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The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic upon people's life aspects: An overview study

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Abstract

Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV-2), the causative agent of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), has recently promoted a rapid change in the way we place ourselves as working humans, so the Earth is already at a dizzying pace. It is developing. The Organization (WHO) classified COVID-19 as an epidemic in March 2020. Putting the entire world on high notice, and it quickly spread to uncharted territory. According to the findings, older persons are much more likely to contract COVID-19, and substantial illnesses, like diabetes, hypertension, and obesity are so much more likely to be impacted putting them at a higher risk of catastrophic disease and death. Even while children tend to have a are less likely to acquire the serious condition and require reduced hospitalization and oxygen therapy, they may suffer a multisystem aggressive disease.

Keywords: COVID-19; Impact; Life Aspects

1. Introduction

Coronavirus (COVID-19), a highly contagious respiratory infection, first surfaced and spread internationally in Wuhan, Hubei Province, Beginning December 2019 in China. The Health Organization said on March 11, 2020 this newly identified viral infection a worldwide health emergency (WHO) [1].

According to the WHO, the COVID-19 has spread globally, and governments in 213 countries are implementing a variety of steps to limit the COVID-19. To prevent and regulate viral transmission, governments launched a variety of measures on January 23, 2020, involving city-wide lockouts, security alert limitations, and physician supervision at residence [2]. As a response towards the COVID-19 epidemic threats, (CP) to medical systems and society at large, several more countries have introduced a massive global household guideline, the large percentage of which entail social exclusion and containment, in order to minimize the occurrence of new communicable disease and level the COVID-19 infectious disease curve. Gradient Social phobia and confinement can still have serious consequences, resulting in emotional distress as well as other unwanted mental health and psychological effects [3].

Fewer instances of COVID-19 have been recorded in Adults in the United States and around the world have lower IQs than children. Children make up about 22% of the population in the United States, but as of December 6, 2021, children make up more than 15% of all 19 COVID cases reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In most cases, children's problems are minimal, and therapy consists solely of supportive care. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), children account .Since the outbreak began on November 25, 2021, approximately 7 million children have been positive in the United States, accounting for 17% of all cases reported by age in 49 states. That's 9167 cases per 100,000 children. [4].

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