

Author	Year	Keywords	Study Design	Location	Age of pediatric sample	Mental health outcomes studied	Method of outcome assessment	Pandemic and OCD correlation	Key findings and conclusions
Findik <sup>44</sup>	2023	Adolescent; Depression; Emergency; Mental health; Pandemic	Retrospective chart review	Turkey	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	<p>OCD increased in the post pandemic period significantly.</p> <p>There was no statistically significant difference between the years in terms of outpatient clinic appointment, transfer to hospitalization, reasons for presentation and psychiatric diagnoses of those transferred to hospitalization.</p>
McKune <sup>48</sup>	2023	COVID-19; Pediatrics; Mental health; School-aged children; Anxiety, depression; Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)	Longitudinal study (Composed of with three cross-sectional timepoints)	USA	Under 22	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	<p>The prevalence of anxiety, depression, or OCD moved from 47.1, to 57.2, to 42.2% across the three timepoints during the study.</p> <p>By endline of the study, in April 2021, non-white children were at higher risk for depression and OCD.</p> <p>Risk for anxiety, depression, and OCD was associated with students who lost a family member due to COVID-19 and who were identified as at-risk in previous timepoints.</p> <p>Race was significantly associated with risk of depression and OCD, with Non-White participants being at higher risk of depression compared to White participants.</p> <p>Parental belief that vaccinating their child was not important for the health of others in the community was protective against their child presenting at risk for OCD.</p>
Stewart <sup>49</sup>	2023	COVID; Outcome; Age; Psychiatry; Access; Determinant; Child; Adolescent; Poverty; LGBTQ; Gender	Cohort study	Canada	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence, Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	<p>OCD Rate was multi-fold of those reported by pre-pandemic studies.</p> <p>Across all age groups, the lifetime diagnosis of a psychiatric illness was a determinant for current psychiatric problems and/or unmet MH support needs during the pandemic.</p> <p>Poverty, limited education, female and non-binary gender, xLGBTQ2S + status and special educational, psychiatric and medical conditions were differentially identified as determinants across age groups.</p>
Tomczak <sup>40</sup>	2023	Tourette syndrome; Chronic tic disorder; Obsessive-compulsive disorder; Screen time; Children/adolescents; Pandemic	Cross-sectional study	USA	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive Correlation	<p>Children with OCD report a significant, subjectively worse impact of COVID-19 on home life as compared to children with tics and OCD + Tics.</p> <p>Children with OCD, CTD, and OCD + Tics reported that the pandemic had a negative impact on</p>

									activities outside of school, relationships with friends, and family/ community gatherings.
Charalampopoulou <sup>5</sup>	2022	Autism; Children; COVID; Mental health; Pandemic.	Cross-sectional study	Canada	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	In Autistic children whose MH deteriorated, OCD symptoms were significantly higher than in unchanged children.
Hamid <sup>4</sup>	2022	Pediatrics; Obsessive compulsive disorder; Anxiety; Depression; Covid-19	Cross-sectional study	Canada	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	15.5% of participants exhibited OCD symptoms.  Significant association between diagnosis of family member or frontline worker and presence of OCD symptoms.
Henein <sup>32</sup>	2022	Obsessive-compulsive disorder; Children and adolescents; COVID-19; CAMHS referrals; Symptom Exacerbation; Cognitive behavioural therapy; Pharmacotherapy; Service evaluation	Retrospective chart review	UK	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence, Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	5.62% assessments to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services were related to OCD in 2020, which is higher when compared to 1.30% and 2.27% assessments in the pre-pandemic times (2018 and 2019).  Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) fell in 2020, whilst the proportion of assessments related to OCD increased significantly
Ibeziako <sup>37</sup>	2022	Coronavirus pandemic; Diagnosis; Psychiatric; Eating disorders; Ed boarding; Mental health; Pandemics; Trend; Inpatients; Depressive disorders; psychiatry	Retrospective chart review	USA	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	Trend of increased hand washing and other infection control compulsions did not increase during larger second wave
Khan <sup>7</sup>	2022	COVID-19; Pandemic fears; Adolescents; Mental disorder; Obsessive-compulsive symptoms	Cross-sectional study	Qatar	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	Over half of the young People with mental health disorders that had significant pandemic over half seemed to have significant Obsessive-Compulsive symptoms  pandemic fear likely to be associated with OCD
Kroon <sup>38</sup>	2022	COVID-19; OCD; Mental health; Family; Children	Longitudinal study	Australia	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	Overall sample showed increased OCD symptom severity compared to normative pre pandemic sample.  There was a significant positive association between parental worries and child mental health symptoms.
Tanir <sup>35</sup>	2022	Not provided	Cross-sectional study	Turkey	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	Significant increase in contamination obsessions and cleaning/ washing compulsions.  There was a significant relationship between the change in CY-BOCS scores with talking about COVID-19 and diagnosis of someone familiar.

Tekin <sup>39</sup>	2022	COVID-19 pandemic; Psychosocial symptoms; Adolescent; Quality of life	Cross-sectional (With retrospective data collection)	Turkey	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence	Positive correlation	A statistically significant increase was observed in all depression, anxiety, and OCD scores evaluated with the RCADS-parent report compared with the pre-pandemic period.
Carmi <sup>29</sup>	2021	OCD; CBT; COVID-19	Cohort study	Israel	Under 22	OCD	Worsening symptoms	No correlation	OCD patients did not experience exacerbated symptoms during COVID-19 at their 2- and 6-month follow-ups.
Halil <sup>31</sup>	2021	Obsessive-compulsive disorder; Covid-19; Stressor; Children	Longitudinal study	Turkey	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	OCD severity was significantly increased during the pandemic.  sexual obsessions increased as well as contamination and illness obsessions.
McKune <sup>47</sup>	2021	COVID-19; Mental health; Psychosocial impacts; Vulnerable population; Pandemic	Cross-sectional study	USA	Under 22	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	Loss of household income, being female and lower school grade all associated with increased OCD symptoms stemming from Pandemic.
Schwartz-Lifshitz <sup>50</sup>	2021	COVID-19; OCD; Exacerbation; Course	Longitudinal study	Israel	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	No correlation	OCD symptoms did not exacerbate.  More patients improved then deteriorated
Tombeau-Cost <sup>36</sup>	2021	COVID-19; Child and adolescent psychiatry; Neurodevelopmental disorders	Cross-sectional study	Canada	Under 18	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Mixed findings	obsessions/compulsions deterioration was correlated with having a pre-diagnosed psychiatric disorder, greater economic concerns and stress from social isolation.  Deterioration highest in ages 13-18
Conte <sup>45</sup>	2020	Tourette syndrome; COVID-19; Pandemic; Mental health; Tics; Children; Adolescents	Cross-sectional study	Italy	Under 22	Tourette's, OCD	Prevalence, Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	67% of individuals with TS were rated by their parents as having a worse clinical condition.  The most worsened symptoms included tics, hyperactivity, rage attacks, obsessions/compulsions, and anxiety.
Darvishi <sup>30</sup>	2020	Cognitive errors; Obsessive-compulsive disorders; Young people; Coronavirus disease 2019	Cross-sectional study	Iran	Under 22	Cognitive Errors, OCD	Worsening symptoms	Mixed findings	67.3% of subjects evaluated exhibited OCD symptomatology, with significant differences in gender as well as cognitive errors.
Nissen <sup>33</sup>	2020	Obsessive compulsive disorder; Children; Adolescents, COVID-19, Trauma, OCD	Case-Control Study	Denmark	Under 22	OCD	Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	Worsening of OCD symptoms occurred for both newly diagnosed and previously treated patients during the pandemic.  Aggressive symptoms, early age of onset and familial ADHD predicted worsening
O'Dor <sup>41</sup>	2020	Obsessive-compulsive disorder; Pediatric; Psychiatry; PANS; PANDAS; Tics	Cross-sectional study	USA	Under 18	OCD	Prevalence, Worsening symptoms	Positive correlation	Children with suspected or diagnosed COVID-19 experienced new or worsened psychiatric

									<p>symptoms, particularly mood lability, OCD, and anxiety.</p> <p>Caregivers reported negative impacts on their child's relationships with friends, extended family, participation in hobbies, and academic skills.</p> <p>However, the majority of respondents felt the pandemic had a positive impact on their relationship with their child</p>
Oosterhoff <sup>46</sup>	2020	Not provided	Cross-sectional study	USA	Under 22	Hoarding	Other	Mixed findings	<p>19.7% of adolescents exhibited hoarding behaviours.</p> <p>Positive association with females and news monitoring.</p>

Summary of articles (n= 22)