COVID-19 Impact on Public Health and Safety: Literature Review

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Quantitative studies utilize measurable data, allowing researchers to assess cause and effect reactions in various case scenarios to determine relationships (Houser, 2023). Data collected and analyzed from other research studies through a literature review helps scholars form ideas for research based on the present data (Houser, 2023). The COVID-19 pandemic left a lot of unanswered questions, mainly on how the pandemic affected the general health and well-being of the public. Researching the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic helps researchers understand how the population reacts.

Original Quantitative Research – Pediatric Injuries in the Time of Covid-19

The article's authors include Keays, Friedman, and Gagnon, who researched the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on pediatric emergency department (ED) visits (Keays et al., 2020). Previous research on past pandemics indicated a decline in ED visits, but not an analysis of the relationship on declining ED visits (Keays et al., 2020). The article discusses the impact of the pandemic on pediatric ED visits based on age, injury, and severity of the injury (Keays et al., 2020).

Key Points

Data collection from the Canadian Hospitals Injury Reporting and Prevention Program (CHIRPP) helped evaluate why the number of ED visits among children aged (Keays et al., 2020). CHIRPP provided measurable data to compare pediatric hospital visits each year from 1993 to 2020 between March sixteenth and May fifteenth (Keays et al., 2020). The study subjects included children aged zero to seventeen who had visited the ED (Keays et al., 2020).

The injuries analyzed were limited to motor vehicle crashes (MVC), sports-related injuries, fractures, minor TBIs (mTBIs), burns, and poisonings (Keays et al., 2020). SPSS software helped to determine the significance of impact in the data collected (Keays et al., 2020). The study found a significant decline in MVCs, sports-related injuries, mTBIs, fractures, burns, and poisonings (Keays et al., 2020). The overall finding was that COVID-19 impacted the number of injuries sustained to children.

Assumptions

The study provides evidence of the relationship between pandemics and emergency department visits for pediatric clients. The information found from the study helps future research in monitoring ED visits as the pandemic progresses (Keays et al., 2020). The present research has established a significant decline in pediatric ED visits during pandemics, but future research will determine the meaning behind the decline. Are the client not going to the ED because they are afraid of getting infected? Are the clients not visiting the ED because parents are home to supervise children better? Future researchers now have the potential to expand the findings to understand better the impact of COVID-19 on the health of the population.

Deficit/Conclusion

The line of reasoning from the article is establishing the correlation between COVID-19's impact on pediatric ED visits to provide a deeper understanding of the pandemics' relationship to public health is acceptable. The Canadian Hospitals Injury Reporting and Prevention Program (CHIRPP) helped determine a significant decline in ED visits based on the substantially lower numbers in every category in 2020 (Keays et al., 2020). Tracking the number, type, and severity of ED visits allowed researchers to connect the pandemics' influence on public health (Keays et

al., 2020). The relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and pediatric ED visits helps establish future research to explore the details behind the pandemics' impact. Not accepting COVID-19's impact on pediatric ED visits in nursing would not show implications, but further investigations on the extent of COVID-19's influence on public help would be limited.

Second article title here

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Key Points

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Assumptions

Paragraph goes here discussing the assumptions of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Deficit/Conclusion

Paragraph goes here discussing the conclusion of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Do you accept the authors' line of reasoning? What are the implications for this article? If nursing fails to accept this line of reasoning, what would the implications be?

Third article title here

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Key Points

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Assumptions

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Deficit/Conclusion

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Conclusion

Write a conclusion here in your overall paper. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Provide a summary/conclusion of the analysis of all three articles. Discuss how the information can improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Nursing practice
- Evidence-based practice/Quality Improvement efforts
- Healthcare as a whole

References

Houser, J. (2023). *Nursing research: Reading, using, and creating evidence* (5th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Keays, G., Friedman, D., & Gagnon, I. (2020). Original quantitative research-pediatric injuries in the time of COVID-19. *Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice*, *40*(11-12), 336. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7745832/