An Extensive Review of Health and Economy of Bangladesh Amid Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract
Covid-19 has affected 212 countries around the world, killing more than 287,000 and infecting more than 4.2 million by May 12, 2020. Bangladesh, a South Asian low-middle-income economy, has experienced a demographic and epidemiological transition with rapid urbanization and a gradual increase in life expectancy. It is the seventh most populous country in the world and population of the country is expected to be nearly double by 2050. The increasing burden of communicable diseases in Bangladesh can be attributable to rapid urbanization and nearly 50% of all slum dwellers of the country live in Dhaka division. In 2017, National Rapid Response Team of IEDCR investigated 26 incidents of disease outbreak. The joint survey of the Power and Participation Research Centre and BRAC Institute of Governance and Development reveals that per capita daily income of urban slum and rural poor drops by 80% due to present countrywide shutdown enforced by the government to halt the spread of Covid-19. 40%-50% of these population took loans to meet the daily expenses. However, the country has just 127,000 hospital beds, 91,000 of them in government-run hospitals.

Keywords: Covid-19 Lockdown; Shortage of PPEs; Global Pandemic Crisis; Incentives for Officials at Risk

Abbreviations: IEDCR: Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research; BRAC: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

Introduction
Notwithstanding the depressing state of major indicators such as negative export-import growth [1-4]; significant revenue drop [5-8]; shrinking private sector investment [9-12]; rising unperforming loans documented in 2019 [13-16]. Bangladesh’s government was optimistic that somehow the depressing trend of these indicators might be reversed. But this optimism has now been seriously dented with the severe onslaught of Covid-19. The decline in national and global demand for manufactured goods, particularly in the garment sector, risks creating unemployment and deepen poverty. The urban poor will be hardest hit while the number of additional poor will be higher in rural areas. The IEDCR was Bangladesh’s only institute with testing facilities for COVID-19 until March 26, when a second facility was granted testing rights. Centralized testing has not yet been able to respond effectively to the wave of suspected COVID-19 patients in these underresourced public institutions. Amidst this global crisis, Bangladesh has been identified as one of the 25 most vulnerable countries to be affected by the fast-spreading virus [17,18]. By 25. 04. 2020, it was confirmed in 63 out of 64 districts (Figure 1) [19].

Figure 1: District wise COVID-19 Infected Cases in Bangladesh (As of 23rd April, 2020, Source: corona.gov.bd)
The combined capacity of 19 corona testing laboratories is around 5,000 samples per day, but in the last few days, authorities have conducted only 2,100 tests. Unwillingness of the authorities concerned and bureaucratic complexities have indicated that the availability of a kit delays the detection of the novel coronavirus infection. Moreover, the government in Bangladesh has not so far sought to proactively limit transmission from primary cases to community.

Current State of Epidemiology

More than 80% of the 15,691 coronavirus cases detected in Bangladesh have been reported in the Dhaka division and nearly 60% of them are in the capital, Dhaka [20,21]. Around 68% of them are men while they comprise 73% of the dead, according to IEDCR and experts are pointing 2 main reasons, outside exposure and hygiene practice [22]. An analysis of the coronavirus patients by age demonstrated that the highest proportion of the infected people 24% — were between 31 and 40 years, followed by 22% in the age bracket of 21–30 years and 16% aged 41 to 50 years, according to Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (Figure 2).

Virologists have noted a lack of testing that would give a clearer picture of the true number of coronavirus infections. As expected, Number of new infections raised after the country has softened its restrictions on factories to pave the way for reopening despite the worsening COVID-19 situation in the country (Figure 3). Although, 8% infected, no death was reported among the age bracket of 11-20 years (Figure 4).

![Figure 1: Covid-19 Test Positive Age Distribution among Bangladeshi Population. According to IEDCR, highest death reported in patients above 60 and no death reported in the infected cases aged between 11 and 20 years.](image)

![Figure 2: Age Distribution in Percent. Data from the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research showed that 62% of the infected cases were aged between 21 and 50 years.](image)

![Figure 3: Covid-19 New Cases Detected in Bangladesh from 20-April to 10-May. The curve was almost flat. This means the infection rate has not increased. Practically, number of tests conducted so far is too small not truly represents the actual situation. However, the curve showing a significant turn after May-8, when the lockdown is partially withdrawn.](image)

Public Awareness Vs Attitude

Most people are now aware in Bangladesh that the disease can happen to anyone and even cause death [40]. Although a nationwide BRAC survey (31 March-5 April 2020) says that almost 40 percent of respondents have no idea how to prevent the virus from becoming infected [41]. The shutdown, announced first on March 26, has already been extended fourth time to May
The government has discouraged movement after 6pm, instructing everyone to stay at home [44]. The people are fooling law enforcers by travelling from one district to another by mostly vehicles that transport goods [45]. Also, garment workers walk on the street demanding their due wages during the lockdown amid concerns over the outbreak in capital, Dhaka, April 13, 2020 [46]. Surprisingly, around 100,000 people attended a funeral gathering for a popular Muslim cleric, ignoring calls from different quarters to maintain physical distancing and hygiene [47,48]. Also, violence reported during this lockdown, where, 30 people were injured and one person’s leg was cut off during the clash over establishing dominance [49]. Several other violations are also reported like unnecessary public gathering, gossiping, roaming without a purpose, staring at home under lockdown etc. in both print and online media, inside and outside the capital [50-53]. Decision-makers say “Chinese lockdown strategy” will not be fully applicable to Bangladesh because of poor socio-economic conditions for people and other factors (such as government capacity, support infrastructure, technology and medical facilities) [54]. This risk is compounded by thousands of Bangladeshi workers returning from COVID-19-struck countries and poor adherence to self-quarantine recommendations due to limited education and monitoring mechanisms [55].

Although general holidays extended, the government has decided to allow businesses to keep shops and shopping malls open, considering Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr [56]. The number of shops with less than 15 employees in the country is 5.6 million. Around 12 million employees work at those shops [57]. So, community transmission may not be fully protected. However, Government employees will not be allowed to leave their workplaces on the occasion of the 2020 Eid-ul-Fitr, one of the religious festivals for Muslims. And also, inter-district public transport will remain closed during the period, according to the order of the cabinet division [58].

Health Providers and Law Enforcers Got Infected

According to The Directorate General Health Services’ latest figures of registered physicians, there are 93,358 Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) doctors and 9,569 BDS doctors in the country [59]. The last health bulletin published by the Health Ministry says that the country has only six doctors, nurses, and midwives for every 10,000 population [60]. Challenges to the country’s already-overburdened healthcare system are being exacerbated by a string of COVID-19 cases among doctors. Around 600 doctors have been infected with Covid-19 so far, along with some thousands other allied health professionals, making up 11% of the total infections reported in the country. Besides infection, some 600-700 doctors are also in home or institutional quarantine [26,61-65]. Around 10,000 members of Bangladesh’s armed forces and more than 200,000 police officers and fire fighters are working to control the Covid-19 outbreak. More than thousand police officers have been placed in quarantine and around thousands of them have become infected, with more than hundred tested Covid-19 positive in 2nd April, 2020 alone [66-69]. However, finance ministry of the country declared incentive BDT 0.5 million to 5.0 million to government officials and employees working with life risk in the field including doctors, nurses, health workers, police, local administration [70].

Price Hike of the Daily Necessities and Natural Disasters amid Covid-19

Where income of the poor dropped by 80%, the prices of essential commodities surged, adding to buyers’ woes amid the COVID-19 crisis between March and April, 2020 [71]. The suffering of some 7 million slum dwellers around Dhaka, is multiplying due to lost earnings and price hikes of consumer goods [72]. Consumers alleged some unscrupulous traders have hiked the prices of commodities to make quick buck during Ramadan [73]. After the first case of coronavirus was confirmed in Bangladesh the very next day the highest court of the country had to ‘direct’ the government to take necessary steps to stop price hike of masks, hand wash, and sanitizers, or storing them to make extra profits later [74]. Nearly 35% of the country’s total import is China based and prices of various disposable medical instruments (bouffant caps, shoe cover, medical clothing, test strips, surgical gauze and sponges, surgical gloves, bed sheet, lab test instruments, and diagnostic reagents) have been showing an upward trend due to decline in their shipment [75]. Although, Trading Corporation of Bangladesh launched open market sale of key essential items ahead of the fasting month of Ramadan, people queue/social distancing is rarely maintained there [76,77].

Syndicates are taking advantage of poor surveillance by government agencies to monitor prices. Increasing the demand for products which in turn is allowing many unscrupulous traders to increase prices two months ahead of Ramadan. This is increasing the scope for such traders to make more money through hoarding [78-80]. An opposite scenario is found with the farmers, as the prices of their produces have declined sharply for lack of marketing following the lockdown amid the outbreak [81-84]. A massive stream of desert locusts may be heading towards Bangladesh and India passing over the Indian Ocean. This possible attack from the crop destroying insects may worsen the situation further [85]. Also, hailstorm, flood and other natural disasters are predicted for this year [86,87]. All these can multiply the severity of crisis in a near future.

Economic Crisis Among Pandemic Situation

80% of the country’s export earnings are from RMG sector and include 13% to the GDP of the country. The major export destinations include the United States, U.K., Germany, France, and Italy [88]. Pressure to meet production deadlines from American and European garment brands and possible loss of business to competitors have prompted factory owners to reopen manufacturing units [49]. These crowds could emerge new vectors of the COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has around 10.0 million workers overseas, with a majority in the Middle East and the US, UK, and Malaysia [89]. However, most Bangladeshi migrants work in West Asia, where declining oil prices have hit economies. Many will be forced out of their jobs and will have to return home to unemployment [90]. This is not surprising because slowdown in US and EU economies have had ripple effects in the Bangladesh economy. Meanwhile, banks were trying to come to terms with the Ministry of Finance directive of 6% and 9% caps to interest rates on deposits and loans; vulnerable asset quality; moribund capital markets; and a struggling microfinance sector as access to donor funds and bank financing become more competitive [91,92]. It is worth noting that in the last three months, private sector credit growth was already declining. Banks were experiencing an additional pressure...
in paying clients as money withdrawal was more than any normal time, out of fear of lockdown [93]. The central bank has taken several initiatives to meet the liquidity crisis in the banking sector and overcome the current economic crisis [94]. However, Growth rate for Bangladesh, as projected by IMF, now stands at 2% for 2020 against 7.9% in 2019 [95]. Also, The GDP is expected to grow by 8% in FY2021, according to the ADB [96].

The Supply Chain at Risk

57,500 tons of fresh fruits, 1,473 tons of onions, 475 tons of ginger, and 850 tons of garlic—in 2,500 containers—have remained stuck at the Chittagong Port yard till April 25, due to the slow delivery of goods amid the Covid-19 shutdown [97]. Activities at Chittagong port have come to a standstill as the amount of import containers has exceeded the port’s storage capacity due to slow delivery of goods. It may keep the ships waiting and it will increase the demurrage for importers. The number of containers at the port yard is increasing significantly since the importers are taking delivery of containers slowly as the country is going through lockdown [98]. As sales of fresh fruits decreased, importers are not releasing their consignments from the port causing huge congestion of freezer containers in the port [99]. Product delivery from the port has declined due to the shortage of transport workers and vehicles, as well as slow revenue collection. Several importers expressed that they had brought in products amid a number of difficulties, but they were unable to receive deliveries due to the pandemic [100]. However, the CPA is trying to transfer some containers to privately-run Inland Container Depots (ICDs) known as "Off-dock" as an alternative measure to tackle the situation.

Rising Domestic Violence and Psychiatric Illness

Millions of people around the globe are stressed and nervous due to various associated reasons such as– fear of being infected and losing loved ones, losing livelihoods, job insecurity, feelings of helplessness etc. Social distancing can cause long-term stress, anxiety, insecurity, low self-esteem, negativity, frustration and low motivation and overall downfall of mental health, which could become the main cause for physical illness [101,102]. Violence against women and children is on the rise in Bangladesh amid the COVID-19 lockdown due to lack of social activities and financial pressures are increasing rifts within families [103-105]. Violence against women is common in this country, especially against women who come from the impecunious sections of society. Rights activists say the lockdown has made women and children more vulnerable to domestic violence and abuse as many of them are confined to their homes with no outside support. According to a recent survey more than 4,200 women and 450 children were subjected to domestic violence in 27 out of 64 districts of Bangladesh in April, with more than 1,600 women and 420 children facing violence for the first time in their lives [106-108].

Conclusion

Since there is no vaccine and specific anti-viral drugs so far, public health measures are considered as an effective tool to mitigate the impact of the virus in the community. Besides the set-up of health care, institutional safeguard against COVID-19 infection during a pandemic attack is also important. A strong public health infrastructure that can constructively think for future preparedness, development and research toward emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases is compulsory. The method includes community engagement in which individuals develop the potential to avoid COVID-19 contacts and entail community-based approaches in which planners, employers and social activists can adopt strategies to protect vulnerable groups and the community from COVID-19 infection.

Future Recommendations

Promoting Telehealth

During epidemic outbreaks, home care is particularly effective when health authorities are not apparently safe to implement social distance systems and hospitals. Telehealth can provide convenient access to routine care in a congested hospital or in medical practice without the risk of exposure.

Distance Learning

For too long we have seen a disparaging and negative attitude towards online education from policymakers. Most teachers in Bangladesh do not have any experience of teaching online and are unfamiliar with online assessment techniques. They should be trained to provide distant learning.

Idea of Test-Booth

Samples can be collected by setting up coronavirus test booths without PPE like in South Korea in premises of medical colleges, districts, upazilas, union hospitals and community clinics, so that samples can be collected quickly anywhere in the country. Those who do not have experience in sample collection should be trained quickly through online / video conferencing.

Supporting the Helpless

Only those who can afford should pay and to deliver free food to all the poor and low-income people from door to door, by Army, Navy, BGB, Police, RAB, Ansar, Deputy Commissioner, UNO and public representatives. Then no one will get in trouble and no excuses will be left to get out of home. China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, India and Kerala have been successful with this method.

Separate Quarantines

A large number of express trains, steamers, high quality hotels, Ashulia Istema grounds, stadiums, public and private hospital beds are currently unused in Bangladesh. All these train bogies, steamer cabins, hotel cabins, unused grounds can be converted into isolation centers for infected people. Isolation / quarantine cannot be 100% effective at home, as not everyone has more than one separate toilet and adequate room in their home.

Monitoring People from Abroad

All those who have entered Bangladesh recently from abroad through airports, land ports, seaports, railways and their families, or all those returning home should be tested for coronavirus and to be monitored accordingly.

Ensure More Test

Allowing all A-grade private hospitals to conduct rapid coronavirus testing and treatment and announcing reasonable/fixed test fees by the government. Services of other hospitals/clinics, which were closed due to fear of coronavirus should be re-opened.

Provide More Medical Oxygen

According to WHO, most people with COVID-19 develop only mild or uncomplicated illness, while approximately 14% develop
severe disease that requires hospitalization and oxygen support. Only a few hospitals, including Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Sir Salimullah Medical College Hospital, Square Hospitals, Apollo Hospital and Anwer Khan Modern Medical College Hospital, have central oxygen supply facility. This facility should be increased.

A Larger Health Budget

At less than 1% of GDP, government health spending in Bangladesh is among the lowest in the world. The WHO recommends allocating at least 5% of a country’s GDP and 15% of the total budget for the health sector. Government should spend additional resources directly on government doctors, drugs, hospitals and health centers and also increase the allocation in education to ensure quality by recruiting qualified teachers, retaining them by providing incentives and ensuring better infrastructural facilities and resources.

Implement Lockdown Until Crisis is Over

All government and private offices, educational institutions, garments, factories, except for the essential service providers, should be closed until the coronavirus infection is brought under control. When lifting restrictions, it is important to be able to track and deal with any side effects, which could possibly be an increase in cases after lifting the restrictions which is why the nation has to be equipped to deal with that before it happens through testing and supply of protective gear. This may result in the crisis happening again; therefore, the nation needs to be prepared.

Ensure More Safety Measures

When buying drugs, food, raw markets, fruits and fish, guidelines should be disseminated for all who go out and bring these products home (money, clothing, packets, bags can also be infected with the virus).

Monitoring Comorbid Population

The prevalence of comorbidities in the COVID-19 patients including hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), malignancy, chronic kidney disease and obesity, may be risk factors for severe patients compared with non-severe patients. Everyone is susceptible to this virus, but the elderly and those with underlying diseases are more at risk of adverse outcomes. Given that COVID-19 has a relatively long incubation period and during this time the infected person can transmit the virus without showing symptoms, it is strongly recommended that patients with chronic or underlying diseases avoid any close contact with other people in the community, especially in epidemic areas.

Boosting Immunity Campaign

To boost the immune system and preventing coronavirus, every person should consume ginger, cinnamon, cloves, sticky honey, black cumin, turmeric, triphala and tulsi, along with tea, consuming hot water and gargles twice or thrice every day and adding vitamin C or vitamin C twice a day.

Employing More Allied Healthcare Associates

Overburdened by patient loads, physicians have increasingly turned to pharmacists in US, UK, UAE, Australia for drug information, particularly within institutional settings. Pharmacy is taught in about 100 public and private universities in Bangladesh and about 8000 pharmacy students graduate every year. They can be more beneficial to the public if the good hospital and community practices are introduced properly.

Controlling the Concurrent Outbreaks

Intermittent rainfall, temperature variation, and higher humidity as a result of climate change are affecting the change in disease incidence. Along with Covid-19, the country should also get well prepared for the impending dengue season. There were more than 100,000 reported cases within the country in 2019, so proper mosquito prevention should be everywhere.

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