



Global Health Research on COVID-19 for Maternal, Child and Adolescent

Eden Ruby*

Department of Health Care, University of Calgary, Calgary, USA

DESCRIPTION

The COVID-19 epidemic has resulted in significant changes to the delivery of health care services at all levels as well as disruption to availability and use at the individual scale due to a variety of causes including personal, social and political and others. The majority of service delivery adjustments are motivated by anxiety and the need to reduce infection risk using experimental solutions that aren't always supported by data. The both short- and long-term effects of such adaptations are also poorly understood. There are still a lot of unknowns regarding the short- and long-term implications of COVID-19 illness and SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnant women and the pediatric population. Therefore, it is necessary to identify knowledge gaps while taking into account the new problems that women, babies, kids and teenagers as well as their medical professionals and the larger health system are confronting. Research to better comprehend and cure pathogens in these groups may result from this.

The WHO published a Global Research Roadmap in March 2020 to target and respond to SARS-CoV-2 with short, medium and long-term priorities to build a strong global research response based on the discussions during the Global Research Forum and other international organizations have made comparable calls. Major theme topics (from virus biological sciences to humanities in the outbreak response) and strategic measures were covered in the publication although it was not intended to reflect the distinctive features of research. The accuracy of the concentrate on these priorities is supported by on-going research on some of them, such as the prevalence and incidence of COVID-19 disease in pregnant women to evaluate health risks and interactions with adverse birth outcomes maternal to new-born transmission viral transmission after the implementation of COVID-19 precautions in schools and the impact of restarting schools on SARS-CoV-2 transmitters etc. We anticipate that this exercise will highlight unresolved problems and prompt pertinent research in these fields.

This could aid us in preparing evidence-based strategies to lessen the negative effects on moms, babies, kids, and teenagers during limitations, including the reality that the pandemic is a rapidly

evolving subject and that key concerns, such as the recent emergence of novel viral variations and the safety and effectiveness of SARS-CoV-2 vaccinations for children and adolescents, are not sufficiently addressed. Another drawback would be the self-selected experts' potential biases toward the most important fields of research. To create research ideas and grade the research questions, we attempted to approach as many specialists as we could for this project.

The SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease, driven by experts around the world, have come a long way since the beginning of the pandemic. However, critical issues such as those identified in this study represent the collective knowledge and experience of a large and diverse global group of experts, a difficult but timely achievement. Identified priorities must be carefully planned, coordinated, and implemented quickly to be effective. We call on our partners, including governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and donors, to work together to ensure that this urgent research challenge is addressed with particular focus on priority areas.

The duration steps include identifying the main ideas and reframing the research question if the ideas are not clearly articulated, separating different research ideas presented together, removing duplicate ideas. Tasks included combining similar research ideas and improving the intelligibility of language. For the purposes of the review, research questions in the field of maternal and neonatal health were categorized into two separate areas maternal health and neonatal health. In the cross-sectional or health systems area only research questions specific to maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health were retained in the list. General questions were excluded. B. Health system interventions that may affect all population groups or populations within individual regions. Current priorities adopt methodologies and are developed in a transparent ethical and equitable manner using a systematic process highlighting important knowledge gaps and improving clinical practice and programmatic implementations. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been other research prioritization exercises that are broader or specific to particular areas.

Correspondence to: Eden Ruby, Department of Health Care, University of Calgary, Calgary, USA, E-mail: ruby@gmail.com

Received: 04-Jul-2022, Manuscript No. HCCR-22-17678; **Editor assigned:** 07-Jul-2022, Pre QC No. HCCR-22-17678(PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Jul-2022, QC No. HCCR-22-17200; **Revised:** 28-Jul-2022, Manuscript No. HCCR-22-17678 (R); **Published:** 05-Aug-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2375-4273.22.10.303.

Citation: Ruby E (2022) Global Health Research on COVID-19 for Maternal, Child and Adolescent. Health Care Curr Rev. 10:303.

Copyright: © 2022 Ruby E. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.