

## Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Economy, Healthcare and Society

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### Abstract

**Introduction:-** The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is now causing a pandemic with a rapid spread and is expected to become a global public health problem by 2020. Coronavirus illness-2019 is a potentially lethal disease caused by this novel member of the coronavirus family (COVID-19). Despite the continued efforts of researchers to develop effective COVID-19 vaccines and medicines, no progress has been made. COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has hampered global economic progress and caused significant disruption. Thousands of people have been afflicted by the sickness, with many becoming sick or dying as a result of its spread. Fever, chills, cough, bone pain, and difficulty breathing are the most typical signs of this infection, which can lead to pneumonia. Vaccines for this novel virus, which infects people for the first time, are not currently available. As a result, great precautions are taken, such as following a strict hygiene routine, social isolation, and wearing masks, among other things. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on our day-to-day lives, as well as our business, globalisation, and travel. Because the virus spreads quickly from one person to the next, detecting it early is critical to limiting its spread. The majority of countries have narrowed their product offerings.

**Conclusion:-** Patients who survive COVID-19 have a high risk of getting neurological disease in the future, particularly Alzheimer's disease, according to the evidence. Neurologists, psychologists, and caretakers should be made aware of a possible increase in such situations among COVID-19 survivors. As a result, COVID-19 has an effect on the entire body.

**Key words:-** COVID-19, Corona virus, Pandemic, Social Distancing and SARS-CoV-2

### Introduction:-

Action against the pandemic was delayed because authorities misjudged the severity of COVID-19. Global pandemic preparedness has increased dramatically after the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic. The purpose of this exploratory study was to determine the influence of COVID-19 on the health-care system and society.<sup>1</sup> The coronavirus-2019 (COVID-19) outbreak first surfaced in late December 2019 in the Hunan fish market in Wuhan, China, prompting the World Health Organization to declare it a global public health emergency. SARS-CoV-2 is the virus that causes it (acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2).<sup>2</sup> According to genomic analysis, SARS-CoV-2 is naturally related to SARS viruses, and bats may be the primary source. Although the exact cause of the virus and its transmission in humans is unknown, it has been found that it can spread from person to person quickly. Direct contact or droplets created by coughing, sneezing, or talking were used to spread the virus from person to person. Since September 6, 2020, the virus has spread to 216 countries, territories, or locations, killing 876,616 people out of a total of 26,763,217 confirmed cases, and the figure is continually rising.<sup>3</sup> Heart damage, respiratory failure, respiratory depression, and even death can result from severe circumstances. People over the age of 65, as well as those with critical health conditions, are more likely to die.<sup>1</sup> Till date, no significant progress has

been made in the development of drugs or effective vaccines for the disease. National and international authorities and experts are calling for non-medical precautionary measures such as wearing face masks and gloves, hand washing with soap, frequent disinfection, and public safety. To prevent the virus from spreading and reducing the death toll, governments in many affected countries are beginning to curb human migration.<sup>4</sup> India has limited the movement (approximately 1.3 billion) of a large population as a precautionary measure during the COVID-19 period, which began on March 24, 2020.<sup>5</sup> Italy used travel restrictions imposed by many restrictions after World War II. London's busy pubs are closed, and residents have been advised to stay home. As of April 7, 2020, about three billion people are under some form of confinement, according to the World Economic Forum, and the movement has been banned by various governments to control the COVID19 epidemic.<sup>6</sup> Overall, the epidemic has caused a great deal of social and economic damage to the world, with direct or indirect effects on the environment, such as air and water development, reduced noise, and environmental recovery. In addition, the increased use of protective equipment (PPE) (such as face masks, gloves, gowns, glasses, and face shields) and their hazardous disposal puts pressure on the environment. Given these circumstances, the primary goal of this research was to look at the good and negative environmental consequences of COVID-19 flu, as well as to suggest future environmental sustainability solutions.<sup>7,8</sup>

The effects of COVID-19 on daily life are currently huge and have very high proportions. This can be divided into several groups:

#### **Healthcare<sup>9</sup>:**

1. Diagnose, quarantine, and treatment of suspected or confirmed cases are all difficult tasks.
2. The current health-care system is overburdened.
3. Patients with a variety of diseases and health issues are frequently overlooked.
4. Doctors and other healthcare workers are overworked, putting their lives in jeopardy.
5. Medical supply stores are overworked.
6. There is a need for high-level security.
7. Disruption of the medical supply chain.

#### **Economic<sup>8,10</sup>:**

1. Manufacturing of critical items has slowed.
2. Disrupt the product supply chain.
3. On a national and worldwide basis, there have been business losses.
4. There is a cash flow shortage in the market.
5. Revenue growth has slowed significantly.

#### **Social<sup>11</sup>:**

1. The service sector is failing to meet customer expectations.
2. Sports and events on a large scale are cancelled or postponed.
3. Avoiding domestic and international travel, as well as cancellations of services.
4. Celebrations of culture, religion, and festivals are disrupted.
5. Unnecessary stress in the population
6. We are putting distance between ourselves and our peers and family members.
7. All hotels, restaurants, and religious institutions are closed.

8. Closure of entertainment venues such as movie theatres, sports clubs, gymnasiums, and swimming pools, among others.
9. Exams have been rescheduled.

#### **Materials and methods:-**

This study was carried out at DATTA MEGHE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Wanadongri, Nagpur. The information for this essay was gathered using Google Scholar and other tools within my reputable institute.

#### **Discussion:-**

With a definite trend away from in-person visits whenever possible, some research has been able to continue, at least in part. This digitally facilitated change could have long-term benefits by increasing screening and follow-ups, as well as access to trials and outcome tracking. With a definite trend away from in-person visits whenever possible, some research has been able to continue, at least in part. This digitally facilitated change could have long-term benefits by increasing screening and follow-ups, as well as access to trials and outcome tracking. The most common complications include pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, and cardiovascular problems. SARS-CoV-2 is transmitted mostly through respiratory droplets released into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through fomites on surfaces. The most effective precautions continue to be hand hygiene, social distance, and personal protective equipment (such as masks). Supportive care and anticoagulant medications are used to manage patients, with an emphasis on maintaining respiratory function.<sup>7</sup> SARS-CoV-2 arrived at the same time as China's most popular holiday, the Chinese Lunar New Year, when millions of people returned to their family and hometowns across the country. With upwards of 3 billion trips expected throughout the 40-day holiday season, an estimated 5 million people had already left Wuhan by the time the Chinese government issued a travel ban in late January 2020, making it difficult to stop the spread.<sup>12</sup> Zhao et al.<sup>13</sup> discovered a substantial link between the spread of SARS-CoV-2 across China and domestic rail travel from Wuhan to neighbouring provinces. According to the World Bank, the world economy will be in its greatest slump since 1945 in 2020, with global GDP contracting by 4.3 percent and global GDP per capita falling by 6.2 percent. The global economy is expected to grow by 4% in 2021 and 3.8 percent in 2022. (Global GDP remains 5.3 percent and 4.4 percent below pre-pandemic levels respectively). SARS-CoV-2 is predicted to cost USD8.5 trillion in global economic activity in 2020 and 2021, and USD22 trillion between 2020 and 2025. The economic consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak, as well as world economic development, are all dependent on the virus's course, pandemic duration, and vaccine efficacy.<sup>14</sup> COVID-19 treatment is determined by the severity of the infection. In order to reduce the strain on healthcare systems around the world, the CDC and WHO propose home isolation for patients with moderate illness. In addition, hospitalisation is not recommended in individuals with moderate disease until indicators of rapid deterioration, such as respiratory distress, are present. Patients should be taught crucial self-isolation techniques include wearing a face mask at home, sanitising often touched services in shared areas, not sharing washrooms or utensils, and practising social distance.<sup>15</sup>

#### **Conclusion:-**

Patients who survive COVID-19 have a high risk of getting neurological disease in the future, particularly Alzheimer's disease, according to the evidence. Neurologists, psychologists, and

caretakers should be made aware of a possible increase in such situations among COVID-19 survivors. As a result, COVID-19 has an effect on the entire body.

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