

BÖLÜM 5

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE BİRİNCİ BASAMAK SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE YAŞLI İZLEMİ

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GİRİŞ

Yeni Koronavirüs Hastalığı (COVID-19) Pandemisi 31 Ocak 2022 tarihi itibariyle dünya genelinde 375 milyondan fazla vakaya ve beş milyondan fazla ölüme neden olmuştur (1). Küresel olarak hızlı bir şekilde yayılan virüs acil bir halk sağlığı krizi olarak karşımıza çıkmıştır. Bu krizle mücadelede dünya genelinde aşı başta olmak üzere maske-mesafe ve hijyen kurallarını kapsayan koruyucu halk sağlığı yöntemleri kullanılmıştır (2). Özellikle fiziksel mesafenin korunması amacıyla yapılan kısıtlamalar ve karantina uygulamaları virüsün yayılmasını kontrol altına almakta etkili olmakla birlikte beraberinde farklı sorunları getirmiştir. COVID-19'un enfeksiyon ve ölüm gibi doğrudan etkilerinin yanı sıra toplumlar üzerinde ruhsal, sosyal ve ekonomik alanlar başta olmak üzere dolaylı etkileri halen devam etmektedir. Pandeminin yarattığı sorunlar dezavantajlı grupları daha derinden etkilemiş, sağlıkta eşitsizlikleri arttırmıştır (3).

Literatürde yaşlı olmanın, pandeminin getirdiği sağlık riskleri ve sosyal sorunlarla baş etmek açısından önemli bir risk faktörü olduğu bildirilmiştir (4). COVID-19 hastalığından daha şiddetli etkilenme ve ölüm riski bunların başında

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ETİK İLKELER

Bölümde yer alan COVID-19 pandemisinde yaşlıların karşılaştığı başlıca zorluklar adlı Şekil 1'in kullanımına ilişkin yazardan 21.02.2022 tarihinde izin alınmıştır.

KAYNAKLAR

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