



~ EDITORIAL ~

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## CRISIS AFTER CRISIS OR WHAT WE LEARNED FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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December 2019 has a particularly important significance, in a negative sense, for mankind, due to the discovery of the new coronavirus in the markets of Wuhan, China, being also the moment when the Covid-19 pandemic began (Peptan, Peptan, 2021a; Peptan, Peptan, 2021b)).

The world has been "shaken" and the medical community has been under enormous pressure to try to stop, or slow, the spread of the virus around the world. The danger was becoming more and more visible, and the number of new infections and deaths due to contact with the virus was increasing alarmingly by the day. The virus could not be contained although the world's governments reacted quickly, but none of them proved prepared for such a pandemic scenario.

Scientific journals and others have made space available for research on the new coronavirus in an effort to help spread new findings that could end the pandemic. Also, our journal, Annals of Constantin Brancusi University of Targu Jiu - Letters and Social Sciences Series showed interest and allocated space for studies dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. (Peptan, Mărcău, 2021a; Mărcău, Peptan, 2021b).

The scientific community came together in an attempt to find a solution to the new problem, with encouraging results when the first SARS-CoV-II vaccine was announced.

A first crisis seemed to have passed as a result of the appearance of new vaccines created to prevent severe symptoms caused by Covid-19 (Cavanaugh, Spicer et al., 2021), but the pandemic continued its course with the emergence of new mutations of the virus (Murillo-Zamora, Trujillo et al., 2021), capable of evading antibodies generated by vaccination (Fathizadeh, Afshar et al., 2021).

Although it was hoped that the virus would be brought under control and the intensity of the pandemic would decrease, a new crisis has emerged and it has been linked to people's determination to accept the new vaccines. The lack of an elementary medical culture among the majority of the population has seriously affected their decision to be vaccinated with the new Covid-19 vaccines, thus creating two camps: for and against vaccination (Mărcău, Peptan et. al., 2022a; Fedele, Aria et al., 2021).



Each country has established its own vaccination campaign, starting from the logistical elements to the media information campaigns, the latter making significant differences among the populations that have accepted or rejected vaccination (Hudson, Montelpare, 2021)

The virtual space has become a veritable ring in which various apocalyptic and conspiracy scenarios have been disputed regarding the SARS-CoV-II virus and the vaccines administered against Covid-19, that uneducated or poorly educated people have found it almost impossible to distinguish between real information and fake news (Mărcău, Purec et. al., 2022).

A conspiratorial world was emerging, like in a scenario written by Kafka, where the disease can be beaten by vaccination, everyone was waiting for the vaccine to be created, but when the vaccine was available, many refused it for various reasons, some more puerile than others. A real crisis after crisis.

Almost two difficult years have passed during which people have experienced isolation, social distance, wearing masks in crowded spaces, etc. A world that is beginning to return to normality, but the reminiscences of the health crisis will be felt for many years to come (Mărcău, Peptan et. al., 2022b).

The healthcare system is much more prepared to react in such situations, having been trained in the crucible of the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic. State governments seem to have learned their lesson and will take future health crises seriously from the outset, and people, we hope, will be more receptive to the advice of people who know what to do in such situations.



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