



China health technology and stringency containment measures during COVID-19 pandemic: A discussion of first and second wave of COVID-19

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Abstract

This short communication highlights the Chinese health and stringency containment measures in the background of technology deployment and development during the COVID-19 pandemic in China. By achieving the study objective, this communication takes Health Containment Index and Stringency Response Index as independent variables and COVID-19 new confirmed cases as the dependent variable in the period January to October 2020. Applying simple linear regression analysis and china's technological revolution shows that china's 5G technology in the containment policies and medical support played a vital role in combat the first wave of COVID-19. These measures have remained sustainable and consistent, which made China resumption the economy and state development affairs. Furthermore, the second wave of COVID-19 was also under control due to sustainable policy enforcement during the first wave. In strengthening the health system and e-government system, China's 6G successful invention will make china's institutional structure to the next level and sustainable in combating future calamities and projected forthcoming waves of COVID-19.

Keywords COVID-19 · 5G and 6G · Health containment · Stringency response · China

1 Introduction

China was the first victim of the COVID-19 pandemic in December 2019; since then, COVID-19 has been extinguishing global health and emergency measures (Hasan 2020; Ashraf 2020). China's government has made various policy initiatives and enforcement in controlling the COVID-19 situation, and it succeeded; however, the pandemic is not over yet (The State Council of China 2020; Maragakis 2020). The world is indifferent

about whether the COVID-19 first wave has ended, and the second wave has not started yet. China has opened its industry and rehabilitated the economic operations in April 2020, and now it is boosting the economy at its previous pace before the COVID-19 pandemic. It has evidence that China has made aggressive and innovative health containment measures, making it possible to control COVID-19 (International Monetary Fund 2020) (World Health Organization 2020; Hale et al. 2020).

2 Chinese containment during first COVID-19 wave

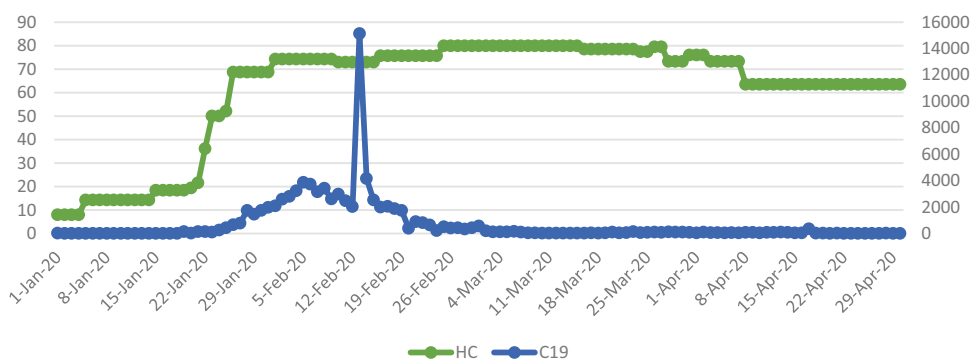
China has made various healthcare strategy measures and policy initiatives during the pandemic, e.g., 5G (Fifth/5th Generation) technology launching, BIM (Building Infrastructure Management) usage, co-governance, and sharing employment concepts during COVID-19, an excellent illustration of public and private collaboration (Brende and Morhard 2020; CBI 2020; Sengyee 2020). In combating the first wave of COVID-19, China has used 5G technology in the healthcare system (World Economic Forum 2020). China introduced a Health

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Fig. 1 HC and COVID-19 situation during the first phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Hale et al. 2020 and Humanitarian Data Exchange 2020



application and registered the citizens at rapid speed. This application provides the updated COVID-19 situation in China and the rest of the world. Moreover, it also shares the citizen’s health status or registered person, which will support him/her traveling and attending the country’s events (Wu et al. 2020; Smith 2020; National Health Commission, China 2020). Furthermore, healthcare professionals have used this 5G initiatives AI (Artificial Intelligence) and diagnostic of the COVID-19 patients and treated them more efficiently and smartly (Ankel 2020; Tan 2020). (Figs. 1 and 2)

3 Chinese containment during second COVID-19 wave

China is the largest and strongest emerging economy in the world. Public and policy experts always in search of making public services more convenient and accessible.

This struggling, support, and innovation from the public and private sectors helped China eliminate poverty from the country and the way forward to sustainable development (CNCDDRR 2020; CBI 2020). At the end of 2019, China aimed to launch 6G (Sixth/6th Generation) technology, which will enhance the technology sector and assist in advancing China’s healthcare system (Kharpal 2019). The second wave of COVID-19 has hit China in September 2020 (based on COVID-19 cases pattern and tighten again the state containment measures Figs. 3 and 4 will demonstrate in later part of this discussion), although its effect is much lesser than the first wave. China has introduced the 6G technology officially, and the results are significant. It will help reduce 5G technology concerns via mobile health apps with more efficient services (Wu et al. 2020). This innovation advances healthcare diagnostics in hospitals and medical centers and mitigates human errors. As per the expert,

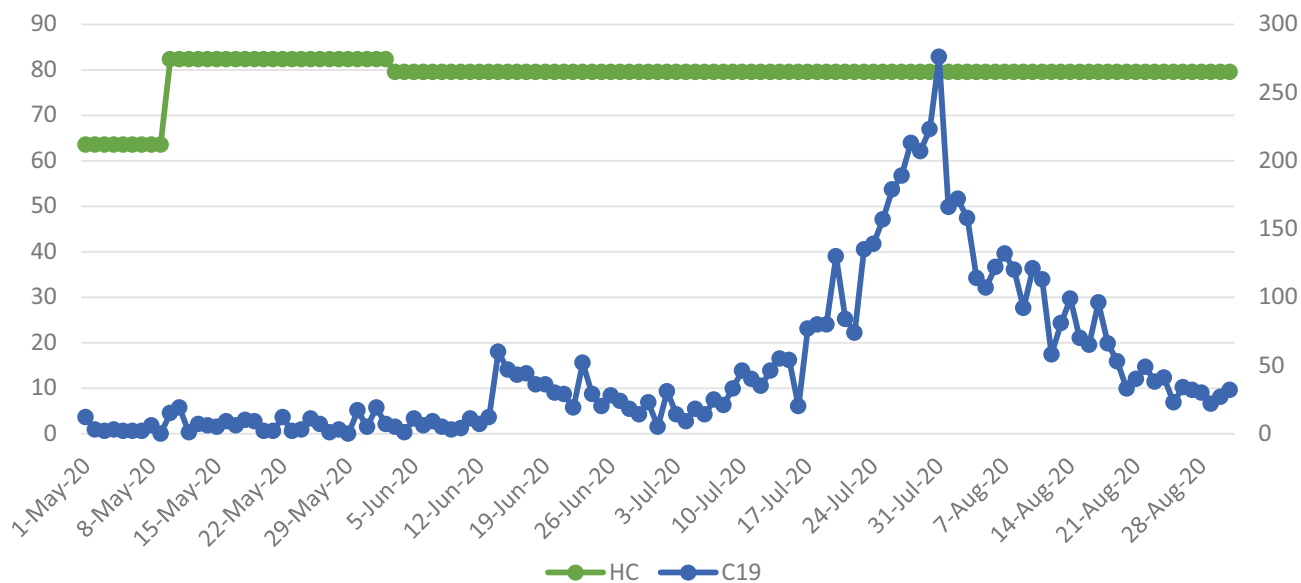


Fig. 2 HC and COVID-19 situation during the Second phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Hale et al. 2020 and Humanitarian Data Exchange 2020

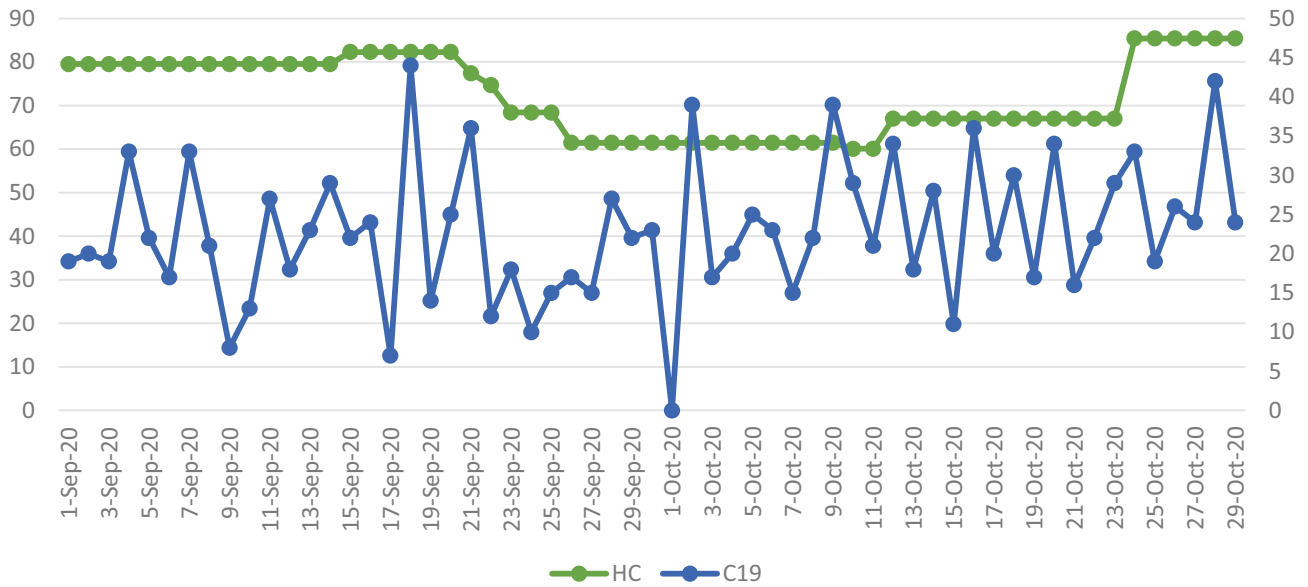


Fig. 3 HC and C19 situation during the Third phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Hale et al. 2020 and Humanitarian Data Exchange 2020

6G is 100 times faster than 5G and make the industry more robotics and error-free (Lamb 2020).

4 Containment measures and COVID-19

This study made four phase-wise analyses and discussion by applying the regression analysis of Health Containment (HC/hc) measures on China’s COVID-19 situation.

In the first phase, HC and COVID-19 nexus from January to April; secondly, May to August; thirdly September to October and in the last part, nexus of Health Containment (HC), Stringency Response (SR/sr) measures, and COVID-19 (C19/c19) from January to date has discussed. This analysis tells us that how Chinese initials emergency HC measures remained sustainable and consistent in combating COVID-19, and in the Long run, stringency measures support the government in enforcing

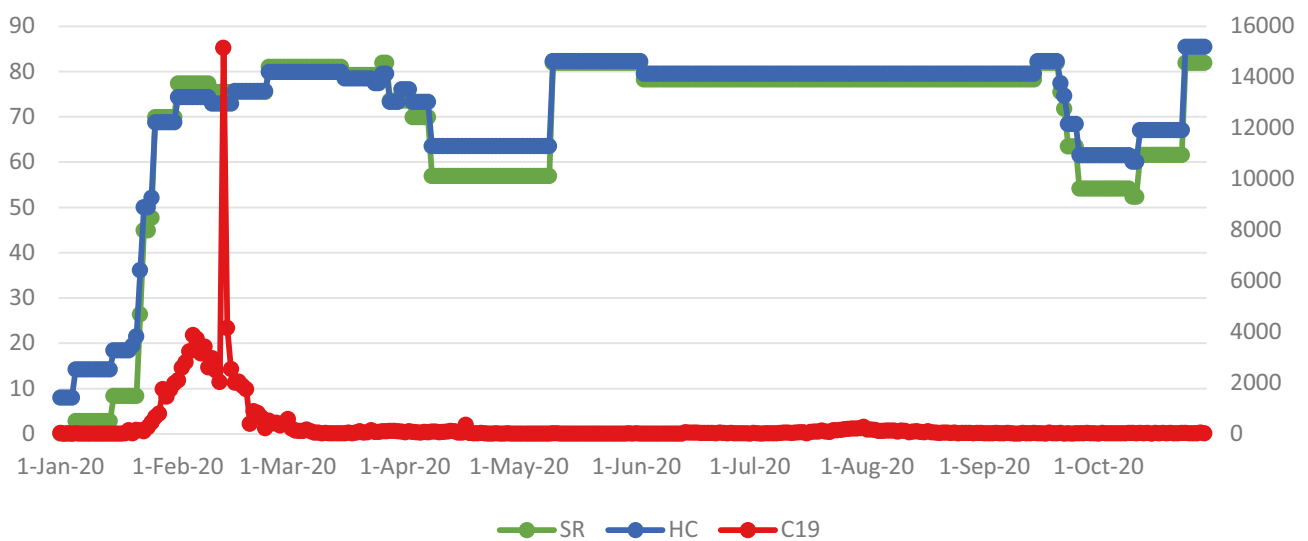


Fig. 4 HC, SR, and COVID-19 situation during Complete Phase of COVID-19 in China so far. Source: Hale et al. 2020 and Humanitarian Data Exchange 2020

Table 1 HC and C19 Regression during first phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Author Estimation

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	121
Model	13272649.1	1	13272649.1	F (1, 119)	=	4.94
Residual	319691163	119	2686480.37	Prob > F	=	0.0281
				R - squared	=	0.0399
				Adj R - squared	=	0.0318
Total	332963813	120	2774698.44	Root MSE	=	1639
c19	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
hc	14.42034	6.487666	2.22	0.028	1.574112	27.26657
_cons	-201.2624	429.3493	-0.47	0.64	-1051.417	648.8921

the policies and make them rational in decision-making. Based on COVID-19 data and pattern, this study has hypothesized that the second wave has observed in September 2020.

4.1 First phase

The first scenario observed that HC measures have a 95% significant impact on COVID-19 in China from January to April. Until February 2020, China had optimum utilized its health containment measures in tackling the COVID-19 situation, which made the COVID-19 graph flatten for the rest of the period while HC measures were strict at a high degree. In that time, China has operationalized the 5G technology and BIM technology in building makeshift hospitals, medical diagnostics, Health Code applications, and other health care diagnostics measures. (Table 1)

4.2 Second phase

From May to August, it was observed that HC measures remained insignificant to COVID-19. A sudden spike was observed at the end of July 2020, when China lifted the international travelers' restriction to a limited extent, relaxed its lockdown policies, and allowed the public

to move about the country. However, on-time and the immediate situation seemed under control, which happened due to aggressive and sustainable HC measures and public awareness developed during the first phase or at the initial days of COVID-19 in China. (Table 2)

4.3 Third phase

From September to October 2020, China has further relaxed its health professionals and stringency measures, which again spike the cases during this period. However, near October, China has again enforced its strict health containment measures, which will decrease the COVID-19 graph. Insignificant regression results depict that other than HC, some factors hike the COVID-19 situation in China while HC measures have controlled and slowed down the pandemic. (Table 3)

4.4 Complete phase

A complete analysis has been done from January to October 2020. The analysis shows that in the long run, mere HC has not been working in China during a pandemic; the aggressive and strict stringency measures also support combating COVID-19. Both HC and stringency are 99% significant in combating COVID-19 in China so far. In the long run, the Chinese government's HC and SR

Table 2 HC and COVID-19 Linear Regression during Second phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Author Estimation

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	123
Model	5657.21565	1	5657.21565	F (1, 121)	=	1.76
Residual	387969.825	121	3206.36219	Prob > F	=	0.1866
				R - squared	=	0.0144
				Adj R - squared	=	0.0062
Total	393627.041	122	3226.45115	Root MSE	=	56.625
c19	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
hc	1.524976	1.148069	1.33	0.187	-0.74793	3.797881
_cons	-71.91394	90.70795	-0.79	0.429	-251.4943	107.6664

Table 3 HC and COVID-19 Linear Regression during Third phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Author Estimation

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	59
Model	36.7871713	1	36.7871713	F (1, 57)	=	0.46
Residual	4562.16198	57	80.0379295	Prob > F	=	0.5005
				R - squared	=	0.008
				Adj R - squared	=	-0.0094
Total	4598.94915	58	79.2922268	Root MSE	=	8.9464
c19	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
hc	0.0883151	0.1302671	0.68	0.501	-0.17254	0.3491705
_cons	16.43484	9.48059	1.73	0.088	-2.54971	35.4194

Table 4 HC, SR and COVID-19 Linear Regression during Complete phase of COVID-19 in China. Source: Author Estimation

Source	SS	DF	MS	Number of Obs.		303
Model	79033991.6	2	39516995.8	F(2, 300)		41.54
Residual	285408016	300	951360.052	Prob. >		0
				R-squared		0.2169
				Adj. R-squared		0.2116
Total	364442007	302	1206761.61	Root MSE		975.38
C19	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
SRI	239.2479	26.35335	9.08	0.000	187.3871	291.1088
HCI	-276.4297	30.91636	-8.94	0.000	-337.2701	-215.589
Constant	3537.554	446.6897	7.92	0.000	2658.512	4416.596

measures have been sustainable and effective. The effectiveness of Chinese policy implications can be observed through the progress and resumption of china’s economy (Xinhua 2020; Bloomberg 2020; Hubei Provincial People’s Government 2020; Sengyee 2020). (Table 4)

The rest of the world focuses on lockdown and partial lockdown again in protecting the second or coming projected waves of COVID-19; China is boosting and expanding its economy (Ankel 2020; Shim et al. 2020). Chinese 5G technology operations, Health smart application, and communication in tracing, diagnostic, sharing, and informative features played a vital role in Chinese containment policies during pandemics (Bradford et al. 2020; Wu et al. 2020). 5G and AI deployment assist the health professionals and practitioners in treating COVID-19 patients and online high-resolution video diagnostic expertise as a distance learning (Tan 2020; Smith; 2020; Hasan 2020 Leins et al. 2020). China’s technology deployment during the COVID-19 pandemic made a vital contribution to sustainable E-government development that supports the government in controlling the situation much effectively compared to the rest of the world (Ullah et al. 2020).

5 Conclusion

China’s technology innovation and policy measures have set a global illustration of emergency management in controlling pandemic. After China, Australia, and the US started health applications to collect and communicate the citizens’ information. European and other developed states are taking continuous assistance from China concerning COVID-19. China exports its advanced Medical technology and sends its experts to struggling countries of Asia and Africa. At the same time, China jointly works in vaccine development with WHO aggressively. By including 6G technology, China will lead the world at the next healthcare treatment level and make this noble profession error-free.

This study has discussed the Chinese Health and Stringency measures during the COVID-19 pandemic in various phases in the background of 5G and 6G technology. However, very little or rare explanation and literature available on 6G deployment in China will be explored and investigated in some future studies. For future study, health technology stringency measures and COVID-19 smartphone application’s role will be an excellent and trending research area in China and other regional countries.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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