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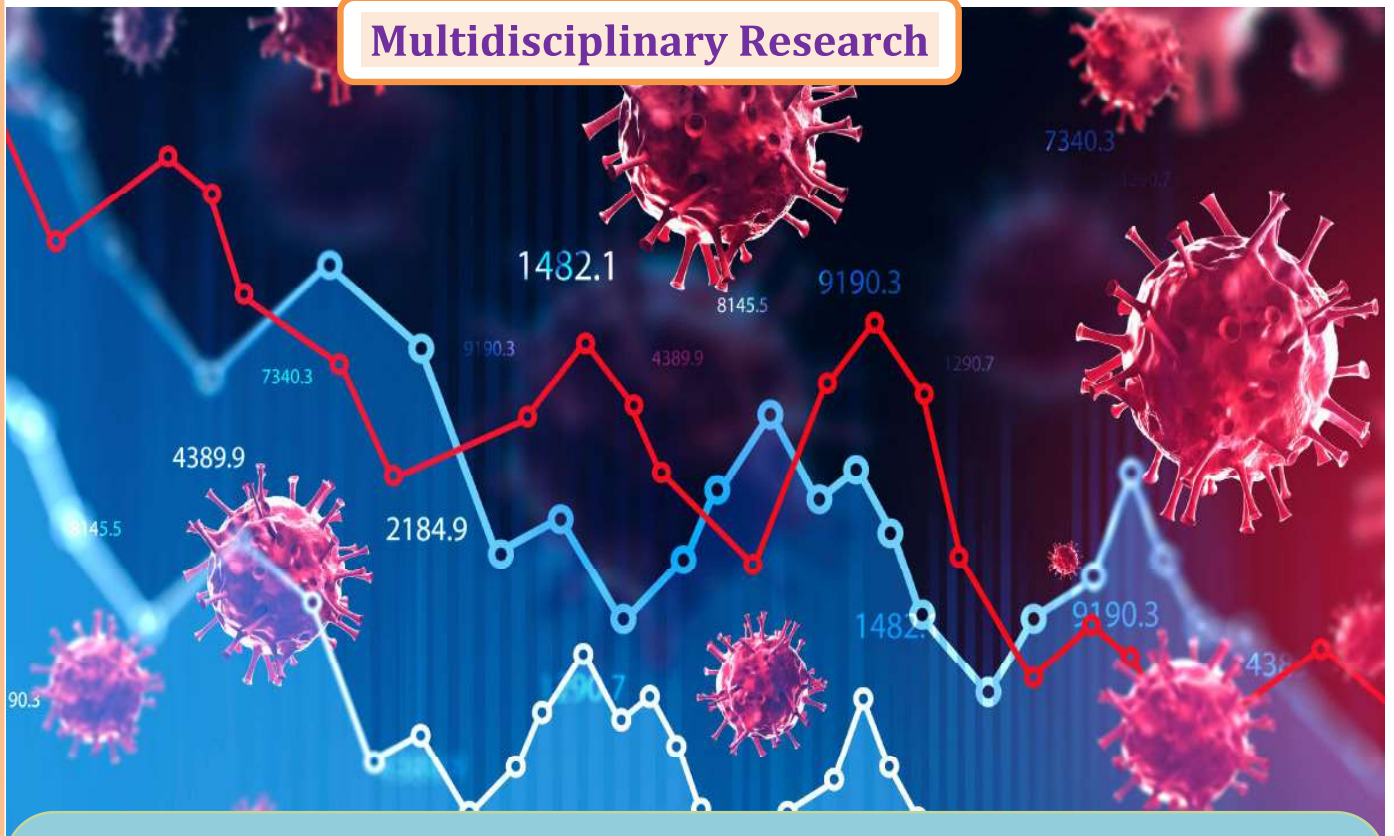
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International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December 2020 Special Issue 256 (C)

Multidisciplinary Research



Guest Editor -

Prof. Dr. Rajani Shikhare,
Principal,
R. B. Attal College, Georai
Dist. - Beed.

Executive Editors :

Dr. B. D. Rupnar,
Dr. P. P. Pangrikar
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Impact of Covid19 on Health and Hidden Cost of Covid

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Key Words: Stay safe , stay healthy and health care physically and mentally

Introduction:

This work foresight the opportunities that could be retrieved from the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis and the possible positive impacts in the age of continuous crisis. The authors review the impact expected on world communities due to the rising frequency of diseases and crises. Then a review of what history tells us about the benefits of epidemics is done. The authors illustrate in their review the relationship between the crisis and extreme capitalism world societies. 'Visible Opportunities' of coronavirus breakout, including the lessons for China and similar countries that were hit the (COVID-19) are exploited. The solutions mentioned here go beyond technological advancement or the provision of suitable vaccines that might fight the threat of the viruses. The other clear coming opportunities are the rise of 'safety-driven entrepreneurial' projects. Alongside the demand for such projects, the world would need a new communication model(s) that enhance collaborative and sharing economy practices regarding the managing of common human threats, with high availability and response.

The current global crisis differs from anything in our lifetimes: it is certainly more complex, more sudden and deeper than the most recent referent, the Great Recession. First and foremost, countries need to address the health crisis, try to flatten the curve in people affected by the virus, test and treat those impacted by the virus, and figure out how to resume some kind of normalcy without triggering relapse. As of today, there is great uncertainty about this timeline, and thus about the ultimate scale of the liquidity and solvency challenges that businesses, financial institutions and individuals will face.

Understandably, government efforts in this crisis will focus first and foremost on the immediate health impact. Only when this is addressed, and lockdowns and social distancing have been relaxed, can comprehensive, coherent efforts to address the economic damage take center stage. But even in the best of such rescue programs, many MFI clients -- the core clients in a sense, who work in informal and seasonal businesses, in home-based business, or as smallholder farmers -- will be bypassed by national efforts. These clients often cannot access or will be overlooked by many of the measures governments are employing to give relief and stability to individuals and families: mortgage and debt relief, cash grants through provident fund systems, wage and salary support to formal businesses.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck the world, rapid industrialization, pollution and fast pace of life were identified as the causes of widespread problem of mental illnesses, including loneliness. These illnesses were spread, just like an epidemic, across the globe, including India. The Lancet, a well-regarded medical Journal published from the UK, published a report titled, "The burden of mental disorders across the states in India: The Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2017" released in February, 2020. The authors claim that nearly 197 million Indians were suffering from mental disorders, including 45.7 million reported to have depressive



disorders, and 44.9 million suffering with anxiety disorders. Other nations reported a rise in similar mental disorders, and it is believed that today nearly 264 million of the world population suffers from depression.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has also warned that mental health problems will be the main cause of disability in the world in 2030. Now, people already suffering from mental health conditions are being adversely affected by the emotional responses elicited by COVID-19 pandemic. This is resulting in further deterioration of their existing mental health condition due to chronic stress, caused by economic and psychological turmoil. Besides, those people are not getting timely health services like therapy and medication because of disruption in health services across the country.

Our country faces its biggest crisis in a generation in the form of coronavirus. It is taking its toll on us all in different and often dreadful ways. The physical cost has been the health of hundreds of thousands of people. Tragically, more than thousands of died, each one a friend, a neighbour, a family member. There is also very clearly a financial cost. Despite the furlough scheme, unemployment is already at its highest level for almost a quarter of a century. Most of us will know people facing uncertainty through no fault of their own. But the hidden cost of the pandemic is the impact on the collective mental health of our nation. Mental Health Awareness Week is always a poignant moment but this year it feels more important than ever. We must help each other through the worst of this crisis, particularly our key workers who are at the front line of the pandemic, those living alone or people who have lost a loved one. And when this crisis is over, we must build a better future: one that puts both mental and physical wellbeing at its heart. That means addressing the overwhelming pressure on those at the front line of the battle against coronavirus. Our health and care workers are heroes – but they are not invulnerable.

While we celebrate and clap our careers every week, we should remember that many are struggling, working under extraordinary pressure, and this will have long-term effects. Psychologists have already spoken of their concern about the impact of post-traumatic stress. One in five health professionals say they are more likely to leave the profession due to Covid-19. That's why Labour has called for an urgent national package of mental health support for healthcare staff, including Post-traumatic stress disorder support. And it's why we raised concerns this week that just 0.1 per cent of the NHS workforce has used the dedicated mental health hotline set up last month. The government must ensure that mental health provision is available for all NHS workers and care staff, now and for as long as they need it. Of course, healthcare workers aren't the only ones who are struggling. This is an immensely difficult time for all of us. The isolation which many are experiencing during lockdown is having a huge impact, particularly on those with existing mental health conditions. Meanwhile, families who have lost loved ones are often unable to properly say goodbye, worsening the trauma of their bereavement.

We urgently need to understand the impact of this disruption to care and put policy in place to drive recovery. Some early studies have sought to understand the impact of the pandemic on non-Covid patients. But we still do not fully understand the long-term impact of this disruption in care. Filling this knowledge gap must be a priority. We must now resolve this issue by at least returning access to, and the quality of, services to pre-pandemic levels. Crucial will also be identifying ways to do this that would be resilient to a second wave of Covid-19. The

impact of restricting care for non-Covid patients during the first wave is likely to have been hugely damaging. Repeating this approach would be catastrophic.

Increase diagnostic and treatment capacity in the NHS as quickly as possible. This is needed both to quickly deal with the backlog and to compensate for reduced productivity as a result of the safety precautions introduced to manage Covid-19 (e.g. cleaning procedures). In the short run this may require continued use of private sector capacity.

Conclusion:

Times are tough and everyone has their immediate needs front and central in their minds. But the debt that countries take on now to help their populations is built on the promise of a better tomorrow. That debt will fall on the children who are in their early years and in school today. If their future productivity is curtailed by anything close to the amount these studies suggest, the loss to our productive capacity tomorrow will be far worse than what we are experiencing today. We have to intervene in an unprecedented fashion to support the continued growth and learning of these children. If there was ever a time to focus on our kids, it's now — their futures depend on it.

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