



Coronaviruses and Rumor Medical Psychology Review

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Received Date: February 21, 2020; **Published Date:** April 03, 2020

Abstract and Coronaviruses

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A respiratory virus that originated in China has infected more than 100,000 people and has begun to spread in the U.S. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a new strain that was discovered in 2019 and has not been previously identified in humans. Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people. Detailed investigations found that SARS-CoV was transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS-CoV from dromedary camels to humans. Several known coronaviruses are circulating in animals that have not yet infected humans. Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, and cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Standard recommendations to prevent infection spread include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs. Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing [1,2].

A novel respiratory virus that originated in Wuhan, China, has spread to over 100 countries in Asia, Europe, North America and the Middle East. More than 100,000 have been infected, leaving many experts to fear a pandemic may already be underway.

- a. China's factory output posts sharpest plunge in three decades in Jan-Feb.
- b. Unprecedented Federal Reserve move fails to calm

markets.

- c. Spain, France follows Italy in imposing severe restrictions on movement.

Previous headlines

UNCTAD warns of a \$1 trillion cost to the world economy.

- a. Cryptocurrencies plunge.
- b. Italy's entire population under quarantine measures.
- c. Some key industries in Wuhan are told they can resume work.

Have You Read?

- a. Coronavirus and flu: Why COVID-19 poses more of a threat
- b. 'Over-reacting is better than non-reacting' - academics around the world share thoughts on coronavirus
- c. CDC advises against gatherings of 50 or more - Today's COVID-19 updates and analysis

As the world grapples with the coronavirus, the economic impact is mounting - with the OECD warning the virus presents the biggest danger to the global economy since the 2008 financial crisis.

UNCTAD, the UN trade agency, warned of a slowdown of global growth to fewer than 2% this year, effectively wiping \$1 trillion off the value of the world economy. A poll of economists by the London School of Economics found 51% believed the world faces a major recession, even if COVID-19 kills no more people than seasonal flu. Only 5% said they did not think it would.

There are now some 170,000 confirmed cases of

COVID-19 globally, the new coronavirus that emerged in Wuhan, China, in December and is spreading around the world. Businesses are dealing with lost revenue and disrupted supply chains due to China's factory shutdowns. Weeks after China imposed travel restrictions on millions of its people; Italy placed quarantine measures on its entire population, with France and Spain imposing similar measures and many other European countries restricting movement and business activity. On 11 March, some key industries in Wuhan were told they can resume, a day after Chinese President Xi Jinping visited the city for the first time since the outbreak began.

Rumor

A **rumor** (American English) or **rumour** (British English; see spelling differences) (origin word from Latin is 'rumorem', or noise) is "a tall tale of explanations of events circulating from person to person and pertaining to an object, event, or issue in public concern." In the social sciences, a rumor involves a form of a statement whose veracity is not quickly or ever confirmed. In addition, some scholars have identified rumor as a subset of propaganda. Sociology, psychology, and communication studies have widely varying definitions of rumor. Rumors are also often discussed with regard to "misinformation" and "disinformation" (the former often seen as simply false and the latter seen as deliberately false, though usually from a government source given to the media or a foreign government). Rumors thus have often been viewed as particular forms of other communication concepts.

Rumors can be viewed as stories that seem rational but that are steeped into speculation, in connection with a certain narrative landscape (the vast array of cultural expression circulating within a community or region). Like their explosive cousins, rumors can be created and planted by nearly anybody, require limited resources to utilize, can be deadly for those in its direct path, and can instill fear" [3].

The Internet's recent appearance as a new media technology has shown ever new possibilities for the fast diffusion of rumor, as the debunking sites such as snopes.com, urbanlegend.com, and factcheck.org demonstrate. Nor had previous research taken into consideration the particular form or style of deliberately chosen rumors for political purposes in particular circumstances (even though significant attention to the power of rumor for mass-media-diffused war propaganda has been in vogue since World War I. In the early part of the 21st century, some legal scholars have attended to political uses of rumor, though their conceptualization of it remains social psychological and their solutions to it as public problem are from a legal scholarly perspective, largely having to do with libel and privacy laws and the damage to personal reputations [4].

Rumor and Coronavirus

The health is the somatic, mental and social well-being and not just the absence of illness. According to this definition, every component of personality effects and affects by another's ones [5]. The coronavirus is bacillus has been fed by rumor.

The international effects and consequences of this health epidemiological problem all over world and the social media increased the rumor about the individual and social communis and make questions about the human health services in the world. Many stories and information relating to the everyday life behavior and the health services encouraged the rumor and propaganda. Propaganda information is marketing to the productivities [6].

The Hypotheses regarding the morale war and psychological/informational war that have been taken place through the universal in particular the relating variables:

1. Mislead and misinformation in mass and social media
2. Fabricating information about the coronavirus
3. Talent information and statistics of the victims
4. Exaggerating some thoughts and facts about the consequences (short-term and long-term).
5. Universal reports about the prevention behaviors in everyday life.
6. Universal reports regarding the competitive medical manufactories for creating the treatment [7].

The individuals and societies all over the world are in imbalances and tensions states and more susceptibility to receipt and interject information and ideas because the two most significant variables of state and object:

The first is the ambiguity in particular about the treatment. The second is the significance of the object. It is relating to the health and live. We can see many actions and expressions of opinions by individuals and group that are deliberately to influence the opinions and actions or behaviors of other individuals or groups.

In sum, we should pay attention and use critical thinking at this period of time because the awareness is necessary for handling coping with this world healthy crisis. Because the rumor is "unverified report and account of an event that circulates chiefly by word of mouth and social media.

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