



A Perspective of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Invasion of a Suspicious Virus to Health, Economic and Social Spheres (A brief overview)

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Abstract

The emergence of unforeseen phenomena and events in the world is not over. The tragic events caused by the attacks of micro-organisms have changed the lives of persons in a special way each time and also have made difficult the planning for countries. It is dared to say that the COVID-19 pandemic was one of the most complex and tragic events of this century. This viral invasion overshadowed all the pillars of people's normal lives and the balance of executive levers in the health, economic, social, educational and policymaker systems of the world. This issue has led to the formation of new thinking in the minds of individuals and the decisions of officials and trustees of countries' planners. Therefore, it is time to plan a new approach to prevent and deal with such incidents by changing the structures in future practical and scientific protocols and taking into account the possibility occurrence of unknown phenomena.

Keywords: COVID-19; Human Injuries; Economic Losses; Social and Educational Harms; Structural Planning

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1. Introduction

Perhaps few persons would have had imagined that the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which began in Wuhan of China's Hubei Province [1], in less than one year, would infect or kill millions of people around the world. The fact that the corona virus suddenly appeared with a transformed structure and spread at an

unimaginable rate is debatable. Should we believe that the virus itself has been genetically modified or genetically manipulated? This question may be very difficult to answer, but it is still in a state of ambiguity. Medical history shows that the world has always witnessed the unpleasant events of the micro-organisms invasion.

The most important and effective way to prevent and control this disease is to observe personal

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hygiene, social distance and quarantine conditions that proposed and implemented in all countries involved. Adherence to these protocols, as well as the extent of the consequences of this pandemic in all areas, has affected people's lives. In addition to human and health injuries, social, economic,

cultural, educational and policymaker harms were no exception to this global catastrophe (Figure 1). In the COVID-19 pandemic and the crises that followed it, much research has been done in various fields. This short article outlines some of the more tangible consequences.

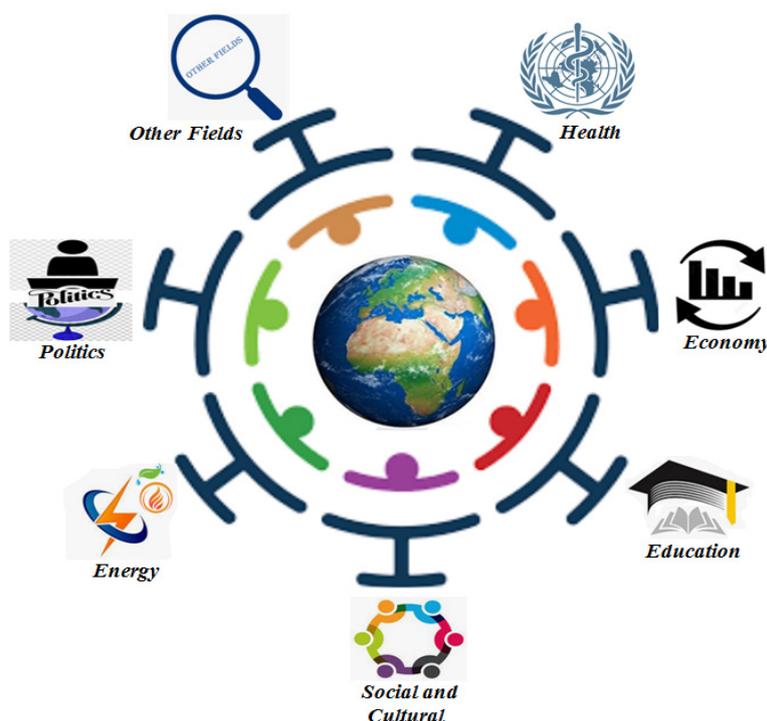


Figure 1. The COVID-19 pandemic affected all areas of individual life and government policy-making.

2. Method

The present study provides a brief overview of the researches on the consequences of COVID-19 in some important areas of human life. Given that a short time has passed since the occurrence of this pandemic, but has been considered by all researchers in all fields and much research has been done on its destructive effects. To achieve some of these researches, databases including: Scopus, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Magiran and SID were searched by keywords related to COVID-19 and the fields under study. The time interval of 2020 and 2021 years was

considered to identify relevant articles and the criteria for selecting articles included original, review, case and articles presented in reputable journals.

3. Results and Discussion

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, much research has been done in various countries. Results have been obtained in various fields that show that researchers have paid attention to the pandemic crisis from different angles. Table 1 details some of the research conducted.

Table 1. Summary of some articles reviewed in the field of COVID-19 Implications

Number	Reference	Year	Subject	Results
1	[2]	2020	Avoid post-traumatic stress disorder of children in COVID-19	This study showed that quarantine conditions in the home for children, would bring challenges such as increased post-traumatic stress disorder. Therefore, parents should explain the current situation while providing a calm environment.

2	[3]	2020	Psychological impacts of COVID-19	Maintaining health and identifying people prone to mental disorders in COVID-19 conditions at various levels of society is essential.
3	[4]	2021	Psychological effects of COVID-19 on hospital staff	During the COVID-19 pandemic, medical staff that are under a lot of stress should be relieved of their anxiety and general health with timely psychological support and intervention.
4	[5]	2020	Corona and religiosity	The closure of religious rites and places of worship is considered to be the most controversial effect of the COVID-19 on life of religious people.
5	[6]	2020	Macroeconomic effects of COVID -19	To better understand the channels of COVID-19 shock transmission to the economy, the interaction between economic and epidemic decisions and political transactions is necessary.
6	[7]	2020	The effects of COVID-19 on the global economy	The policies of different countries against COVID-19 show that they are trying to minimize the negative effects of this crisis.
7	[8]	2020	Economic consequences of COVID-19 on the Iranian economy	To overcome the economic crisis, the government should support the management of labor supply and demand markets, with programs to support this group.
8	[9]	2021	Lessons from the COVID-19 crisis for the evolution of education and research	The COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity for universities to take a different approach to dealing with such incidents by integrating lessons learned in the pandemic and addressing weaknesses in education and research.
9	[10]	2021	Impact of COVID-19 on the social, economic, environmental and energy domains	It is necessary to establish preventive epidemiological models to detect the occurrence of viruses like COVID-19 in advance. It is also recommended that more investment is required in research and development to overcome this pandemic and prevent any similar crisis in the future.
10	[11]	2020	Impact of the Corona on Foreign Policy	Some of the effects of Corona on foreign policy include: The transition from unipolar / multipolar world to a new block chain, increasing the importance of regionalism and reducing regional tensions.
11	[12]	2020	The early impact of the COVID-19 on the global and Turkish economy	It seems that this pandemic will lead to a permanent shift in the world and its politics, especially in health, security, trade, employment, agriculture, manufacturing goods production and science policies.
12	[13]	2020	Coronavirus scientometrics	Knowledge of the results of scientific studies in strategic and critical research areas, such as the Corona virus, is essential for researchers and health care planners to make better decisions in the shortest possible time.

3.1. Health injuries

The most common recent dangerous viruses have been related to respiratory infections. The

influenza virus was isolated first time of infected birds in 1902 and from humans in 1933 [14]. In humans, strains of influenza virus such as H1N1,

H2N2, H3N2, H1N2, H5N1, H7N7 and H9N2 have become epidemic or pandemic at different times countries or continents [15]. Other viral diseases, such as acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV), first spread to Asia in 2003 and then to some other countries in Europe and United States [16]. Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) was first reported in 2012 in Saudi Arabia and then spread to several other countries [17].

This time, COVID-19 spread rapidly around the world and became a pandemic. This virus in some people, causes severe inflammation of the respiratory tract with invasive mechanisms, and in many cases leads to death as a result of injuries caused by serious lung hurts.

Also, following the rapid prevalence of this pandemic disease and the disorder of physical health of people, also the occurrence of some psychological diseases was added [3]. Panic and anxiety due to lack of knowledge and scientific information about this disease and the conditions that have occurred, including quarantine, intensified anxiety and stress pressures [18]. Studies also show that researchers are looking for solutions to prevent and reduce stress and depression, especially in quarantine conditions [19].

In the circumstances, in addition to treating the physical condition of patients, physicians must also address their psychological injuries and mental disorders. Also, medical staff, who sometimes have to work long hours without rest, suffer from physical and mental fatigue. Therefore, to prevent Undesirable consequences to this important part of the health system, the mental health care of treatment staff is also very important [20].

Due to the exposure of all people in different levels of society with this disease, in order to Inhibition the virus and control the disease, cooperation and observance of health protocols by the people is necessary. Governments also will not be able to suppress COVID-19 without interacting with each other.

3.2. Economic turmoil

After health and treatment, the most important problem that has plagued communities is the turbulent economic situation, especially in low-income countries. Compared to previous epidemics, COVID-19 has caused more disruption in terms of global dimensions and scale and its impact on international supply and demand chains as well as consumption patterns. In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated short-term shocks in companies and households debt amount over the previous epidemics [6].

However economists had predicted economic shock from COVID-19 with a severe negative impact on the global economy. Economic shocks have

caused problems in the supply and demand sectors and its effects are manifested globally by the imbalance of planned equations in the areas of capital market, energy market, labor market, trade, foreign exchange, small businesses and tourism; and compensation may take years [7]. The latter issue is particularly influential and worrying; especially in countries whose main source of income is tourism.

Some studies have shown that economic fluctuations caused by COVID-19 in different countries has laid a direct and indirect impact on the agricultural, industrial, service, commerce, trade and rising unemployment rates [8]. Also, other occupations, such as restaurants, Sports and recreation places, shopping malls, cinemas, exhibitions, beauty salons, transportation in various fields such as land, rail, air and other such items, have suffered the most from this crisis.

The economic damages caused by the outbreak of this pandemic, with its short/long term manifestations and effects, may in many cases be irreparable. It may take years to repair the blows to the economy and the workforce (due to illness, death, and job loss). Therefore, countries are trying to prevent from losses and as well as improve their gross domestic product (GDP) growth through appropriate and rapid mechanisms.

3.3. Irregularities in educational, social and political spheres

The disruption of the education and research order in the communities; is another case which the COVID-19 pandemic has affected them. Almost all knowledge-based organizations, universities, schools, and non-profit and governmental educational institutions have suffered significant financial and educational losses as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the current situation, health and social protocols have become mandatory, and due to the absence of university student, students, professors and teachers in the classrooms, the use of virtual education is on the agenda of many countries. However, this issue will not respond all scientific-research needs and has significantly hampered practical research in laboratories and industrial workshops. As a result of these problems, educational and research systems have suffered irreparable harms. In order to avoid similar crises, by applying appropriate changes in educational systems, including strengthening the e-learning infrastructure, it is possible to implement pre-determined protocols with new living standards and learning with modified methods and strategies according to unexpected events [9].

The new corona virus also shook the religious, political, and social roots and structures of all societies and religions and transformed global

developments. Generally, religious rituals and feelings can provide the necessary grounds for the connection between individuals and social solidarity. Following the prevalence of COVID-19, adherence to health protocols led to the closure of many collective religious activities and rituals in mosques, churches, synagogues, temples, and places of worship around the world [5]. On the other hand, despite the closure of these places, the great crisis that ensued led to a return to religious reliance and the spirit of empathy and altruism among religious believers.

At present, many theoretical hypotheses in various fields require comprehensive exchanges and interactions by governments. Making strategic decisions in a timely, correct, intelligent and comprehensive manner by policymakers are of particular importance. Perhaps the consequences of wrong decisions lead to irreparable catastrophes in the short term and even bankruptcy of the governments, businesses and creating insecurity [21]. Following the economic and social developments, COVID-19 also imposed new changes in the process of international relations and foreign policy of countries [11]. Regional transformations, on the one hand, and the great global crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, on the other, has created challenges and threats to policymakers in the foreign and domestic spheres of each country. So the pressure on governments has increased. At this point, power seems to be in the hands of policymakers and health professionals. It seems obedience of them is in the interest of all societies.

3.4. Family and social harms

When a disease spreads in the community, the first concern of parents is how to protect and take care of their children and family. Therefore they try to reduce their stress and anxiety by knowing important information about the disease and learning ways to deal with it.

Children are also forced to stay home for long periods of time due to forced isolation and school closures during the outbreak of COVID-19. As a result, limited contact with their classmates and reduced physical activity cause more behavioral and emotional problems among them. On the other hand, fear and ambiguity about when the disease will end may lead to despair and hopelessness in children [22].

During the epidemic of infectious diseases, especially COVID-19, also special attention should be paid to the mental health of members families of health care workers [3]. Evidence suggests that health care workers are among those who may be more concerned about the fear of spreading the virus to their family members [4].

The closure of many jobs and unemployment due to the restrictions imposed by COVID-19, has reduced income and consequently weakened the livelihood of families, and this has affected the emotional connection between couples as well as children within some families.

Two important consequences, namely, the limitation of physical relationships and the economic pressure from the COVID-19, have a profound effect on family matters. To avoid further challenges in the family, lawyers in countries such as Canada, Ireland and Australia have thought of providing appropriate solutions to the problems arising from the new situation [23].

Reports indicate that domestic violence has increased during the Corona virus disease in many countries; and in some countries, such as Singapore, Cyprus and France, domestic violence 30 percent has increased. Reasons for the increase of these statistics include the following:

- long-term quarantine of people in the home environment;
- not having contact with other people in the community;
- the loss of loved ones;
- long-term tolerance of stressful news;
- anxiety about economic issues and business closures;
- interacting with children confined at home and not teaching children;
- the proper way to deal with illness and reduce anxiety and obsessive behaviors in them [24].

The prevalence of COVID-19 has led to the emergence of some social hurts and emotional relationships within families, which can be addressed through solutions such as avoiding useless discussions and including various programs in the family [25]. Also, paying more attention to emotional relationships and controlling social and psychological behaviors inside and outside the home can reduce the social damage caused by recent economic problems.

3.5. Corona positive effects

Despite the many negative effects that this disease has left in the world, but also positive effects in communities. The spread of viewpoints and human emotions revived in human beings. Things like aid and helping fellow human beings spread all over the world. Voluntary presence of popular groups in the production and distribution of health products, the presence of all segments of the population, especially the youth, to disinfect streets, alleys and public places; it is one of the humanitarian actions that became popular.

Although there were interruptions in some areas of economic activity and the development of some industries, it was also used as an opportunity in

many cases, such as the manufacture and produce of drugs and medical equipment. In the fields of education and research, new approaches based on the development of virtual education and the expansion of knowledge-based companies in the field of scientific and applied products have found real value.

Reducing the number of travel and performing some traditional rituals due to the observance of health protocols, caused a significant reduction in air and environmental pollution, as well as a decrease in the number of casualties due to traffic accidents. In general, the Corona crisis showed that by changing the lifestyle and using all aspects of this phenomenon in different aspects, we can lead family and social life in hard and difficult situations by using correct methods.

4. Conclusion

However, this pandemic, like a large but real maneuver, has exposed the weaknesses of practical works and scientific researches in all various sciences. This incident also led to lifestyle changes. The present situation was an acceptable stimulus to experience a new direction in the cycle of scientific studies around the world. Such kind of probabilities and major events in all areas of research to study options should be added. In fact, scientific, educational, research, and career planning in all walks of life in the future will stagnate and fail without anticipating and considering such events. In policymaking, it is better for governments to reconsider their health policies now and even after controlling the COVID-19 crisis (post-Corona), and to prioritize health security alongside military security. Pandemic of COVID-19 was a warning to the policymakers and decision-makers of each country to make fundamental and structural changes in their future health plans in base on the necessary training and the possibility of such events.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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