

## Expressions of grief at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazilian newspapers

Expressões de luto no início da pandemia de COVID-19 veiculadas em jornais do Brasil

Expresiones de duelo ante el inicio de la pandemia de COVID-19 en los periódicos de Brasil

Received: 07/08/2020

Approved: 30/03/2021

Published: 21/08/2021

Thaina Jacome Andrade de Lima<sup>1</sup>

Maria Valéria Chaves de Lima<sup>2</sup>

Lauana Cristina Chaves Ferreira<sup>3</sup>

Leticya Gabrielly Sales<sup>4</sup>

Kalyane Kelly Duarte de Oliveira<sup>5</sup>

This is a retrospective descriptive documentary research with a quantitative approach, considering the months of March to June 2020. It aimed to demonstrate expressions of grief in communication vehicles about COVID-19. Articles from the 12 main newspapers in circulation in Brazil were collected and analyzed, namely: Zero Hora; A Tarde; UOL; O Povo; Estado de São Paulo; Correio Brasiliense; R7; O Globo; Super Notícia; G1; Terra; Folha de São Paulo. 67 articles were selected, of which 11.9% were from R7 and 10.4% were from UOL. In relation to month of publication by newspapers: 1.5% were from March; 25.4% were from April; 43.3% were from May and 29.9% were from June. As for the types of clipping, 56.7% of the writings were news report, 28.4% were news stories and 14.9% were interviews. The most common types of grief were due to death (85.1%), loss of an object of esteem (13.4%) and loss of routine (1.5%). Of the types of expressions, religious was the most common (23.9%), followed by emotional (20.9%), political and others (17.9% each). It was evident that grief is still a taboo in the media, as it is given little attention and appears as a relevant topic only in situations of tragedies (when lives are lost). The expressions 'deaths' and 'losses' were always connected to the end of life, although during the pandemic there are also death of dreams, jobs, quality of life, and countless other things that may not be remade or replaced.

**Descriptors:** Communication; Bereavement; Coronavirus; Pandemics.

Trata-se de uma pesquisa documental descritiva do tipo retrospectiva com abordagem quantitativa, considerando os meses de março a junho de 2020, com o objetivo de demonstrar as expressões de luto em veículos de comunicação acerca da COVID-19. Foram coletadas e analisadas matérias dos 12 principais jornais de circulação no país, a saber: Zero Hora; A Tarde; UOL; O Povo; Estado de São Paulo; Correio Brasiliense; R7; O Globo; Super Notícia; G1; Terra; Folha de São Paulo. Foram selecionadas 67 matérias, das quais o R7 teve participação de 11,9%, seguido do UOL, com 10,4%. Em relação ao mês das publicações pelos jornais: março com apenas 1,5%; abril 25,4%; maio 43,3% e junho 29,9%. Quanto aos tipos de recorte, 56,7% dos escritos eram notícias, 28,4% reportagens e 14,9% entrevistas. Os tipos de luto mais comuns foram por morte apresentando 85,1%, perda de algo estimado 13,4% e perda da rotina 1,5%. Dos tipos de expressões, a religiosa alcançou 23,9%, seguida da emocional 20,9%, política e outros, ambos com 17,9%. Evidenciou-se que na mídia, o luto ainda é um tabu, recebendo pouco destaque e aparecendo como tema relevante apenas em situações de tragédias (vidas perdidas). As expressões 'óbitos' e 'perdas' estavam sempre conectadas ao findar-se da vida, ainda que durante a pandemia se tenha também mortes de sonhos, trabalhos, qualidade de vida, e inúmeras outras coisas que talvez não tenham como serem refeitas ou substituídas.

**Descritores:** Comunicação; Luto; Coronavírus; Pandemias.

Se trata de una investigación documental descriptiva de tipo retrospectivo con enfoque cuantitativo, considerando los meses de marzo a junio de 2020, con el objetivo de demostrar las expresiones de duelo en los vehículos de comunicación sobre el COVID-19. Se recogieron y analizaron artículos de los 12 principales periódicos del país, a saber: Zero Hora; A Tarde; UOL; O Povo; Estado de São Paulo; Correio Brasiliense; R7; O Globo; Super Notícia; G1; Terra; Folha de São Paulo. Se seleccionaron 67 artículos, de los cuales R7 tuvo participación del 11,9%, seguido de UOL, con el 10,4%. En cuanto al mes de publicación de los periódicos: marzo tuvo sólo un 1,5%; abril 25,4%; mayo 43,3% y junio 29,9%. En cuanto a los tipos de recortes, el 56,7% de los escritos eran noticias, el 28,4% reportajes y el 14,9% entrevistas. Los tipos de duelo más comunes fueron por la muerte, que representa el 85,1%, la pérdida de algo apreciado el 13,4% y la pérdida de la rutina el 1,5%. De los tipos de expresiones, la religiosa alcanzó el 23,9%, seguida de la emocional 20,9%, la política y otras, ambas con el 17,9%. Se evidenció que en los medios de comunicación el duelo sigue siendo un tabú, recibiendo poca atención y apareciendo como tema relevante sólo en situaciones de tragedias (vidas perdidas). Las expresiones 'muertes' y 'pérdidas' siempre estuvieron relacionadas con el fin de la vida, aunque durante la pandemia también hay muertes de sueños, empleos, calidad de vida y un sinnfín de cosas que no se pueden rehacer o reemplazar.

**Descriptor:** Comunicación; Aflicción; Coronavirus; Pandemias.

1. Nursing student at the Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte (UERN), Pau dos Ferros, RN, Brazil. ORCID: 0000-0003-1289-8842 E-mail: thainajacome@hotmail.com

2. Nursing student at the UERN, Pau dos Ferros, RN, Brazil. ORCID: 0000-0002-9278-5612 E-mail: valerialima13@hotmail.com

3. Psychology student at the Universidade Federal de Campina Grande (UFCG), PB, Brazil. ORCID: 0000-0001-9056-7235 E-mail: lauanacrisferreira26@hotmail.com

4. Psychology student at the UFCG, Campina Grande/PB, Brazil. ORCID: 0000-0002-6518-9743 E-mail: leticyasales@gmail.com

5. Nurse. Specialist in Urgency and Emergency. Specialist in Occupational Nursing. Master and PhD in Nursing. Adjunct Professor I at UERN, Pau dos Ferros, RN, Brazil. ORCID: 0000-0001-7713-3264 E-mail: kenfoliveira@gmail.com

## INTRODUCTION

**C**oronaviruses are a viral species of single-stranded ribonucleic acid (RNA) that usually infects animals and is then transmitted to humans, causing respiratory infections. Important examples of coronavirus epidemics were the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV), in 2002, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV), in mid-2012. Although both episodes had significant levels of contagion and death, they do not compare to COVID-19, caused by SARS-CoV-2, which reached pandemic levels and exceeds 5 million infected people and 300,000 deaths worldwide<sup>1</sup>.

The first cases of COVID-19 were registered in December 2019, in a seafood market in the Chinese city of Wuhan, in the Hubei province. The disease was initially considered an outbreak, however, as it spread over a short period of time in dozens of countries. In March 2020, it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>2</sup>.

Although, due to the inexistence of a vaccine or medications capable of curing the disease, the world has tried to adapt itself to avoid the increase in contagion and deaths, adopting hygienic and isolation measures. As the virus is transmitted by droplets, the use of face masks for protection has been encouraged, as well as avoiding crowding and practicing social distancing. Due to the long permanence of the virus on surfaces, it is also recommended to wash hands constantly, use hand sanitizer when washing is not possible and adopt measures to avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth<sup>3</sup>.

Added to this, to avoid risk of contagion, isolation of infected individuals is also required, as well as sealing coffins and avoiding funerals for patients who died from the disease, as these can generate crowding and become a site for spreading the disease<sup>4</sup>.

According to the Brazilian Ministry of Health, professionals who had direct contact with patients suspected or confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 must use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). As for professionals who work in morgues, the recommendations for handling bodies are the same as those of deaths occurred in a hospital environment, respecting standards adopted for any other infectious diseases. With regard to funeral rites, funerals and vigils of confirmed or suspected patients of COVID-19 were forbidden by the Ministry of Health during quarantine. As for burial, it is recommended that it takes place in the presence a maximum of 10 (ten) people, respecting social distancing measures of two meters between individuals<sup>5</sup>.

In these circumstances, very peculiar processes of death and mourning arise, the rites take on new conformations. In Brazil, the expressions of death include vigil and burial, which are very important to process mourning. It is a legitimate and similar lament among all peoples in the face of the loss of a loved one. For those who remain, the helplessness of the death of their pairs is common; there are still marginalized mournings, as the society they are part of does not authorize them. Staying away from the patient during treatment, waiting for news, bureaucratic waiting for bodies, burials that change farewell and, sometimes, in collective graves, are facts that contribute negatively to the processing of mourning<sup>6</sup>.

Thinking about grief more broadly, associated with other losses caused by the pandemic, suffering can occur due to profound changes in the common course of life. One can think about the loss of the trajectory traced by the individual, objectives and goals, loss of routine, loss of contact with others, concerns about loss of health, own health and health of others, or economic losses<sup>7</sup>.

In the pandemic, many people have lived the mourning process incompletely, bringing cultural and social changes, and this incompleteness can lead to psychological suffering. In this context, this article aims to demonstrate expressions of mourning in Brazilian media about COVID-19.

## METHODS

This is a retrospective descriptive documentary research with a quantitative approach. Data were collected by monitoring 12 of the main news vehicles in national circulation in the online modality, according to the Circulation Verification Institute (*Instituto de Verificação de Circulação - IVC*) and the Brazilian National Association of Newspapers (*Associação Nacional de Jornais - ANJ*).

The main purpose of news vehicles is to provide information and bring news to people about different themes and subjects. Its importance is so great for influence on citizenship and democracy that it is often considered the 4<sup>th</sup> power<sup>8</sup>.

While just as humanity changes, its ways of finding answers also change. With the emergence of radio, television and then the internet, information began to circulate almost instantaneously, which is why forms of information in print lost a bit of space to digital media that allow reading, viewing and listening, above all. By 2019, there were about 5219 newspapers in circulation in Brazil, of which 784 are daily. Added to this, there are the digital platforms of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and blogs that often publish or repost articles<sup>9</sup>.

As inclusion criteria, news articles, news stories, notes and interviews that dealt with the perspective of grief related to death by COVID-19 were considered. The content that was included in the research are those published from March 17, 2020, the day of the first death reported by COVID-19 in Brazil. As exclusion criteria, were included repeated information, what was considered fake news, and those that did not deal with the theme “grief for COVID-19”.

Data were obtained through a form prepared for the research, with the following information: date, newspaper, title of the article, what type of mourning refers to, experience of the mourning process, and others. This data was collected in June 2020. For data analysis, simple descriptive statistics were used, via Microsoft Excel for tabulation, with discussion in light of the theoretical framework of Kübler-Ross on the stages of grief.

The study did not require approval of the ethics committee, considering that the data that compose it are part of public domain and serve as an informative way for the population in its different modalities, whether printed or virtual. However, it should be noted that all ethical principles were followed as proposed in resolution 466/2012.

## RESULTS

Articles from the 12 main newspapers in circulation in the country were considered, namely: Zero Hora; A Tarde; UOL; O Povo; Estado de São Paulo; Correio Brasiliense; R7; O Globo; Super Notícia; G1; Terra; Folha de São Paulo. One hundred posts were found, of which 67 were selected. Of the listed newspapers, R7 had 11.9% of the news stories, followed by UOL, with 10.4% (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Newspapers considered to have the greatest circulation collected on the internet, about the theme “Grief and COVID-19”. Pau dos Ferros/RN, 2020.

Journal	No. (%)
R7	8 (11.9)
UOL	7 (10.4)
Folha de São Paulo	6 (9.0)
G1	6 (9.0)
Zero Hora	6 (9.0)
O Globo	5 (7.5)
O povo	5 (7.5)
A Tarde	5 (7.5)
Super Notícia	5 (7.5)
Correio Brasiliense	5 (7.5)
Estado de São Paulo	5 (7.5)
Terra	4 (6.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>67(100.0)</b>

With regard to the type of clipping; 56.7% were news reports; 28.4% were news stories and 14.9% were interviews. As for the type of mourning, only 1.5% is related to loss of routine; 13.4% is related to loss of an object of esteem and 85.1% is related to death. With regard to expressions of grief, each of the categories Support, Religious and Political, Emotional and Professional present 1.5% of the samples collected; followed by the Cultural and Professional categories, both with a percentage of 4.5%; the Religious and Emotional category presents 5.9%; followed by the Political and Others categories, both with 17.9%; Emotional with 20.9%, and the Religious category, with the highest percentage, 23.9% (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Newspapers on the type of clipping, type of mourning and expressions used. Pau dos Ferros/RN, 2020.

Type of clipping	n (%)
News report	38 (56.7)
News story	19 (28.4)
Interview	10 (14.9)
<b>Type of grief</b>	
Due to death	57 (85.1)
Loss of an esteemed object	9 (13.4)
Loss of routine	1 (1.5)
<b>Expression of grief</b>	
Religious	16 (23.9)
Emotional	14 (20.9)
Political	12 (17.9)
Others	12 (17.9)
Religious and Emotional	4 (5.9)
Cultural	3 (4.5)
Professional	3 (4.5)
Support	1 (1.5)
Religious and Political	1 (1.5)
Emotional and Professional	1 (1.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>67(100.0)</b>

In relation to month of publications by newspapers: March had only 1.5%; April had 25.4%; May had 43.3% and June had 29.9%. In types of clippings, 56.7% of writings were news reports, 28.4% were news stories and 14.9% were interviews. The most common types of mourning were due to death, with 85.1%, loss of something estimated, with 13.4%, and loss of routine, with 1.5%. Of the types of expressions, religious reached 23.9%, followed by emotional, with 20.9%, political and others, both with 17.9%, religious and emotional associated, with 5.9%, followed by cultural and political separately, both with 4.5%, and the expression of support, associated religious and political, emotional and professional associated, with 1.5% of the results each.

The most discussed type of mourning was the expression of the religious type, mainly linked to the expressions of mourning in the religious sphere, as exemplified by a report in the newspaper O Globo, in March 2020:

*These rituals play an important role, as they are protected and authorized spaces for the manifestation of pain, with the possibility of receiving social support. In different religions, they were, until then, organized and predictable moments, where one could pay homage to the deceased, say goodbye to them, try to give meaning to death. An organization within the disorganization of loss<sup>10</sup>.*

Another theme linked to mourning was politics, usually expressed in grief notes and state mourning decrees, as is the case with a G1 report in May 2020:

*With the measure, celebrations, commemorations and festivities during these days are prohibited, both in the Federal and Judiciary Legislature. The decret official mourning in the Legislative was published in an extraordinary edition of the Official Gazette of the National Congress this Saturday, with the signature of Legislative Deputy Rodrigo Maia (DEM-RJ) and Senator Davi Alcolumbre (DEM-AP), Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate<sup>11</sup>.*

## DISCUSSION

The journalistic genre presents different aspects according to its intentions. They can be opinionative, when information is followed by evaluations and judgments, which can convince the reader of a position; informative, when real information does not stand out from judgments of values; and interpretative, which are generally more elaborate information with temporal and chronological character. The informative character is generally the most used in newspapers to highlight events of relevance and seriousness, it is subdivided into the modalities of news, report, note and interview<sup>12</sup>.

A pandemic and interactions between countries is an unprecedented situation for generations; and, as if that was not enough, Brazilians still need to deal with political instability, which, as a consequence, brings limitations to public policies for coping with the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19, as a new disease, requires responses that do not yet exist to control the pandemic and reduce its impacts on society. In turn, scientific production is crucial to understanding the disease, its effects and seeking solutions. The educated look of professionals brings information generated by work efforts and guides the population and resource allocation.

More than a year after the start of the pandemic, the COVID-19 scenario in Brazil has undergone several changes, especially with regard to the number of deaths. By June 2021, there were almost half a million of deaths, representing an exponential growth compared to the same period in 2020, when the study was developed, when Brazil had almost sixty thousand dead<sup>13</sup>. This increase is due to the emergence of new variants of the disease that have arrived in the country in recent months, and the low speed at which vaccination campaigns are progressing in the country, with just over 10% of the Brazilian population vaccinated by the month of June 2021<sup>14</sup>.

Brazil, like other countries, has tried to report the growing number of deaths by COVID-19 in real time in the media. However, the ways in which the numbers are released differ in character and modalities. In this research, the highlight was the informative character, justifying the seriousness of the pandemic that the country and the world are facing at the moment.

The type of grief most debated amongs the people is related to death. Mourning still remains a taboo in society. And mourning for death has been making headlines in newspapers after the number of deaths in the country began to grow exponentially.

According to the latest IBGE census, more than half of the Brazilian population is religious, exerting a great influence on the people's worldviews<sup>15</sup>. Since the beginning, many beliefs hovered over bodies, and they were decisive in various situations and this also includes incorporation of religiosity in the loss and death of people. Religiosity supports the experience of the moment of mourning, understanding that when someone dies, all those who were linked to the person who lost their life will feel the loss, so each person will seek to experience the moment in a different way, and in the most often the emotional valve is found in religion and its rites of passage<sup>16</sup>.

In the emotional character, it is known that the grieving process is intense, most often generating anguish, guilt, anger, sadness or even depression. In this sense, the Kübler-Ross Model establishes five stages, also known as "The Five Stages of Grief". The first of these is denial, characterized by difficulty of accepting the loss; anger, feeling around the loss or losing something; bargaining, some way of "internal negotiation" is sought as a way to escape from the situation, so that everything goes back to the way it was before; depression, surrounded by more intense and highly negative feelings and emotions, and, finally, acceptance, when the individual no longer denies reality and seeks to accept the loss<sup>17</sup>. Emotions end up being a much discussed topic when it comes to grief, as they are experienced in an intense and inevitable way to go through this process.

Public policies are related to actions, types of interventions in society, the economy, public services and other resources and care technologies provided by the government. In the context of public calamity, there are numerous studies on necessary public policies and their implementation. However the federative confrontation has hampered decision-making in the face of the pandemic, especially in the allocation of resources. Without common agreement, political and social aspects related to those on the front lines (scientists, health professionals and other areas) are vulnerable, making the population also vulnerable<sup>18</sup>.

In communications, emotional and religious aspects are intertwined, as religion and spirituality have been recognized as important elements of support in mourning, religious traditions create content about suffering and death, which end up generating meanings and strategies to deal with it. They help to calm the anguish brought about by death and loss<sup>19</sup>.

Science has been increasingly requested, but underrated due to the dissemination of the so-called "magic solutions", widely disseminated without guarantee of efficacy and adverse effects<sup>20</sup>. Also, professional expression still occupies a small portion of the news that intertwine mourning and COVID-19, these are summoned to occupy space in discussions, but even so this space is small compared to its transforming power.

Given the difficult and delicate experience of loss, grief, as a process related to it, can manifest itself in different ways in the subject's life. The experiences of loss are sometimes presented as a difficult work, ranging from family losses, objects, moments and situations. That is, to everything that is assigned value. In general, grief refers to a way of elaborating these losses, imposing a painful work on the subject. Thus, living in mourning comes to be understood as a human experience<sup>21</sup>.

During a pandemic, death becomes closer and more unpredictable. Due to their contagion specifics, deaths tend to be more frequent than those we are used to dealing with. These deaths imply greater difficulties in the elaboration of mourning compared to a non-pandemic period. Furthermore, ceremonies in the process of death, although they vary from culture to culture, are relevant to the going through of this mourning. The impossibility of performing rituals has a negative impact the mourning process of a community, considering that saying goodbye is an essential step, as it promotes contact with the reality of the loss and favors its assimilation<sup>22</sup>.

In the pandemic, sudden losses make the experience of mourning more complex, as they cause astonishment, estrangement. An explanation is needed, as understanding is essential for relief from the mourner's pain, confusion and anxiety. The COVID-19 pandemic poses additional challenges to the elaboration of losses. It is a stage that needs to be lived, so that it can be re-elaborated and re-signified. Without this, the bereaved individual may face the so-called complicated grief, failing to follow its normal character, to be treated pathologically, this process being extensive and painful<sup>23</sup>.

The reports end with an appeal for the population to believe in the seriousness and lethality of the disease. Grief is still strongly related to the idea of death, with little understanding about it, being associated with the end of life.

In relation to the months with greater dissemination of news about deaths in the media, the months of May stood out, in quantitative and sequential order of stories; June, April and March. Remembering that the first record of death from COVID-19 in the country was in March 2020. The greater number of information in the months of May and June can be justified by the fact that deaths basically tripled in these months and by the growing theory of that initial peaks at hospital and deadly levels occurred between mid-May and June in most Brazilian states.

When dealing with the possibility of new waves of contamination, a greater permanence of the pandemic in the country in a given period, as well as divergences in health in relation to countries that have already controlled the pandemic are used as an example to "predict" the Brazilian epidemiological curve<sup>24,25</sup>.

With regard to academic research, in the national and international scenarios, there were few records; those that occurred are mostly aimed at managing and overcoming mourning for death<sup>26-28</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Questions about death are still referred to as a scary and sad topic (especially in a pandemic situation) and not as a natural process inherent to human beings. It usually receives little attention in the media, appearing as a relevant topic only in situations of tragedies (lost lives), and numbers are registered, not necessarily people who have left families, friends, jobs or jobs.

It was evident that the expressions "deaths" and "losses" were always connected to the end of life, although during the pandemic there are also deaths of dreams, jobs, quality of life, and countless other things that may not be redone or replaced and that somehow died to someone else.

The main limitation of the study is related to the number of published sources and, among them, the selection of those that referred to mourning as a result of COVID-19. The choice of newspapers only, although helpful in validation and veracity of the researched facts, is restrictive with regard to the quantity of data and facts collected for analysis. A possible recommendation to overcome this limitations would be to carry out a systematic and periodic study on the subject, in order to update the sources and understand the national scenario more deeply.

## REFERENCES

1. Cascella M, Rajnik M, Cuomo A, Aleem A, Dulebohn S C, Di Napoli R. Features, evaluation, and treatment of Coronavirus (COVID-19) [Updated 2020 Aug 10] [Internet]. In: StatPearls. Treasure Island, FL: StatPearls Publishing; 2020 [cited in 06 June 2020]. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK554776/>
2. Zu ZY, Jiang MD, Xu PP, Chen W, Ni QQ, Lu GM, et al. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): a perspective from China. *Radiology* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 3 May 2020]; 296(2):200490. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2020200490>
3. Baptista AB, Fernandes LV. COVID-19, análise das estratégias de prevenção, cuidados e complicações sintomáticas. *Desafios* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 06 June 2020]; 7(Esp3):38-47. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20873/uftsuple2020-8779>
4. Crepaldi MA, Schmidt B, Noal DS, Bolze SDA, Gabarra LM. Terminalidade, morte e luto na pandemia de COVID-19: demandas psicológicas emergentes e implicações práticas. *Estud Psicol. (Campinas)* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 06 June 2020]; 37:e200090. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-0275202037e200090>
5. Nascimento FL. Cemitério x novo coronavírus: impactos da covid-19 na saúde pública e coletiva dos mortos e dos vivos. *Bol BOCA* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 06 June 2020]; 2(4):1-9. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3748890>
6. Hott M. COVID-19: complicando o rito da morte e o luto. *Interam J Med Health* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 06 June 2020]; 3:e202003033. Available from: <https://www.iajmh.com/iajmh/article/view/121/151>
7. Orsini M, Seixas Filho JT, Castro RRT, Nascimento JF. Narrativas sobre o processo da vida e da morte marginal durante a pandemia por COVID-19. *Rev Augustus* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 08 June 2020]; 25(51):370-80. Available from: <https://revistas.unisuam.edu.br/index.php/revistaaugustus/article/view/583/308>
8. Fonseca F. Mídia, poder e democracia: teoria e práxis dos meios de comunicação. *Rev Bras Ciênc Polít.* [Internet]. 2011 [cited in 30 May 2020]; (6):41-69. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-33522011000200003>

9. Reis TA. Paywall como modelo de negócios: uma análise dos maiores jornais brasileiros. *Estud Comunic.* [Internet]. 2019 [cited in 02 June 2020]; 1(28):81-92. Available from: <http://ojs.labcom-ifp.ubi.pt/index.php/ec/article/view/506/pdf>
10. G1. Câmara, Senado e STF decretam luto pelos 10 mil mortos de coronavírus no Brasil [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: Globo Comunicação e Participações; 09 maio 2020 [cited in 05 June 2021]. Available from: <https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2020/05/09/camara-e-senado-decretam-luto-pelos-10-mil-mortos-de-coronavirus-no-brasil.ghtml>
11. Lacerda P. Luto sem despedida: como lidar com a perda pela Covid-19 [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: O Globo; 30 abr 2020 [cited in 05 June 2021]. Available from: <https://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/coronavirus-servico/luto-sem-despedida-como-lidar-com-perda-pela-covid-19-1-24401521>
12. Tavares LFS, Pedrosa Neto AJ. Gêneros jornalísticos e vozes nas matérias sobre a SELIC: informação e opinião nos grandes jornais brasileiros. *Conhec Interativo* [Internet] 2018 [cited in 19 June 2020]; 12(2):234-56. Available from: <http://app.fiepr.org.br/revistacientifica/index.php/conhecimentointerativo/article/view/295/329>
13. Ministério da Saúde (Br). COVID19: Painel Coronavírus [Internet]. Brasília, DF: Ministério da Saúde; 2021 [cited in 05 June 2021]. Available from: <https://covid.saude.gov.br/>
14. G1. Mapa da vacinação contra Covid-19 no Brasil [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: Globo Comunicação e Participações; 2021 [cited in 05 June 2021]. Available from: <https://especiais.g1.globo.com/bemestar/vacina/2021/mapa-brasil-vacina-covid/>
15. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Censo 2010: número de católicos cai e aumenta o de evangélicos, espíritas e sem religião [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE; 2012 [cited in 19 June 2020]. Available from: <https://censo2010.ibge.gov.br/noticias-censo?id=3&idnoticia=2170&view=noticia>
16. Barbosa AMGC, Massaroni L. Convivendo com a morte e o morrer. *Rev Enferm UFPE* [Internet]. 2016 [cited in 29 June 2020]; 10(2):457-63. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5205/reuol.8557-74661-1-SM1002201611>
17. Kubler-Ross E. *Sobre a morte e o morrer*. 8ed. São Paulo: Martins Fontes; 1998. p. 13-287.
18. Madeira L, Papi L, Geliski L, Rosa T. Os estudos de políticas públicas em tempos de pandemia [Internet]. Blog DADOS: Rio de Janeiro; 17 abr 2020 [cited in 25 June 2020]. Available from: <http://dados.iesp.uerj.br/os-estudos-de-politicas-publicas-em-tempos-de-pandemia/>
19. Gonçalves PC, Bittar CML. Estratégias de enfrentamento no luto. *Mudanças* [Internet]. 2016 [cited in 24 June 2020]; 24(1):39-44. Available from: <http://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/portal/resource/pt/biblio-835048>
20. Carvalho MS, Lima LD, CM. Ciência em tempos de pandemia. *Cad Saúde Pública* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 29 Apr 2020]; 36(4):1-3. Available from: [https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0102-311X2020000400101&tlng=pt](https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-311X2020000400101&tlng=pt)
21. Souza MAS, Pontes SA. As diversas faces da perda: o luto para a psicanálise. *Anal Rev Psican.* [Internet]. 2016 [cited in 29 Apr 2020]; 5(9):69-85. Available from: <http://www.seer.ufsj.edu.br/index.php/analytica/article/view/2043/1390>
22. Fundação Oswaldo Cruz. Saúde mental e atenção psicossocial na pandemia COVID-19: processo de luto no contexto da COVID-19 [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: FIOCRUZ; 2020 [cited in 23 June 2020]. Available from: <http://renastonline.ensp.fiocruz.br/recursos/saude-mental-atencao-psicossocial-pandemia-covid-19-processo-luto-contexto-covid-19>
24. Leal LM, Silva SC, Sardinha LS, Lemos VA. A importância da psicoterapia no processo do luto. *Diálogos Interdisciplin.* [Internet]. 2019 [cited in 24 June 2020]; 8(1):1-7. Available from: <https://revistas.brazcubas.br/index.php/dialogos/article/view/633/674>



25. Fernandes JL. Covid-19 no Brasil: aprendendo a andar no escuro sem deixar nada para trás. *Arq Bras Cardiol.* [Internet]. 2020 [cited in 19 June 2020]; 114(6):988-91. Available from: <http://publicacoes.cardiol.br/portal/abc/portugues/2020/v11406/pdf/11406001.pdf>
26. Estrela FM, Silva AF, Oliveira ACB, Magalhães JRF, Soares CFS, Peixoto TM, et al. Enfrentando o luto pela perda da família pela covid-19: estratégias de curto e longo prazo. *Pers Bioet.* [Internet] 2020 [cited in 06 June 2021]; 25(Supl1):2513. Available from: <https://personaybioetica.unisabana.edu.co/index.php/personaybioetica/article/view/14247/6305>
27. Das S, Singh T, Varma R, Arya Y K. Death and mourning process in frontline health care professionals and their families during COVID-19. *Front Psychiatr.* [Internet] 2021 [cited in 06 June 2021]; 12:624428. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8019781/>
28. Amorim AKA, Viana TC. Luto, tabu e ambivalência afetiva: a experiência de sofrimento no psíquico e na cultura. *Rev Latinoam Psicopatol Fundam.* [Internet] 2003 [cited in 06 June 2021]; 4:23-38. Available from: <https://www.scielo.br/j/rlpf/a/xyQcmPNyMCYXdPHNfjbZWPq/abstract/?lang=fr>

**Associate Editor:** Vania Del Arco Paschoal

#### CONTRIBUTIONS

Lauana Cristina Chaves Ferreira, Leticya Gabrielly Sales, Maria Valéria Chaves de Lima and Thaina Jacome Andrade de Lima participated in the design, collection and analysis of data. Kalyane Kelly Duarte de Oliveira contributed to the design and revision.

#### How to cite this article (Vancouver)

Lima TJA, Lima MVC, Ferreira LCC, Sales LG, Oliveira KKD. Expressions of grief at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazilian newspapers. *REFACS* [Internet]. 2021 [cited in *insert day, month and year of access*]; 9(Suppl. 2):746-754. Available from: *insert access link*. DOI: *insert DOI link*

#### How to cite this article (ABNT)

LIMA, T. J. A.; LIMA, M. V. C.; FERREIRA, L. C. C.; SALES, L. G.; OLIVEIRA, K. K. D. Expressions of grief at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazilian newspapers. **REFACS**, Uberaba, MG, v. 9, Suppl. 2, p. 746-754, 2021. DOI: *insert DOI link*. Available from: *insert access link*. Access in: *insert day, month and year of access*.

#### How to cite this article (APA)

Lima, T.J.A., Lima, M.V.C., Ferreira, L.C.C., Sales, L.G., & Oliveira, K.K.D. (2021). Expressions of grief at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazilian newspapers. *REFACS*, 9(Suppl. 2), 746-754. Retrieved in *insert day, month and year of access* from *insert access link*. DOI: *insert DOI link*.

