

ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ НАУКИ

УДК 349.3

ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРАВОВЫХ МЕР НА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ЕГИПТА ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19

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Аннотация

Введение. В данной статье автор раскрывает значение, и роль правовых мер и их влияние на психологическое здоровье население Египта в период пандемии COVID-19. **Цель исследования** - выявить правовые меры вводимые правительством Египта, оказывающие негативное влияние на психологическое здоровье взрослого населения в период COVID-19. **Материалы и методы.** при изучение законодательства Египта, общедоступных научных статей, а также обзора официальных статей из газет, анализа докладов ВОЗ и других отчётно-статистических материалов, были использованы формально-юридический и сравнительно-правовой методы исследования. **Результаты.** В ходе исследования автор определил, что кризис в области здравоохранения побудил государство Египта принять ряд правовых мер, повлиявших на психологическое здоровье население. **Обсуждение.** В период с мая по август 2020 года египетские учёные провели исследование на тему «Психологическое воздействие пандемии COVID 19 на население Египта» с целью оценки распространенности депрессии, тревоги, стресса и недостаточного сна. **Выводы.** Автор приходит к выводу о том, что египетские власти в период глобальной пандемии COVID-19 не только подвергли риску физическое здоровье людей, но и оказали разрушительное воздействие на психическое здоровье.

Ключевые слова: пандемия, психология, здоровье, правительство, закон.

THE IMPACT OF LEGAL MEASURES ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Introduction. In this article, the author reveals the significance and role of legal measures and their impact on the psychological health of the Egyptian population during the COVID-19 pandemic. **The aim of the study** – to identify legal measures introduced by the Egyptian government that have a negative impact on the psychological health of the adult population during the COVID-19 period. **Material**

and methods. When studying Egyptian legislation, publicly available scientific articles, as well as reviewing official articles from newspapers, analyzing WHO reports and other reporting and statistical materials, formal legal and comparative legal research methods were used. **Results.** In the course of the study, the author determined that the health crisis prompted the State of Egypt to take a number of legal measures that affected the psychological health of the population. **Discussions.** In the period from May to August 2020, Egyptian scientists conducted a study on the topic "The psychological impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the Egyptian population" in order to assess the prevalence of depression, anxiety, stress and insufficient sleep. **Conclusions.** The author concludes that the Egyptian authorities during the global COVID-19 pandemic not only put people's physical health at risk, but also had a devastating impact on mental health.

Key words: pandemic, psychology, health, government, law.

INTRODUCTION

Along with its high infectivity and fatality rates, the 2019 CoronaVirus Disease has caused universal psychosocial impact on the Public in Egypt by causing mass hysteria, legal burden and financial losses. Mass fear of COVID-19, termed as «coronaphobia» [1], has generated a plethora of psychiatric manifestations across the different strata of the society, which determined the relevance of the chosen research topic.

The aim of the study - to identify legal measures introduced by the Egyptian government that have a negative impact on the psychological health of the adult population during the COVID-19 period.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methodological basis of the work was the methods: formal-legal and comparative-legal, which contributed to the systematization of the results obtained.

The literary base of the study consisted of literary sources Souvik Dubey, Payel Biswas, Ritwik Ghosh, Subhankar Chatterjee, Mahua Jana Dubey, Subham Chatterjee, Durjoy Lahiri, Carl J Lavie by Psychosocial impact of COVID-19. [1]. Dzeneta Dmerdic by Legal Aspects of the Restriction of Human Rights and Freedoms During the COVID-19 Crisis [2]. Ahmed Arafa, Amel Mohame, Lamiaa Saleh, Shaimaa Senosy by Psychological Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Public In Egypt [7].

RESULTS

The current Coronavirus disease pandemic is affecting people and communities around the world, including Egypt. This new reality has had a huge impact on everyone's life and led to major disruptions to essential services and work. In the period from 2020-2021 the government has closed all schools and universities, monuments, in-dining restaurants, churches, mosques and their attachments, cancelled cultural events and touristic trips, and banned religious prayers in public gatherings as well as other large public gatherings [1]. A nighttime curfew between 8pm and 6am local time has been introduced. All airports are closed and air travel, including international flights has been suspended. The government has also reduced by half the number of public sector employees coming to work. Egypt's government

will require public servants to have a vaccination certificate or show a weekly negative COVID-19 test before entering their workplaces. Earlier this year, Egypt mandated vaccinations for workers at tourist sites and resorts on the Red Sea and elsewhere in efforts to revive its battered tourism sector [2].

The Egyptian Parliament on April 22, 2020 approved government-proposed amendments to the 1958 Emergency Law which will give additional sweeping powers to President. Some proposed amendments include negative provisions, such as...The Emergency Law (Law 162 of 1958) gives security forces sweeping powers to detain indefinitely and interrogate suspects with little or no judicial review. The law also authorizes mass surveillance and censorship, seizure of property, and forcible evictions, all without judicial supervision. Anyone violating measures imposed during a state of emergency can be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison. Trials in such cases are before Emergency State Security Courts, with judges chosen by the president and no right of appeal. Some proposed amendments include positive provisions, such as allowing the president to postpone taxes and utility payments as well as to provide economic support for affected sectors [3].

The wording of these amendments does not meet such requirements, Human Rights Watch said, and Egypt's Emergency Law does not provide any appeal mechanism. Egypt's security forces arrested young activists who criticized the government's policies in tackling the COVID-19 crisis, accusing them of spreading rumors and fabricated news on social media about the spread of the Coronavirus in the country [4]. Egyptian authorities went as far as to instruct medical personnel not to discuss the health crisis with the press, while the Supreme Council for Media Regulation issued a series of announcements between March and June 2020, each of which threatens legal action against journalists or media outlets who might depict negative aspects of the government's response to the COVID-19 crisis. Amnesty International has documented the cases of eight health workers, who were arbitrarily detained between March and June by the Egyptian National Security Agency for online and social media posts expressing their health-related concerns. With Government Egypt putting into effect complete or partial lockdowns, among other precautionary measures, populations are finding they are spending a lot of time at home. The disease has forced many to stay home fearing infection or possibly death. This also means they no longer have access to regular social activities or other means of daily life. As a result, people reported they are suffering from trouble with sleep and insomnia, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, depression and panic attacks.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres warned that the Coronavirus «is not only attacking our physical health, it is also increasing psychological suffering, grief at the loss of loved ones, shock at the loss of jobs, isolation and restrictions on movement, difficult family dynamics, uncertainty and fear for the future. Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety, are some of the greatest causes of misery in our world» [5]. Research published by King's College London in the online journal Public Health found that quarantine measures are generally an unsatisfactory experience for those enforced to go through them, as isolation from families and loved ones, distrusting of disease updates, boredom, are all factors that can cause tragic situations. Dr Hesham Bahary told that they noticed an increase of depression

and anxiety disorders with associated presentations, such as phobias, panic attacks, nervousness, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. He highlighted that increase in behavioural disorders, speech disorders, a tendency to violence, excessive nervousness, and anger were noticed in children and teenagers. Bahary noted that due to social distancing, school and sports clubs closure, children and teens have spent most of their time on the internet or watching TV. «As they have been isolated, not seeing friends or going to school, we noticed that some try to imitate cartoon characters, which results in what is known as identification with characters», he said [6]. Many people report they avoid seeking help at psychiatrists' clinics due to fears of potential infection, and because they cannot afford to pay the cost of medical examination and treatment, due to financial problems.

DISCUSSION

In the period from May to August 2020, Ahmed Arafa, Adel Mohamed, Lamin Saleh, Shaimaa Senosi conducted a study on the topic «Psychological Impacts of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the Public in Egypt». This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of depression, anxiety, stress, and inadequate sleeping among the public in Egypt during the novel Corona Virus Disease pandemic. An online snowball sampling approach was used to collect data from netizens in four Egyptian governorates between 16 and 30 April 2020. This study included 1629 people (25.0% from Alexandria, 24.5% from Cairo, 25.1% from Beni-Suef, and 25.4% from Assiut). Of them, 48.1% were aged ≤ 30 years, 42.4% were men, and 20% were working in the health sector. A semi-structured questionnaire was designed to assess sociodemographic characteristics, sleeping hours per day, and psychological disturbances (depression, anxiety, and stress) of participants using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale. Out of 1629 participants, 48.1% were aged ≤ 30 years, 42.4% were men, and 20.0% were working in the health sector. The participants reported a high prevalence of depression (67.1%: mild to moderate 44.6% and severe to very severe 22.5%), anxiety (53.5%: mild to moderate 30.6% and severe to very severe 22.9%), stress (48.8%: mild to moderate 33.8% and severe to very severe 15.0%), and inadequate sleeping (< 6 h/day) 23.1%. Female sex, working in sectors other than the health sector, watching/reading COVID-19 news ≥ 2 h/day, and lack of emotional support from family and society were associated with a high prevalence of severe to very severe depression, anxiety, and stress [7].

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion it should be said that: firstly that Egyptian authority in the period global Coronavirus pandemic has not only put people's physical health at risk, it has also had a devastating effect on mental health. Under international law, measures restricting basic rights during an emergency should be necessary, set out in law, limited in time and place to what is strictly necessary, proportionate, and provide for effective remedies for any violations of rights, such as an independent, transparent appeal mechanism. Secondly, that the spread of the Coronavirus, coupled with the ineffective and feeble health care system, could lead to a new cycle of unrest, upheaval and increasing psychological suffering. State practice tends to suggest that the longer the emergency regime lasts, the further the state is likely to move away from the objective criteria that may have validated the use of emergency powers in

the first place, according to the European Commission for Democracy. Third, that the psychological impacts of COVID-19 on the public in Egypt were enormous, therefore, providing psychological support and counsel is warranted.

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УДК 349.3

РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ПРИНЦИПА НАИЛУЧШЕГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ИНТЕРЕСОВ РЕБЁНКА В ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИИ

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Аннотация

Введение. Самостоятельность несовершеннолетнего пациента в принятии собственного решения – это этический принцип, который был интерпретирован в правовую концепцию согласия (статья 3 (1) Конвенции о правах ребенка). Конвенция о правах ребенка и принцип наилучшего обеспечения интересов, кодифицированный, в частности, в статье 3, играют все более важную роль в принятии решений, связанных с согласием (отказом) на лечение. В этой статье основное внимание уделено тому, имеют ли дети право, подпадающие под правовую концепцию согласия (статья 3 (1) Конвенции о правах ребенка), давать согласие на их лечение. **Цель исследования** - внести юридическую ясность в вопрос о согласии на медицинское вмешательство пациентами, которые все еще являются детьми и находятся под защитой Конвенции о правах ребенка. **Материалы и методы.** Для цели этой статьи автор использовал юридический подход, включающий толкование законов, ссылки на разрешенные дела и сравнительное правовое исследование с другими соответствующими юрисдикциями. **Результаты.** Таким образом, позволяя родителям (а не врачам или государству) делать этот выбор в области здравоохранения, косвенно определяется первостепенная роль, которую родители играют в жизни своих детей, а также то, что последствия болезни и лечения в наибольшей степени ложатся на родителей. **Обсуждение.** В США недавний опрос MSNBC, в котором приняли участие почти 80 000 человек, показал, что 55% респондентов поддерживают мнение о том, что семьям должно быть позволено, принимать собственные решения во всех аспектах медицинского обслуживания. **Выводы.** В заключение следует сказать, что очевидно, что существует правовая неопределенность и двусмысленность в отношении возраста согласия на медицинское лечение.

Ключевые слова: дети, наилучшие интересы, здравоохранение

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD IN HEALTHCARE

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