

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Era on Public Health

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DESCRIPTION

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remain a major public health problem around the world, affecting people's quality of life and causing severe morbidity and mortality. STIs have a direct and significant impact on the reproductive and child health of pregnant women. They can cause infertility, cancer and pregnancy related complications and indirectly affect the economy of the individual/family. Collected by the MoHFW, the Government of India's HMIS Electronic Records, with the main objective of learning about the impact of the COVID-19 era. Among 254,705.2 centers each month, the number of PWs (pregnant women) attempting to use the POC test for syphilis, 2,144.4 centers each month were seropositive for syphilis, a sero frequency of 0.84% per year 2021 (January to May) of 175579.75 equals midpoints per month. Number of PWs attempting to use the POC test for syphilis, 855.58 mean points per month were seropositive for syphilis, resulting in a 0.49% seropredominance in 2020 (January to December) of 53313.66 mean points per month corresponds to POC testing for syphilis, 419.33 centers each month were seropositive for syphilis, giving a serofrequency of 0.79% in 2019 (January to December) of 11364.75 mean points per month, the number of PW trying to use the POC test for syphilis, 339.08 mean points per month were seropositive for syphilis, which one corresponds to a seropervasivity of 2.98% in 2018 (January to December). Sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) remain a major public health problem worldwide, affecting quality of life and leading to severe morbidity and mortality. Sexually transmitted diseases have a direct and significant impact on reproduction and child health. They can lead directly to infertility, cancer, complications of pregnancy and can have an indirect impact on the individual economy. One million (100,000 rupees) sexually transmitted diseases occur daily, and in

2012, 357 million new cases of treatable sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea, chlamydia, syphilis, and trichomoniasis occurred, mainly. Around the world, between the ages of 15 and 49, 5.6 million of them had syphilis. Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterial infection of *Treponema pallidum*. It usually infects the fetus by sexual contact with infectious lesions of the mucosa or scraped epidermis, blood transfusions, or the vertical transplacental during pregnancy. Vertical transmission of syphilis, or congenital syphilis, is usually life-threatening for the fetus if maternal contamination is not recognized early and is not treated during pregnancy. Although working from home and blocking COVID-19 management may increase STI (hypothesis) dominance and incidence, as availability and potential may increase opportunities for sexual relations. This is determined by contamination, which may be due to multiple factors associated with the infection. This single article cannot cover all aspects, pathophysiology, and clinical features. Performing a serum test during a COVID-19 pandemic can be very difficult if travel and household access are restricted by Covid's controls. Pregnant mothers and newborns continue to seek healthcare services that meet their unique needs throughout the pandemic. Serological tests can be easily performed with ANC.

Some of the symptoms are:

- Hepatitis B can cause dark urine.
- Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and trichomoniasis can cause unusual discharge from the vagina, penis, or anus
- One of the most common chlamydia symptoms is bleeding between periods or after sex.
- Chlamydia can also cause pelvic and testicular pain.
- Hepatitis B can also cause joint and muscle pain.

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