

## **PUBLIC PRACTICES IN MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL HEALTH CRISIS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM PANDEMIC TREATMENT OF COVID-19**

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### **Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an unprecedented global health crisis, forcing countries around the world to reevaluate and adjust public policy strategies. Studies in this research are literature by looking for literature in accordance with the context of research. The results of this study show that the importance of dynamic adaptation, multilateral cooperation, and sustainable investment in health resources, capacity development, and innovation are key pillars in strengthening global preparedness and response to health crises. The policy implications resulting from this study require deep reflection and strategic reorganization in public health crisis management, highlighting the requirements for a more inclusive, evidence-based, and participatory approach.

**Keyword:** Public Policy, Public Health Crisis, Learning, Covid-19 Treatment.

### **Introduction**

Changes taking place in the global health paradigm, including the emergence of new infectious diseases and environmental changes, have brought unprecedented challenges in public health. One of the most significant phenomena in the 21st century is the spread of a new virus that has triggered a global pandemic, among the most dramatic being the COVID-19 epidemic.

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which first appeared in December 2019. The virus spreads from human to human, usually through small droplets from the nose or mouth of an infected person when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing, or breathe. (Ciotti et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2020).

The symptoms of COVID-19 vary, but often include fever, cough, headache, fatigue, difficulty breathing, loss of smell, and loss of taste. Although many people with Covid-19 have mild or no symptoms, the virus can be severe and fatal, especially for older adults and people with certain medical conditions. (Yuki et al., 2020).

Now, since the onset of COVID-19, the virus has spread all over the world, causing a global pandemic that has had a huge impact on communities and health systems around the world. The global pandemic of COVID-19, also known as the coronavirus pandemics, is the 2019 global corona virus epidemic (COVID-19) caused by the virus of severe acute respiratory syndrome corona 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The newly identified virus was first identified in an outbreak in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019, and then spread to various regions in Asia and subsequently to the world. (Daniel, S. J. 2020; Beigel et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused more than six million deaths and an estimated 17.5 to 31.4 million deaths. The disease has had a wide impact on society, the economy and