

Taiwan:

1. Ban non-medical personnel from administering nasal swab sample collection: This can lead to false negatives, according to Dr. Paul Chen, which can exacerbate the pandemic as false results only provide incorrect information that misguide the public and the government.
2. Limit COVID-19 testing to hospitals approved by the government: Multiple doctors, such as Dr. Jan, mentioned that clinics are strongly discouraged from performing COVID-19 tests seeing as clinics are smaller, enclosed environments and the people in there do not usually wear protective gear. If suspected patients congregate there and some are actually infected, every individual in the clinic is under immense risk of getting infected. The government should impose this policy for the very same reason.
3. Before doctors conduct virus tests, they should inform the recipients of the specificity and sensitivity (or accuracy, in general) of the test kit they are utilizing: This is essentially like labeling a product for consumers to help them acquire more comprehensive knowledge about the product they will potentially buy. Likewise, the recipients can better designate test kits and evaluate if they should pay for uninsured but more accurate test kits. It is crucial to allow some autonomy for patients when it comes to receiving tests.

US:

1. Advocating for universal healthcare: Our conversation with Mrs. Athena Hollins included how Americans lack a social incentive to get tested as even if their results are positive, they still require income from work and cannot afford to receive medical care. This is why the government needs to cover long-term healthcare to motivate people to receive tests. Universal healthcare is also instrumental in ensuring equitable allocation of medical resources as people no longer have to rely on state-specific resources. Mrs. Hollins posited, "You are only as healthy as your neighbor is."
2. Reimbursing individuals who are tested positive and are prevented from attending work: Mrs. Hollins elaborated on the social phenomenon of Americans refusing to get tested. She opined, and we wholeheartedly agreed, that under the current for-profit system, low-income families require financial incentives, and only the government can alleviate the situation through means such as reimbursement to make up for the income these families will lose from being quarantined and not going to work.
3. Nationalization of medical personnel and students: Mr. Brundage reinforced Mrs. Hollins' perspective regarding healthcare by addressing the disparity of access to medical resources among states, so in order to normalize these differences and guarantee quality healthcare for all, nationwide policies have to be made, meaning that federal efforts are integral to improving the current situation. One such way is the nationalization of medical personnel and students, where the government can organize volunteer groups like AmeriCorps to perform tests and carry out medical care across the nation.