis from COVID-19 anxiety to Psychological Well-Being, with Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decentration) and Mastery as mediators. (Note**= $p < .01$).

Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decentration)

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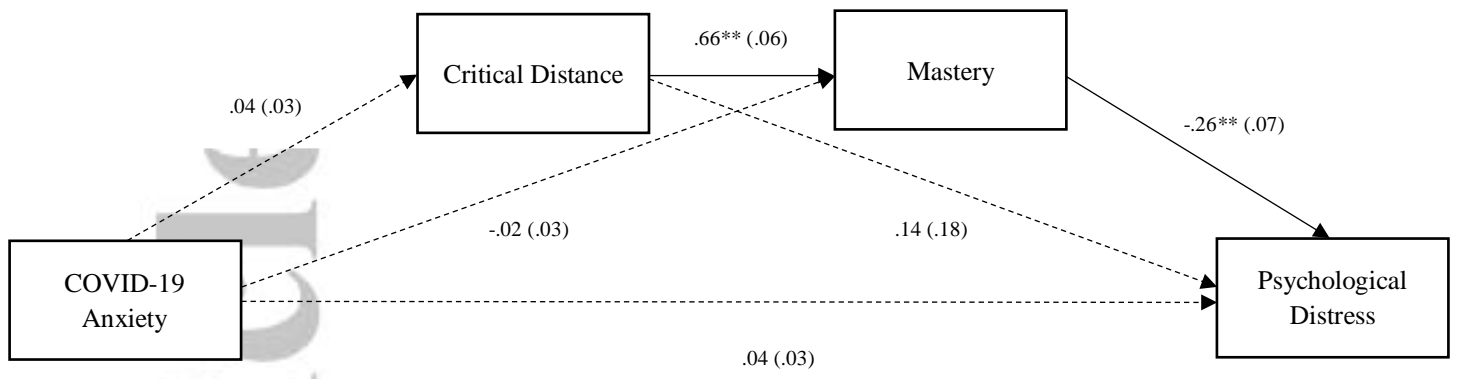


Figure 2. Path Analysis from COVID-19 anxiety to Psychological Distress, with Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decentration) and Mastery as significant mediators. (Note**= $p < .01$).

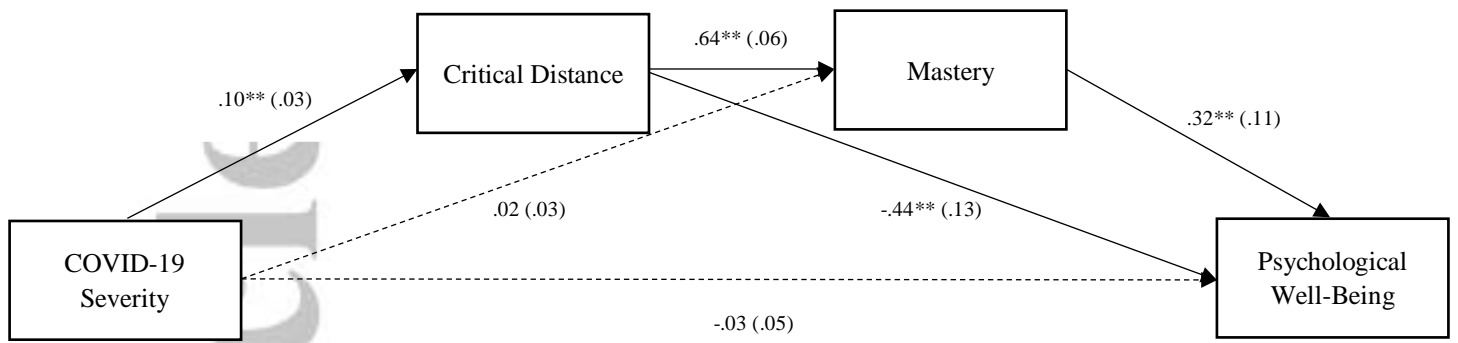


Figure 3. Path Analysis from COVID-19 Severity to Psychological Well-Being, with Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decentration) and Mastery as significant mediators. (Note**= $p < .01$).

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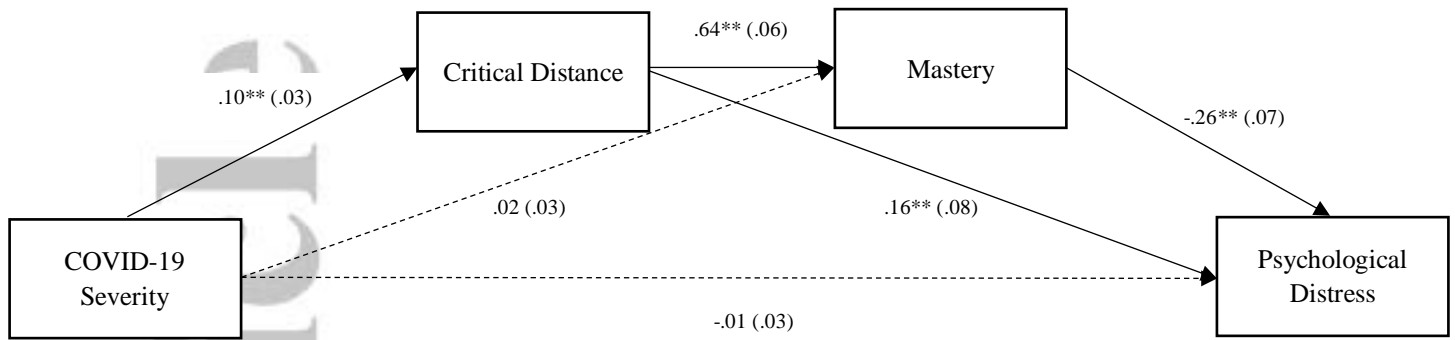


Figure 4. Path Analysis from COVID-19 Severity to Psychological Distress, with Critical Distance (clustering differentiation and decenteration) and Mastery as significant mediators. (Note**= $p < .01$).

Table 1. Descriptive statistics.

		n	%	M	SD	Amp	Min- Max
Day in self-imposed quarantine		227	100	47.3	12.0	85	5-90
Age		227	100	34.21	10.9	54	18-72
Gender							
	Men	53	23.3				
	Women	174	76.7				
Educational Level							
	<9 years	3	1.3				
	Secondary	32	14.1				
	Bachelor's degree	94	41.4				
	Master's degree	92	40.5				
	Doctoral degree	6	2.6				
Occupation							
	Working	35	15.4				
	Telework	77	33.9				
	Lay-off	17	7.5				
	Unemployed	32	14.1				
	Student	51	22.6				
	Student/worker	8	3.5				
	Retired	7	3.0				
Marital Status							
	Single	131	57.7				
	Married	43	18.9				
	Non-marital partnership	35	15.4				
	Divorced	17	7.5				
	Widow	1	.4				
Psychological treatment							
	Yes	27	11.9				
	No	200	88.1				
Self-reported diagnosis							
	Yes	10	4.4				
	No	17	7.5				

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Table 2. Descriptive statistics of the variables under study.

	M	SD	Min	Max	Asymmetry	kurtosis
Self-Reflectivity	4.10	.56	1.00	5.00	-.902	3.413
Understanding Other Minds	4.52	.58	1.00	5.00	-.643	5.185
Critical Distance	3.97	.56	1.00	5.00	-.583	2.677
Mastery	3.92	.63	1.00	5.00	-.688	1.538
COVID-Anxiety	4.16	1.10	1.00	6.00	-.471	-.228
COVID-Severity	4.61	1.10	1.00	6.00	-.669	.119
Psychological Distress	2.83	.56	1.00	4.67	.387	.857
Psychological Well-Being	4.90	.92	1.50	7.00	.002	.439
Psychopathological Symptoms	.84	.62	.00	3.30	1.105	1.064

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Table 3. Correlations between the variables under study.

	COVID-19 Anxiety	COVID-19 Severity	Psychological Distress	Psychological Well-Being	Psychopathological Symptoms
Self-Reflectivity	.02	.17**	-.20**	.08	-.36**
Understanding Other Minds	.19**	.21**	-.13	.01	-.23**
Critical Distance	.10	.20**	-.02	-.15*	-.14**
Mastery	.02	.15*	-.12**	.06	-.38**
Psychopathological Symptoms	.16*	.02	.49**	-.37**	-

Note: *= $p < .05$; **= $p < .01$;

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