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Survey: The Impact of The Corona Pandemic on People, Health Care Systems, Economic: Positive and Negative Outcomes

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ABSTRACT

In this one year of living with the corona virus, many health institutions in the field of medicine and economy in the world have collapsed. Rich countries have used their reserves and poor countries have become more impoverished. Most countries are seeking to register their vaccines. With these interpretations, the issue of vaccination only helps to prevent or eradicate the disease, but there is no clear future in the economic field. Attention should also be paid to the general quarantines of April and subsequent details. How countries support drug and vaccine companies is still debatable. The people, workers and supporters of the financial sector are the most vulnerable group and now suffer a lot of damage and other people cannot check the main estimate of the damage from the corona because the damage to the vulnerable is very severe for the economy. even gradually, to the joints of the economy. The study contributes to analyzing the impact of the Corona pandemic on health care systems around the world in addition to its impact on the economy in general, the impact of the epidemic on health infrastructure and an inclusive economy and provides several policy recommendations to meet challenges and ensure sustainable progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Recent figures from the Corona virus put the damage at about $ 3.8 trillion, which is on the rise. The University of Australia has announced that their effort is the first to study the economic impact of the coronavirus in the world. According to research, 147 million people in the world have lost their jobs due to corona. Which has two benefits for society, in the good case it reduces the payment costs up to 2.1 trillion dollars but in the bad case it increases the unemployment rate of the society. The damage to Corona is even greater than the damage of the US war in Afghanistan and Iraq [1][2]. Countries that have earned money

from the tourism economy (now the tourism-oriented economy) have many economic problems in this situation. Because if they open the borders of the country, they will hear about the epidemic, and if they quarantine, they will have to suffer a lot of damage [3]. In this situation, such countries must manage the situation very intelligently. In addition to these interpretations, the corona has also caused economic entanglement, which goes back to the economic content of a country. Researchers say that if the closures continue, global losses will increase, and they warn that acting could have worse destructive effects on the economy. Migrant and non-migrant workers suffered the most. Because these people are not compatible with the allowed environment at all, and their work process is exceedingly difficult because they have a job related to their physique. The only positive view of Corona is that it has reduced emissions. Figure 1 shows Corona pandemic effect and figure 2 shows the Four waves of the COVID-19 pandemic [4][5]. From this figure, this study contributes to analyzing the impact of the Corona pandemic on health care systems around the world in addition to its impact on the economy in general, the impact of the epidemic on health infrastructure and an inclusive economy and provides several policy recommendations to meet challenges and ensure sustainable progress towards achieving the goals sustainable development.

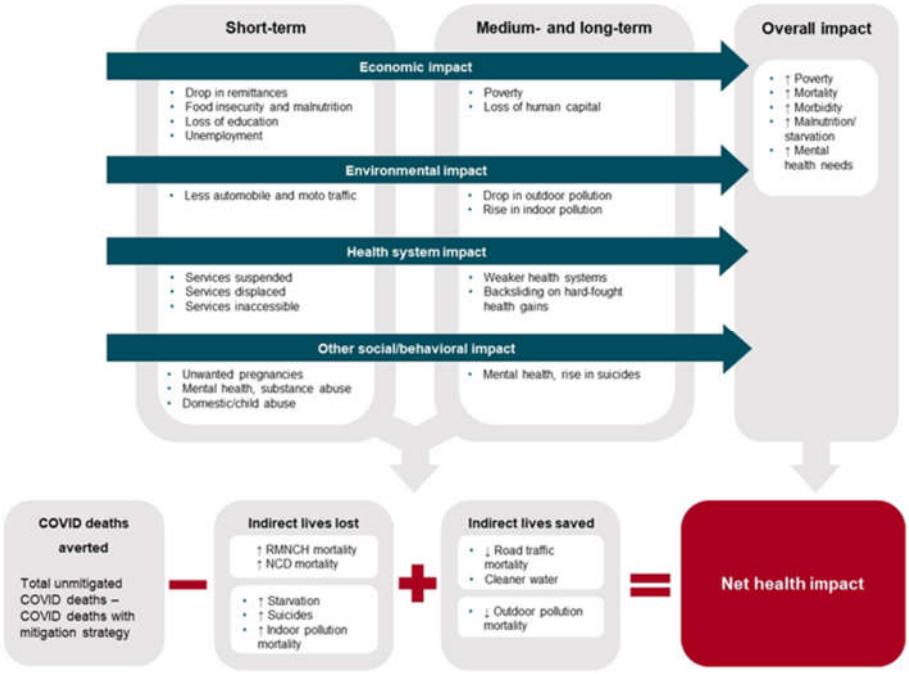


Fig. 1. The Corona pandemic effect

1.1. The impact of the corona pandemic on health care systems

Institutions and sources of medicine were first created for the dynamism of public health [6]. Now they must be financed in such a way that they adopt reasonable prices for the supply of medicine and offer high quality and therapeutic efficiency[7][8]. A health system is good when it improves people's lives in terms of medicine and treatment, which depends on the government [9]. The Health Organization noted that strengthening and financing these institutions would be a great help in the fight against disease and poverty in the provision of medicine and health supplies [10]. Services for treating high blood pressure were disrupted in more than half of the countries (53%) covered by the survey, services for treating diabetes and its complications in 49%, cancer treatment services in 42%, emergency services for cardiovascular diseases in 31% of them. totally or partially [11]. Other corona destruction includes the collapse of rehabilitation services in most countries [12]. Currently, most rehabilitations are related to providing services to patients who are recovering from coronary artery disease [13].

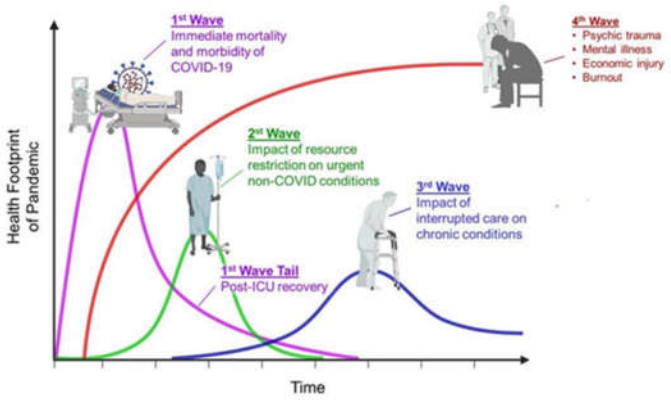


Fig. 2. The Four waves of the COVID-19 pandemic

Non-communicable diseases staff have also been transferred for support. Other examples include delays in initial screenings (breast, cervical cancer) [14].

1.1.1. Reduce unnecessary care

This is done so that people with non-communicable diseases are not present in the treatment environment, and in fact, since the physique of people who are in the treatment period is low security, this method is less in the treatment environment. They are placed, but their treatment period is longer [15][16].

1.1.2. Stop providing pharmaceutical services

According to the report, one out of every five countries is facing this problem. Given the conditions of the Corona epidemic, it is only natural that countries should reduce the scope of services for non-communicable diseases by announcing special conditions, while only two-thirds of countries have provided a full report on non-communicable diseases [17]. Also, many diseases are not on this list heart disease, Cancers, Diabetes, Chronic respiratory diseases, dentistry, Rehabilitation, and Smoking cessation activity.

2. METHODS

Confronting the Corona pandemic basically requires the adoption of solutions and policies that enhance the level of health systems around the world. The pandemic has demonstrated the weakness of most health-care systems and their inability to cover care and treatment of all the infected. Therefore, solutions must be created that make countries more prepared for any future pandemic [18]–[20].

There are several strategies that can be applied, and they are adopting wireless surveillance systems to monitor patients inside and outside hospitals. Working on requesting smart systems that aim to collect data from infected patients to determine how to deal with it. Training a specialized staff for the pandemic who can work on smart wireless systems. Linking smart health systems around the world to benefit from the expertise and experiences of how to control cases and determine ways of transmission and treatment. Raising people's awareness to know how to deal with pandemics in the future.

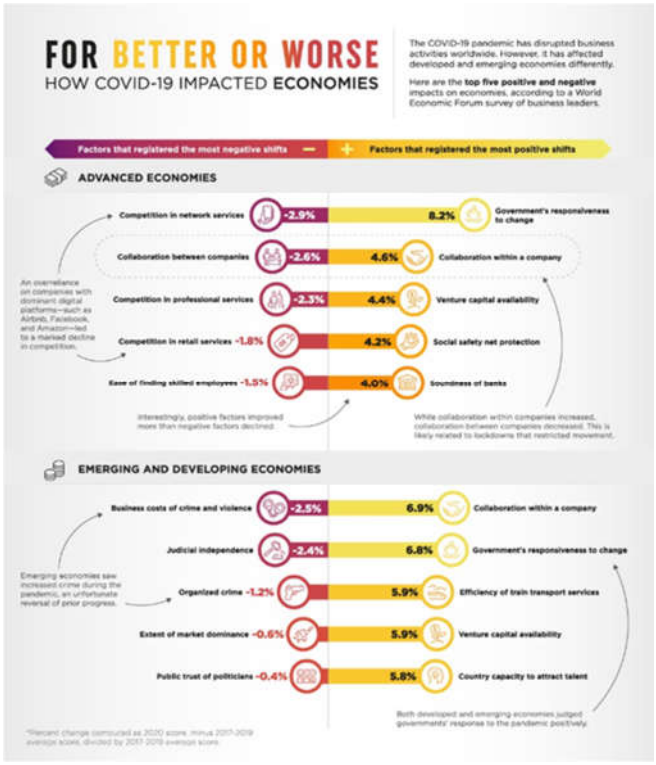


Fig. 3. The economic (Positive - negative) effects

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Corona pandemic has had widespread consequences, the spread of disease, the spread of viruses around the world, transformed from problems related to corona [21]–[23]. The way the disease spreads and its consequences, the economic shocks caused by the disease, and the comparison with the spread of other viruses in recent years are unprecedented [24]. Thus, it is predicted that the world economy is in a critical state, and this is only due to the rapid spread, and its destructive effects are expected to remain for decades to come. Most forecasts speak of economic stability in the corona. Figure 3 shows the economic (Positive - negative) effects. The economic growth in 2019 was close to 2.9 percent and reached 3.3 percent in 2020, which was good news for traders [25]–[28]. This growth caused two positive factors, which are elimination of the destructive effects of Britain's withdrawal from the European Union. Concluding trade agreements between China and the United States.

The corona outbreak was an economic shock to the world. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Monetary Fund have stated that a major overhaul is needed soon. The extent of the impact of the new strain of the mutated virus is not known, because "relatively" optimistic forecasts for the global economy in 2021 were issued by international organizations, including The World Economic Development Organization has declared that the world economy prospects are improving despite the second wave of the outbreak of the virus [29]. Corona. She attributed that improvement thanks to talk of vaccines. The organization expects a growth of 4.2 percent for the global economy in the New Year, to decline in 2022 to 3.7 percent. The organization nominated certain economies that can return by the end of 2021 to pre-pandemic levels, including China, which the organization said would "provide about a third of global economic growth next year," while it stated that other economies will suffer from levels less than they were by up to 5 percent in 2022 [30].

3.1. Corona is more affected in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa

The International Monetary Fund has warned of the consequences of the corona virus in countries such as Afghanistan [31]–[35], Sweden, Iraq [36]–[40], Somalia, Lebanon and Djibouti that are not economically stable. The health infrastructure of these countries is weak because it has only eight doctors per 10,000 people. And the government does not have enough funds and resources to provide financial support. The per

capita share of GDP will decline to 2,100 dollars annually, down from 2,900 dollars in 2019, which will directly affect the living capacity of the citizens of these countries [41].

According to the researcher and economic consultant, the corona virus has become a major challenge for the economy and the social and financial issues of society. It is a great fact that the world economy is in a dangerous situation due to this disease, but many governments have been forced to rebuild their health infrastructure and allocate support budgets for treatment and the economy due to this disease. In fact, the oil-producing countries suffered the most by falling prices because their country's budget is financed by the sale of oil. Among their damages rising unemployment rate. Need to be mobilized by the government. Increase in public spending.

Now, to compensate for the damage, they must make an economic retreat and enter a stage of economic contraction. We face the same challenge in the Middle East, but these countries are more affected by the epidemic due to declining incomes. The hypothesis could be that expectation is the best option for oil-dependent economies.

3.2. Greater opportunities for oil-exporting countries

Oil-producing countries have weakened due to the corona, and the economic movement has weakened due to repeated shutdowns, and on the other hand, oil prices have fallen, which has reduced the countries' budgets. The World Bank predicts that oil-exporting countries will be less economically impacted, with four contraction rates recorded for these countries [42]–[46]. Tourist-oriented countries have suffered a lot, but oil-based countries or oil-dependent economies will see economic growth. Despite the less gloomy picture drawn by the World Bank, researchers find that oil-producing countries within the framework of "OPEC" will face challenges that may be the most severe since the organization's establishment in Baghdad in 1960. The first challenge lies in the lack of clarity in the timeframe of the effects of the spread of the Corona virus, and despite the emergence of vaccines, the health and economic consequences remain unclear [47]–[49].

As for the second challenge, it is represented by the tendency of countries from within OPEC to increase production, given their economic conditions, and that producing countries outside the organization are pushing in the same direction, which translates into postponing its meeting that was scheduled for this week.

The researchers considered that "this postponement and the continued suspension of the increase in production is better than the failure of the meeting, and this was evident in what the oil markets witnessed during the past few hours, as prices began to decline" [50]–[53].

The actual effects of the Corona pandemic on the economies of the countries of the Middle East and the Arab world will not be clear soon, including the oil-producing countries that have suffered from low prices for this vital substance due to the decline in global demand by nearly 10 million barrels per day due to the health crisis, in addition to the costs of facing the spread of Corona and closures. Producing countries are still experiencing, and still are, problems that were most severe in Iraq and Iran, while the Gulf oil-producing countries were not far from the severe impacts of this, and all these variables will certainly result in restructuring and reducing public spending pending confirmation of the emergence of signs of economic growth after the current stumbling and downturn [54], [55].

4. CONCLUSION

Corona began in December 2019 and was an exceptional and unprecedented event in human history that will be recorded. Corona has also caused extensive economic, health and disruption damage. As we know, the dangers of epidemics and diseases during a person's lifetime have caused many problems, both physically and mentally. And that's exactly why we call Corona an epidemic that has a direct impact on health care. Corona has put countries in quarantine, physical distance, isolation, airline closures. The world economy has stagnated after a sudden contraction and the advent of the corona. Corona also made a community's need for prompt, effective and cost-effective treatment very important. Even before the corona epidemic, developing countries spent millions of dollars on health, which has risen with the advent of the corona, exacerbating poverty as the cost of treatment is high for some 90 million people, making them poorer

DECLARATION

Author Contribution

Confronting the Corona pandemic basically requires the adoption of solutions and policies that enhance the level of health systems around the world.

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Conflict of Interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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