

Social, Mental and Health Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Population

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DESCRIPTION

As we all know that the Covid-19 has deep impact on our mental health, it affect the human respiratory system, lungs and immune system as well. It also cause anxiety, depression and post traumatic disorder in the human beings. It mainly affects the health works; doctors, patients, public and also the quarantined peoples. COVID-19 influences the social relationships of people, their confidence in individuals and organisations, their jobs and incomes, as well as imposing a huge toll on anxiety and concern.

CAUSES OF HEALTH ISSUES DURING COVID-19

COVID-19 also contributes to the complexities of drug use disorders (SUDs) as it impacts SUD individuals overwhelmingly because of accumulated social, economic and health disparities. The health effects of SUDs (such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, type 2 diabetes, immunosuppression and depression of the central nervous system, and psychiatric disorders) and the related environmental problems (such as housing insecurity, unemployment, and participation in criminal justice) raise the risk of COVID-19. In addition to these issues, additional psychological responses may be triggered by COVID-19, such as the risk of infection when the mode of transmission of COVID-19 is not 100% clear, common symptoms of other health problems are mistaken for COVID-19, increased concern about children being alone at home (during school shutdowns, etc.), since parents have to be at work and if care service is not in place, the risk of physical and mental health degradation of vulnerable individuals. Additional mental health issues can be faced by frontline staff, such as physicians and nurses. Stigmatization of dealing with patients with COVID-19, tension from the use of strict biosecurity controls, higher demands in the work environment, decreased ability to use social support due to physical distance and social stigma, inadequate ability to provide self-care. Researchers were able to demonstrate that 28.4 million operations were delayed during the peak 12 weeks of the pandemic due to cancelled or

postponed surgical procedures. It was estimated that 2.3 million cancer operations will be delayed. It was projected that 72.3% of all surgical operations would be cancelled and that the most affected procedures would be benign diseases and orthopaedics. On the other hand, a study reported by the same group found that postoperative pulmonary complications and mortality were significantly increased in patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection who had undergone surgery. Thus, between the risks of the procedure and the danger of stopping the latter, a cautious balance will have to be sought. In order to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2-related complications following hospital procedures, it was later proposed to develop COVID-19-free clinical pathways during the pandemic . Hospitals in the United States depend financially on "surgeries, scans and other well-reimbursed services to privately insured patients" During the pandemic, non-emergency treatment was withdrawn, creating significant financial concerns. The Mayo Clinic's income, for example, had a net benefit of \$1 billion in 2019, but had to postpone surgeries in 2020 and thus expects to lose almost \$1 billion in 2020.

CONCLUSION

In addition to the spread of the disease itself and attempts to quarantine it, the COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching effects, including political, cultural and social implications. A number of Communist Party of China (CPC) provincial-level administrators were dismissed over their handling of the quarantine efforts in Central China, a sign of frustration with the political establishment's response to the outbreak in those regions. The coronavirus pandemic seems to have exacerbated the dynamics of war, which has also led to a UN Security Council resolution calling for a global ceasefire. Education systems worldwide have been affected by the pandemic, contributing to the widespread closing of schools and colleges. School and university closures due to COVID-19 have been enforced globally in 165 countries, according to data published by UNESCO on 25 March. This affects over 1.5 billion students worldwide, including regional closures, accounting for 87 % of registered learners.

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