

The Impact of Housing and Health on Psychological Well-Being

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Description

In the context of housing, the terms "housing insecurity", "housing disadvantage", "housing precarity" and "housing instability" are frequently used interchangeably. There is ample evidence to suggest that residents' health suffers as a result of housing insecurity. Renters are less likely to enjoy health benefits from a sense of comfort and belonging attached to the housing they occupy than homeowners. Moreover, housing cost burdens contribute to psychological and physical health problems by the reduced disposable income for necessities and amenities (e.g. food and health care) and causing immediate stressors. This evidence bolsters the case for identifying how and whether housing insecurity poses a threat to health.

Housing insecurity and health

Substandard dwelling conditions deteriorate one's health by rapidly increasing the spread of infectious diseases. In general, the predominance of customary harassing was 26.9%, territories from 8.8% in Armenia to 49.7% in Latvia and cyberbullying was 15.8%, territories from 5.8% in Greece to 38.3% in Greenland. 1 of every 10 (8.4%) teenagers announced encountering the two types of harassing, with the predominance going from 2.5% (Greece) to 21.0% (Greenland). Estimates from meta-analyses suggest that both traditional and cyberbullying play a significant role in poor physical and mental health. In comparison to somatic health issues (0.50, 95% CI 0.47-0.53), psychological health issues had a stronger additive effect of both types of bullying (0.70, 95% CI 0.66-0.74). These connections varied from country to country. By examining associations between a more comprehensive set of psychological health domains (psychological well-being, depressive symptoms and anxiety) in a large, racially, ethnically, and socioeconomically diverse sample of community-dwelling, early to late-life women participating in the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN), we sought to fill in these gaps. We hypothesized that: A sleep midpoint that is later or earlier than 2:00 AM to 4:00 AM would be associated with poorer psychological health; and a greater degree of irregularity in sleep timing would be associated with poorer psychological well-being, symptoms of anxiety and depression. In addition, we investigated whether race/ethnicity influenced sleep timing and regularity, as well as whether race/ethnicity influenced associations between the sleep variables and psychological health.

Bullying and health

The psychological health of patients generally improved, but patients with higher baseline scores were more likely to have higher scores at FU. We should be cautious in the event that patients report raised trouble, especially assuming they have misery at gauge, as sorrow appears to be more tenacious. They should be carefully screened and monitored due to the impact of depression on health-related quality of life and prognosis. Various investigations and practices have uncovered the pertinence of ACT to the specific mental requests experienced by guardians of kids with SHCN. Hypothetically, the premise of ACT the two rests and expands upon the models of conduct treatment (e.g. applied conduct investigation) and mental social treatment (CBT) and addresses the constraints of past treatments. For instance, parents who devote a lot of time and effort to providing behavioral interventions for their children who have SHCN (such as ASD) could use ACT to prevent the interventions from becoming overly structured, less natural, or insensitive to changes in the child's development, as well as to address unintended side effects (such as encouraging psychological rigidity in the parents). Furthermore, ACT encourages broad and adaptable behavior repertoires, such as focusing on psychological acceptance and emphasizing the function and workability of psychological phenomena, in contrast to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), which primarily involves cognitive restructuring. Because the overwhelming feelings, difficulties and challenges that parents of children with SHCN likely experience are more likely to be a reflection of a unfortunate reality than a cognitive distortion, this may be more appropriate for them. Additionally, when parents realize their child's illness or condition, it may be helpful to reaffirm their parenting values by identifying their own "core values" and encouraging actions based on those values.

Conclusion

Therefore, ACT may be suitable for both parents and children with SHCN; however, a deeper comprehension of how effective ACT is at enhancing the psychological well-being of parents of children with SHCN ought to be taken into consideration. Because they offer a multi-perspective, holistic perspective on patients' health states, utilizing divergent medical, psychological and economic health state questionnaires may add value. The utilization of the composite health state questionnaire in

conjunction with other health state questionnaires may provide additional understanding of their outcomes, which may be of added value. Due to its limited convergent validity and ability to explain variance in comparison to other health state

questionnaires, the implementation of an independent psychological health state questionnaire may provide additional value.