

# An Impact Analysis Study on Pregnant Women during COVID 19 as Country Wise Using R Studio

Deepa Verma<sup>1</sup>, Surender Singh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MTech Scholar <sup>2</sup>Asstt. Professor

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Computer Science & Engineering ICL College Sountli, Ambala (Haryana)

<sup>2</sup>[surender.punia@yahoo.com](mailto:surender.punia@yahoo.com)

**Abstract:-** In this study, aim of us to analyze data on the number of infected pregnant women in world. The study population includes various countries in the have been affected mainly by this disease. In selecting this country, we attempted to study at least one country from each continent. Initially, Then, the outcome of the indicators was done to extract the differences and similarities between health systems strategies in different country. In this study, at last not least that the women are infected this diseases more than men, and faces more problems in during the pregnancy, some of lose the life of herself and also there child which is not born. Aim of us to analyze these type of pandemics in the world.

**Keywords:** - DA, PA, PrA, CoVs, COVID, Ebola, Zika, Nipah

## 1 Introduction

In this paper, we aim to analyze data on the number of infected pregnant women in the world. The highly infectious corona virus disease (COVID-19) was first detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and subsequently spread to 212 countries and territories around the world, infecting millions of people. We hope that such state wise predictions would help the state governments better channelize their limited health care resources.

The role of the government as the main policy maker is to provide the right information and to make the right decisions about vaccines and vaccination implementation results of this study is described in themes covering various issues about COVID-19 vaccine, such as views on COVID-19 vaccine, fake news, vaccine implementation by government.

The WHO declared the corona virus disease (COVID-19) as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 [4]. The disease has spread across 212 countries and territories around the world, with a total of more than 3 million confirmed cases [5,6]. In India, the disease was first detected on January 30, 2020, in Kerala in a student who returned from Wuhan [7,8]. The total (cumulative) number of confirmed infected people is more than 37,000 to date (May 3, 2020) across India.

## 2 Brief History of Covid19

A novel corona virus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been identified in humans previously. Once scientists determine exactly what corona virus it is, they give it a name (as in the case of COVID-19, the virus causing it is SARS-CoV-2). Corona viruses got their name from the way that they look under a microscope. The virus consists of a core of genetic material surrounded by an envelope with protein spikes. This gives it the appearance of a crown. The word Corona means "crown" in Latin. Corona viruses are , meaning that the viruses are transmitted between animals and humans. It has been determined that MERS-CoV was transmitted from dromedary camels to humans and SARS-CoV from civet cats to humans. The source of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) is yet to be determined, but investigations are ongoing to identify the source to the outbreak.

### 3 Symptoms of nCoV

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, cough, myalgia, or fatigue and atypical symptoms include sputum, headache, haemoptysis, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Some patients may present with sore throat, rhinorrhoea, headache, and confusion a few days before the onset of fever, indicating that fever is a critical symptom, but not the initial manifestation of infection. Furthermore, some patients experience loss of smell (hyposmia) or taste (hypogeusia), which are now being considered early warning signs and indications for self-isolation [6].

### 4 Transmission of nCoV

Zoometric transmission initially appeared to be a plausible cause as majority of early cases had a history of exposure to wet markets [60]. However, by the end of January 2020, the number of people who developed the disease without exposure to the market or another person with respiratory symptoms increased. The infection can cause multi-system failure leading to systemic water, electrolyte imbalance, hormonal dysfunction, accumulation of toxic metabolites which is hypothesized to cause neurological manifestations such as headaches, confusion, agitation etc.

### 5 COVID 19 diagnostic:

You are experiencing symptoms of COVID 19 such as high fever, cough, shortness of breath, excessive fatigue, etc. • You have long-term health conditions such as asthma, heart diseases, etc. and experience a sudden worsening of symptoms.. Diagnostic testing for COVID-19 is conducted to find out whether a person is infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus, responsible for COVID-19 infection.

### Different laboratory tests available to diagnosis COVID 19:

In general, there are two types of tests for diagnosing COVID-19 namely, Antigen or rapid testing and Molecular or PCR testing. The antigen test is often used as a point of- care test, less expensive and yields quicker results within minutes. However, there is a higher chance of

### 6 Treatment:

Since then, due to the intense efforts of clinical researchers globally, significant progress has been made which has led to a better understanding of not only COVID-19 and its management but also has resulted in the development of novel therapeutics and vaccine development at an unprecedented speed, early in the pandemic, the understanding of COVID-19 and its therapeutic management was limited, creating an urgency to mitigate this new viral illness with experimental therapies and drug repurposing. [14]

### 7 R Studio

R Studio is an orientated programming language. It offers immoderate-degree snap shots talents. It is also a statistical software program, and an item-oriented immoderate-level programming language used for data assessment, which incorporates a massive huge variety of statistical techniques which include t-check, chi-rectangular test, popular linear models, instrumental variables estimation, local regression polynomials, and so forth.

Besides, This means that the whole lot what is done with R may be saved as an object. Each object has a category. [16]

### Explore Individual Variables

Distribution of every numeric variable can be checked with function summary, which returns the minimum, maximum, mean, median, and the first quarter and third quarter quartiles.

Summary of table (Preganant.Women)

Min, Median, Mean and Max function are performed with the help of R programming.

Table 1 Confirmed Male and Female Covid19 Cases

	Min		Median		Mean		Max	
D a t e	Ma le	Fe ma le	Ma le	Fe ma le	Ma le	Fe ma le	Ma le	Fe ma le
20 20	0	0	440	489	466	517	131	145
			74	31	83	63	483	179
20 21	133	147	220	241	224	246	338	382
	150	069	540	899	301	518	720	094
20 22	345	390	524	613	520	607	603	715
	140	583	844	065	483	943	775	741
20 23	604	716	630	751	628	749	641	768
	159	224	329	782	516	494	718	011

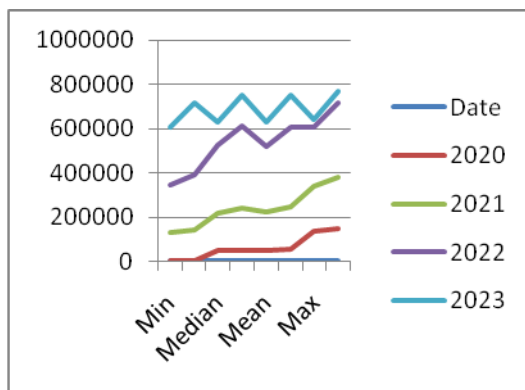


Figure 1 Line Chart of Confirmed Male and Female Covid19 Cases

plot (Preganant.Women)

A matrix of scatter plots can be produced with function at below:-

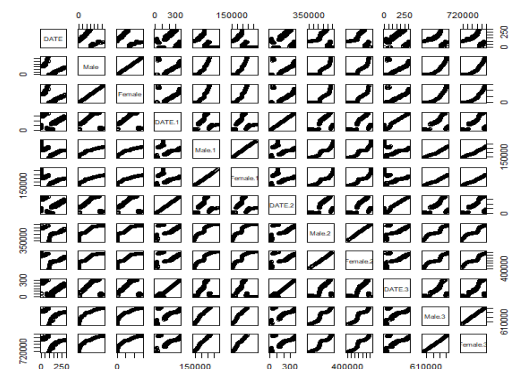


Figure 2 Plot matrix of male and female covid19 cases (2020-2023)

plot(Preganant.Women)

>barplot(height = Preganant.Women\$New\_deaths, names.arg = Preganant.Women\$New\_cases)

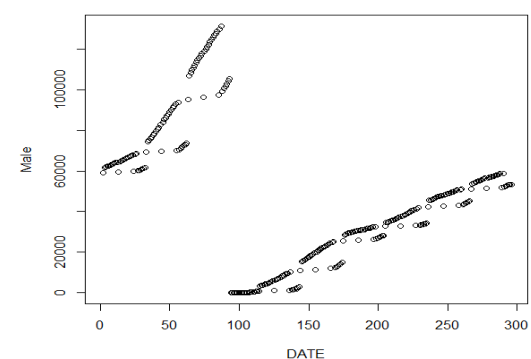


Figure 3 Plot matrix of male, female covid19 cases (2020-2023)

plot(Preganant.Women)

> barplot(height = Preganant.Women\$Cumulative\_cases, names.arg = Preganant.Women\$Cumulative\_deaths)

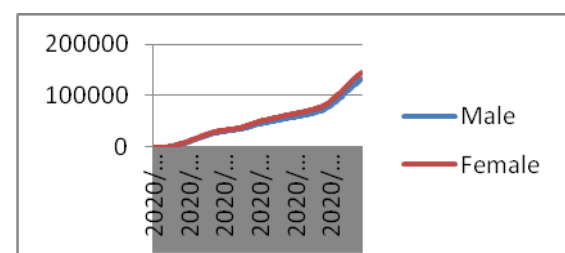


Figure 4 Date wise men vs. women infected by Covid19 (2020)

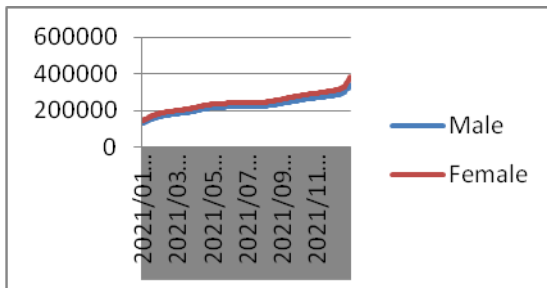


Figure 5 Date wise men vs. women infected by Covid19 (2021)

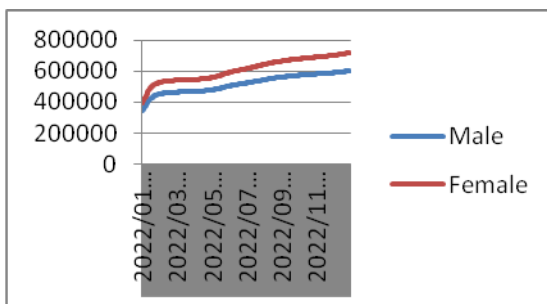


Figure 6 Date wise men vs. women infected by Covid19 (2022)

Covid19 data status is online source.

## 9 CONCLUSION

We found that in this study infected women are more suffered from this compare the men. This study aimed to also identify the psychological, physical activity, and educational effects of COVID19. The impact of the corona virus disease COVID19 outbreak on many parts of our lives cannot be overstated. With the corona virus pandemic 2019, educational training institutions and health professions faced many challenges worldwide. Although many nations have embraced extreme measures to prevent the spread of the infection, such as social distancing, the consequences of COVID19 led to several impacts on students, healthcare workers, and trainers. Many schools and colleges throughout the globe have been closed and stopped their instructional activities because of the pandemic, which has affected students' mental health. In this analysis study we found some country namely,

Australia, Argentina, America, Belgium China, act. are in the dangerous category. Among the remaining country, are in the controlled category.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Khaled Al Zaman, Shahad Ahmed, Alya Alshamsi, Amna Alshamsi, Bashar Alshdaifat, Shamsa Alaleeli, Bashair M Mussa, "Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Weight Change Among Adults in the UAE" *International Journal of General Medicine* 2023:16 PP1661–1670.
- [2] Banghui Qin, Zhiqing Hu, Wuqianhui Liu, Yanjun Sun, Yiping Wang, Huiying Zhang, Fan Yang, Yuan He, "Anxiety and Depression Among College Students During the COVID-19 Lockdown: A Cross-Sectional Survey in Jiangsu, China" *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy* 2023:PP16 711–723.
- [3] Michael Balas, Diana Vasiliu, Gener Austria, Tina Felfeli "The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Wait-Times for Ophthalmic Surgery in Ontario, Canada: A Population-Based Study" *Clinical Ophthalmology* June 2023:17 PP 1823–1831.
- [4] Rina Tampake, Selvi A Mangundap, Saman "COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake, Acceptance, and Reason for Vaccine Hesitancy: A Cross-Sectional Study Among Pregnant Women in Trinidad, West Indies" *International Journal of Women's Health* 2023:15 PP395–396.
- [5] Jonas Bocek, Jan Prasko, Samuel Genzor, Frantisek Hodny, Jakub Vanek, Pavol Pobeha, Kamila Belohradova1, Marie Ociskova, "Sleep Disturbance and Immunological Consequences of COVID-19" *Patient Preference and Adherence* 2023:17 PP667–677.
- [6] Ercan Kurtipek, Mehmet Mermer, Bilgenur Yildirim, Mehmet Akif Yazar, Mustafa Duran, Faysal Duksal "Factors Affecting Duration of Hospital Stay in Deceased COVID-19 Patients" *International Journal of General Medicine* 2023:16 PP929–936.
- [7] Anna Bokszczanin, Marek Palace, William Brown, Olga Gladys, Rakhi Tripathi, Divya Shree, "Depression, Perceived Risk of COVID-19, Loneliness, and Perceived Social Support

- from Friends Among University Students in Poland, UK, and India” *Psychology Research and Behavior Management* 2023;16 PP651–663.
- [8] Pankaew Tantirattanakulchai, Nuchanad Hounnaklang, Pear Ferreira Pongsachareonnont, Bharkbhum Khambhiphant, Suwanchai Hounnaklang, Nanda Win, Suchon Tepjan, “Impact of COVID-19 on Depressive Symptoms Among Patients with Low Vision and Blindness” *Clinical Ophthalmology* 2023;17 PP789–796.
- [9] Haneen Ali, Yasin Fatemi, Mohammad Hamasha, Shikha Modi “The Cost of Frontline Nursing: Investigating Perception of Compensation Inadequacy During the COVID-19 Pandemic” *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare* 2023;16 PP1311–1326.
- [10] Reham Kaifi, Ahmed Subahi, Salem Alqarni, Ahmed Jaddawi, Ahmed Alghamdi, Khalid M Alshamrani “The Impact of COVID-19 on Radiological Science Students and Interns at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences: Cross-Sectional Study” *Advances in Medical Education and Practice* June 2023;14 563–571.
- [11] Pedro Ykaro Fialho Silva, Maria Clara Lima da Cruz, Ingrid Guerra Azevedo, Rafaela Silva Moreira Klayton Galante Sousa, Silvana Alves Pereira “Risk of Global Developmental Delay in Infants Born from Mothers with COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Study” *International Journal of Women’s Health* April 2023;15 467–474.
- [12] Worku Fikadu, Adamu Addissie, Awgichew Kifle “Uptake of the COVID-19 Vaccination and Associated Factors Among” *Health Care Providers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia* *Infection and Drug Resistance* July 2023;16 PP 4519–4534.
- [13] Yanqing Xing, Yupeng Li, Liting Feng, Rujie Huo, Xinkai Ma, Yanting Dong, Dai Liu, Yuheng Niu, Xinrui Tian, Erjing Chen, “Predictors of COVID-19 Severity in Elderly Patients Infected by Omicron in China, 18 December 2022–5 February 2023” *Infection and Drug Resistance* July 2023;16 PP 4505–4518.
- [14] Laili Rahayuwati, Kuswandewi Mutyara, Ryan Rachmad Nugraha, Madan Khatiwada, Carine Dochez<sup>4</sup>, Cissy Kartasasmita “COVID-19 Vaccine Perspective Among University Lecturers and Students: A Qualitative Study of Pre Implementation of Vaccination” *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare* June 2023;16 1619–1629.
- [15] Raini Diah Susanti, Kurniawan Yudianto, Aep Maulid Mulyana, Ismah Nur Amalia “A Systematic Scoping Review of Motivations and Barriers in COVID-19 Volunteering Among Health Students: The Potential for Future Pandemic Volunteers” *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare* June 2023;16 PP 1671–1681.
- [16] Yulan Chang, Shujie Guo, Binbin Yuan, Huiling Chen, Ruxin Jiang “A Large-Scale Survey on Perceived Risk, Risk Emotions and Humanistic Care Needs Among Nurses During the Covid-19 Pandemic” *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare* April 2023;16 PP 1151–1159.
- [17] Dawit Alemu, Tujuba Diribsa, Gurmessa Tura Debelew “COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy and Its Associated Factors Among Adolescents” *Patient Preference and Adherence* May 2023;17 PP1271–1280.
- [18] Aksornanong Tangthong, Basmon Manomaipiboon “Prevalence and Factors Associated with Depression Among Older Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study in Urban Areas in Thailand” *Clinical Interventions in Aging* July, 2023;18 PP 1055–1065.
- [19] Songsong Shi, Rong Liu, Haiying Yu, Long Xiang, Hua Lu “Experience of Pediatric Nurses in Parent-Child Isolation Units of COVID-19 Designated Hospitals: A Qualitative Study” *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy* July 2023;16 PP 1273–1285.
- [20] Kaye AD, Okeagu CN, Pham AD, et al. Economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare facilities and systems: international perspectives. *Best Pract Res Clin Anaesthesiol.* 2021;35(3):293–306.
- [21] Felfeli T, Ximenes R, Naimark DM, et al. The ophthalmic surgical backlog associated with



the COVID-19 pandemic: a population-based and microsimulation modelling study. *Can Med Assoc J.* 2021;9(4):E1063–E1072.

- [22] Wiseman SM, Crump RT, Sutherland JM. Surgical wait list management in Canada during a pandemic: many challenges ahead. *Can J Surg.* 2020;63(3):E226. doi:10.1503/cjs.006620
- [23] Eshghi SRT, Cheema M, Damji KF. Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on elective cataract surgery wait times. *Can J Ophthalmol.* 2022. doi:10.1016/j.jcjo.2022.09.001(2):464–474. doi:10.1016/j.radi.2020.10.0152.
- [24] Robbins JB, England E, Patel MD, et al. COVID-19 impact on well-being and education in radiology residencies: a survey of the association of program directors in radiology. *Acad Radiol.* 2020;27(8):1162–1172. doi:10.1016/j.acra.2020.06.0023.
- [25] Tay YX, Cai S, Chow HC, Lai C. The needs and concerns of clinical educators in radiography education in the face of COVID-19 pandemic. *J Med Imaging Radiat Sci.* 2021;52(1):3–8. doi:10.1016/j.jmir.2020.10.0044.