



AFTER ALL
it really is
all of HUMANITY
that is under
threat during
a PANDEMIC



"Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where there is no path and leave a trail."

– *Ralph Waldo Emerson*

Naruvi Hospitals is all set to start in the second week of May. Our efforts to carve a new niche in the healing ministry led us to delve deep into the minutiae that addresses the most occult requirements of a patient and the attending physicians. Attention to miniscule detail has been in the forefront of the planning of Naruvi Hospitals.

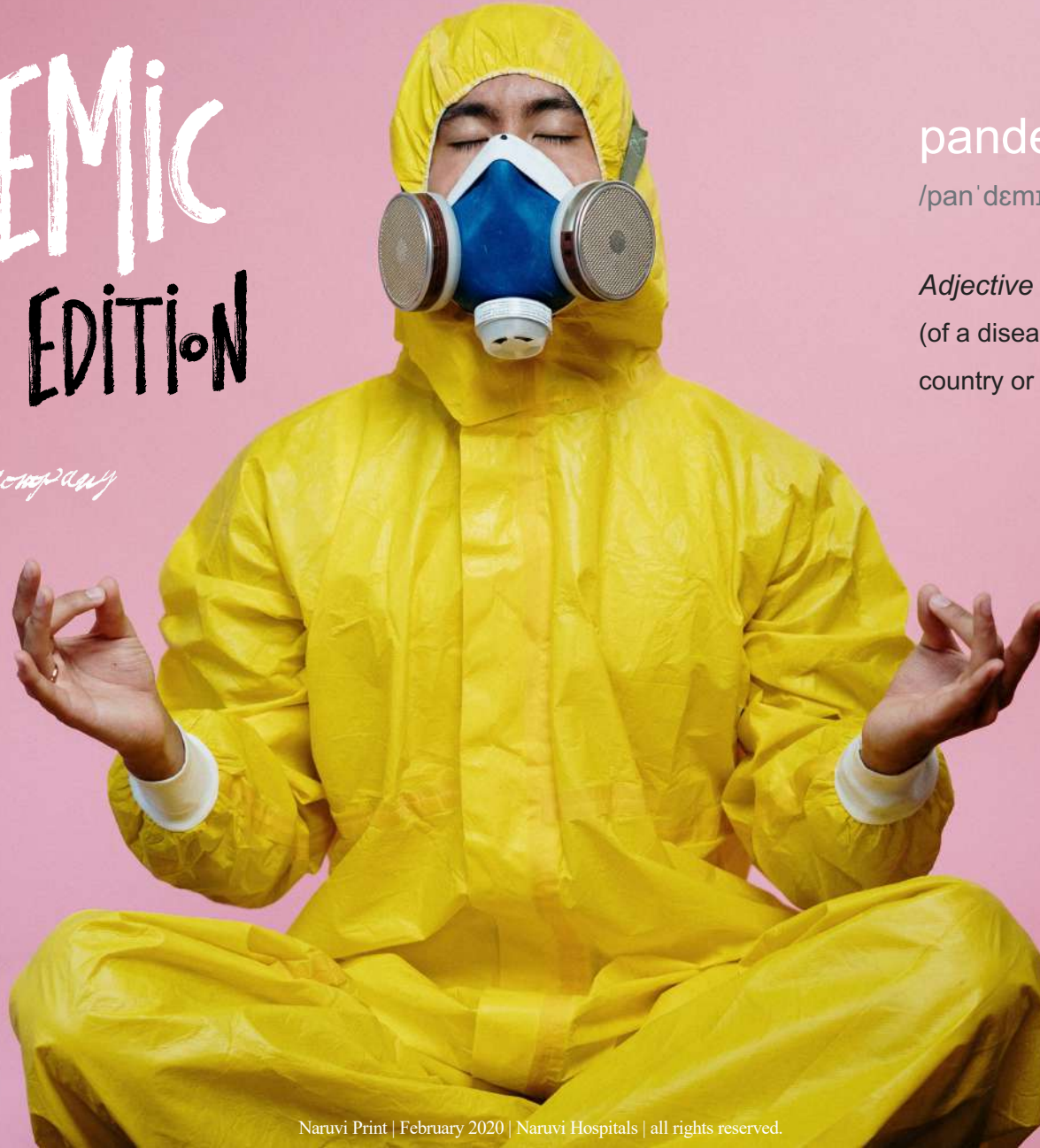
Suffice it to say that the medical capital of India will have yet another feather in its cap by the middle of this year.

We hope to leave a 'trail' in the practice of ethical medicine and surgery.

Jai Hind.

THE PANDEMIC EDITION

the hitchhike company



pandemic

/pan' demɪk/

Adjective

(of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

The Naruvi Hospitals building is looking more and more overbearing as it gets closer to its final shape and style. Trucks and cranes are working overtime to deliver equipment on site. Workers are striving to their possible best to get things done on time.

A soft launch is planned for the 5th of March. This is more of a public function to open our facility to the public to let them see parts of the hospital that would be off bounds once patient services start.

Cindy, an HR expert from Henry Ford Health Systems, was with us for a day. Our team spent a very fruitful day comparing notes with her, trying to understand the intricacies of the HR principles that need to be addressed in the context of a new hospital of this scale.

The AC plant was turned on for testing. It was an exciting moment for everyone, as the machines whirled to life, efficiently cooling down parts of the building that were being tested.

The machines for sterilization and laundry services have all been installed, and are ready for testing.

HR activities are brimming over. The hospital activation team is being put in place, to kick off the patient services on the appointed date. Documents are being prepared - from SOP's to process flows, policies and procedures, department manuals etc. Thanks to assistance from our Henry Ford associates, we have been spared the rigors of reinventing the wheel.

THE
LAST
MONTH



Our finance and accounts teams have been working rigorously on accounting and billing manuals, tariff cards, TPA policies, salary scales and more.

The Hospital Information System (HIS) is undergoing the UAT's before it goes live. The hospital is not only paper-light; every service in the hospital is seamlessly integrated through a variety of modalities to eventually rest in the HIS. The IT team, doctors, respective team leaders and the operations team are working with the KRANIUM experts to ensure that the HIS makes the paper-light operations of Naruvi Hospitals not just a simple task, but an enjoyable one.

THE LAST MONTH



HOW 5 OF HISTORY'S WORST
PANDEMICs
FINALLY ENDED



While some of the earliest pandemics faded by wiping out parts of the population, medical and public health initiatives were able to halt the spread of other diseases.

As human civilizations flourished, so did infectious disease. Large numbers of people living in close proximity to each other and to animals, often with poor sanitation and nutrition, provided fertile breeding grounds for disease. And new overseas trading routes spread the novel infections far and wide, creating the first global pandemics.



5 PANDEMICs

Plague of Justinian—No One Left to Die

Three of the deadliest pandemics in recorded history were caused by a single bacterium, *Yersinia pestis*, a fatal infection otherwise known as the plague.

The Plague of Justinian arrived in Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire, in 541 CE. It was carried over the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt, a recently conquered land paying tribute to Emperor Justinian in grain. Plague-ridden fleas hitched a ride on the black rats that snacked on the grain.

The plague decimated Constantinople and spread like wildfire across Europe, Asia, North Africa and Arabia killing an estimated 30 to 50 million people, perhaps half of the world's population.

“People had no real understanding of how to fight it other than trying to avoid sick people,” says Thomas Mockaitis, a history professor at DePaul University. “As to how the plague ended, the best guess is that the majority of people in a pandemic somehow survive, and those who survive have immunity.”

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Black Death—The Invention of Quarantine

The plague never really went away, and when it returned 800 years later, it killed with reckless abandon. The Black Death, which hit Europe in 1347, claimed an astonishing 200 million lives in just four years.

As for how to stop the disease, people still had no scientific understanding of contagion, says Mockaitis, but they knew that it had something to do with proximity. That's why forward-thinking officials in Venetian-controlled port city of Ragusa decided to keep newly arrived sailors in isolation until they could prove they weren't sick.

At first, sailors were held on their ships for 30 days, which became known in Venetian law as a *trentino*. As time went on, the Venetians increased the forced isolation to 40 days or a *quarantino*, the origin of the word quarantine and the start of its practice in the Western world.

"That definitely had an effect," says Mockaitis.

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The Great Plague of London—Sealing Up the Sick

London never really caught a break after the Black Death. The plague resurfaced roughly every 20 years from 1348 to 1665—40 outbreaks in 300 years. And with each new plague epidemic, 20 percent of the men, women and children living in the British capital were killed.

By the early 1500s, England imposed the first laws to separate and isolate the sick. Homes stricken by plague were

The Great Plague of 1665 was the last and one of the worst of the centuries-long outbreaks, killing 100,000 Londoners in just seven months. All public entertainment was banned and victims were forcibly shut into their homes to prevent

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marked with a bale of hay strung to a pole outside. If you had infected family members, you had to carry a white pole when you went out in public. Cats and dogs were believed to carry the disease, so there was a wholesale massacre of hundreds of thousands of animals.

the spread of the disease. Red crosses were painted on their doors along with a plea for forgiveness: “Lord have mercy upon us.”

As cruel as it was to shut up the sick in their homes and bury the dead in mass graves, it may have been the only way to bring the last great plague outbreak to an end.

Smallpox—A European Disease Ravages the New World

Smallpox was endemic to Europe, Asia and Arabia for centuries, a persistent menace that killed three out of ten people it infected and left the rest with pockmarked scars. But the death rate in the Old World paled in comparison to the devastation wrought on native populations in the New World when the smallpox virus arrived in the 15th century with the first European explorers.

The indigenous peoples of modern-day Mexico and the United States had zero natural immunity to smallpox and the virus cut them down by the tens of millions.

“There hasn’t been a kill off in human history to match what happened in the Americas—90 to 95 percent of the indigenous population wiped out over a century,” says Mockaitis. “Mexico goes from 11 million people pre-conquest to one million.”

Centuries later, smallpox became the first virus epidemic to be ended by a vaccine. In the late 18th-century, a British doctor named Edward Jenner discovered that milkmaids infected with a milder virus called cowpox seemed immune to smallpox. Jenner famously inoculated his gardener’s 9-year-old son with cowpox and then exposed him to the smallpox virus with no ill effect.

“[T]he annihilation of the smallpox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice,” wrote Jenner in 1801.

And he was right. It took nearly two more centuries, but in 1980 the World Health Organization announced that smallpox had been completely eradicated from the face of the Earth.

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Cholera—A Victory for Public Health Research

In the early- to mid-19th century, cholera tore through England, killing tens of thousands. The prevailing scientific theory of the day said that the disease was spread by foul air known as a “miasma.” But a British doctor named John Snow suspected that the mysterious disease, which killed its victims within days of the first symptoms, lurked in London’s drinking water.

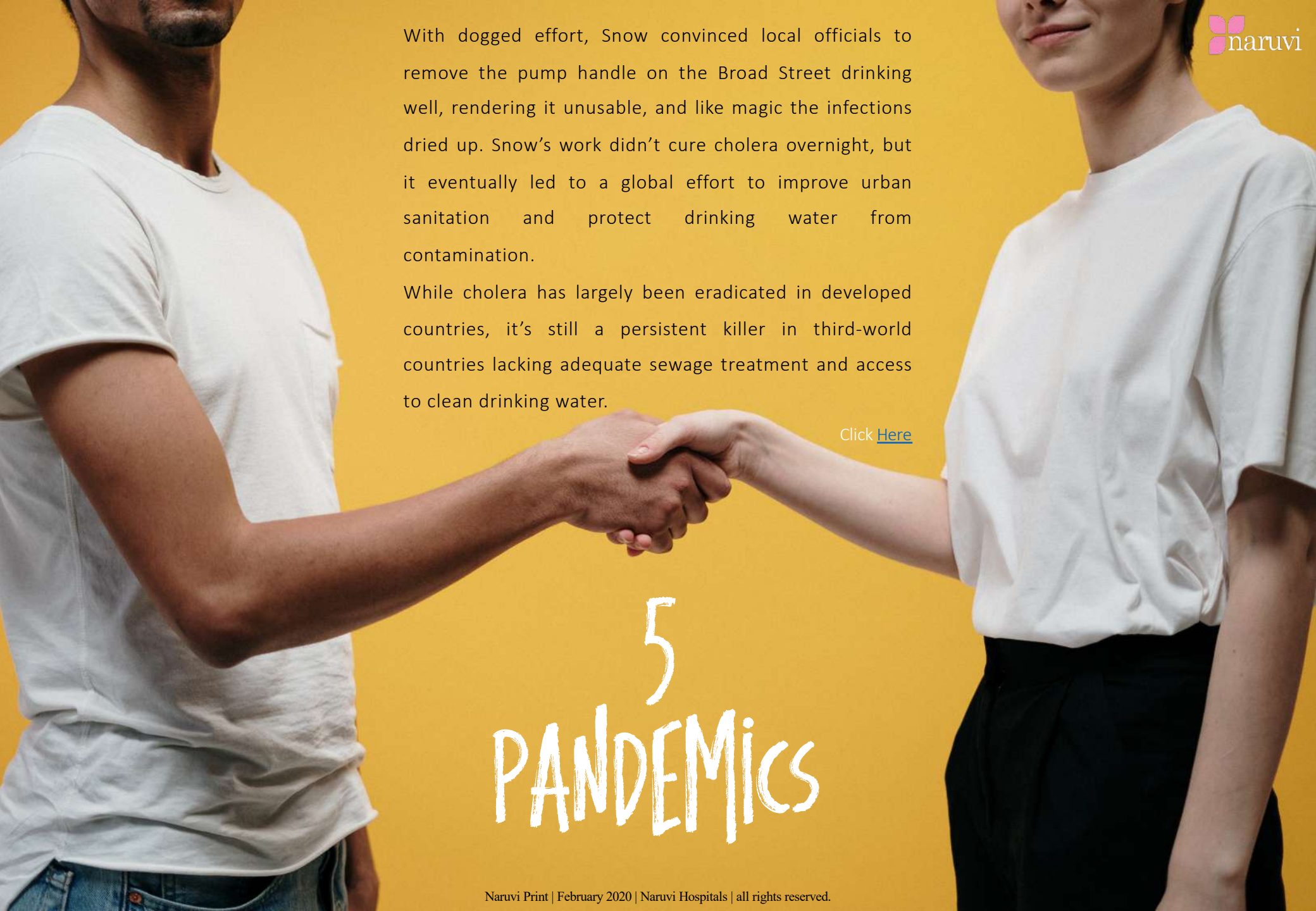
Snow acted like a scientific Sherlock Holmes, investigating hospital records and morgue reports to track the precise locations of deadly

outbreaks. He created a geographic chart of cholera deaths over a 10-day period and found a cluster of 500 fatal infections surrounding the Broad Street pump, a popular city well for drinking water.

“As soon as I became acquainted with the situation and extent of this irruption (sic) of cholera, I suspected some contamination of the water of the much-frequented street-pump in Broad Street,” wrote Snow.

A woman with long dark hair is wearing a yellow lemon-shaped face mask. She is making a peace sign with her right hand. The background is a solid blue color.

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A man and a woman, both wearing white t-shirts, are shaking hands against a solid yellow background. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right. Their hands are clasped in the center of the frame.

With dogged effort, Snow convinced local officials to remove the pump handle on the Broad Street drinking well, rendering it unusable, and like magic the infections dried up. Snow's work didn't cure cholera overnight, but it eventually led to a global effort to improve urban sanitation and protect drinking water from contamination.

While cholera has largely been eradicated in developed countries, it's still a persistent killer in third-world countries lacking adequate sewage treatment and access to clean drinking water.

Click [Here](#)

5 PANDEMICs



THE GALLERY





THE GALLERY





THE GALLERY



Covidiot:

Relating to the 2020 Covid-19 virus:

Someone who ignores the warnings regarding public health or safety.

A person who hoards goods, denying them from their neighbours.

