Stigma of Covid-19: The Basic Challenge in Health Economics

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Abstract

Health economics is a branch of economics science and has a great share in the economic situation of countries. Hospitals, as the largest, main and most important center for providing health care, occupy a large part of the resources. Therefore, the information related to costs in hospitals is one of the most important inputs in the decision making process. Today, costs are rising, so if hospitals do not work to increase their own revenue and reduce running costs, they will certainly face a serious challenge. Currently in Iran, while the economic situation of the society does not seem to be very favorable due to the oppressive sanctions, the outbreak of Covid-19 disease has also had a negative impact on this trend and has provided hospitals with their costs have run into problems.

Factors such as allocating some hospitals as a reception center for Covid-19 patients, free treatment for hospitalized patients, duration of treatment, the need for follow-up after discharge of patients and the construction of convalescents increased the costs of medical centers. On the other hand, cancel of elective surgeries, the provision of personal protective equipment, facilities and welfare for medical staff and pay attention to various aspects of public health and public education decreased their income. This disruption in the process of production and consumption of financial resources in medical centers can cause problems for the health system. The effects of this epidemic phenomena are not limited to the prevalence period and is one of the issues that can affect on the health economy for a long time and have adverse effects. Negative attitude of the community towards Covid-19 reference hospitals, which causes hospitals to have low incomes long after the epidemic, is of the adverse effects. As patients’ preference is quality and safety of care services, selection of a hospital for hospitalization and treatment, the contagious and dangerous label of this disease can damage the safe image of the reference hospitals.

In addition to patients, medical staff must care in a completely safe environment and have the necessary and sufficient focus on treating patients. One of the most critical factors that can play an important and

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active role in increasing safety is the availability of facilities and resources needed for care. Financials can negatively affect the performance of care team staff. Due to the limited financial resources of the references hospitals, this lack of financial resources can have a great impact on staff payments and cause their dissatisfaction. High workload and financial pressures on personnel can cause mental along with physical fatigue and endanger their health, which can indirectly affect the quality of service provided. Staff fatigue, especially in the long run as a result of these conditions can affect their concentration and ability to work and therefore will be affected the quality of care delivery. Since staff satisfaction and quality of work is a multidimensional phenomenon that can be affected by various factors such as workplace stress and regular payments, so health organizations should consider these issues.

It seems necessary that the relevant officials in the Ministry of Health, by forming specialized working groups in the fields of psychology, sociology and health economics, act as soon as possible to control the stigma caused by the disease rather than harm and prevent deadly effects on the health of the country. In this regard, educational interventions are suggested along with launching social campaigns to increase awareness and improve community attitudes and thus eliminate the stigma of Covid-19

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Methods: The aim of this study was to evaluate the illumination and color temperature in office environments. Studies have shown that insufficient and uncomfortable lighting can affect one's mental health. For example, one of the factors associated with depression is the defect in the quantity and quality of ambient lighting. Correlated color temperature (CCT) of light play an important role in human psychological and physiological needs. In regards of human perception, two of the most important characteristics of lights are illumination and correlated color temperature (CCT). Lighting and color temperature assessment in the office workplaces and non-office environments have received less attention. CCT is found to have effects on visual and mental fatigue. The right selection of CCT in an office environment can prevent visual and non-visual processes. According to European standard EN 12665, visual comfort is defined as a person's mental well-being in the workplace. Studies on visual comfort are important for the development of appropriate lighting systems in office environments. The right selection of CCT in an office environment can contribute to visual comfort and prevent visual and non-visual processes. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the illumination and color temperature in the office workplaces of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences and random sampling. In this study, the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the eye level was measured at the user's point of view and the individual eye. The intensity of the local illumination at the work surface and at the height of the staff of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences and random sampling. In this study, the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the eye level was measured at the user's point of view and the individual eye. The intensity of the local illumination at the work surface and at the height of the staff of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences and random sampling. In this study, the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the eye level was measured at the user's point of view and the individual eye.
نامه به سردار

اقتصاد درمان یا اقتصاد سلامت، یک شاخه از اقتصاد و سیاست درمانی است که در وضعیت‌های مختلف اقتصادی کشورها نقش اساسی دارد.

اقتصاد درمان یا اقتصاد سلامت، یکی از ماشحته الگوهای اصلی اقتصاد کشورها با آنها ارتباط دارند. مراقبت‌های مختلف باعث کاهش درآمدهای سایر حوزه‌های اقتصادی اقتصاد کشورها می‌شود.

اقتصاد درمان به عنوان یکی از مهم‌ترین محورهای اقتصاد کشور است. در نتیجه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی، این مشکلات می‌تواند به صورت مالی و اجتماعی از جمله تحریم‌ها، رضایت مالی کارکنان و فشارهای موجود وارد بودجه سال‌های سازمان دارد.

از طرف دیگر، افزایش هزینه‌های کارکنان به عنوان یکی از اخلاق‌های مهم و فعالیت افراد می‌باشد. در مخصوص به بیمارستان‌ها، یکی از محورهای نهایی این مسئله می‌باشد.

در حال حاضر در کشور ایران، از سوی یک سو وضعیت مالی شدید جامعه به دلیل تحریم‌ها، از سوی دیگر شیوع بیماری کووید-۱۹ منطقه‌ای سیستم‌های ارائه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تأثیر قرار می‌گیرد.

در این دوران، بیمارستان‌ها یکی از محورهای اصلی حفاظت از هزینه‌ها و سیستم‌های ارائه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی می‌باشند.

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مشکل به‌طور مستقیم به‌طور شتاب‌دار گردد. با توجه به آنکه پدیده کووید با انسان و زندگی او در ارتباط است، پدیده‌ای اجتماعی برای گوینده شود. جذابیت موضوع کووید تلقی می‌شود و شنونده اخبار آن و نیز ابهام و حقایق پوشیده درباره آن باعث شده که مسئولان وزارت بهداشت با تشکیل کارگروه‌های تخصصی در حوزه‌های روان‌شناسی، جامعه‌شناسی و اقتصاد سلامت هرچه سریع تر برای کنترل استیگمای ناشی از بیماری اقدام کنند تا از سطح‌های سازمانی و اجتماعی کمکی را به منظور افزایش آگاهی و بهبود نگرش جامعه و درنتیجه از بین بردن استیگمای کووید ترسناک‌تر و قوی‌تر کنند.

References


