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...
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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Abstract

Background and aims: Lighting directly and indirectly affects employees' mental state in workplace. The right selection of high-quality lighting can prevent vision and cognitive problems. The relationship between visual comfort and visual fatigue is an important issue in providing workplaces for different places, especially in office environments. In terms of visual comfort and reduction of daytime sleepiness, the right selection of color temperature (CCT) in the office environment plays a significant role. In this study, the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the height of the user was measured at the user's point of view and the angles and distances were accurately observed and measured with the presence of the user in the workplace. This cross-sectional study was conducted in 50 rooms and among 70 participants.

Methods: The color temperature of lighting was measured in 50 offices in Hamadan University of Medical Sciences. CCT was measured using a spectrophotometer (X-Rite 3000i). The intensity of illumination was measured using a lux meter and the working distance was measured using a measuring tape. The data were analyzed using SPSS software. The results showed that the mean CCT of the studied offices was 4230 K. The mean intensity of illumination at the work surface was 464 lux and at the height of the user was 820 lux. The results also showed that the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the height of the user was significantly below the recommended values. Therefore, this study recommended the selection of a CCT of 4200 K, which is suitable for the visual task performed.

Keywords

Color Temperature, Lighting, Visual Comfort, Visual Fatigue

Results

The results showed that the mean CCT of the studied offices was 4230 K. The mean intensity of illumination at the work surface was 464 lux and at the height of the user was 820 lux. The results also showed that the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the height of the user was significantly below the recommended values. Therefore, this study recommended the selection of a CCT of 4200 K, which is suitable for the visual task performed.

Conclusion

The results of this study showed that the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the height of the user was significantly below the recommended values. Therefore, it is recommended to select a CCT of 4200 K, which is suitable for the visual task performed. This will benefit its occupants in terms of visual comfort and reduction of daytime sleepiness. Studies have shown that insufficient and uncomfortable lighting will benefit its occupants in terms of visual comfort and reduction of daytime sleepiness. Therefore, the right selection of CCT in the office environment plays a significant role. In this study, the intensity of illumination at the work surface and at the height of the user was measured at the user's point of view and the angles and distances were accurately observed and measured with the presence of the user in the workplace.

References


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انتشار درمان‌های اقتصادی در این دوران و فشارهای آن مالی وارده به کارکنان باعث خستگی و فرسودگی شان می‌شود و سلامت آن‌ها در کنار خستگی جسمی

عواملی مانند اختصاص برخی بیمارستان‌ها به مرکز پذیرش بیماران کووید -۱۹، عدم دریافت ورودی به دلیل اعمال غیر رسمی، درمان‌های کلی و محدودیت حیاتی مراقبت‌های از بیماران بستری و درمان، لزوم پیگیری بهبود کارکنان باعث می‌شود که بهداشت عمومی جامعه و آموزش همگانی، باعث کاهش
مشکلات بیماری کووید-۱۹ به تدریج به بهداشت و سلامت کشور تبدیل گردید و باعث آشفتگی و استرس در مردم شد. این بیماری ناشی از بیماری کووید-۱۹ است و در اثر انتقال بیماری از انسان به انسان گروه‌های معادنی و آدم‌پردازی انجام می‌شود. 

در این زمینه مراجعه به بیمارستان‌ها و مرکزهای درمانی کاهش یافته است و در معنای سیاسی و اجتماعی به وسیله استیگمای کووید-۱۹ به همراه استرس محیط کار، راه حل مناسبی برای کاهش استیگمای کووید-۱۹ وجود ندارد. لذا باید به تحلیل و پیشنهاد مطالعات علمی در این زمینه پرداخت.

در این مقاله پیشنهاد می‌شود که سازمان‌های بهداشتی به توجه به استرس و ناراحتی که کارکنان در زمینه کرونایی و بیماری‌های مرتبط با آن تجربه می‌کنند، بهترین روش‌ها و استراتژی‌هایی را برای کاهش استیگمای کووید-۱۹ در این زمینه انتخاب کنند. 

References


