



Novel Coronavirus-19: A Global Threat - Indian Statistical Data

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Abstract

Corona viruses are named for the spikes that protrude from their surfaces, resembling a crown or the sun's corona. They can infect both animals and people and can cause illnesses of the respiratory tract. In 2019, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) started monitoring the outbreak of a new corona virus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes the respiratory illness now known as COVID-19. Authorities first identified the virus in Wuhan, China. The first people with COVID-19 had links to an animal and seafood market. This fact suggested that animals initially transmitted the virus to humans. However, people with a more recent diagnosis had no connections with or exposure to the market, confirming that humans can pass the virus to each other.

Keywords: COVID-19; Illness; Respiratory Syndrome

Introduction

Novel respiratory virus that originated in Wuhan, China, has spread to over 100 countries in Asia, Europe, North America and the Middle East [1]. More than 100,000 have been infected, leaving many experts to fear a pandemic may already be underway.

So far, most of those infected with the virus have been in China and most of the deaths have occurred there, as well. But now South Korea, Iran and Italy are coping with significant outbreaks. Italy has imposed restrictions throughout the country.

The United States has seen more than 800 cases and about 30 deaths. Many do not seem linked to international travel, which suggests that the virus is spreading in communities. The coronavirus may have infected up to 1,500 people in the Seattle area alone, hints a model produced by infectious disease experts. The number of infections may be doubling every six days, according to another model, but the nation's capacity to test for the infection has lagged.

Much remains unknown about the virus, including how many people may have very mild or asymptomatic infections, and whether they can transmit the virus. The precise dimensions of the outbreak are hard to know.

General symptoms of coronaviruses

Cold- or flu-like symptoms usually set in from 2 - 4 days after a coronavirus infection and are typically mild. However, symptoms vary from person-to-person, and some forms of the virus can be fatal [2-5].

Coronaviruses belong to the subfamily *Coronavirinae* in the family *Coronaviridae*.

Different types of human coronaviruses vary in how severe the resulting disease becomes, and how far they can spread.

Doctors currently recognize seven types of coronavirus that can infect humans.

Common types include [6-14]:

- 229E (alpha coronavirus)
- NL63 (alpha coronavirus)
- OC43 (beta coronavirus)
- HKU1 (beta coronavirus).

Rarer strains that cause more severe complications include MERS-CoV, which causes Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and SARS-CoV, the virus responsible for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

Group of people affected

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) suggest that several groups of people have the highest risk of developing complications due to COVID-19. These groups include: young children, people aged 65 years or older, women who are pregnant.

Transmission [15-19]

Sited research is available on how HCoV spreads from one person to the next. However, researchers believe that the viruses transmit via fluids in the respiratory system, such as mucus. Corona viruses can spread in the following ways:

- Coughing and sneezing without covering the mouth can disperse droplets into the air.
- Touching or shaking hands with a person who has the virus can pass the virus between individuals.
- Making contact with a surface or object that has the virus and then touching the nose, eyes, or mouth.
- Some animal coronaviruses, such as feline coronavirus (FCoV) [20,21], may spread through contact with feces. However, it is unclear whether this also applies to human coronaviruses. Coronaviruses will infect most people at some time during their lifetime. Coronaviruses can mutate effectively, which makes them so contagious.

Indian statistical study [22]

To prevent transmission, people should stay at home and rest while symptoms are active. They should also avoid close contact with other people.

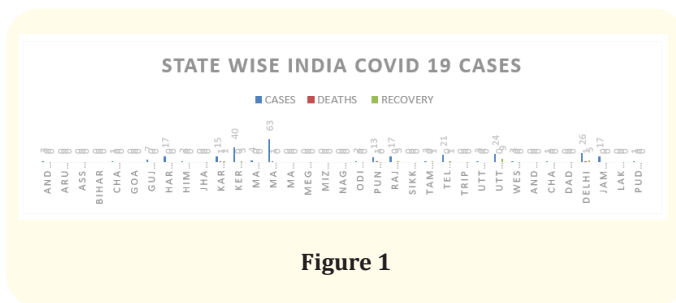


Figure 1

Covering the mouth and nose with a tissue or handkerchief while coughing or sneezing can also help prevent transmission. It is important to dispose of any tissues after use and maintain hygiene around the home.

As on 21st March 2020

Confirmed Cases: 321

Total Cases: 283

Deaths: 04

Recovered: 23.

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

COVID-19 growth rate of cases in India

Data from March 02nd

Data as on 21st March 2020.

Summary and Conclusion

Covirus-19 is a respiratory syndrome affects all age group It has been observed a transmission from human to human similar to SARS and MERS. Globally 8000 plus people has been affected. Curfew for few weeks. Healthy hygiene. Frequent hand wash for twenty minutes and clean air breathing. Few recommended anti-viral combo drugs. Tips guided by health care professionals to be followed to make viral free environment. Health care professional services rendered is mere to god in eyes of health care is appreciable worth of integrity on them. Save the humanity by maintaining personal hygiene is the advisable quote for the viral scenario.

S. No.	State	Cases	Deaths	Recovery
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	0
8.	Haryana	17	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	15	1	1
12.	Kerala	40	0	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	63	1	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2	0	0
20.	Punjab	13	1	0
21.	Rajasthan	17	0	3
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	1
24.	Telangana	21	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	0	9
28.	West Bengal	3	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	26	1	5
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	0

Table 1

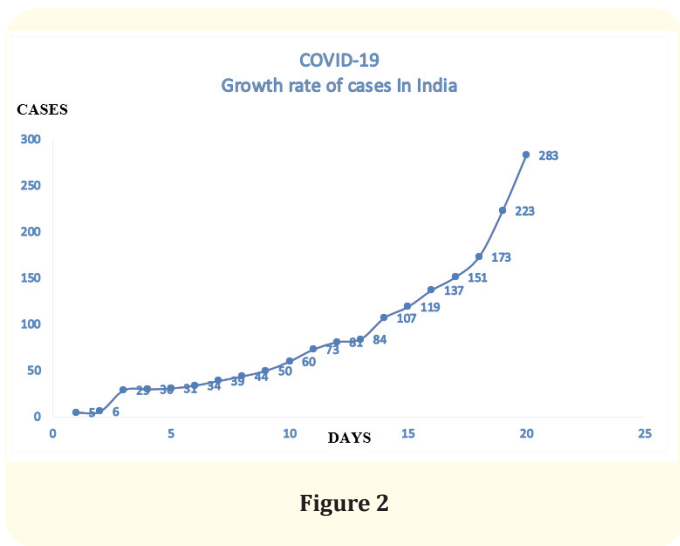


Figure 2

Day	Cases
1	5
2	6
3	29
4	30
5	31
6	34
7	39
8	44
9	50
10	60
11	73
12	81
13	84
14	107
15	119
16	137
17	151
18	173
19	223
20	283

Table 2

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