

Transcript of Interview with Christina Healy And Zehua Yin

Interviewee: Christina Healy, Zehua Yin

Interviewer: Zehua Yin, Christina Healy

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Location (Interviewee):

(Interviewer):

Transcribed by: Angelica S Ramos

Abstract: Two College students interview each other about past pandemics and how they relate to the Covid 19 pandemic. This was conducted as a class assignment for the History of Global Pandemics.

Christina Healy 00:01

Today is December 8, 2021 10:16am. Eastern time, I am interviewing Zehua Yin and she gives consent to this interview. So, therefore, has this class influenced your perception of the COVID 19 pandemic, if so how?

Zehua Yin 00:20

To be honest, this has not really influenced my perception of the current COVID-19 pandemic. But it has brought me to a new level understanding of the pandemic for more border way and scientific way. I see the Covid 19 more than just the disease that we were not able to solve subserantly, but also something that we as human has to live together with. Looking from the past history, pandemic has really never walked away from our human history. It will all whether or not we're at war, famine, jobs, or peace and harmony. We are afraid of Covid because it has changed our life in a way that we don't really want to accept, for example, or do people for transmission, wearing a mask is for most of the time and trying to accept new vaccines and treatment. However, the last time we'll wear a mask for a virus was not very far ago us. It was the 1918 influenza, and which is like 100 years ago. And this is now like a long period of time in the history in and we also hold your campaigns like anti mask campaigns, like we do right now. Speaking of right now, a lot of us might not realize that we are currently also in going on pandemics, like HIV and AIDS. We also intersect AIDS patients does have to wear glasses or going going on for isolations. And clearly that neither AIDS or COVID is not going to answer then I will say that one thing about my attitude has changed towards the COVID is that we had to take the pandemic as the norm even though we all do hope so.

Christina Healy 02:09

How do you think the global or national response combating pandemics will develop in the future? Using your knowledge of past pandemics? What do you think governments and international organizations have learned from the COVID 19 pandemic? Do you think any changes will be seen?

Zehua Yin 02:25

Here's the thing. We see that once the medical world has developed to review the skill to trade some disease, there are only forever. Like all the vaccines and medication, the only thing they have to do is develop it for a different virus for next time. And for the global international response. I think they have gotten more mature and developed for premiere for the next time, but our attempt our attempt, they will forget about the past and get even worse, because they are not pure enough, like developing a cure is

politics. And it could get many officials get involved in one global pandemic. If one of them decide to go poker face. All of us gonna get impacted from this. And when was the last time we remember us in history being together for so strongly? No. Well, we do remember that there was war going on at the same time of the influenza, the Spanish flu and the Black Death. And even today with the COVID. And we all remember the World War One and World War Two so classic so closely to us. That is not even 100 years ago, the truth is were always so unprepared for the next pandemic, looking through the history. This is not the first the first time the pandemic we have to come through. But Asia we are so unprepared and it is so hard to change the fact that each time a new virus is gonna hit us harder in a way that we are not expected for. I will say that there will be no changes and it should get better. But for the next time with a new virus and all the unknowns maybe not that much.

Zehua Yin 04:08

And I'm interviewing Christina Haley, she gives her center this interview. So how do you your attitude change to other pandemic, especially for the current COVID-19 pandemic, from the beginning of the class to after we have finished to right now? And what have you learned from this class has caused that change?

Christina Healy 04:30

I think going into history of global pandemics I had minimal knowledge of the previous pandemics that humanity has grappled with in the past centuries. I learned briefly about the bubonic plague in European history and the 1918 influenza in US history, but certainly not at the depth we covered this semester. In this course. I think what has stuck with me is how history repeats itself constantly. The pandemic response the anti vaccination and anti mask movement in the US, the politicization of the pandemic. None of these aspects are new. And these are just a few examples. I didn't know that before. I find it somewhat bleak that there are such continuations, and that we haven't learned from previous generations experiences. In addition, I feel that now, I have a better understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic, why and how strains develop and the actual pathways viruses and bacteria take when spreading that leads them to develop into pandemic level threats. Before the COVID 19 pandemic hit the US in early 2020. I had not realized how inevitable pandemics were and how microbes and humans have always been developing side by side. Going forward, I have a better understanding of the unique relationship between viruses in humans. And I think that's broadened my viewpoint of the world.

Zehua Yin 05:52

Oh, that's about resilience or learning from the past visual of diff are different kinds of pandemics. What do you think of this current one? And how do you see pandemic from a border perspective looking from both the past and the future? And what do the pandemic mean to us human our society as a whole?

Christina Healy 06:12

I think from a comparison standpoint, the COVID 19 pandemic in terms of lethality is not the worst one humanity has faced. Just from statistics alone. The visual we examined once in class, the one comparing the pandemics of history comes to mind. They move on it played killed an s an estimated 200 million people in the span of four years. That's by no means meant to demean or downplay the severity of COVID-19. And its long term effects, some of which have yet to be seen. But it's somewhat comforting to know that humanity has gone through pandemics so deadly and terrifying. And as still come out alive, we've made it this far.

And that means something and that gives me hope that we can make it through this pandemic too, and that there's an end to it, or at least a possibility that someday it might get better. pandemics, which I touched on a bit previously are in a way inevitable. Microbes in humans have been evolving in tandem with one another for centuries. The two are intertwined and inseparable. And this class has taught me that and has helped me understand why it is viruses and bacterial infections are never going to disappear, at least not in the near future. And to combat future potential pandemics. We as a society need to learn to work together and be transparent about new, unfamiliar cases breaking out, we need to collaborate on vaccines and treatment methods, and we have to implement a more comprehensive global response and a national one. Overall, I'm glad to have had this opportunity to learn more about the history of pandemics, especially given its relevance. I genuinely learned a lot and I'm grateful for that.