

COVID 19 AND DANGER FOR LIFE

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Abstract

Virus infection globally affects the human health and is considered a limiting factor for further sustainable development. This paper extensively highlights important technology parameters which can be used for effective prognosis and control strategies. The consortium of coronavirus will be conducted to make worldwide network for sharing knowledge and technology beyond boundaries to combat all kinds of coronavirus challenges more effectively.

Keywords

Coronavirus, COVID-19, infectious disease, medical technology, healthcare management, etc.

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Introduction

The global threat of coronavirus epidemics and the recent outbreak in China have caused a number of difficulties in healthcare practices in terms of prognosis and prevention. Coronavirus has been characterized by wrapped, unregimented, RNA-positive viruses belonging to the family Coronaviridae, which have been identified as human pathogens since the 1960s. Coronavirus is common to different species of animals, including camels, cats, cows, horses, and human beings. There are many types of coronaviruses identified in humans, of which some types (229E, NL63, OC43 and KHU1) cause respiratory infections some of them are the common cold.

Two more types, severe Coronavirus Syndrome (SARS-CoV) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV), can cause serious respiratory infections, and the seventh type (new coronavirus or COVID-19) is one new coronavirus found in China in 2020. In humans, COVID-19 causes disease mainly through respiratory or gastrointestinal infections, the symptoms of which can range from the common cold to the most severe lower respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia. In general, person-to-person contact can worsen the severity of the disease.

In general, different types of human coronaviruses differ in the severity of the disease, their cause, and the extent to which they spread. While drug repositioning and broad-spectrum therapies are under evaluation, there is currently no specific treatment for COVID-19. The risk of outbreaks of coronavirus spreads rapidly due to its ubiquitous presence and zoonotic mode of transmission through various species of hosts, making it an even more complex pathogen. Ideally, disease-related biomarkers should be required to detect infections with high susceptibility, specificity, reliability, speed, and cost-effectiveness for detecting viruses. Research related to the detection of immune bacteria or bio-molecules and the electrochemical bioassay of molecules using advanced materials, science has already taken biosensor research to a new level. Bioelectronics molecular change research through dynamic operation leads to the possibility of advanced viral research that can more effectively enhance prediction strategies. Gradually reducing the cost of genome sequencing in trend research, diagnosis and real-time monitoring helps to quickly identify and understand epidemics. The digitization of technology will open up opportunities for fast, accurate, remote diagnostics and delivery models. To improve mass efficiency, many wireless precision devices can be integrated to create a digital medicine model for the Koran. Taking into account the latest technological developments, we suggest the use of an advanced technology model to achieve the best results. If mumps infections are not properly controlled, public health governance will deteriorate and world trade, as well as the economy, will suffer.

The four major cases worldwide are responsible for approximately 10,000 deaths. The current COVID-19 epidemics go beyond geographical boundaries and challenge the governance of public health. As of 3, April 2020, 1,026,974 cases of the disease were recorded and 53,975 people died. COVID-19 infection has caused many serious Corona virus-like respiratory illnesses with the severe acute respiratory syndrome and is associated with high mortality rates worldwide.

The WHO is assessing the COVID-19 outbreak around the clock and the number of cases outside China has increased about twelve times, according to observations. Since March 11, 2020, the number of affected countries has increased eightfold and the situation has been declared a pandemic. At this stage, 1,026,974 cases were reported worldwide, with 53,975 deaths in 114 countries, of which about 80% of cases were reported in just five countries and about 60 countries reported 10 or fewer cases. After the declaration of the pandemic, within 23 days from April 3, 2020, the incidence increased by about eight times and the number of countries by about four times, that is, the full global spread of the infection.

As this is the world's largest population, any mismanagement of medical methods and control strategies can lead to massive outbreaks in various parts of South Asia, such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Therefore, as a first step, the connection between South Asia and other countries (China, Europe, America, etc.) must first be cut off on each label (populations, commercial products, food, etc.). The second step is to thoroughly share research, technology and public health for effective disease control and preventive management. The most common practice, social distancing through international and local travel bans and complete isolation in a large geographical area, along with a work-from-home model, is the best strategy for isolating and stopping the transmission of disease. During the transition from epidemic to pandemic, various Asian countries in the southern and eastern regions (Japan, South Korea, Singapore, India, etc.) have so far effectively controlled the situation. Hygienic adaptation through technology, mass diagnosis and quarantine, and complete isolation are the main activities in these countries. There is an urgent need to understand their preventive public health standards and include them as a policy. New and exciting research on functional genomics, quantitative genetics, genomic prediction and epigenetics is helping to understand emerging diseases, while additional environment-based research has been useful in predicting risks earlier.

The development of technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) in medicine is associated with some practical problems in the application related to clinical workflows, data exchange, confidentiality, and transparency of algorithms.

data standardization and interoperability across multiple platforms, which also have implications for patient safety [19].

Registration of all patients or individuals visiting hospitals through a single mobile platform in the city by the health authorities. Through mobile phone identification and location/status commitment, we will collect information related to identical phenotypes and monitor them using the platform support system that is specific to the Qur'an.

Deactivating and filtering viruses using various strategies (pH, UV, filters, etc.) is a reliable and effective control measure [20–22] and requires further consideration as an important virus-cleaning technology. Research in materials science and technology will reveal the latest developments in the treatment and control of viruses.

The WHO has advised all countries not to reverse their efforts to test their people as much as possible for COVID-19. At present, since no vaccine has been developed to combat this virus, humanity can only tackle this condition through testing. If the presence of COVID-19 is detected early, then the patient is more likely to defeat this terrible virus. It is therefore important that all countries undergo serious tests at this time. PCR and immunoassay technologies are now ideal for primary clinical decisions. Proper diagnosis is required for definitive treatment.

Early detection of COVID-19 is crucial to isolate confirmed cases and prevent further transmission. This generally reduces the time spent on insulation. Examination of smear samples in China's epidemic zone shows that chest CT has a higher sensitivity for the diagnosis of COVID-19 compared to the initial reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).

To prevent the spread of the disease, there is an urgent need to shift research funding to diagnostics based on technologies that can function with advanced genomic pathogen-host interactions. The interaction of genes with the environment is an important aspect that can mask the tendency of pathogens and their pathogen city. To understand the mechanism of the disease, developing a real-time fluorescence PCR kit is also useful for rapid results. Several test kits are important for detecting the virus to detect monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies against COVID-19 in patients. Important guidelines on the methodology, epidemiological features, disease control, community prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of COVID-19 should be followed.

The WHO has announced a major global trial of possible drugs for COVID-19. For effective treatment, many drugs have been used, which in many countries have been given special attention against the dangerous COVID-19.

Remdesivir stops viral replication by inhibiting a key viral enzyme, RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, which has been found to offer hope if COVID-19 is reported. Similarly, chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine preparations reduce the acidity in the endosomes, the compartments within the cells that they use to absorb foreign material, and that certain viruses can combine to enter the cell. Researchers in China have published a study in which they treated patients with COVID-19 with chloroquine. French researchers also reported effective treatment with hydroxychloroquine.

The combination of drugs (ritonavir/lopinavir) was also one of the treatment options for COVID-19. Due to the different human variants of coronaviruses and the variety of populations affected, it is difficult to make them compatible with different populations on different continents. Various vaccines are either in the first phase or awaiting human trials in the coming months.

The body of a person struggling to make their own antibodies knows another method, such as plasma therapy, in which the plasma of a recovered patient is transferred, containing antibodies that can fight COVID-19. This treatment will only work as a temporary measure until the best treatment or vaccine is available. Adapting to hygiene Ensuring the hygiene of travel and transportation conditions is essential to controlling any epidemic situation and preventing a pandemic.

Multi-end Consortium on COVID-19

This consortium focused on the current new coronavirus epidemic that hit China, along with reported cases in 27 other countries at the time. In addition, it was expected to spread abroad and to other continents, so the early development of a strategy was one of the earliest initiatives for prevention methods.

It was intended to create a network of collaborations for the use of various interdisciplinary scientific experts and presented the current medical solutions based on digital medicine. Finally, the consortium scientists believed that the applications of the integrated technology system would be transferred to a virus-infected system with multiple hosts, including one human, as preferred.

Suggestions

Recent and future problems associated with different types of viruses, due to complex diagnostic and ineffective control mechanisms, are attributed to adverse effects on human health. The threat posed by COVID-19 can be overcome if, as a first step, countries can immediately identify, isolate and treat those who are ill. At the same time, as a second step, it is very important to stop the mobility of the population and to monitor asymptomatic cases, as a small number of cases can

become a source of transmission to the community. Efforts based on multilateral and interdisciplinary approaches can lead to the development of effective technologies. Hospitals are a revolutionary virtual hospital that uses cloud medicine, machine learning and artificial intelligence to offer the best quality of heart care and maximum comfort.

Through this study, we can suggest that every individual is also prepared to face that kind of the crisis and protect human life from that kind of danger. Some changes will be necessary for a better and safe life in society.

Conclusion

Viral infection worldwide affects human health and is considered a limiting factor for further sustainable development. This syntax describes important process parameters that can be used for effective forecasting and control strategies. The coronavirus Consortium will be set up to create a global cross-border knowledge and technology exchange network to better meet all kinds of coronavirus challenges. So we can conclude that the coronavirus is a big danger to the human species we can easily observe the side effect of this disaster in all sectors of human life social sector is mostly affected by this epidemic worst the suicide rate in the society increase rapidly and most of the people suffered by economic crisis and the economic position of human decide to the all sector of life in spite of many schemes run by the state and central government the society effect by this epidemic deeply. From the childhood to elderly all stages of human life are affected by this oedemic. School life is affected and offline modes of learning platforms of education are converted into online modes of interaction between teachers and students. Youth in society face the unemployment crisis and search for the jobs due to the crisis in the business and face the complications in the health sector also and the proper education is also affected, so that the distance between person to person also increased. Due to the covid 19 many complications faced by the human in all sectors of the life.

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