

## **The current role of library scientific potential in resistance misinformation and manipulation in the realities of global pandemics**

**Relevance:** The current epidemiological situation has affected human health, either physical or mental. Debased information is widespread and has increased from 50% to 70%. Due to the excess of information, people have doubts about the veracity of the data obtained about the disease and their own safety. This situation leads to confusion, disorientation, risky behavior and mental disorders of citizens. However, according to a new WHO survey in 93% of countries around the world, the provision of mental health services is impaired, and at the same time the demand for them is growing. Loss of relative, isolation, loss of income exacerbate existing mental disorders or cause new ones. These include depression, stress, suicide, feelings of loneliness and triggers for the development of eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder. Proven sources of information, such as, books, scientific articles, which are the property of libraries, can help humanity to properly understand the situation and thus prevent behavioral disorders.

**Objective:** To prove the relevance of library materials in the study of mental disorders against the background of chronic stress and psychological pressure, to highlight the problem of misinformation and its consequences for mental health.

**Materials and methods:** Textbooks of psychiatry in Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library named after K.A.Timiryazev, analysis of a published survey of Iranians, analysis of the results of a study - the impact of a pandemic of coronavirus infection on people with OCD, published by German scientists.

**Results:** According to the information provided by the library, the main cause of the aforementioned diseases is stress and psychological pressure.

It should also be understood that the formation of these pathologies is a long-term process, which means that a previously healthy person does not immediately lose the ability to critically analyze reality, which requires a long-term impact of stress.

The results of the survey of Iranians: 20.8% (2,252) of 10,843 adults aged 18, reported suicidal ideation out of fear of COVID-19.

The results of German scientists: 394 participants with OCD, ranging from 18 to 80 years, reported an increase in symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder in 71.8%; 21.7 % reported no change in symptoms and a decrease in symptoms of manifestations observed in 6.5%.

Dysfunctional beliefs were generally more prevalent among people with OCD handwashing as compared to other forms.

**Conclusions:** It is necessary to control the accuracy and reliability of published information to prevent the occurrence and exacerbation of mental illness among citizens.

For its part, in order not to experience chronic stress, fear of COVID-19, ordinary citizens should use verifiable sources: scientific articles in libraries and on the Internet, books, and manuals.

This approach to analyzing the COVID-19 pandemic will increase people's awareness of reality and, as a result, counteract misinformation and psychological pressure.