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The Image of Psychiatry in Digital Platforms' Drama

⁽¹⁾Ashraqat Mohamed El Sadek El Nopy, ⁽²⁾ Dalia Osman,
⁽³⁾Hanan Hassan El Gendi Badr

⁽¹⁾A master's student, at the Faculty of Mass Communication – Ahrum Canadian University,

⁽²⁾Associate Professor at the Faculty of Mass Communication – Cairo University,

⁽³⁾Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Mass Communication – Ahrum Canadian University

Abstract

This study examines the image of psychiatry presented in digital platform drama. Since drama is one of the most important forms of production, and since psychiatry is one of the most thorny topics at present, and drama has begun to move towards it intensively, the researcher tried to shed light on this topic. The research uses a quantitative and qualitative method through a content analysis of psychological series shown on Shahid and Watched platforms during the period (2021-2024). They were chosen based on the density of psychological scenes in the series. The research uses the intentional sample method and relies on the stereotype theory. According to the results, drama showed the psychiatrist is cooperative and friendly and the mentally ill patient is committed to treatment and follow-up. However, on the other hand, it showed the psychiatrist as a rapist, murderer, and psychopath, and the mentally ill patient as crazy, incompetent, and murderous. There was also a lack of diversity in the places where treatment was received, between clinics and private hospitals..

Keywords: TV drama, VOD, psychiatry, Stereotype theory, Content analysis.

Introduction

Despite the great development in the field of psychiatry over the years and the many achievements in this field through scientific research and the development of many methods of diagnosis and psychological and pharmacological treatment, which have contributed significantly to improving the results of treatment, However, the field of psychiatry still baffles many of the public and is a source of many problems. So the development of psychiatry from the domain of superstitions and ambiguous practices that provided a large space for the exploitation of patients by ignorant and quacks, to a field based on scientific research and tangible results that can be measured in a scientific way.

On the other hand, drama is considered one of the materials that are widely watched by the audience, and this polarization is due to the ability that drama has to influence the thinking of the viewer, as it simulates human life, expresses human suffering, and offers him solutions in different positions, which It made it take up a large amount of broadcast space.

Drama derives its material from life or social reality, but its scope expands to include life in its most and has taken different forms from era to era in proportion to the natural development of society.

Drama comes as one of the most important materials that the media relies on in influencing the audience and forming images regarding different personalities, topics and issues. Human being with all its data, and various field studies in High proportions of the public are exposed to watching drama, and it is not a novelty, as the characteristics it possesses of attractive image, sound and movement make it at the forefront of the most influential media materials. (Ahmed,2018).

After the emergence of the integrated and mobile digital world, or what is known as digital platforms that display drama in its various types and forms, and the public's adoption of this type of viewing.

Digital platforms, which are visual libraries that contain multinational films, series and shows, have spread widely globally. Digital platforms have changed the individual's view of the world. It also made drama, as a programmatic form of digital technology, play an important role in influencing young people's worldviews. For example, foreign dramas have attracted a wide range of audiences around the world as they present new and different themes of social issues.

Accordingly, all of this makes us confirm that drama has a major role in shaping viewpoints and building opinions for the public. It has been noticed recently that many dramas shown on platforms such as "Watch it-shahid" have begun to care greatly about psychiatric drama due to its importance at the present time, which is witnessing great attention to psychological awareness. **The aim of this study is** to know the effect of the image of psychiatry displayed on digital platforms drama like Shahid and Watch It platforms on the image of psychiatry in reality for youth.

Research Problem

Drama is one of the artistic forms capable of attracting various categories of audience. It also enjoys great popularity and is characterized by wide spread. Therefore, digital platforms seek to display dramatic content in an effort to attract the largest segment of viewers. Currently, noticeable that platforms address topics about psychiatry in various ways in its dramatic works, within clear or implicit messages in these works. **The study seeks** to analysis the image of psychiatry displayed on digital platforms and its impact on youth's perception of psychiatry in real life.

Research Significance

This study is one of the few studies concerned with the study of psychiatry on Shahid and Watch it platform. This study contribute to providing new information about how Shahid and watch it presented psychiatry in their series.

This research relies on the methodology of stereotyping theory, as this theory helps to develop a new framework for understanding the method of dealing with psychiatry in the drama of platforms.

- Highlighting the importance of understanding the method of dealing with psychiatry in the drama of platforms, which affects the viewers of this drama and the way they receive the image of the doctor, the patient, and psychotherapy in the drama.

- Research in terms of timing is very necessary, especially with regard to psychiatry, especially with the global trend of the need for awareness of everything related to psychiatry. This confirms the importance of the timing of this research in order to understand the way youth think about the concept of psychiatry, and how to develop their understanding and awareness of the image of psychiatry in platforms drama.

- The study will present a set of recommendations that may benefit scholars, researchers, and writers about how Shahid and watch it presented psychiatry in their drama .

Research Objectives

- 1 - To identify the image of psychiatry (doctor-patient-treatment) in platforms' drama.
- 2- To Clarify the Implicit and explicit image presented by platforms' drama about psychiatry (doctor-patient-treatment)
- 3- To determine the exposure level of youth to psychiatry presented in platforms' drama on the image of psychiatry among young people in reality.
- 4- To examine the extent to which young people rely on the image of psychiatry presented to them in platforms' drama
- 5- To identify the relation between psychiatry image in drama and in reality.

Research Questions

- 1- What is the image of psychiatry doctor : (External appearance - person's behavior - personality) , patient : (External appearance - person's behavior - personality) and treatment :(Behavioral or pharmacological treatment) in platforms 'drama?**
- 2- What are the implicit and clear Psychiatry images that platform drama presents about psychiatry (doctor - patient - treatment)?**
- 3- What are the effects of platforms on the formation of the image of psychiatry among youth?**
- 4- How does the image of psychiatry presented in platform drama affect the image of psychiatry among youth in reality?**
- 5- Do youth rely on the image of psychiatry presented to them in platform dramas?**

Literature review

Due to the expansion of youths' use of digital platforms with all the psychiatry's' drama they provide that are useful in satisfying their needs and desires, and due to the spread of digital platforms as one of the most important applications made possible by the communication revolution, and with the increasing use of them by the youth group and their careful and continuous follow-up of all the dramatic works they provide that may benefit and may harmful to this generation of young people, many researchers seek to identify how the psychological drama shown on the platforms affects the image of psychiatry among young people, as well as how these platforms can offer real image of psychiatry (doctor-patient-treatment).

By reviewing many previous studies, concluded that there are many foreign studies that dealt with psychiatric drama on platforms and how it affects the image of psychiatry among young people in reality, in contrast to the limited Arab studies in this field.

Many previous studies focused on highlighting the importance of using platform drama to remove the stigma attributed to psychiatry and show it in a real way. Other studies also reviewed the power of the influence of psychological drama shown on platforms in shaping a specific image of psychiatry among young people.

The literature review will be presented according to three categories, as follows;

- Digital watching platforms.
- Drama stereotypes.
- The image of psychiatry on media.

Digital watching platforms

In recent years, streaming has become an increasingly popular way to consume media, thanks in large part to Video On Demand (VOD) streaming. VOD allows users to watch video content on demand, rather than having to tune in at a specific time. With VOD, viewers have the freedom to watch what they want, when they want, on the device of their choice. VOD streaming refers to the ability to stream video content on demand, allowing viewers to watch what they want, when they want, without having to adhere to a traditional broadcast schedule. It is made possible through digital delivery, where the content is stored on servers and delivered over the internet to the viewer's device. (Aguiar&Waldfoegel,2018)

The origins of VOD streaming can be traced back to the early 1990s. At that time, VOD was primarily used in hotel rooms as a way to provide guests with on-demand movies. However, as technology evolved, so did VOD. In the late 1990s, VOD started to gain popularity as a way to provide video content over the internet. In the early 2000s, VOD streaming gained even more traction with the introduction of platforms like Netflix, Hulu, and Amazon Prime Video. These platforms offered a vast library of content for a low monthly fee, making it an attractive alternative to traditional cable TV. (Tana& Eirola,2020)

VOD streaming has become increasingly popular in recent years, for a variety of reasons. For one, it offers greater flexibility and convenience than traditional broadcast TV. With VOD, viewers can watch what they want, when they want, on the device of their choice. Finally, VOD streaming has made it easier for content creators to reach their audience. With traditional broadcast TV, getting content on the air can be a difficult and expensive process. With VOD, however, content creators can upload their content to a streaming platform and reach millions of viewers instantly. (Dhanuka & Bohra,2019)

On the other hand, because of easy to produce any work and upload it easily on these platforms without any censorship or laws to adhere to the required standards. We have begun to see on these platforms many strange and abnormal ideas in our societies. VOD streaming has revolutionized the way we consume video content. With its flexibility, convenience, and global reach, it has become an increasingly popular alternative to traditional broadcast TV. While it does come with its own set of challenges, VOD streaming offers many benefits for content creators and viewers alike. (Lyu,2023)

Digital platforms have the ability to control and direct the viewer based on his preferences and usual views on different platforms (Thurman & Klatt, 2023). They take advantage of the potential of the data to generate the consumption of contents through devices connected to the Internet. When we talk about big data in relation to the audio-visual sector, Netflix is the elephant in the room (Neira, 2015). It has been a pioneer in data monitoring, management, storage and analysis. Knowledge about its subscribers helps it achieve its main business objective (increase subscriptions and reduce cancellations of its service), improving the user experience and continuously striving for deficiency in the type of content it offers. The data are very useful. They help the company select the third-party contents it offers, identifying those that have appeal and are eectively

consumed. The data are also useful for producing contents. Moreover, the data analysis allows it to provide personalized content recommendations to its subscribers, helping them to choose so that they do not feel overwhelmed by the volume of the offer (Clarés& Gavilán, 2016).

In the context of competition, Arab platforms began to appear, such as Shahid and Watch It platforms.

Shahid:

Shahid is an Arabic content streaming platform headquartered in Dubai, United Arab Emirates and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It was launched in 2008 with the title MBC Shahid Online, a platform created to allow MBC users to watch TV shows at their convenience. The platform only had an archive of MBC's content and served as a "catch-up" service for MBC channels. Launched Shahid.net In 2009, MBC expanded his Shahid Online to Shahid.net, a free video-on-demand streaming platform (AVOD), making it available in multiple regions (Albana, 2021).

The Shahid app was launched in July 2012 and reached the top spot in the Middle East and North Africa App Store within a week. Introduced SVOD service The premium subscription-based service 'Shahid PLUS' (now Shahid VIP) was launched in his 2014 to provide users with a type of free video-on-demand (VOD) service. This allows subscribers to watch all available content without any interruptions in advertising.(El sherif,2021)

In 2019, the platform made his regular MBC shows accessible to viewers outside the MENA region. The first episode of all shows was available to watch for free and the remaining episodes were available through Shahid PLUS subscription service. This has doubled his unique users outside the MENA region. Refresh and Rebrand – Shahid VIP, a premium subscription-based service In 2020, Shahid VIP underwent a rebrand and technological advancement. The revamped Shaheed was unveiled at a ceremony held at Dubai Opera on January 15, 2020. Burj Khalifa was lit up with the slogan "It's our Time" to mark the launch of the rebranded platform. (Abo Elsaod,2021).

Watch It:

Watch It is an Egyptian digital video broadcasting platform affiliated with the United Media Services Company. It was established in 2019 to coincide with the month of Ramadan. The platform was created to display classic Egyptian works of art, films, and Ramadan series as well as its own productions.(Watch It,2024).

High intensity of use of digital media platforms by Egyptian youth in the study sample for sharing entertainment content, as the percentage of those who use them permanently reached 53%, which is more than half of the sample. The percentage of those who use it sometimes was 29.5%, and the percentage of those who do not use it was 17.5%. There were multiple reasons for the study's sample of Egyptian youth using digital media platforms to share entertainment content. The advantages of these platforms were identified, which included broadcasting comprehensive and exclusive content of films, series, and programs, the multiplicity of languages in which the content is broadcast, and accompanying it with translation and dubbing, the quality of service provided on these platforms, controlling the level of entertainment content, and the absence of

advertisements or breaks, and they feel greater freedom in following it, just as digital platforms have completely eliminated them from watching television. In addition, its cost is reasonable for the services it provides. (Ahmed, 2021).

This study showed that psychological gratifications came at the forefront of the gratifications obtained by sample members from watching dramatic content via VOD services, which are represented by (entertainment and enjoyment), and these are the gratifications that viewers hope to obtain and which prompt them to subscribe to VOD viewing services. This is followed by satisfactions related to the technological characteristics of the medium itself, which is that the viewer feels that he is in control of the content provided. (Reda, 2021).

Drama stereotype

Stereotype for different professions

The traditional stereotype dominated the majority of Syrian drama series, which confined women to the corner of the female trio (mother - wife - female). She is the master of the kitchen, who is concerned with the family's stomachs on the one hand, and who is interested in fashion shows on the other hand. That is, she is a person attached to formalities, and she is the woman who fails to be a model mother and wife if she goes out to work and participates in building society. (Yossry, 2017).

The study reached a set of results that generally established a negative stereotype about the "new preachers" and showed them described with many characteristics, such as seeking fame and offering material considerations (Zakkia, 2016).

The dramatic contents presented a number of stereotypical images of people with disabilities, and no significant difference appeared between the Arab and foreign sample in the presentation of images. The most important of these images is (an object of pity and a burden on society - an object of ridicule and ridicule - the image of a person with a disability who is subjected to violence) (Kotab, 2022).

The results of this study confirmed that the drama dealt with the issue of people with special needs in a marginal way that did not give them their natural right of attention. It also presented a distorted image of the disabled by associating the image of (the blind man) in the Bab Al-Hara series with murder crimes and that he is a spy, and the drama gave stereotypical images of people with needs. Especially since they are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and ridicule (Yossry, 2022).

Men in nursing on television were portrayed in ways that engaged with explicit and implicit stereotypes. The men were often subject to questions about their choice of career, masculinity and sexuality and their role usually reduced to that of prop, minority spokesperson or source of comedy. Thus, rather contradictorily, although the programmes often sought to expose common stereotypes about men in nursing, they nonetheless often reinforced stereotypes in more implicit ways (Weaver, 2013).

Stereotype for psychiatry

This study showed after a systematic search of electronic databases was conducted. That negative reports and social media posts are likely to increase mental illness stigmatizing attitudes. There were a limited number of interventions aiming to mitigate the negative impact of news reports of mental illness on stigma; however, these were ineffective (Ross&Morgan,2018).

The most commonly cited negative stereotype found in television and film was the homicidal maniac. Then focused on the portrayal of mental health professionals and concluded that professionals were usually depicted as comical characters, sinister scientists, or as selfless and dedicated people (Pirkis & Blood,2006).

The mainstream media coverage of mental illness tends to focus on factors such as crime and violence, but the citizen journalist videos tended to be more positive and hopeful. And proved that citizen journalism by people with mental illness has the potential to educate the public and reduce stigma (Carmichael& Adamson,2019).

Most of the posts on social media said were that it is best to avoid people with schizophrenia so that you do not become vulnerable to schizophrenia. People with schizophrenia are stupid Beliefs that people with schizophrenia are silly or unwise (Li,2020).

This study uses a social media platform, Twitter, to investigate stigmatizing of mental health conditions. Tweets associated with five mental health conditions were collected in ten 72-h windows over a 50-day period using automated software. Their findings show that mental health stigma is common on social media. Were found to be more stigmatised (12.9%) and trivialised (14.3%) Amongst mental health conditions the most stigmatised condition was schizophrenia (41%) while the most trivialised was obsessive-compulsive disorder (33%).(Robinson,2019).

Analysing the posts related to anxiety disorders on Sina Weibo, a Chinese social media platform that has about 582 million users, they found that public discrimination and stigma against anxiety disorder remain high, particularly in the aspects of self-denial and negative emotions (Zhu, 2023).

The Psychiatry image on media

The Korean drama encourages Korean people who have tended to be closed to be more aware of mental problems and the importance of healing them in the personal (non-medical). And it was found that there are five ways of mental healing represented in the series “It’s Okay to Not Be Okay”, namely: Self-healing using the butterfly hug method. So that this method can overcome individual trauma without the help of others. Problem-Solving Therapy, a thought process and also an effort to help improve the ability of people with mental disorders to face their problems face the Past Trauma. so Korean drama is very effective for people with mental illness (Arviani & Perdana,2021).

And through surveyed (n = 122) as Asian Americans (18-24 years) the same size for Korean and English speaking found that Korean dramas are a promising and feasible tool for providing education about complex and sensitive issues such as mental health. In addition, this study sug-

gests that K-dramas are positively viewed among diverse Asian American communities, across languages and ethnicities. This study demonstrates the feasibility of K-drama as an innovative and widely available health educational tool to educate communities about precision mental health. K-dramas may play an important role in affecting population-level change globally in diverse health issues as well as mental health (Park, 2019)

The media have been found to be the public's main source of information on mental illness. Schizophrenia is one of the most widely misunderstood, stereotyped, and stigmatized mental disorders, and it is no surprise that portrayals of schizophrenia in the media have been found to be very negative in nature (Hand, 2010).

The depiction of mental illness within digital games typically promotes stigmatized versions of those with mental health concerns. A case study of Hellblade's development shows how research-informed collaborative design with mental health practitioners, scientists, and individuals with mental health problems can lead to a realistic depiction of mental illness in games (Fordham & Ball, 2019).

Based on the 1158 articles screened, A diversity of interventions was observed, including video games, audio-visual simulation of hallucinations, virtual reality, and electronic contact with mental health services users. that these interventions had a consistent medium effect on reducing the level of public stigma (Rivas,2022).

On the other hand 3 mental health databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, and Embase) to identify VR and AR interventions targeting mental health diagnoses which are capable of producing clinical outcomes broadly comparable to those achieved with standard psychotherapies. Of 73 studies meeting the inclusion criteria, 7 reported worsening clinical symptoms or an increased fall risk. Another 21 studies reported "adverse effects" but failed to identify obvious adverse effects, mainly cyber sickness, documented in their results. More, 45 of the 73 studies made no mention of any effects whatsoever (Lundin, 2023).

Comments on previous studies

- As well as disclosing the variables on which the previous studies have relied, the study adds new variables in relation to the topic of the research and its conduct, this research will provide a better understanding of the impact of psychodrama displayed on platforms on the image of psychiatry among youths.

- The research methods on which previous studies relied varied between quantitative and qualitative approaches. The researcher benefited from it in research design, as a means of determining what approaches might be of most benefit in further developing a study, and the study relied on descriptive study will use quantitative and qualitative analysis (content analysis and focus groups) due to the nature of the study.

- Several previous studies have clarified a range of factors that influence the effectiveness

of Platforms and their impact on shaping the image of psychiatry among youths. Therefore, the researcher interested in content analysis a group of Psychiatry drama displayed on Shahid and Watch It platform and make focus groups to find out to what extent youths are affected by this psychiatrist drama.

- Previous studies contributed to defining the theory that the researcher relied on and contributed to formulating the scientific hypotheses of this study. This study will depend on Stereotype theory.

Theoretical Framework

Stereotype theory

It is one of the most important theories that work on interpreting the results of media and communication science research. The stereotyping theory is one of the modern tributaries in communication studies, as it allows the researcher to measure the implicit content of media messages that are reflected by the media. And the relationship of that to the public's cognitive and emotional response to these issues.

The term "stereotype threat defined as being at risk of confirming, as self-characteristic, a negative stereotype about one's group". Stereotype threat is further defined as a threat that others' judgments or one's own actions will negatively stereotype one in" a particular domain, such as emotional ability or intelligence (Swab,2022).

Stereotypes are quick judgments we make about other people based on a single characteristic they possess. They reflect the associations we have between that particular characteristic and other personality traits we think the person might possess. Stereotypes are simplistic judgments we make instead of considering the other person as a unique individual about whom we can make no assumptions (Picho,2021).

Theory main assumptions

- That individual tends to develop and apply generalizations or beliefs about a particular group or category of people based on limited or incomplete information.
- Stereotypes can be positive or negative and can lead to biased judgments, discriminatory behavior, and prejudice.
- Stereotypes result from cognitive processes that simplify information processing by categorizing people into specific groups and attributing shared characteristics and behaviors to them.
- Stereotypes may also be influenced by social and cultural factors, such as media portrayals, socialization, and intergroup dynamics. (Beeghly,2021).

Relation between theory and drama

Stereotypes are perpetuated by the characters we see in movies. Disney films provide a particularly good example of this because they repeatedly demonstrate the “what is beautiful is good” stereotype. Multiple studies have found that characters who are “good” are depicted as more attractive and experience happier endings in Disney films.(Tabassum,2021).

This kind of depiction matters: In one study, after viewing a Disney film, children indicated that they were more interested in playing with more attractive peers than with less attractive peers (Thiem,2023).

Another study showed a very similar effect with adults after watching other mainstream movies (Jjigidiana,2021).

How to apply the theory on the current study?

Stereotyping theory has drawn attention as one of the most important theories that explain the results of media and communication science research. Stereotyping theory is considered one of the modern branches of communication studies, as it allows the researcher to measure the implicit content of media messages reflected in the media. The relationship between this and the public’s cognitive and emotional response to these issues

Hence, the researcher believes that the digital platforms under study have a major role in forming a specific image of a specific group (the psychiatrist, the psychotherapist, and the patient) among youth, because the family, universities, and traditional media no longer have the upper hand in the knowledge and ideas that youth acquire. Information, the Internet and new media in its various forms, means and applications have begun to play a serious role in the process of image formation among youth, especially the drama presented about psychiatry on the platforms. Therefore, the hypotheses of the theory can be applied by considering these drama models (a living model) that youth notice and pay attention to. It may be a specific image of psychiatry that does not have to be true. Hence, the study’s interest is in the image presented about psychiatry through drama platforms such as Shahid and Watch It, whether positive or negative and its impact on the image of psychiatry formed among youth, it is a test of the hypothesis of stereotyping theory.

The study variables

Independent variables: Identification of the image of psychiatry in platforms’ drama.

The dependent variables: stereotype of psychiatry in drama

Methodology

Research approach

- The researcher will use qualitative and qualitative approaches to content analysis samples of the psychiatric series shown on digital platforms. To get acquainted with the general trends of these series under study because of its ability to reach in-depth results.

Society of the study

The society of the study means all the vocabulary or units appearing under the research:

- In the current study, the society of the study consists of psychiatry drama which has been comprehensively enumerated produced by shahid and watch it platforms.

Sample type &size

- Purposive sampling was chosen based on the study society, where 7 psychiatry series (60 minutes-balance-el lila weli feha-lahzat khadab-kashf mestagel-rohy fek-i and she) a total of 85 episodes and the total duration of the series was 49 hours. these series were chosen based on the increase in scenes of psychiatric images presented in these series from the year (2021-2024).

Research Tool

A content analysis form has been prepared, consisting of several categories for analysis, including the most important psychiatric scenes shown in the study’s sample series. The character unit, the natural unit of the media material, the time measurement unit, and the scene unit will be relied upon as units of analysis.

The form included several factors

The first Factor: The personal characteristics of the psychiatrist in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample.

The second Factor: Places of psychological treatment, the symptoms of mental illness, and types of psychiatric illnesses and the method of psychological treatment followed in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample

The third factor: The prevailing relationship between the psychiatrist and the psychiatric patient in the psychological series shown on the study sample platforms.

The fourth Factor: The personal characteristics of the psychological patient and the symptoms of mental illness and his relationship with others in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample.

Study results

Results of the analytical study

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample series on the platforms according to the time they took

series Platforms	H	%
Shahid	19	% 39
Watch It	30	61%
Total	49	100%

Table 2. Drama genre shown on platforms

Platforms Drama genre	R	%
Comedy	2	29%
Horror	1	14%
Melodrama	1	14%
Crime	3	43%
Total	7	100%

The previous table shows that crime and mystery series occupy the first place in the platform drama of the study sample with a percentage of 43%. This reflects the interest of platform drama in showing psychological drama in the form of crime and mystery, which arouses the curiosity of the viewer, but it also stigmatizes psychiatrists and mentally ill patients as being in most cases related to crimes, followed by comedy series with a percentage of 29%. This is because in other cases they show the psychiatrist or the patient in a comedic way closer to foolishness and mockery. Then came melodrama and horror with equal percentages of 14%, as mental illnesses appeared to be related to the supernatural or the mentally ill appear in tragic stories.

The first Factor: The personal characteristics of the psychiatrist in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample.

Table 3. The role played by the psychiatrists in the drama:

Psychiatrists The role played by the psychiatrists	R	%
main role	8	61.5%
Sec-role	5	38.5%
Total	13	100%

The character of the psychiatrist was presented 13 times in the platform drama, with a ratio of 61.5% as a main role compared to 38.5% as a secondary role. Based on these results, it is clear that public interest in the drama in the role of the psychiatrist has increased, and thus it has begun to take up a large space in the drama work, and this indicates Interest in psychiatry in platform drama.

These results agreed with the results of this study that the main roles in the series “It’s Okay to Not Be Okay” were played by psychiatrists (Arviani,2021).

This indicates the general trend at the present time, which is interest in psychiatrists and their role in drama. This is due to showing the importance of psychiatry and the necessity of paying attention to it.

Table 4. Gender of the psychiatrist in the drama

psychiatrist Gender	R	%
Male	11	85%
Female	2	15%
Total	13	100%

The character of the psychiatrist was presented as 85% male, while 15% were female. This result gives an indication of the placement of the psychiatrist profession within a male framework in platform dramas and the marginalization of the role of females as psychiatrists.

It is consistent with this study, A total of 106 movies were reviewed regarding how psychiatrists/therapists were portrayed. as the psychiatrist was represented as male (71%). (Gharai-beh,2020).

This indicates that the drama needs to give more attention to females as psychiatrists in the drama so that there is no restriction to only males in these roles and also to show that there are competent female doctors in this profession

Table 5. Social level of the psychiatrist in the drama

psychiatrist Economic and social level	R	%
High	5	39%
Average	1	7%
undefined	7	54%
Total	13	100%

The economic or social level of the doctor was not specified at 54%, while it appeared as a high level at 39%, while it appeared at an average level at 7%. This indicates the drama's lack of interest in this role and its increased focus on the profession of the psychiatrist more than their social and economic form.

It is consistent with this study that psychologists and psychiatrists have been portrayed in hundreds of films for nearly a century. They are often portrayed as doctors working in various settings such as psychiatric hospitals and mental health centres. No focus is given on their personal lives. (Niemiec,2019).

This indicates that the drama focuses on the profession of psychiatrists more than the appearance of their personal lives.

Table 6. Positive professional traits of a psychiatrist:

psychiatrist Positive professional traits	R	%
Good listening to the patient	65	59%
Keeping patients' secrets	10	9%
Providing advice to the patient	35	32%
total	110	100%

The psychiatrist appeared to be a good listener to the patient, 59%, and this was clear in all the series, While the psychiatrist appeared to be a keeper of patients' secrets at a rate of 10%, and the psychiatrist provided advice to patients, 35%.

This agrees with this study outcomes suggest that the increasing number of psychological soap operas on Turkish TV channels is related to a high understanding of psychology, that psychology-related scenarios will be handled by directors in more detail, they show the psychiatrist is a good listener to the patient keeps secrets and understands him. (Geçer, 2023).

This indicates that the drama has begun to take into account the image of the psychiatrist, showing him his role in an objective manner, and also showing him in a positive, professional image, as most viewers rely on the image shown in the drama.

Table 7. Negative professional traits of a psychiatrist

psychiatrist Negative professional Traits	R	%
Maintains abnormal relationships with patients	25	60%
Exposing patients' secrets	4	10%
Monitors patients	7	16%
Using unknown medications	6	14%
total	42	100%

The psychiatrist appeared to have an abnormal relationship with the patient 60%, While the doctor appeared to be monitoring patients, 16% And The doctor appeared to be using unknown medications 14%, While the doctor appeared to exposing patients' secrets, 10%, as it appeared in some series that the doctor reveals patients' secrets to relatives.

This study agrees with what this study has reached, that the media showed that the psychiatrist exposes the patient's secrets and threatens him with the facts he has about them. (Lyne, 2020).

In my opinion, the drama shows the worst versions of the psychiatrist, and this makes youth viewers afraid of psychiatrists. Therefore, the drama needs more care for the role of the psychiatrist..

Table 8.Positive personal traits of a psychiatrist:

psychiatrist Positive personal traits	R	%
Balance and rationality	24	11%
Flexibility	12	5%
Self confidence	79	36%
Taking responsibility	34	16%
Elegance	40	18%
cooperation	31	14%
Total	220	100%

One of the most prominent positive traits of the doctor is self-confidence, 36%. on the other hand The doctor also appeared flexible 5%, as he was easy to deal with and was not fanatical with his colleagues or patients.

These results are consistent with this study that a good psychiatrist in Korea can be defined as “a person who is good at communicating and listening, has a professional style, is attractive, well-groomed, confident, respects confidentiality, and has good doctor-patient relationships” as shown in Korean dramas. (Hyun,2020).

This is evidence that the external appearance and personal characteristics of a doctor affect his image, as the more elegant and confident he is, the more trust is placed on him. This indicates that it is necessary for a doctor to appear in a positive image in order to increase youth’s sense of trust in a psychiatrist.

Table 9.Negative personal traits of a psychiatrist

psychiatrist Negative personal traits	R	%
hypocrite	28	9%
arrogant	8	3%
careless	6	2%
coward	64	19%
Naïve	60	18%
skeptical	24	7.2%
Liar	32	9.6%
take drugs	4	1.2%
aggressive	10	3%
Ambiguous and unclear	11	% 3
Psychologically unstable	30	9%
Tricky	54	% 16
Total	331	100%

One of the most prominent negative features of the image of the doctor in the drama is that it is 19% cowardly, while Low rates were careless, 2%.

These results are consistent with this study that psychiatrists on drama tend to fall into a limited number of stereotypes as the unscrupulous psychiatrist, careless, aggressive, and violence who harms others, often his patients.(Hadad,2020).

Whether the types of negative traits that the doctor appears with in the drama differ or are the same, in the end the doctor appears in a negative, shaky image that gives the impression that you will not need such harmful characters. This is truly shameful, so the drama should work more on improving the image of the psychiatrist so that there is trust and encouragement for youth to visit the psychiatrist if they need that.

The second Factor: Places of psychological treatment, the symptoms of mental illness, types of psychiatric illnesses and the method of psychological treatment followed in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample.

Table 10.Types of treatment provided to the psychiatric patient in drama

psychiatric patient Types of treatment	R	%
Medicines	9	11%
Closed sessions	66	80%
Group therapy	7	9%
Total	82	100%

The largest percentage of treatment methods was closed sessions, 80%, followed by medications, 11%, and then group therapy, 9%.

This result is consistent with this study, which concluded that the most commonly used treatment methods in Indian films that dealt with the psychiatrist are individual sessions, then drug therapy, and finally group therapy.(Girish,2011).

Therefore, the researcher believes that the treatment methods presented in the drama are good because they include a different group of treatment methods that allow the viewer to get to know them all without prior bias.

Table 11.The way of a psychiatric patient obtains treatment

psychiatric patient The way of treatment	R	%
In a secret way	17	68%
In a public way	8	32%
Total	25	100%

The largest percentage was that treatment was in a secret way, 68%, While those who preferred treatment in a public way 32% .

These results are consistent with this study, as the research sample series showed that patients prefer to be treated in secret without the knowledge of people around them, such as friends or family. (Nawková,2021).

Therefore, drama should increase the roles of patients who are not afraid of admitting their illness or visiting a psychiatrist in order to encourage youth viewers so that they do not worry about society looking at them as stigmatized.

Table 12.Types of psychiatric illnesses presented in the drama:

psychiatric illnesses Types of psychiatric illnesses	R	%
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	3	12%
Anxiety disorders	6	24%
Depression	7	28%
...(Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD	2	8%
Schizophrenia	1	4%
Eating disorders	1	4%
Paranoia	1	4%
Excessive aggression	1	4%
Gamophobia	2	8%
Autism	1	4%
Total	25	100%

The most prominent diseases that appeared in the drama is depression 28%, then comes in equal proportions 4%.

These results agreed with this This study that the most common diseases that drama has dealt with were “paranoid personality disorder,” “Cotard syndrome,” “panic attack,” “major depression,” (Özkent,2023).

This indicates that drama makers have sufficient awareness of the most common psychological illnesses that deserve to be discussed in drama, but we also need more different illnesses in drama so that youth become fully aware of all types of psychological illnesses.

Table 13.Symptoms of psychiatric illnesses

psychiatric illnesses Symptoms of psychiatric illnesses	R	%
Feeling sad or down	185	13%
Confused thinking or reduced ability to concentrate	114	8%
Excessive fears or worries, or extreme feelings of guilt	285	20%
Extreme mood changes of highs and lows	66	5%
(Significant tiredness, low energy or problems sleeping(night mare	61	4%
Detachment from reality (delusions), paranoia or hallucinations	105	7%
Inability to cope with daily problems or stress	29	2%
Excessive anger, hostility or violence	95	6%
Suicidal thinking	19	1%
nervous	255	18%
Forgetting	30	2%
suspicious	160	11%
ashamed	40	3%
Total	1444	100%

One of the most prominent characteristics that appeared on psychological patients was excessive fears or anxiety, or an intense feeling of guilt (20%), suicide 1%.

These findings are consistent with the findings of this study that mental illness They continue to be described in a negative way as crazy, stigmatized, neurotic, emotional, destructive and suffer from Excessive fears or worries, and phobia or extreme feelings of guilt.(Iriarte,2024)

The researcher believes that drama needs to address the symptoms of mental illness better than this, as not all mentally ill people suffer from fear, phobia and hallucinations.

Table 14.Types of treatment places

psychiatric illnesses places	R	%
Private clinic	95	90%
A private sanatorium	10	10%
Total	105	100%

The drama showed 90% of private clinics as a place for psychological treatment, While private sanatoriums appeared at 10%,.

These results are consistent with this study, as private clinics and private sanatoriums appeared only in the research sample series (Yassin, 2019).

The researcher believes that drama makers should focus more on what happens in government

sanatoriums and hospitals because the largest percentage of mentally ill patients are in these government places that are ignored in drama.

The third factor: The prevailing relationship between the psychiatrist and the psychiatric patient in the psychological series shown on the study sample platforms.

Table 15. The positive social relationships that prevail between the psychiatric patient and the psychiatrist:

Psychiatric and psychiatric patient The positive social relationships	R	%
Helping patients and solving their problems	40	33%
The patient's interest in the advice given by the doctor and its implementation	13	11%
relationship Friendship	33	27%
Trust relationship	35	29%
Total	121	100%

The doctor appeared to solve the patients' problems by 33%, The patient's interest in the advice given by the doctor and its implementation was low, at 11%.

These results agree with this study that the psychiatrist in the series, the study sample, appears in a positive image and that he is helpful to patients and a good listener to them. (Mohamed, 2015)

The researcher believes that it is good that the drama cares about the role of the doctor and shows him as a listener and considerate of the patient in order to instill confidence in the souls of youth watching the drama, but we still need more conscious and respectful psychiatrists in drama.

Table 16. The negative social relationships that prevail between the psychiatric patient and the psychiatrist

Psychiatric and psychiatric patient The negative social relationships	R	%
Harmful attachment from the patient to the doctor	14	19%
Harmful attachment of the doctor to the patient	11	15%
Disregarding the patient's feelings	7	9%
Doctor harasses/rapes patients	6	8%
Exposing the patient's secrets	5	7%
The doctor intimidates the patient	5	7%
Patient threatening doctor	26	35%
Total	74	100%

The most negative relationship that prevailed between the psychiatric patient and the psychiatrist was the Patient threatens doctor 35% while the psychiatrist disregards the patient’s feelings 9%.

This study agreed with the results of this study that nearly a quarter of the students included in the study reported that television and cinema often portray the relationship between the psychiatrist and the patient as a strange relationship, or that the doctor has a romantic relationship with the patient, or that the patient is attached to the doctor in a sickly way ,or Patient threatening doctor, or doctor threatening Patient. (Tian,2018)

In my opinion, drama needs more stories that show the relationship between the psychiatrist and the patient as a healthy relationship.

The fourth Factor: The personal characteristics of the psychological patient and the symptoms of mental illness and his relationship with others in psychological series presented on platforms Study sample.

Table 17.The role played by the psychiatrist in the drama

psychiatrist The role played by the psychiatrist	R	%
main role	16	64%
Secondary role	9	36%
Total	25	100%

The character of the psychiatric patient was presented 25 times in the platform drama, with a ratio of 64% as a main role compared to 36% as a secondary role. Based on these results, it is clear that public interest in the drama in the role of the psychiatric patient has become increasing, and thus it has begun to take up a large space in the drama work, and this indicates Interest in psychiatry in platform drama.

This result is consistent with this study, as the character of the mentally ill person came as a main role in the TV series the study sample 100%(Ashraf,2021).

It is clear from the previous results that the main character of the mentally ill person dominates the platform series. This indicates that those in charge of drama pay great attention to the character of the mentally ill person and the problems he faces within society.

Table 18. Gender of the psychiatric patient in drama

psychiatric patient Gender	R	%
Male	12	48%
Female	13	52%
Total	25	100%

The character of the psychiatric patient was presented as 52% female, while 48% were male. This result indicates that females are more susceptible to mental illness than men.

These results were consistent with this study, which confirms that women are exposed to nervous and psychological problems at a rate of (92%) of the films in the study sample and at a rate of (22%) of the series in the study sample.(Mohamed,2018).

The researcher believes that the fact that drama writers limit the character of the mentally ill person to females gives the impression that women are more susceptible to mental illnesses in general in society, in light of the fact that men are also exposed to pressures, but of a different kind, so drama makers should be interested in showing both roles in drama.

Table 19.Economic and social level of psychiatric patients

psychiatric patient Economic and social level	R	%
High	11	44%
Average	6	24%
Low	4	16%
undefined	4	16%
Total	25	100%

The patient appeared at a high economic level of 44%, while the low level of 16% is a very small percentage.

These results are consistent with this study, as the economic level of the patient was high in the study sample series.(Ashraf,2021).

The previous results reflect the very high economic level of the character of the mentally ill person in the digital platform series, which is not consistent with Egyptian society, where financial problems are increasing, especially recently.

Table 20.Marital status of psychiatric patients

psychiatric patient Marital status	R	%
Married	13	52%
Single	7	29%
Divorced	1	4%
undefined	3	13%
widow	1	4%
Total	25	100%

The highest percentage of psychiatric patients was married, 52%, and the lowest widows and divorced people came in equal proportions, 4%

These results agree with this study that most of the mentally ill in the drama are married. (Ahmad, 2022).

The researcher believes that the drama limits the mentally ill to married people only, while there are many divorced and single suffering mentally ill. In addition, the mentally ill attack all people without specifying a specific marital status. Therefore, we want to see mentally ill people in all forms for the sake of diversity and for youth viewers to see all cases.

Table 21. The social role played by the psychiatric patient

psychiatric patient social role	R	%
Husband or wife	46	49%
brother or sister	7	7%
Son or daughter	25	27%
Father or mother	12	13%
undefined	4	4%
Total	94	100%

Psychiatric patients appeared as spouses 49%, while offspring 27%, parents 13%, siblings 7%, and unknown 4%.

These results agree with this study that most of the mentally ill in the drama are husbands and wives. (Ahmad, 2022).

The researcher believes that the drama limits the mentally ill to husbands and wives only, so we need more diversity in the roles of the mentally ill that youth want to see in the drama.

Table 22. Positive traits of a psychiatric patient

psychiatric patient Positive traits	R	%
Maintaining treatment	19	6%
Make sure to visit the doctor	43	14%
responsibility	21	7%
Seriousness in work	17	6%
Strength of Personality	56	19%
Respect appointments	14	5%
Self confidence	115	38%
Accept his mental illness	15	5%
Total	300	100%

One of the most prominent positive characteristics of Psychiatric patients was self-confidence, 38%, and it comes at the bottom that only 5% of the psychological patients in the drama admitted that they were suffering from psychological illnesses.

Contrary to these results, the results of this study showed that the most positive traits of the mentally ill in the TV series of the study sample are characterized by intelligence (93.3%). (Ashraf, 2021).

The researcher believes that even if the positive traits differ between self-confidence or intelligence, in the end they are positive traits that the viewer needs to see in order to understand that the mentally ill is a human being in the end and has positives as well.

Table 23. Negative traits of a psychiatric patient

psychiatric patient Negative traits	R	%
A source of sarcasm and humor	6	1%
Violent reactions	154	35%
Criminal or murderer	10	2%
stigma to him/herself or family	5	1%
coward	133	30%
Irresponsible	3	1%
Not accepting his mental illness	17	3%
naive	112	25%
A source of danger to himself and others	10	2%
Total	450	100%

One of the most prominent negative personality traits of psychiatric patients is Violent reaction 35% and A source of danger to himself and others 2%, the lowest negative personality traits of psychiatric patients are considered a stigma to the family or irresponsible. 1%

These results agreed with this study, which showed that the most negative traits of the mentally ill in the TV series of the study sample are nervousness and excitement (86.67%). (Ashraf, 2021).

The researcher believes that the mentally ill are always stereotyped as nervous, so nervousness has become evidence of madness. Therefore, I believe that drama makers should show the mentally ill in a better way.

The psychiatric patient dealt with others:

Table 24. The psychiatric patient dealt with friends

psychiatric patient The psychiatric patient dealt with friends	R	%
Friendly	5	83%
Aggressive	1	17%
total	6	100%

The psychiatric patients dealt with friends in a friendly way 83% this higher percentage compared to Aggressively dealing with friends 17% This was determined based on the way they dealt with them in various simple and difficult daily situations

This study differed from these results that the mentally ill person deals with his friends without interest (AbuAl-Fotouh, 2017).

The researcher believes that drama needs to show the mentally ill person with his friends and in a more social image and not always issue that the mentally ill person is isolated and uninterested in those around him

Table 25. The psychiatric patient dealt with family

psychiatric patient The psychiatric patient dealt with family	R	%
Friendly	24	68%
Aggressive	11	32%
total	35	100%

The psychiatric patients dealt with family in a friendly way 68% this higher percentage compared to Aggressively dealing with family 32% This was determined based on the way they dealt with them in various simple and difficult daily situations.

This study differed from these results that the mentally ill person deals with his family with neglect and violence. (Al-Damardash, 2016).

The researcher believes that drama does not focus too much on family relationships, whether they are very positive or negative, I think that youth need to see a neutral image of the way the mentally ill person deals with his family in drama.

Table 26. The psychiatric patient dealt with colleagues

psychiatric patient The psychiatric patient dealt with colleagues	R	%
Friendly	3	75%
Aggressive	1	25%
total	4	100%

The psychiatric patients dealt with colleagues in a friendly way 75% this higher percentage compared to Aggressively dealing with colleagues 25% This was determined based on the way they dealt with them in various simple and difficult daily situations.

This study differed from these results that the mentally ill person deals with his colleagues with disregard and isolates himself most of the time. (Abu Daif, 2022).

The researcher believes that drama needs to show the mentally ill person more openly and cooperatively with his colleagues and to further improve his image in drama without extremism.

Table 27. The professions practiced by the psychiatric patient in drama

psychiatric patient The professions practiced by the psychiatric patient	R	%
University student	1	4%
Engineer	3	12%
Actor/Actress	1	4%
unemployed	18	75%
chef	2	5%
total	24	100%

The largest percentage of the mentally ill were non-employees, 75%, and this gives the impression that being mentally ill makes the patient unable to perform his job duties. Then the rest of the mentally ill in the drama, their work varied between engineers, 12%, chefs, 5%, and finally, university students, 4%, and actors, 4%.

These results differed from the results of this study, which showed that the profession of the mentally ill person in the films. The study sample is a university student (Ibrahim. 2021).

The researcher believes that drama makers should pay more attention to the job or functional role of the patient because not all mentally ill people do not work, but there are many employees in various fields who suffer from various mental illnesses.

General evaluation of the results of the analytical study

By reviewing the results of the previous analytical study according to the objectives of the study, a general evaluation of the treatment of platform series for psychiatry can be extracted. This evaluation can be presented by presenting the positives and negatives of dramatic treatment for psychiatry as follows:

First: Positives

- Platform dramas showed the psychiatrist in a positive image on many occasions, and they also showed the psychiatrist as a rational person who enjoys responsibility and is a good listener to patients.
- Platform dramas also showed the psychiatric patient in some places as a strong personality who takes responsibility, is serious in his work, accepts his illness, and is keen on treatment and visiting a psychiatrist.
- As for psychological treatment in platform dramas, it appeared in a variety of ways between medications, treatment groups, and others. In fact, the drama succeeded in showing that there are many treatment methods, not just medications that many patients fear.

Second: Negatives

- In other places, platform dramas showed the psychiatrist as a murderous person who manipulates psychiatric patients, divulging their secrets to their families without the slightest respect for the patient and his desire to keep secrets. It also showed some psychiatrists as naive mockers.
- In many cases, platform dramas showed that the mentally ill person is always nervous and his reactions are always violent and sometimes deadly.
- However, in some series shown on platforms, unknown medications were used by doctors and were tested on patients. One of the characters in the series who played the role of the doctor said that the experiment on humans is much better than the experiment on animals, which increases the viewer's fear of going to a psychiatrist.
- The treatment places shown in platform dramas varied between private clinics and private sanatoriums only, and none of the platform dramas touched on sanatoriums or government hospitals, while these places are the most in need of showing them in order to facilitate people who cannot afford psychological follow-up due to the high prices of doctors in private clinics and also because there is a lot of blackout on what happens in government psychiatric hospitals.
- Also, the drama focused on the high economic levels of the mentally ill person, while those who suffer more from psychological ignorance or psychological suffering are the lower classes.

Conclusion

This study sheds light on psychiatric drama, especially psychiatric drama on digital platforms, and discusses its impact on the image of the psychiatrist, the psychiatric patient, and psychotherapy among youth. There were some series that portrayed the doctor as crazy, psychopathic, murderer, or rapist, and that all psychiatric patients are murderers, psychopaths, and incompetent and cannot manage their affairs, and that the doctor tries an unknown treatment on patients. On the other hand, there were some series that portrayed the doctor as a responsible person and helpful to the patient, and that the patient is a normal person like any other person who needs help, but in the end, he is a rational and responsible human being, and that psychotherapy is diverse and there is no harm from it. Accordingly, the researcher believes that drama makers should pay more attention to the role of the psychiatrist, the psychiatric patient, and psychotherapy, and that the scope of their role should be larger and deeper, and that drama makers should ensure psychological information and involve psychological specialists in writing the drama for more credibility in the content and also to increase youth's awareness of everything related to psychiatry.

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