

PUBLIC PRACTICES IN MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL HEALTH CRISIS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM PANDEMIC TREATMENT OF COVID-19

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an unprecedented global health crisis, forcing countries around the world to reevaluate and adjust public policy strategies. Studies in this research are literature by looking for literature in accordance with the context of research. The results of this study show that the importance of dynamic adaptation, multilateral cooperation, and sustainable investment in health resources, capacity development, and innovation are key pillars in strengthening global preparedness and response to health crises. The policy implications resulting from this study require deep reflection and strategic reorganization in public health crisis management, highlighting the requirements for a more inclusive, evidence-based, and participatory approach.

Keyword: Public Policy, Public Health Crisis, Learning, Covid-19 Treatment.

Introduction

Changes taking place in the global health paradigm, including the emergence of new infectious diseases and environmental changes, have brought unprecedented challenges in public health. One of the most significant phenomena in the 21st century is the spread of a new virus that has triggered a global pandemic, among the most dramatic being the COVID-19 epidemic.

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which first appeared in December 2019. The virus spreads from human to human, usually through small droplets from the nose or mouth of an infected person when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing, or breathe. (Ciotti et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2020).

The symptoms of COVID-19 vary, but often include fever, cough, headache, fatigue, difficulty breathing, loss of smell, and loss of taste. Although many people with Covid-19 have mild or no symptoms, the virus can be severe and fatal, especially for older adults and people with certain medical conditions. (Yuki et al., 2020).

Now, since the onset of COVID-19, the virus has spread all over the world, causing a global pandemic that has had a huge impact on communities and health systems around the world. The global pandemic of COVID-19, also known as the coronavirus pandemics, is the 2019 global corona virus epidemic (COVID-19) caused by the virus of severe acute respiratory syndrome corona 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The newly identified virus was first identified in an outbreak in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019, and then spread to various regions in Asia and subsequently to the world. (Daniel, S. J. 2020; Beigel et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused more than six million deaths and an estimated 17.5 to 31.4 million deaths. The disease has had a wide impact on society, the economy and

global health, with symptoms ranging from mild to severe and fatal. The pandemic is still ongoing, and global efforts are being made to control it, including the development and distribution of vaccines, the enforcement of health protocols, and changes in various aspects of everyday life. (Iba et al., 2020).

With the presence of the Covid-19 virus, with various incidents, so a variety of public policies are placed in the forefront to respond to this crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic tragedy has triggered an unprecedented public policy response. As the disease spreads globally, the government has implemented a series of policies aimed at suppressing the spread of the virus and reducing its socio-economic impact. These policies include lockdown, social restrictions, the use of mandatory masks, contact tracking, as well as test and tracking initiatives. (World Health Organization, 2020). Each of these policies is implemented with significant variations, depending on factors such as the capacity of the health system, economic structure, and social norms in each country. (Hale et al., 2020).

Thus, this study aims to understand and analyse the policy response and public policy approaches that have been used in the face of the pandemic. It is important to remember that public health crises can occur anytime and anywhere, and can have widespread and lasting impacts on societies and economies. In this context, the study hopes to contribute to public policy and crisis management literature by generating a deeper understanding of the issue, as well as recommendations for improving and improving various aspects of public policy in the face of future public health crises.

Research Method

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a significant global health crisis, prompting governments around the world to implement various public policies in response. The purpose of this paper is to analyze public policies that have been implemented to deal with COVID-19, focusing on differences in national approaches, the effectiveness of such policies, and their implications for public health and the economy. The study examines scientific literature, government reports, and empirical data related to policy responses to COVID-19, as well as applying a public policy theoretical framework to its study. (Van Lange Paul et al., 2015; Knopf, J. W. 2006).

The research method undertaken in this study is the study of literature. Literary research methods are a series of activities that involve the collection of data from various sources that have been published, such as books and scientific articles. It involves the process of reading, recording, and managing research material. There are several methods that can be used in the study of literature, such as keyword search. Another method is the "Systematic Literature Review", which identifies, evaluates, and interprets the entire findings on a research topic. In general, a literature review can be described as a more or less systematic way of collecting and synthesizing previous research. (Kralik et al., 2006).

Result and Discussion

Previous pandemic incidents and public policy response to it

A global pandemic has repeatedly challenged public policies and health systems around the world. COVID-19, as the latest example of a pandemic incident, has produced significant changes in the way governments and institutions respond to public health threats. Learning from COVID-19 offers a broad insight into the public policy response to the pandemic.

For months, COVID-19 has spread to every corner of the earth, infecting millions of people and affecting every aspect of human culture. Public policy responses to COVID-19 have included measures such as restrictions on movement, the use of ordered masks, the temporary closure of, and the restriction on social gatherings to slow the spread of the virus. Other global initiatives include accelerating vaccine development, increasing testing capacity, and adapting healthcare systems to cope with the burden of COVID-19 patients. (Flores, M. A., & Swennen, A. 2020).

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened the vital link between public policy and public health as well as the implications of policy change for health and health inequality. The research mentions the creation and potential application of California-based and US-based policy databases related to COVID-19 as a means of informing policy responses. This policy covers measures taken to prevent the spread, ensure access to care, and keep the economy stable. (Dunlop et al., 2020).

Changes in public health policies as a result of pandemics show the importance of adaptive learning in the face of crises. Previous policies related to the H1N1 flu pandemic in 2009 and the global response to HIV/AIDS have formed the foundation for the response to COVID-19, but each Pandemic carries its own unique challenges. It shows the need for a flexible, evidence-based approach in public health policy making. (Levin et al., 2020).

The past pandemic and the resulting responses to it show the importance of preparation, international cooperation, and policy adaptation in the face of a global health crisis. The lessons learned from COVID-19 and past pandemics should serve as a basis for developing a more robust and responsive policy against future pandemics.

Future policy preparation, then the need to formulate effective policies is a complex challenge and requires an in-depth understanding of the various factors. Policy makers must be prepared to respond to the current situation in real time, while planning for the unpredictable future. There are some important principles that can help in future policy preparation. (Scott et al., 2020).

First, evidence-oriented in policy development, which means that policy should be based on the latest data and research. Although this seems obvious, the challenge lies in ensuring that policies remain responsive to changing evidence as well as context. Secondly, the focus on sustainability, which refers to the importance of considering the long-term impact of policies on both the environment, the economy, and social change, thereby ensuring that policies will last in various circumstances and can escape the test of time, and thirdly, that public participation and involvement in the policy-making process is

important. It can help to ensure that the policies produced correspond to the needs and preferences of the public, while promoting political accountability (Levin et al., 2022; Rafael et al., 2020).

Future policy preparation is a challenge for policymakers, but with a focus on data and research, sustainability, public involvement, and adaptability, we have the best chance to create policies that are effective and relevant in the long term.

Public policy and response to COVID-19 Lockdown and Social Restriction

Lockdown is defined as restricting the movement of people on a large scale aimed at minimizing the spread of the virus. (Brooks, S.K., et al. 2020). Countries like Italy and Spain, which are experiencing the onset of the wave of pandemics, implement lockdown of cities or countries in a very strict form. Analysis shows this policy is effective in reducing the spread of the virus at the beginning of the pandemic, but also has a significant economic impact. (Flaxman, S., et al. 2020).

The implementation of lockdown and social constraints has been a major global government response to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a lockdown is an "unfair restrictive act", which restricts the movement of people in a particular region or in its entirety. (Arfiani, N. D., & Azizah, R. 2021).

Lockdown can include a range of measures, ranging from travel bans, school and workplace closures, to strict restrictions on social gatherings and non-essential activities. Meanwhile, social restriction refers to a set of guidelines designed to limit social interactions that could facilitate the spread of the virus. (Chahya et al., 2021).

At the start of the pandemic, many countries chose strict lockdown measures as a way to slow the spread of the virus and prevent an excessive burden on the healthcare system. Although effective for a short time in reducing the infection rate, lockdown also has a significant impact on the economy and well-being of individuals.

Finally, the economic impact of the lockdown resulted in rising unemployment rates, a decline in the economy, and business closures. In addition, social constraints have given psychological impacts such as increased stress and anxiety. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of lockdown and social constraints is quite clear in reducing the spread of the virus, and helping to prevent excessive burden on health facilities. However, the impact as well as the benefits of each intervention must be considered to determine the most appropriate strategy in responding to the pandemic.

Use of Masks and Contact Tracking Policy

Recommendations for the use of masks by the general population aim to minimize the transmission of droplet (Cheng, V.C.C., et al. 2020). This policy, along with contact tracking, has been the primary foundation of pandemic control strategies in some Asian countries, such as South Korea and Taiwan. Both countries succeeded in controlling cases without the implementation of total lockdown, mainly through the use of sophisticated

contact tracking technology and high compliance with public use of masks. (Park, S., Choi, G.J., Ko, H. 2020).

The use of common masks has been adopted by many countries as part of their pandemic control strategies. Theoretically, masks work to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from an infected individual (both symptomatic and asymptomatic) to a vulnerable individual. In many countries, the use of masks is now mandatory in certain public places, especially where physical distance cannot be enforced. However, various studies show that the effectiveness of masks in preventing the spread of COVID-19 depends heavily on various factors, including the type of mask, the consistency of the use of the mask, and whether the mask is combined with other measures such as hand hygiene and social distance. (Yusuf et al., 2023).

Meanwhile, contact tracking is the process of identifying and evaluating people who may have been exposed to infectious diseases. In the context of COVID-19, this usually involves identify and monitor people who have interacted with someone who is declared positive for Covid-19. (Setyaningsih, I. 2021).

Contact tracking has been used effectively to control the spread of various infectious diseases, but its application during the COVID-19 pandemic poses a unique challenge. For example, the scale of the pandemic, as well as the spread nature of COVID-19, makes contact tracking a complex task and requires massive resources.

In general, the use of masks and contact tracking represent two important interventions in the global response to COVID-19. Further research on the effectiveness, implementation, and impact of both of these interventions will be very valuable in informing future pandemic management strategies.

Vaccination

The launch of the COVID-19 vaccine marks a turning point in the response to the pandemic. Vaccination programmes have become the largest public health policy in many countries. The rise in vaccination coverage is directly linked to the decline in COVID-19 cases as well as the decrease in mortality rates. Nevertheless, unequal access to vaccines across countries poses a challenge in achieving global group immunity. (Krammer, F. 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic requires dynamic public policy decisions, based on the best scientific evidence available. Success in overcoming this pandemic will depend on the ability to acquire, integrate, and apply knowledge from various disciplines. Global cooperation is needed to tackle the challenges posed by the pandemic and to prevent a recurrence of similar crises in the future.

Vaccination practices have been central to the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, contributing significantly to global efforts to contain pandemics and mitigate the subsequent wave of infection. An extensive research corps supports the strategic deployment of vaccines, demonstrating their effectiveness and potential in changing the path of disease spread.

The vaccine works by leveraging an adaptive immune response, conditioning the human immune system to recognize and combat pathogenic entities effectively. By introducing an antigen similar to an infectious agent—such as SARS-CoV-2—a preparation response is invoked, giving the vaccinated subjects the ability to withstand further exposure with increased immunological fatigue. (Nasir et al., 2021).

The effectiveness and immunological response to vaccination are quantified by the degree of effectiveness determined by randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. These trials have shown that vaccines from leading pharmaceutical entities such as Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and AstraZeneca offer substantial protection against symptomatic infections. The level of effectiveness, although variable, consistently reflects a significant decrease in the incidence of severe post-vaccination diseases, confirming the role of the vaccine as a critical antagonist of morbidity and mortality associated with COVID-19. (Mustain, M., & Afriyani, L. D. 2022).

The spread of vaccines has further implications for public health policy. The equal distribution of vaccines has become a topic of considerable debate, trapping ethical considerations with industrial rigidity and geopolitical capabilities. Furthermore, the attack of variants of concern, which is capable of avoiding immunological defences to a certain extent, raises questions about policy reforms to accommodate booster doses and injections specific to variants. (Marlina et al., 2021).

The focal point on which the success of the vaccination program depends is public confidence—constructions influenced by historical precedents, effectiveness perceptions, and health authority communication competences. Confidence is supported by transparency in reporting side effects, although statistically minimal, and by communicating the iterative nature of scientific discoveries and their implications for vaccine development. (Febriyanti, E. 2022).

Thus, vaccination, as a function of defence of public health, realizes the complex interaction of biological science, public behavior, and policy stratagem. As a continuing component of a global response to a pandemic that has left indelible marks on the social fabric, vaccination stands as proof of human ingenuity and joint efforts in the face of disasters. Future strategies undoubtedly require a flexible approach, ready for emerging challenges and based on empirical evidence as well as public consensus.

Challenges and obstacles in policy implementation

In the implementation of public policies, a number of challenges and obstacles often arise, affecting the effectiveness and depth of the impact of such policies on society. Based on the information found, the main keys to this challenge include political factors, inadequacy of human resources, and differences in interest between the actors involved.

The main challenges and obstacles, among them;
Political Barriers

It starts with political barriers, where often the "interests" of various political actors make the implementation of policies deviate from its original objectives. (Eriksson et al., 2022).

Human Resource Inability

The inability of human resources is another obstacle, where the inadequate quality of SDM causes difficulties in implementing policies as planned. This includes not only technical competence, but also the ability to manage and utilize existing resources to policy goals. (Vatandoost et al., 2023).

Interest Difference Between Actors

Implementation of public policies is also hampered by differences in interest between the actors involved in the process of formulation and implementation. Either it's between government departments, between government and private, or between the government and the public. This disparity can make the negotiation process lengthy and make the policies implemented ineffective. (Baumer, D. C., & Van Horn, C. E. 2013).

Overcoming these barriers requires a holistic and integrative approach. Increased SDM capacity and capabilities hold the key, which can be achieved through sustainable training and education. Furthermore, strengthening policy institutions by providing adequate resources and ensuring that all actors have a clear understanding of policy objectives is also important. Communication and collaboration among all parties involved must be enhanced to ensure that any interest can be accommodated without prejudice to the primary objective of policy. (Knoepfel et al., 2007).

Effective implementation of public policy is a crucial element in national development and public well-being. Identifying, understanding, and overcoming challenges and obstacles in policy implementation is an important step that must be taken by all parties involved.

Learning and Recommendations for Future Public Policy in Public Health Crisis Management

A retrospective analysis of the management of public health crises in the past offers fundamental insights to formulate more concise and effective policy action in the future. This review is rooted in the empirical rhetoric of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has illustrated the limitations of global health systems and the complex multisectoral dynamics in the management of pandemics. This valid review induces a series of recommendations for progressive and resilient public policies.

The first consideration in the revision of public health policy should be emphasized on the concept of "One Health", which recognizes that human health, animal health, and ecosystems are interconnected and inseparable entities. (One Health Commission, n.d.). Further investment in integrative health monitoring systems is recommended to detect and respond promptly to emerging health threats.

Restructuring the health infrastructure with an emphasis on the resilience of the system should be a priority. Capacity for rapid and adaptive response during a health crisis requires the provision of abundant resources and an organized distribution (Kandel et al., 2020). The need for increased local production capacity of health commodities and the development of robust supply chains, has become the subject of general agreement.

Digitization of health data has proven effective in planning and responding to public health crises. Integrating big public health data with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for predictive models can play an important role in proactive defence against potential disease outbreaks. (Phelan, 2020).

Public participation and compliance Building public confidence is an essential prerequisite for compliance with implemented health policies. Research has shown that public confidence in governments and healthcare providers increases the effectiveness of public health interventions (Bavel et al., 2020). Therefore, transparent and evidence-based communication by public health authorities should support any proposed policy.

Recommendation

In the context of teaching and recommendations for future public policy, we outline some key aspects; 1) Strengthening the Surveillance System. Strengthening the global health surveillance system, including funding and international cooperation, must be the backbone of preventive efforts. (WHO, 2021). 2) Resilience and Infrastructure Capacity. Health infrastructure must be built and refined with a dynamic response capacity to crises, prioritizing adaptability and resilience (The Lancet, 2020). 3) Education and training of SDM. Investment in education and human resource training of the health sector to develop the necessary capabilities in crisis management and intensive care. 4) Public involvement. Policy design should include inclusive input from the community and stakeholders, ensuring that implementation reflects a multi-perspective framework. (United Nations, 2020). 5) Legislation that supports innovation. Increased capacity for research and development, with legislation that drives innovation in medical technology and health systems. The policy should include mechanisms for periodic evaluation and adjustment based on evidence and up-to-date data.

The conclusion of this analysis is the urgent need for responsive, inclusive, and sustainable public policies, supported by adequate funding and sustained innovation. The interconnection between human, animal and environmental health is a coherent mobilization explanation for designing and implementing effective public policies in the context of public health.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis has highlighted the need for adaptive health policy strategies, which consider changing social, economic, and political contexts in an increasingly interlinked global environment. In line with the One Health paradigm, an effective health response requires multiseme cooperation, integrating strategies that

focus on humans, animals, and ecosystems. Therefore, the importance of infusing resources in the resilience of health systems, the transformative role of digital technology, and the appreciation of social and behavioral factors in determining the outcome of health crises. Transparent and evidence-based communication, as well as public confidence, has been found to be important in promoting compliance with public health interventions.

In addition, the study reaffirms the importance of sustainable research and development, local capacity-building, and legislation that supports technological innovation in formulating and implementing effective health policies. Finally, sustained policy evaluation and adjustment practices, based on the latest evidence, are needed to ensure the relevance and efficiency of public health policies in addressing growing challenges.

The big conclusion of this study is the insight that future health policy responses should prioritize system resilience, intersectoral, data-based integration, and commitment to public participation in policy formulation and implementation processes. Through critical learning from the COVID-19 pandemic, we can design more careful and effective health policies that can respond to future public health challenges.

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