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Coronavirus disease or Covid-19 is the lately experienced world pandemic which in one way or the other has had drastic effects on every sector in the world. The lockdown measures such as curfew, stay-in house orders, caseation of movements, and social distancing as the disease containment measures ensured that the normalcy was interrupted within every society, and this led to life-threatening consequences as people had to deal with a new normal that did not guarantee smooth flow of life (Chowel & Mizumoto, 2020). As a result, most companies and businesses laid off their employees because of the disease's emergence. In contrast, others asked their employees to work remotely with a reduced payment, which negatively affected various families. The health care system, which in many countries was not doing well, already became overstretched and consequently, the level of health got diminished more than before (Lone & Ahmad, 2020). This paper, therefore, connects the covid-19 pandemic and its effects with the following class discussion terms and theories; food swamps, underinsurance, Tuskegee syphilis study, Deprofessionalization, food insecurity, labeling theory, and activity-passivity model as a way of bringing a clear insight on the effects the disease has had on the people.

Food swamps refer to places that sell fast food high in calories and poor in other nutritious elements important for the body's immune system and general body growth. People living in food swamp areas or depend on food swamps for their daily means are associated with poor health, with most adults diagnosed with obesity. Notably, people with low income are majorly associated with consuming junk foods from food swamps with nutritional value, making them register a low immune system (Tester et al., 2020). When the covid-19 pandemic emerged, those with low immune systems were majorly affected because their body defense could not manage to fight the disease's lethality, making them show very severe disease symptoms.

Besides, the disease affected mostly those with underlying health issues, and being that those who eat from food swamps are mostly obese, they got majorly affected with the Covid-19 disease. The hardship experienced during era of the covid-19 has seen rise of food swamps across societies with low-income generations (Ziliak, 2021). The trend is regrettable because junk foods from such environments have poor nutritional value, making the body have a weak immune system that cannot protect the body against the Covid-19 attack.

Underinsurance can be viewed as insufficient policy coverage, which leaves the enrollee to spend much money whenever serious life calamities occur. Most people are underinsured when it comes to health insurance policies and when it came to the covid-19 pandemic emergence, it forced the government to come up with strategies to bail their citizens (Flash et al., 2020). Thus, many people underinsured in their health policy insurance coverages had to spend much more money in treating the covid-19 if they contracted the disease than those who had sufficient health insurance. Normally, most people who usually find themselves underinsured are people with low income. Their pandemic severely affected their income because they had to pay more for their covid-19 treatments than their rich counterparts.

Tuskegee syphilis study is another team that its effects were greatly felt during the covid-19. The infamous Tuskegee syphilis study where black men were injected with syphilis causing pathogens without their consent made the black community not trust the health department. In this case, the black participants were inflicted with too much pain of syphilis when the doctors wanted to determine the neurological effect of untreated syphilis people as they were deceived that they were to be offered free medical attention. Elliot (2021) reveals that the black people in Tuskegee are unwilling to get the covid-19 jab because the Tuskegee syphilis study effect is still fresh in their minds. In addition, they believe that they can be used for another painful experience

without their knowledge. Due to the distrust the black people have in the health sector from the Tuskegee syphilis study experience, only a few black people offered themselves for the covid-19 vaccine test (Warren, 2020).

Additionally, deprofessionalization is another factor that came into play during the covid-19 pandemic. Deprofessionalization involves shifting from professional requirements to conducting unprofessional decisions to achieve a particular goal deemed appropriate during the professional practice. During the covid-19 era, such unprofessional decisions were made to save more lives in the overstretched healthcare system by the medical practitioners. As a result, covid-19 created many intellectual and ethical uncertainties in all healthcare system levels due to the resource limitation resulting from the many people flocking the health facilities to get covid-19 treatment (Larkin, 2021). Without following the medical practice norms and ethics, medical practitioners during the covid-19 era mostly found themselves in a situation where they could say to themselves what they would be and then do what they had to do to save as many lives as possible. For that reason, when overwhelmed with work, the health workers resorted to deprofessionalization to save as many lives as possible without following the professional requirements.

Moreover, food security became a big challenge during the covid-19 pandemic. Following the movement restrictions by various governments to curb the spread of the disease, accessing food became difficult. Since the food transportation could not be easily achieved from one area to the other. Also, people flocked the food stores to buy food in bulk to use during their quarantine and stay-at-home orders making the stores depleted. Thus, Covid-19 became the greatest risk to food security in society (Laborde et al., 2020). On the other hand, trade

restrictions to curb the spread of covid-19 became the worst thought strategies in response to food security (Glauber et al., 2020). The covid-19 highly threatened food security.

In connection with covid-19, labeling theory became in play in the phase of covid-19 in our societies. At the beginning of pandemic, most people did not know the causes and how the disease is spread. Notably, despite extensive media coverage, the lack of knowledge about the disease made people who had been found with the disease to be labeled as sick and stigmatized in society. Most people never wanted to be associated with any covid-19 patient because it was perceived that they were dangerous disease carriers. Therefore, out of their recklessness, they got the killer disease. As a result, the families and individuals who were found to be covid-19 positive were socially isolated from the rest of society. The stigma against them continued even after they were found to have healed from the disease (Alsulami et al., 2021). The labeling theory describes that such stigmatization and isolation make people refrain from such individuals and families hence cutting social support.

Lastly, in this discussion, the activity-passivity model is also a factor that has been in play since the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic. The Activity-passivity model requires the doctors to control their patients where they treat them while the patients obey and submit to the doctors during the treatment process. Notably, in their relationship during the treatment, the doctor plays the active role while patients play a passive role. Because the covid-19 patients get overwhelmed with the disease's effect, they fully submit to their doctors, who do all they can to manage and treat their conditions due to covid-19 (Solomon et al., 2021). Therefore, most symptomatic covid-19 patients have been so desperate for treatment that they submissively allow their doctors to treat them without questioning the process.

Conclusively, it is true that the emergence of covid-19 changed how things used to run in society normally. The movement restrictions that also limited the levels of doing trade in a big way slowed the global economic growth. As a result, food security was interfered with, which saw the rise of unhealthy foods from food swamps to sustain life. The healthcare in every society became so overwhelmed, and so many lives were lost because the pandemic came when no government prepared for it. Notably, the rush to find treatment became so intense, but some people doubted the process, like the blacks in Tuskegee who became hesitant in receiving the vaccine. Due to Tuskegee Syphilis study experience that made them not trust the health sector. In short, the covid-19, in many ways, changed the normalcy in society.

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