# Article information:

Frontiers | The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on disgust sensitivity in a sample of UK adults  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1020850/full>

# Article summary:

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted many people to change their everyday lives in order to avoid contracting and spreading the virus, but not everyone adheres to infection prevention and control measures consistently.

2. Engagement with IPC measures is likely influenced by a number of demographic and psychological factors such as functional fear, risk perception, socioeconomic status, disgust, engagement with social media, belief in conspiracy theories and moral values regarding the importance of caring for others.

3. Pre-pandemic disgust sensitivity and proneness are important predictors of an individual's responses to the current COVID-19 global pandemic.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on disgust sensitivity in a sample of UK adults" provides an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals' engagement with infection prevention and control measures. The article highlights that adherence to these measures is influenced by various demographic and psychological factors, including disgust sensitivity, risk perception, socioeconomic status, and moral values.

While the article provides some useful insights into the factors that influence individuals' engagement with IPC measures during the pandemic, it has several limitations. Firstly, the article does not provide a clear definition of what is meant by "disgust sensitivity." This lack of clarity makes it difficult for readers to understand how this factor influences individuals' behavior during the pandemic.

Secondly, the article relies heavily on external sources for its data without providing any primary research or data analysis. This reliance on secondary sources limits the reliability and validity of the findings presented in the article.

Thirdly, there is a potential bias in the way that adherence to IPC measures is framed as an individual responsibility rather than a collective one. The article suggests that non-adherence to these measures is due to individual factors such as fear and disgust sensitivity rather than systemic issues such as inadequate government support or conflicting messaging from authorities.

Finally, while the article acknowledges that adherence to IPC measures can be influenced by belief in conspiracy theories, it does not explore this issue in depth or provide any evidence-based counterarguments. This omission limits the comprehensiveness of the article's analysis and leaves readers with an incomplete understanding of this important issue.

In conclusion, while "The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on disgust sensitivity in a sample of UK adults" provides some useful insights into factors influencing individuals' engagement with IPC measures during the pandemic, its limitations suggest caution should be taken when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to fully understand how different factors interact to influence adherence to IPC measures during pandemics.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing adherence to infection prevention and control measures during pandemics beyond disgust sensitivity
* Primary research on the impact of COVID-19 on individuals' engagement with IPC measures
* The role of government support in promoting adherence to IPC measures during pandemics
* Conflicting messaging from authorities and its impact on adherence to IPC measures
* Belief in conspiracy theories and its influence on adherence to IPC measures during pandemics
* Collective responsibility vs. individual responsibility in promoting adherence to IPC measures during pandemics

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4479ab0225ec78d25d7dd89a65666c1f>