Editorial

# How Data Science Has Enabled to Cope up with Unknown COVID Pandemic?

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The rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2, which cause COVID-19, has slowed globally, due to social distancing and stay at home order. This avoided the imminent danger to the global health sector, but there is also no agreement about a long-term approach or response to the problem. Given that there is no quick cure and that drugs and vaccinations that are recently developed, tested, mass manufactured and its side effects after its use for a few months if not for several years, now is a reasonable time to ask another question: How will Data Science technology allow us to cope up with the pandemic when designing the reasons of its spread, avoid its myths, treatments and vaccines?

Government ought to ensure that the resulting new COVID-19 event does not push municipal health services to apply disaster levels of treatment until policy-makers reopen their economies. This includes a continued assessment of the activity of the virus, an estimation of the successful mechanisms of containment, and a prediction of short-term demand for local health systems. In terms of the population, the incidence of current conditions, and population composition and socioeconomic conditions, this criterion is highly subjective.

In all proposals, Data Science has provided a consistent, realistic estimation of the need for the health system. In order to make policy decisions in real time and iteratively refine public health guidelines for re-opening, the data collection, analyses and predictions has to be done dynamically. While the majority of reopening plans include comprehensive research, contact monitoring and population mobility control, absolutely none suggest developing such a complex feedback circuit. This input could decide what amount of virus activity can be tolerated in a given area and change population distance accordingly, given the ability of the regional health system.

For example, when China introduced its response to the virus early on the outbreak, it concentrated on Data Science technology by using facial recognition cameras to monitor infected travel history patients, robotics for delivering food and medications, drones for disinfecting public areas, patrolling and broadcasting audio to people to persuade them to stay at home. Data Science technology was also used to identify new molecules to find COVID-19 related diseases. Many researchers also used Data Science technologies to discover new therapies and cures along with certain informatics researchers who concentrated on identifying infectious patients through the analysis of medical images, such as X-rays and CT scans. Also were identified its roots causes and spread of its misconceptions in Social Media by them. In the classification of those who violate the quarantine regime, Data Science is also being used to design tracking software including surveillance bracelets. Enhanced thermal cameras and smart phones using Data Science technologies for the identification of fever and infected persons and so on.

Overall, Data Science in combination with Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is used to identify, track and predict COVID-19 outbreaks and is used in the treatment of health claimants.

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