

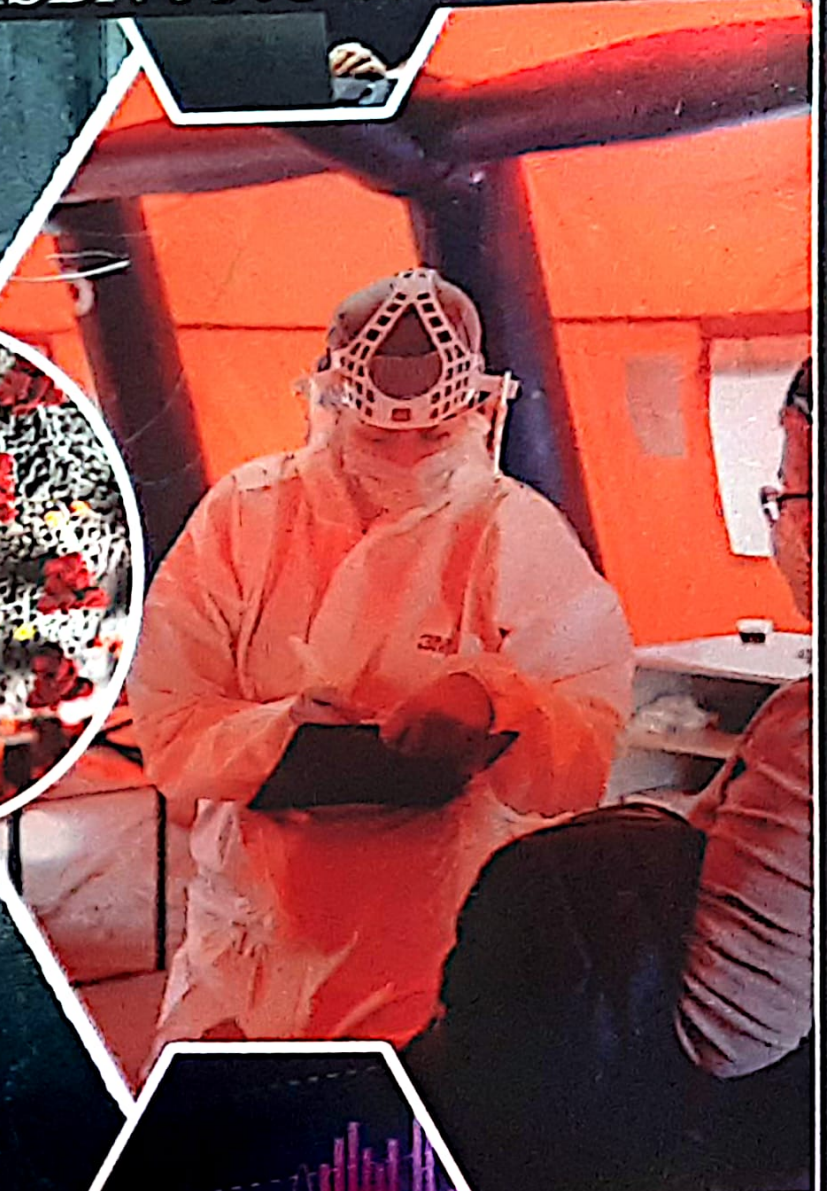
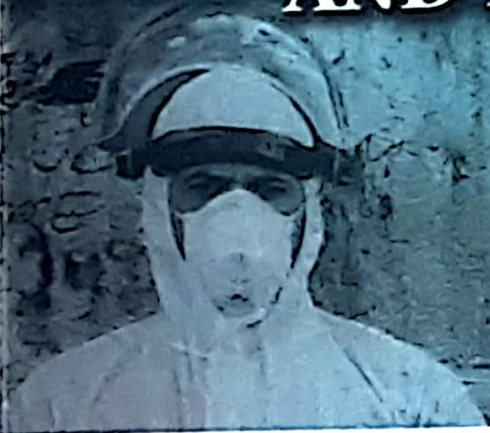




# CIVILIAN

## AND ITS IMPACT

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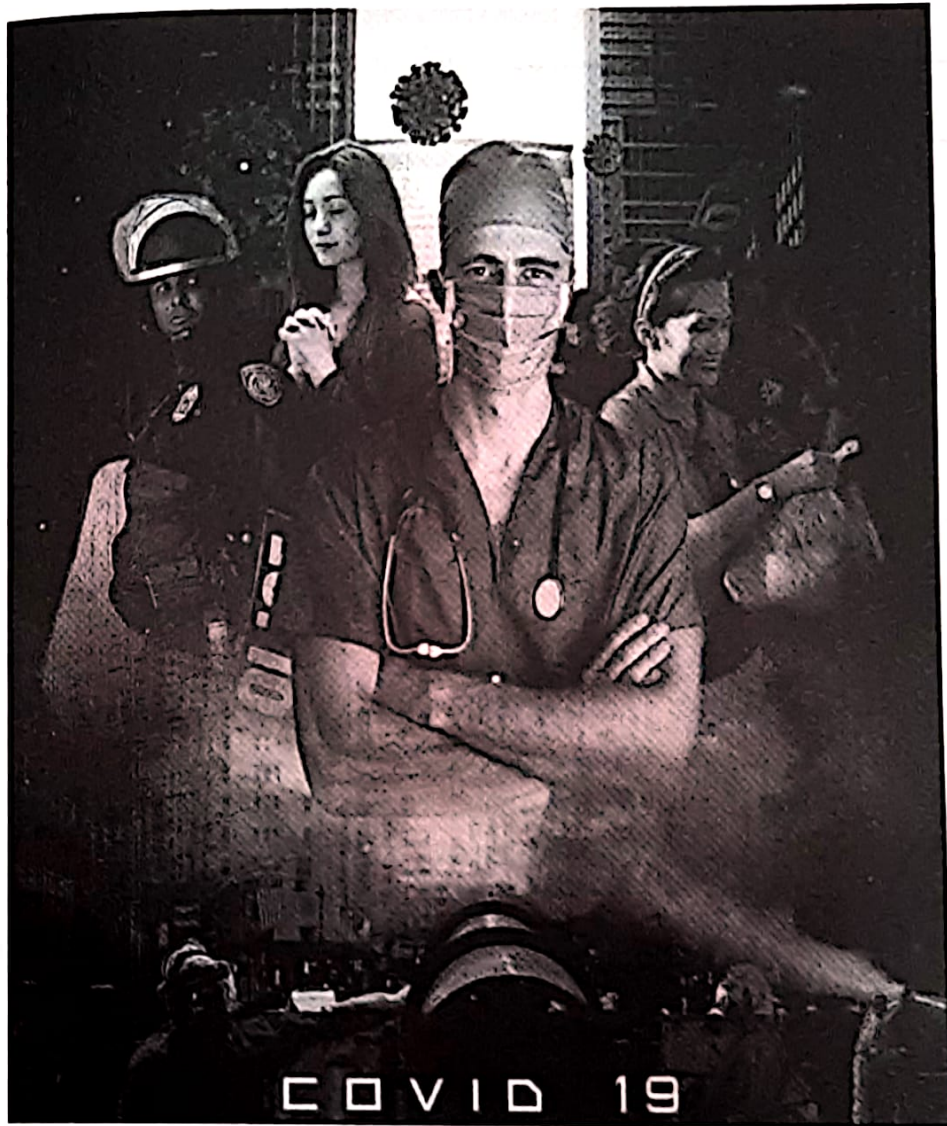
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Dedicated To All  
Corona *Warriors*

Dr. [Name] (Chairman)  
[Organization Name]

Approved to all the members of the organization for their support and contribution to the organization and students. All members are required to be maintained and to be updated with the latest information and development with the organization. Research and development of a Covid-19 by a variety of methods.

I appreciate all the support and contribution to make this work MOST AUTHORITATIVE AND EFFECTIVE. THE RISK ON COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT WILL BE MITIGATED BY THE SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION.

[Signature]  
[Name]  
(Chairman)



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— Research & Development —

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## MEDICAL SAFTY & HEALTH CARE

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### **Introduction:**

The novel coronavirus has affected the growing public. When a new virus is discovered it is important to understand where it comes from. This is critical to be able to identify and isolate the source and prevent the introduction of the virus into the human population. Pandemic conditions usually draw out anxiety because things become worse than better as the vaccine is not yet available. Stress, depression, anxiety, frustration, panic attacks, trauma, suicidal thoughts, restlessness and mixed emotions are the major ones that need more attention.

### **Legal and ethical issues in health**

Key ethical issues in the practice of health and wellness generally include: Confidentiality, avoiding harm, Obtaining informed consent. Traditional duties of confidentiality between patient and doctor date back to the Hippocratic oath. There are binding laws for all aspects of health that uphold the rights and obligations of



governments, health workers, businesses, civil society, and the population of the world. The legal system, or legal architecture for health, is composed of these laws.

### **Midwifery Led Obstetric Care During COVID 19 Pandemic**

The novel coronavirus was first detected in Wuhan city of China in the month of December, 2019 which is later declared as global pandemic by world health organization on March 11, 2020. As of today, the total covid cases are increasing the globe. Currently there are approximately 100 million women are pregnant and they are at increased risk for COVID infection because of their suppresses immunity. The government is very much attentive in reducing the risk of infection. Midwifery led continuity care, group antenatal care, community-based intervention for better communication and support are the recommendations.

### **Post COVID-19 Management**

Most individuals recover fully in a few weeks from corona virus disease. Some individuals, including those who have mild variants of the disease, continue to experience symptoms after treatment. Often these individuals identify themselves as "long haulers" and the disorder has been referred to as post-COVID-19 syndrome or "long COVI" A whole-patient perspective is needed for the management of this post-COVID 19. Post-COVI patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) may be at elevated risk of long-term health problems. Not only does the virus affect the lungs, but it also affects one's heart, brain, digestive system, and kidneys. The elderly and people with multiple severe medical conditions are the most likely to have long-term effects of COVID-19. Shortness of breath, chest pain, joint pain and memory loss are among the most common signs and symptoms that persist over time.

### **Impact of COVID-19 on adolescent**

The crisis has taken a psychological toll on people of all ages, but the one group most affected is the ones in teens. Schools getting suddenly closed, forced social distancing have cut off many teens



with messages of efficacy. Account for optimism bias. Identify credible sources. Maintain connections. Restriction of any kind seems to be a curse of rebellion. Growing uncertainty about career, jobs, growing extensions with volatile or no deadlines leads an adolescent individual to become depressed. Resources get limited life has come to a standstill and with gloom and despair around and misunderstandings and scarcity of personal space within; yet societal pressure to answer.

### **Respectful maternity care during COVID 19**

The treatment designed for mothers to have a healthy birth experience is compassionate maternity care. Disrespect and ill-treatment of women in maternity units is recorded worldwide by the WHO as "care organized for and provided to all women in a manner that maintains their dignity, privacy and confidentiality" The White Ribbon Alliance published the first charter on RMC elements, including "respect for women's autonomy, dignity, empathy, privacy, confidentiality, feelings, choices, and preferences" The pandemic of COVID19 raised numerous challenges and improvements in the delivery of care to mothers. Substitute ways of coping with pre-birth treatment have emerged as a technique to reduce the risks of spreading COVID-19 among patients, parental figures, and staff with additional spacing of in-person appointment timings and decreasing the amount of in-person patient visits.

### **Current trends, perspectives, issues in MCH care**

The aim of maternity care is to ensure that every expectant and nursing mother retains good health, learns the art of child care, has a normal delivery and bears healthy children. Parenthood planning, national maternal health initiatives, are recent developments in treatment that are being offered. Technology fills every corner of every hospital and impact patients and health care workers. Maternity nurses specialize in providing care of the women throughout the child bearing cycle. Increased access to preventive care must become the focus. Midwives should retain abilities that allow them to behave in an emergency.

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MEDICAL SAFETY & HEALTH CARE

### **Ensuring patient safety through adopting technology in nursing care and nursing Informatics**

Nurses are the main workforce, working next to patients for long hours. The planet faces a lack of nurses. Therefore, in order to reach the health services gallop, the need to achieve technology to enable nursing practices is becoming compulsory. With the click of a button, EMR helps to get patient information. Nurses are expected to take up the digitalized method and also support other nurses who are not used to knowledge of technology or who are more used to manual processes. For this new generation of nurses, technical innovation in supporting patient care is a blessing. It not only gives them trust in patient care knowledge and autonomy, but also safeguards their intervention through easy data retrieval. Technology may automate more routine or less benefit, incorporating components of patient experience to help nurses increase customer loyalty and engagement dramatically.

#### **Nursing Informatics**

It recommends components of the competencies of a nurse specializing in Informatics. The American Nurses Association has developed its own standards and scope of practice for NI. The competencies involved in nursing informatics include basic computer skills, information literacy, and information management. Nursing informatics helps nurses collaborate with all other health professions, organize and manage patient care with nursing process information. According to the Nursing Informatics Scope and Standards of Practice, INs, also referred to as NI depending on the organisation, are those who enter the NI sector because of an interest or expertise in informatics. INs' responsibilities vary with the job and their healthcare specialty. NI's general emphasis is on seven areas originally identified by the Priority Expert Panel on NI of the National Institutes of Health, National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR). The developed roles of nursing informatics (HIMSS, 2012) include: analyzing clinical and financial data, study and analysis, systems integration, clinical device support, telemedicine.







**BOOK OF  
RECORDS**

for a book on Covid-19 and its  
**MEDICAL SAFETY & HEALTH**

### **Effect of Lee Silverman Voice Treatment (LSVT) Big on A Patient with Parkinson's Disease**

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disorder. The propose of the study is to use Lee Silverman Voice Treatment-Big (LSVT BIG), about Parkinson's disease specific interventions were used as a treatment. A 62-year-old male having PD presented with imbalance gait, decreased mobility and dementia. He was examined for active motion range (AROM) and was found to be within functional limits (WFL). He has undergone treatment of the LSVT BIG intervention to improve overall mobility and balance to achieve the goals.

### **Menstrual Cycle – A Topic Much to Talk About**

Many girls & women in India go through a lot of struggles every month to control their cycles. May 28 is celebrated internationally as 'Menstrual Hygiene Day' In India, the menstrual cycle is viewed as a very sensitive problem surrounded by many insensitive taboos and associated practices in India. It not only affects her physically, but also ruins her happiness and mental satisfaction when a girl struggles to handle her periods in an unhealthy way. In society, every individual in the family must be aware of serious illnesses that can be caused if women do not have access to sanitary napkins or tampons.

### **Covid 19 impact on post graduate orthopaedic trainee**

Major difficulties faced by PG students in training were decrease in surgical exposure (88%), change in working schedule (57%), decrease in teaching time (42%) and redeployment to other places. As a PG student, major problems faced by PG students were significant decreased load in the surgical cases (92%), lesser OPD cases (83%), difficulty in clinical case presentation (78%), fear of contracting COVID-19 (68%), and cessation of seminar and journal clubs (58%), amongst others (Fig. 4). The vast majority of the PG students (94%) confirmed that COVID-19 pandemic has overall decreased their clinical and surgical training and this was significantly associated with (around 70% students) the feeling that

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it has negatively affected their chances of passing the final PG exit exam ( $P < 0.001$ ). Majority of the PG students (71.56%) were redeployed for other non-orthopaedic duties, related to the management of COVID-19 patients and 81% of them had come in contact with the COVID-19 patients, during their clinical duties. 10% of the trainees were also infected with COVID-19. The risk of contracting COVID infection was significantly associated with redeployment for Screening in OPDs, COVID wards, ICU's, or other places in the hospital, and with history of exposure to COVID positive patients during the course of treatment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

### **Digital healthcare-the only solution of better healthcare during pandemics**

Digital technologies are being harnessed to support the public-health response to COVID-19 worldwide, including population surveillance, case identification, contact tracing and evaluation of interventions on the basis of mobility data and communication with the public. These rapid responses leverage billions of mobile phones, large online datasets, connected devices, relatively low-cost computing resources and advances in machine learning and natural language processing. This Review aims to capture the breadth of digital innovations for the public-health response to COVID-19 worldwide and their limitations, and barriers to their implementation, including legal, ethical and privacy barriers, as well as organizational and workforce barriers. The future of public health is likely to become increasingly digitally, and we review the need for the alignment of international strategies for the regulation, evaluation and use of digital technologies to strengthen pandemic management, and future preparedness for COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

### **The potential long-term impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on patients with non-communicable diseases**

Initial reports indicate that mortality in persons infected with SARS-CoV-2 appears to be higher in men and persons with NCDs. Many deaths involve men and individuals with pre-existing medical conditions such as coronary diseases, hypertension, diabetes, and





active cancer, often with multi-morbidity. If these mortality patterns continue in other countries throughout the outbreak this has the potential to have a long-term effect on NCD prevalence rates. Reduced physical activity levels and other lifestyle factors may decrease NCD rates. Prevention and control of NCDs are crucial in preparedness for this and future public health threats. WHO has developed a list of actions that could be adapted by countries to address the needs of those at risk of NCDs or who are already living with NCDs. A streamlined response to COVID-19 in the context of NCDs is important to optimize public health outcomes. Patients living with obesity and NCDs are at increased risk of the health impacts of emergencies. NCD health-care staff and associated workers and volunteers should be centrally involved in the planning of COVID-19 response strategies.

#### **Impact of COVID-19 on cancer care**

More than a third of AYA participants scored in the clinical range for psychological distress. Symptoms of anxiety were more common than depressive symptomatology. Health care teams should actively engage and provide relevant and reliable information about COVID-19 for patients with cancer and survivors. Telemedicine and eHealth might offer a favorable approach for some AYAs, but in scaling them up, we have to ensure that we do not leave behind those with limited access to digital technologies, authors say. The current situation highlights the continued need to screen for psychological distress. Capacity for surgery has also been reduced as theater space and ventilators have been requisitioned to provide additional critical capacity for patients with COVID-19. Radiotherapy has always had a major role in cancer both as a curative therapy and as palliative therapy. This role has expanded with the pandemic and has been used to replace or delay other treatment modalities with higher infection risk. As demand increases, courses of radiotherapy may need to be rationed.

#### **Impact on COVID-19 on dental education in India**

For healthcare professionals around the world, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has become a real problem. Very soon after





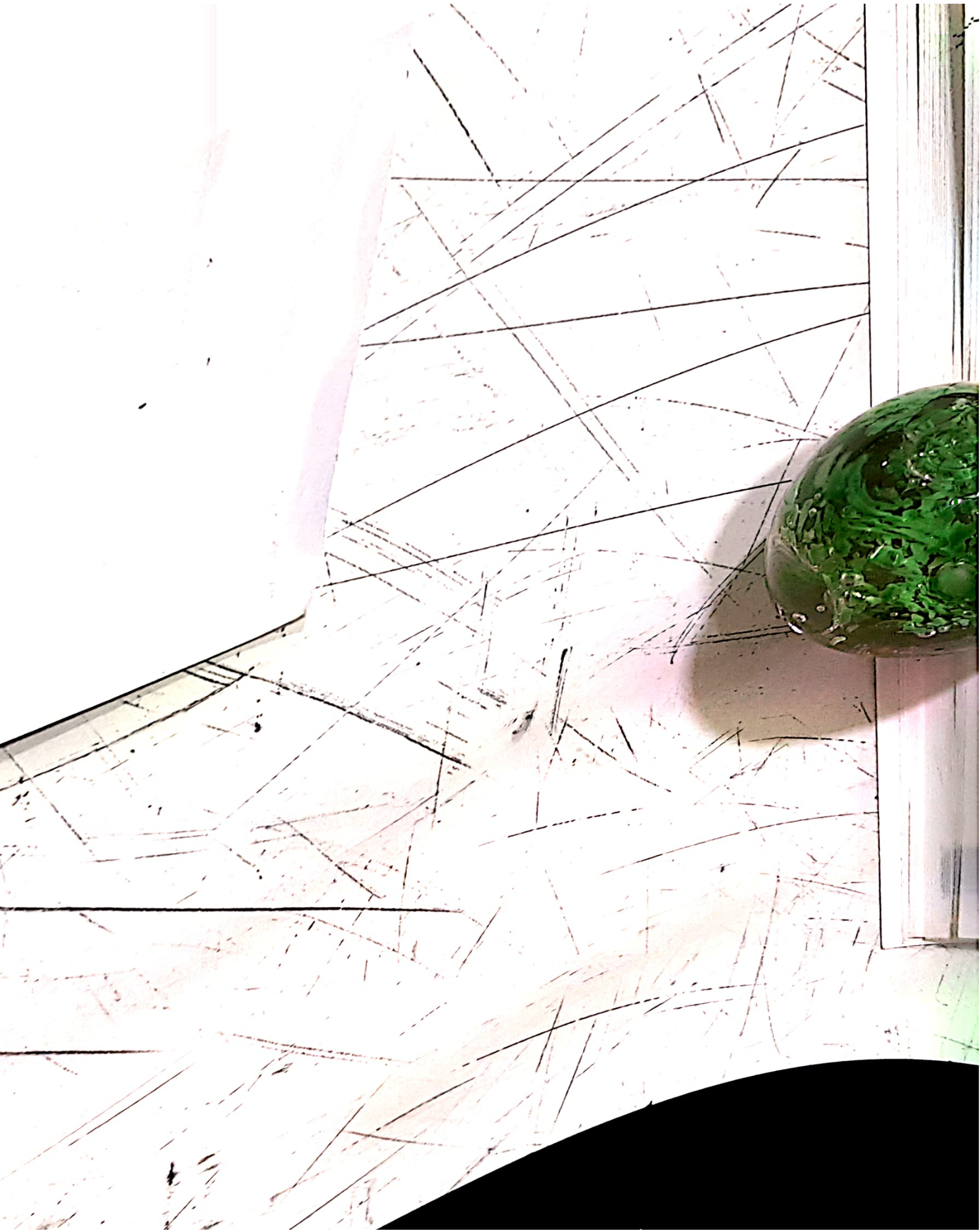
the declaration of the need for 'social distancing' and minimizing all face-to-face contact, the immediate effect of COVID-19 on the education sector was observed. Dental schools subsequently stopped their face-to-face routine training sessions and hands-on laboratory instruction. Alternative delivery and evaluation training methods, such as online workshops, webinars, problem-solving sessions, written papers, and computer-based assessments. The epidemic influenced many clinical dental research studies. Because of mandatory government and institutional policies restricting non-essential research activities, most laboratory-based dental research projects and post-graduate student research projects were suspended. In relation to COVID-19 Dental Public Health problems. Impacts on dental practitioners and the dental industry of the novel coronavirus pandemic. In dentistry, cross infection prevention and PPE. Remote consultation advances and alternative IT-based approaches in Dental.

#### **Psychosocial and mental health impact of COVID-19 on doctors**

For health care staff, the shortage of funding and heavy workload could have psychological effects. The situation induced by COVID-19 could generate a sense of effectiveness and helplessness among employees. In a population already predisposed to these kinds of problems, Burnout Syndrome (BS) could increase. It is understood that various levels of depression and anxiety in healthcare workers are rising increasingly and are above the general population average. The World Health Organization (WHO) declares BS as a labour risk affecting the quality of life of individuals, undermining the mental as well as physical health of individuals. In these relevant professionals, the prevention and treatment of BS and its symptoms will be important for physical and men-such health care. Research carried out on healthcare workers involved during SARS indicates that quarantine may be predisposed to symptoms of post-traumatic stress. Getting PTSD practitioners will reduce human capital for either sick days or inability to cover those health facilities. A result of the COVID-19 pandemic is social isolation. Quarantine, particularly in this population, causes PTSD, which increases the likelihood of developing BS.









## **Growing telemedicine impact of COVID-19**

The telehealth industry could see an increase in use in the future with enhanced worldwide functionality and accessibility, says Foursquare's study. Due to the Corona virus pandemic, the rapid growth of telehealth services will have long-term repercussions. The implementation of telemedicine systems and virtual apps offers a secure communication framework for medical practitioners that outlines factual information. Medical centers are introducing telemedicine to provide health coverage after hours from 6 pm to 8 am in response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The simulated medical trial satisfies patients. Several virtual computing systems are being adopted as the world faces the effects of COVID-19. Other software tools, such as chatbots and wearable devices such as smartwatches, are used in addition to video consultation software and cell phone applications. Physicians must obtain patient consent for online consultation when implementing telemedicine, record the form of consultation, patient and physician position, identification confirmation, and medical care reporting carried out.

### **Conclusion**

Impuissant genus is more prone to COVID – 19 due to a weak immune system. Geriatric, pediatric, pregnant women and high-risk groups are most affected by the disease. Nurses play a special role in this pandemic situation. Nursing interventions should focus on monitoring vital signs, respiratory patterns, and reducing transmission. Respiratory isolation should be maintained by well-marked rooms and entry should be restricted. Prevention effectiveness uses decision analysis and modeling techniques to provide information for decisions about allocating resources and formulating policy in public health. We also need to tackle this pandemic and ensure that the COVID-19 virus is prevented and managed to spread by enforcing proper guidelines.

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