



The intricate interplay between stress, mental health, and physical illness continues to be a critical area of exploration in psychiatric research.¹ This issue of *Annals of Psychiatric Research* brings forth insightful studies that deepen our understanding of how stress manifests across different populations, including medical professionals and patients with chronic illnesses, and its implications for mental health and clinical outcomes.

One of the key highlights of this issue is the study of *Burnout and Perceived Stress among postgraduate medical residents: Findings from a longitudinal survey*. Burnout in medical professionals has long been recognized as a pressing concern, impacting not only their well-being but also the quality of patient care.² The longitudinal design of this study provides valuable insights into how stress evolves over time among medical trainees, emphasizing the need for systemic interventions that prioritize mental health support and resilience-building measures within medical institutions.

Extending the discourse on stress-related psychiatric concerns, the study on the *Prevalence and Correlates of Anxiety and Depression in Glaucoma and Cataract Patients: A Cross-Sectional Comparison* underscores the profound psychological burden experienced by individuals with chronic ocular conditions. Vision impairment can significantly affect one's sense of independence and quality of life, making it imperative for ophthalmologists and mental health professionals to adopt an integrated approach to patient care that includes psychological screening and interventions.³

Similarly, the study of *Perceived Stress and Coping Strategies among Patients with Myocardial Infarction at a Tertiary Care Hospital* brings to light the psychological toll of cardiovascular diseases. Myocardial infarction is a life-altering event that not only affects physical health but also precipitates significant emotional distress. Understanding patients' coping strategies can guide clinicians in offering targeted psychological interventions that enhance recovery and improve the overall prognosis.⁴

Finally, this retrospective study on *Socio-Demographic, Clinical, and Treatment-Related Factors Associated with Psychiatric Re-Hospitalization* adds an important dimension to our understanding of chronic psychiatric illness management. Re-hospitalization is often an indicator of unmet treatment needs, social vulnerabilities, and systemic gaps in mental healthcare.⁵ Identifying predictive factors for rehospitalization can inform policies and clinical strategies aimed at reducing relapse rates and improving long-term patient outcomes.

As we navigate the evolving landscape of psychiatric research and clinical practice, it is imperative to foster a holistic approach that integrates mental health considerations across diverse medical disciplines. This issue of *Annals of Psychiatric Research* serves as a testament to the growing recognition of mental health as a fundamental component of overall well-being. We hope that these contributions will stimulate further discourse and inspire innovative solutions to address the complex challenges posed by stress-related psychiatric conditions.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the esteemed members of the Editorial Board, the journal's dedicated technical staff, and all the contributing authors and reviewers for their invaluable efforts in bringing this issue to fruition. Their commitment and expertise continue to elevate the quality and impact of our publication.

We encourage researchers, clinicians, and academicians to contribute their work to the *Annals of Psychiatric Research* and to join us in advancing the field of psychiatry through high-quality scholarship and meaningful discussions.

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Long live IPS and IPS-Rajasthan Chapter!
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