



COVID-19 Health and other Impacts- Overview



Dr. A. Basel Al-Yousfi
Director, CEHA
WHO Representative, ai -Bahrain

World Health Organization
Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office



COVID-19: One of the World Worst health, humanitarian, and Socioeconomic Crisis in a Century

- COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of **human life** worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to **public health, food systems** and the world of **work**.
- The **economic and social** disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating, tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into **extreme poverty**, while the number of **undernourished** people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year.

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- **Half** of the world's **3.3 billion global workforce** (especially informal sectors and vulnerable works) are at risk of losing their jobs and livelihoods. For most, no income means no food, or at best, less food and less nutritious food.
- Countries in crises, sanctions or emergencies are particularly exposed to the effects of COVID-19. Responding to the pandemic, while ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches those most in need, is critical.
- World-wide variable disruption in the educational support systems, including lack of access to basic learnings, childhood norms and school meals.

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- \$8 trillion to \$16 trillion: estimated cost of COVID-19 pandemic, including:
 - \$5.8 trillion to \$8.8 trillion of 3 to 6 months of social distancing and travel restrictions (**6.4% to 9.7% of global GDP**)
 - >1 trillion dollars annual global economic damages due to pandemics
- >30%: emerging infectious diseases attributed to land use change, agricultural expansion and urbanization
- >70%: of emerging diseases (e.g. Ebola, Zika) caused by microbes found in animals (i.e. zoonotic pathogens) due to contact among wildlife, livestock, and people
- Almost 100%: of pandemics (e.g. influenza, SARS, COVID-19) caused by zoonoses
- 631,000 to 827,000: estimated number of viruses that could have the ability to infect humans; while 75% of approved antimicrobial drugs are from naturally derived compounds

COVID-19 disease severity and lingering symptoms

- Most people with COVID-19 experience mild symptoms or moderate illness.
- Approximately **10-15%** of cases progress to **severe** disease, and about **5%** become **critically** ill.
- Typically people recover from COVID-19 after **2 to 6 weeks**.
- For some people, some symptoms may **linger** or **recur** for **weeks or months** following initial recovery. This can happen in people with mild disease.
- People are not infectious to others during this time.
- Some patients develop medical complications that may have lasting health effects.

Lingering symptoms reported

Symptoms that may persist:

- Fatigue
- Cough, congestion or shortness of breath
- Loss of taste and/or smell
- Headache, body aches
- Diarrhea, nausea
- Chest or abdominal pain
- Confusion

What we know about people who feel they do not fully recover from COVID- 19

- COVID-19 can sometimes result in prolonged illness, even in young adults and children without underlying chronic medical conditions.
- Many reports from people who did not regain their previous health following COVID-19.
- Little is known about the clinical course of COVID-19 following milder illness.
- Survey of symptomatic adults who had a positive outpatient test result for SARS-CoV-2: 35% had not returned to their usual state of health 2–3 weeks after testing.
- Among them 20% (1 in 5) of 18 to 34 years in good health, reported that some symptoms were prolonged.
- Risk factors for persistence of symptoms: high blood pressure, cardiovascular problems, obesity, respiratory diseases, mental health conditions.



a call for
solidarity
and action



World Health
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COVID-19 may increase the risk of long-term health problems

Body systems and organs that can be affected :

- **Heart:** Damage to heart muscle, heart failure
- **Lungs:** Damage to lung tissue and restrictive lung failure
- **Kidney:** Damage or failure
- **Brain and the nervous system:**
 - Loss of sense of smell
 - Consequences of thrombo-embolic events such as pulmonary embolism, stroke
 - Cognitive impairment (e.g. memory and concentration)
- **Mental health:** Anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder & sleep disturbance
- **Musculoskeletal and others:** Pain in join and muscles; Fatigue

- COVID-19 can result in prolonged illness and persistent symptoms, even in young adults and persons with no underlying medical conditions who were not hospitalized
- Much is still unknown about how COVID-19 affects people over time
- More time and research is needed to understand:
 - the long-term effects of COVID-19
 - why symptoms persist or recur
 - how these health problems affect patients
 - the clinical course and likelihood of full recovery
- Effective public health messaging for young adults is warranted

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Humans wrapped the nature in plastic

FB/SarcasmLo



The nature hit back by wrapping humans in plastic

Thank You!