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The COVID-19 Impact on Biostatistics

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Introduction

The epidemic of the COVID-19 virus has had a profound impact on practically every element of modern life. It covers the tragic societal effects on morbidity and mortality, the societal disruptions caused by self-quarantining and social distancing as a mitigation strategy, and the importance of a systematic and well-funded data collection infrastructure to support public health decisions and data modeling that supports those decisions. Finally, we might speculate on the impact of the COVID-19 problem on biostatistics and epidemiology. What the disciplines of biostatistics/epidemiology have to offer the COVID-19 experience directly relates to the public's understanding of the need for and consequences of rigorous diagnostic testing, test accuracy metrics, screening strategies, understanding basic statistical concepts such as rates of occurrence, statistical models based on daily counts of numerator cases however defined and associated mortality, and statistical projections using compartmental and multivariable models.

Description

Infected patients are the main source of COVID-19 infection since it is infectious. The age, biological sex, and other health problems of infected people all influence the severity and recovery rate from COVID-19. Asymptomatic patients may also play an important part in the transmission process. Furthermore, research suggests that comorbidities (such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease) may impact COVID-19 progression. Scientists are working hard to better understand SARS-CoV-2 and its pathogenic characteristics in order to produce an effective antiviral medication or vaccine. There were no effective antiviral medications or vaccines against COVID-19 during the first wave.

The implementation of emergency capacity-building policies and regulations, as well as wise government leadership, has a significant impact on how a national emergency is handled. While pandemic and health policies rely heavily on healthcare and medical professionals, they also necessitate the collaboration of various organs of society, such as citizens, the media, digital health, governments at all levels, including e-government and local government, and a diverse array of organizations and individuals involved in policymaking and implementation. For example, the media, which includes traditional print and broadcast media, the internet, and social media, plays an important role since how news is conveyed has an impact on people's behaviors and attitudes, especially during an epidemic or pandemic.

Furthermore, fear, emotion, and risk perception, panic, prejudice and discrimination, social norms, community, inequality, and political polarization; on the other hand, fake news and disinformation, persuasion, conspiracy theories, moral decision-making, engagement, trust, and enforcement, aligning person and mutual interests, stress, social isolation and interaction, relationship building, and healthy mind-sets all have a significant impact on how individuals cope with paternal paternity. Work, social life, psychological difficulties, tourism, economic progress, and individual financial potentiality all face challenges as a result of preventive measures being implemented. For example, a healthcare worker may face a variety of issues, resulting in insufficient preventive practice. There is a link between numerous acts and air quality, clean beaches, and environmental noise; yet, rising waste levels and recycling restrictions may have an impact on future environmental conditions.

Future Perspective

The best interest lies in preventing viral spread through various national and worldwide control measures and suppressing symptoms/complications using accessible drugs. Many countries have already implemented measures in reaction to COVID-19, including epicenter lockdown, identifying the carrier and patients, preserving social distances, limiting public gatherings, expanding medical facilities, wearing masks, using ventilation, and so on. However, the costs of these actions over time would be extremely substantial, resulting in an unprecedented socioeconomic loss in human history. Furthermore, the protracted quarantine may have worsened domestic violence and other psychological illnesses. The true ramifications of COVID-19 are still unknown. Developing herd immunity, an epidemiological term describing a significant number of immune individuals, by mass infection/vaccination was also suggested by several experts. Some argue that social isolation/disconnection increases the probability of pre-existing health disorders and mental illnesses [1-5].

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