



DATA ANALYSIS OF MEDICINAL CHALLENGES FOR PATIENTS IN THE WAKE OF POST COVID 19 PANDEMIC SITUATIONS

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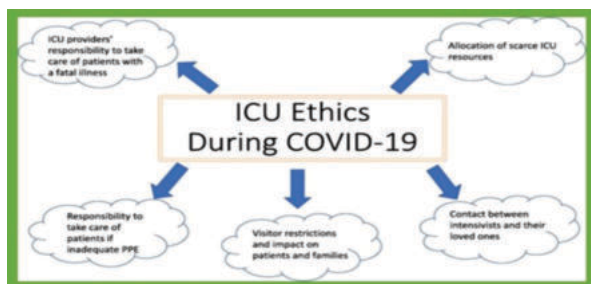
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ABSTRACT The present study was performed to determine the issues of medical care in Covid 19 Pandemic. The steps were done in such a way that one of the researchers examined the search criteria among the articles and the criteria for including and deleting articles based on their titles and abstracts. In the second stage, the titles were reviewed. Out of 2350 retrieved articles, 2045 were retained after the repetition of duplicates. 150 cases were deleted due to insufficient data reporting, and 105 cases were deleted due to poor quality. Finally, 50 articles were eligible. Only 20 articles of the studied articles had full text and related to the field of research card. In the third stage, the articles were searched manually but no new ones were added by deleting articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria; the full text of all articles that met the inclusion criteria was reviewed. Then, their results were extracted according to the investigated factors and provided to two other researchers for reviewing. In this systematic review, the articles that met the inclusion criteria were studied and analyzed. Excluded from all retrieved articles were studies that had unspecified sample size and implementation, or articles whose full text was not available. Finally, 20 cases were reviewed and analyzed. To extract the data, two experienced researchers simultaneously reviewed and analyzed the articles.

KEYWORDS : Infectious Disease, Data Set, Clustering Approach, Contagious Illness, .corona Virus Diseases



Graphical Overview:-

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Currently, the biggest challenge for health and economic systems around the world is the emergence of Covid 19 epidemic. Medical staff, as one of the most important health care providers, must be aware of and respect the ethical aspects of care and managing emerging diseases requires an ethical approach to controlling and caring for them. The increasing advancement of medical science, the diagnosis of various diseases, the discovery of effective drugs in the treatment of incurable diseases, the emergence of emerging diseases, the need for an ethical approach in medicine has become an undeniable necessity. During an epidemic, issues such as adherence to the values of honesty, respect, human dignity, solidarity, justice, reciprocity, transparency and accountability in the response system must be considered. This medical staff, as one of the most important health care providers, must be aware of and respect the ethical aspects of care [1]. With the increasing advancement of medical science, the diagnosis of various diseases, the discovery of effective drugs in the treatment of incurable diseases, the emergence of emerging diseases, the need for an ethical approach in medicine has become an undeniable necessity [2].

The disease, for which pneumonia clusters have been reported for no reason, spread rapidly across China's borders, and in less than two and a half months, it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 [3]. In addition to the challenges in the public health system, epidemics also pose some ethical problems [4]. Some of these challenges are associated with macro-management of public health responses, and some ethical issues arise inpatient care for health care providers. In general, the most important moral value in public health, a subset of that epidemic, is solidarity. Given that in the event of an infectious epidemic, public health interests take precedence over individual interests; this will reduce the independence of individuals [5]. In assessing the risks and benefits, the patient is not just raised and must be assessed in balance with the health benefits of society as a whole. On the other hand, these conditions raise the issue of justice in access to resources [6].



Figure 1: Challenges facing COVID-19 disease [2]

2. Review Literature

The deadly corona virus pandemic growth in entire the world and suggestion of the researcher's common symptoms like fever, lack of the appetite, cough, tiredness, pain , breathing problem among people have suffered the COVID-19. Now suppose you feel worse cold with fever, then suspect the COVID-19 and several people have suffered blood clots in arteries, breathing problem feels not better to advise the doctor immediately and rest for fourteen days at home.

Cluster validity with fuzzy clustering technique is supported by similarities and dissimilarities define the pairwise. The silhouette index is generalized and applied on both crisp and fuzzy approaches. The detecting of separated clusters concept in research paper report proposed by Dunn's in [16], and study the survey on cluster. The objective function value is minimized, and show facilitates the new relationship same function, stopping algorithm and prove this relationship. The variable of confirm cases, cure cases, and death cases from 20 May 2021 to 31 July 2021 in India, five different states Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra there were more cases spread in these states.

3. MATERIALAND METHODS:-

Although ethical considerations are often the same in infectious epidemics, the severity of borders, but that they are responsible for preventing the spread of epidemics in other countries [7,8].The epidemic mainly affects the economies and health of countries with limited resources. Sanctions and wars are international factors for poor health that prevent the control conditions from turning an epidemic into an epidemic [9,10]. International solidarity is crucial to preventing the spread of the disease to other countries, as well as helping countries with poor infrastructure to respond quickly to an epidemic [11]. A dozen challenges arising from COVID-19 are given in Figure 1 [11].

Considering the fact that one of the conditions for achieving the desired status is awareness of the current and existing situation,

particularly in reference to the epidemic of this virus and its many humans and financial consequences, this research project was designed to investigate the challenges of medical ethics to deal with Covid 19 in 1399, which can be used to improve the ethical quality of services against the virus and possible biological epidemics [12-14].

Medical staff, especially physicians and nurses, are required to protect the rights of clients and prevent their harm, both material and immaterial aspects. As health professionals, they have a moral duty to defend the rights of their patients and ensures the continuity of care [15-17]. The inherent nature of nursing is respecting human rights, including cultural rights, the right to life and choice, respecting their dignity and treating them respectfully [18-20]. Controlling ethics will lead to challenges and consequences that will reduce patient satisfaction and reduce the quality of care provided. The challenges of medical ICU ethics to deal with Covid 19 is given in Figure 2).

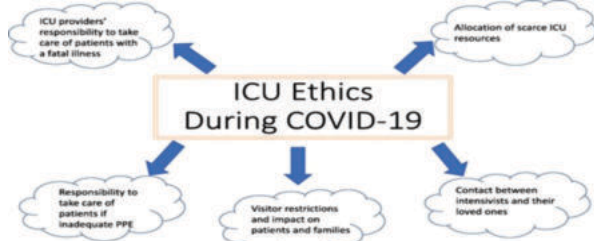


Figure 2: ICU Ethics during covid-19 [5]

Articles published in prestigious scientific research journals, English language and full text from 2020 until now, which were of quantitative and qualitative type and published in domestic and foreign scientific journals and had full access to the text of the article, were included in the study [21-23]. Exclusion criteria were articles that had an unspecified sample size, articles in which the implementation method was not well defined. The steps were done in such a way that criterion among the articles and the criteria for including and deleting articles based on their titles and abstracts. In the second stage, the titles were reviewed. Out of 2350 retrieved articles, 2045 were retained after the repetition of duplicates. 150 cases were deleted due to insufficient data reporting, and 105 cases were deleted due to poor quality. Finally, 50 articles were eligible. Only 20 articles of the studied articles had full text and were related to the field of research card. In the third stage, the articles were searched manually but no new ones were added after deleting articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria, the full texts of all articles that met the inclusion criteria were reviewed. Then, their results were extracted according to the investigated factor and the two other researchers reviewed them. In this systematic review, the articles that met the inclusion criteria were studied and analyzed. Excluded from all retrieved articles were those that had unspecified sample size and implementation, or articles whose full text was not available [27]. Finally, 20 cases were reviewed and analyzed. To extract the data, two experienced researchers simultaneously reviewed and analyzed the articles [28].

4. The initial approach of nurses for triage:-

Under normal circumstances, the emergency department is the active and 24-hour pre- hospital entrance, which in practice is the most risky and important department of the hospital in providing emergency and life-saving services. According to the principles of medical ethics, the physician's performance should not cause any intentional harm to the patient either through a wrong action or negligence, and the efforts made for treatment should be in his favor, that is providing a standard. It is acceptable and appropriate to care for the patient, which minimizes the possibility of harm to the patient. In coronary conditions, physicians should not refuse to treat patients because of their dangerous condition [40]. They perform their duties to treat patients during an epidemic, although during resuscitation operations on patients with Covid 19 disease, many times, the health of nurses, physicians, and other health care providers is compromised and they lose their lives in this situation. With the treatment of the physician and the patient with Covid 19, challenges such as patient autonomy, patient satisfaction, patient benefit, justice for patients and advocacy, and getting the disease in the face of Covid 19 are raised. One of the things that a doctor has the right to violate confidentiality is when he wants to protect others from danger, but it should be noted that this danger must be taken seriously and the probability of its occurrence is high and there is no other way but to violate confidentiality to prevent danger.

There should be no harm to the third person and the harm caused by the breach of confidentiality to the patient should be small and acceptable [19].

5. RESULTS AND DISSECTIONS:-

The most important ethical challenges in the context of the Covid-19 virus epidemic raised in the articles include 1. how to take patients to hospitals; 2. how to treat nurses initially for triage; 3. how to visit doctors; 4. how nurses treat patients; 5. how patients treat patients; 6. how patients' companions communicate; 7. how the doctor communicates with patients; 8. how patients are isolated at home; 9. how to present unfavorable news to patients' companions; and 10. how to manage deceased people. The most important ethical challenges in the context of the Covid-19 virus is given (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Ethical challenges in Covid-19 virus

6. CONCLUSIONS:-

The results of this review study showed that research, especially qualitative research in this field is very limited. The main challenges included how to take patients to hospitals in the context of the Covid-19 virus epidemic, how to initially treat nurses for triage, how to visit doctors, how to treat nurses with patients with Covid-19, how to treat patients with patients, how to communicate with patients with Covid-19, how to insulate the home of patients with Covid-19, how to provide unfavorable news to the patients with Covid-19, and how to manage the deceased in patients with Covid-19. Under normal circumstances, patients are referred to the hospital by direct referral or by transfer by pre-hospital ambulance. They have sufficient equipment for personal protection during the visit and transfer of these patients to the ambulance and the hospital at the base. This site includes teams / teams that are ready to be dispatched for suspicious cases and have been assigned to the Dispatch Center. Disease transmission includes contact route, airborne transmission, respiratory droplets, how to visit, how to transfer the patient, how to use personal protective equipment, paying attention to the importance of hand hygiene and its proper technique, delivery of the patient to the destination hospital, and how to disinfect. They have seen the ambulance and its equipment. They have ambulances, tools for collecting infectious waste and boxes for collecting sharp and sharp tools and how to dispose of them [33]. Initially, it was suggested that due to the Covid pandemic, 19 new challenges were facing the medical transportation system, including unprecedented demand for transportation and long-term contact with infectious patients, and insufficient ambulance equipment. According to the research, if the patient needs to be transported immediately by ambulance to a hospital, the ambulance driver should be informed about any concerns about Quid 19. In other cases, you should first discuss the case with the hospital so that they are aware that Covid 19 has been raised and that the necessary coordination and agreement has been reached on how to transfer the patient. Patients with suspected Covid 19 should be instructed not to use public transportation or taxis to get to the hospital. Also, the use of personal protective equipment and tools is available and the necessary training to emergency medical technicians in the form of scientific research can help the issue of the patient's initial dignity of emergency services.

The findings indicate the need to consider ethical considerations in the care of patients with emerging diseases. The inclusion of professional ethics training in the care of emerging diseases and ethical decision-making in epidemic situation is recommended in the curriculum of care providers for the optimal management of these diseases. While observing fidelity in analysis, reporting texts and citations, efforts were made to publish the results with utmost care.

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