

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

ReviewArticle

REVIEW ON NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19)

Patil V. R¹,Bhamare V. G²,Amrutkar R.D³,Pawar S. D¹, Pawar S. D¹

- 1. MGV's S. P. H. College of Pharmacy, Malegaon-423105, Maharashtra, India
- 2. SVS Institute of Pharmacy, Mungase. Malegaon-423203, Maharashtra, India
- 3.K. K. Wagh College of Pharmacy, Nashik-422006, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding author: Prof. Patil V. R MGV's S. P. H. College of Pharmacy, Malegaon-423105, Maharashtra, India Orcidid: 0000-0002-0350-0866 Dr. Bhamare V. GSVS Institute of Pharmacy, Mungase. Malegaon-423203, Maharashtra, India

Publication history: Received on July 2021, Accepted on 31 July 2021, Published online 1 Aug 2021

ABSTRACT:

The World Health Organisation has declared that Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID - 19) is pandemic. A pandemic is defined as "occurring over an honest geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population. This novel corona virus was named as Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by World Health Organization in February 2020.In this regard this review presents introduction, history, Origin and Spreading of COVID-19, Microbiology, Replication cycle, Epidemiology, Death rate varies by age, health and sex, Transmission, diagnosis, symptoms, treatment and conclusion etc.

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus, WHO, Transmission, Treatment and diagnosis.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID- 19) is pandemic[1]. An epidemic is defined as "occurring over an honest geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population" [2]. A worldwide coordinated effort is required to prevent the spread corona virus. The last pandemic reported within the planet was the H1N1 flu pandemic 2009. On December31st 2019, China notified the outbreak to the earth Health Organization. In January 2020, a previously unknown virus was identified [3,4] and name given 2019 novel corona virus, sample obtained from cases and analysis of virus. This novel coronavirus wasnamed as Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID- 19) by WHO in February 2020 [5]. The virus is referred as SARS-CoV-2andit's from same family as SARS-CoV and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus (MERS-CoV)[6]. As of May 2020, over 4, 737,926 cases are identified globally in 188 countries with an entire of over313636 death and 1,588,858 were recovered.



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

HISTORY OF COVID-19

In 1960, corona virus was first identified as a explanation for the cold .In Canada2001, quite 500 patients observed flu-like symptoms. Virological analysis showed that 3.6% of those cases were positive for the HCoV-NL63 strain by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Until 2002, corona virus was observed an easy, nonfatal virus, the outbreak of corona virus in 2002-2003 in Guangdong in China, spreading of corona virus beforehand countries, along results into side the us of America, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Singapore, origin severe acute respiratory syndrome(SARS) and 1000 cases are observed. After outbreak of virus, microbiologist focused on understanding the pathogenesis of the disease and discovered that this infection was caused by new sort of corona virus. In 2004, the earth Health Organization (WHO) and Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) declared a state of emergency due to total 8096 infected corona virus cases observed, leading to 774 deaths [7-9]. In Hong Kong, 50 patients observed SARS, and quite 60% of those patients were positive for corona virus. The study on corona virus showed that corona virus isn't a stable virus and may adapt to become more virulent, even lethal, to humans. Generally, another outbreak in Saudi Arabia in 2002 resulted in many deaths and spread first to other countries within the Middle East then worldwide, leading to renewed interest in studies of this new sort of corona virus [10](Fig.1).

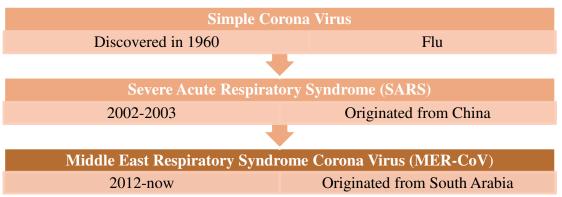


Fig.1:Flow Chart Corona Virus history.

Origin and Spreading of COVID-19

The first case of corona virus in December 2019, in Wuhan, Capital of Hubei province and a significant transportation hub of china started presenting to local hospitals with severe pneumonia of unknowncase. Human Seafood Wholesale Market, is first site to which cases of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) were found [11]. The patient's respiratory samples were sent to labs for investigation ofetiology of unknown virus. The novel corona virus has quickly become widespread throughout China, followed by pandemic [12]. On December 31st 2019, China notified the outbreak to the planet Health Organization and 1st January in Wuhan, Human Seafood Market was closed. Meanwhile, 59 suspected cases with fever and dry cough were transferred to a delegated hospital starting from Dec 31st, 2019, 41 patients were inveterate to be contaminated with 2019-nCoV. The virus was identified as a

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

corona virus having 95% homology with the bat corona virus and 70% similarity with the SARS-CoV. On 7th January 2020. Samples from the Human seafood market tested positive. Since the rationale was unknown at the onset of these emerging infections, the diagnosis of pneumonia of unknown cause is characteristics by identifying chest image and bacterial and viral pathogens that cause pneumonia. These alleged patients were isolated by using specific precaution within the designated hospital. Jin Yin-tan Hospital (Wuhan), fit- tested N95 masks and airborne precautions for aerosol generating procedures were taken [13]. On 11th Jan 2020 first fatal case was reported. These migration increases in Chinese during the New Year. Cases from other Thailand, countries were reported in Japan and South Korea, folks that were returning from Wuhan. It also transmitted to healthcare workers caring for patients was described on 20th Jan, 2020. On 23rd Jan 2010, Wuhan got lockdown with restrictions of entry and exit from the region [14].

In different countries airport put in screening mechanisms to detect symptomatic people returning from China and placed them in isolation and testing them for COVID-19. Other countries including India who evaluated their citizens from Wuhan through special flights coming back from China and placed all people symptomatic in isolation for 14 days and tested them [15]. As of 17/05/2020 4,737,926 cases worldwide, most cases are reported in America (1,507,798). In India 62939 cases are reported [16].

MICROBIOLOGY

Coronavirus (fig.2) is positive-sense, single-stranded enveloped RNA virus belonging to the Nidovirales categorize. The order consist of Roniviridae (which infect Vertebrates, Crustaceans), Arteriviridae (which infect mostly mammals), Coronviridae families. The Coronaviridae family subdivided into to subfamilies Torovirinae (which infect vertebrates, especially cattle, pigs, horses) and (which infect mammals and birds). Coronavirinae are divided into four subtypes including alpha-COVs, beta-COVs, gamma- COVs, and delta-COVs, each subtype has many serotypes. Alpha-corona virus's including 229E and NL63, and beta-corona viruses including OC43, and, HKU1. Corona virus term derived from the Latin corona meaning is crownlike thanks to small bulbar projections formed by the viral spike(S) proteins. The Coronavirus are enveloped, 120 to 160 nmparticles that contain unsegmented genome of single-stranded positive- sense RNA (27- 32kb). The immense plus-stranded RNA genome forms a helical nucleocaspid and its diameter 9-11nm. There are petal-shaped projections on the outer surface of the envelope is 20nm. In virus structure contains proteins, it include a 20-35kDa membrane (M) glycoprotein, 50-60kDa phosphorylated nucleocaspid (N) protein that is matrix protein embedded within the envelope lipid bilayer and interacting with the nucleocathat(N) protein (N) protein (Fig.3). Human corona viruses can be found in bats, dogs, mice, whales, and camels [17-25].



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

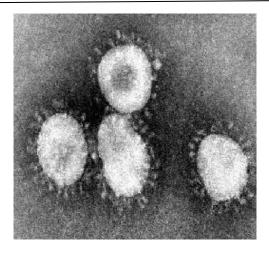


Fig.2: Corona viruses are a group of viruses that have a crown-like appearance when view under a electron microscope. Credit: CDC/Fred Murphy.

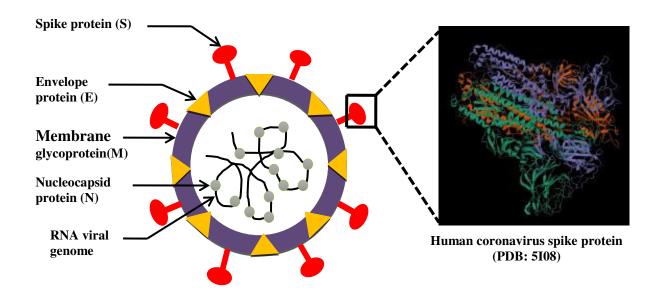


Fig. 3: The structure of SARS-CoV-2 and may cause disease in mammals and birds. The coronavirus spike protein (S) mediates membrane fusion by binding to cellular receptors.

MECHANISM OF CORONA VIRUS REPLICATION/ LIFE CYCLE OF CORONA VIRUS

The coronavirus is positive-sense, single-stranded RNA molecule has 5' cap and 3' poly (A) tail. The lifecycle of coronavirus starts when the spike(S) protein, each S-protein contains two subunits. S1 subunit includes a receptor-binding domain that targets receptors on host cells, and S2 regulates the membrane fusion. This S-protein interacts with a host-cell receptor ACE2. ACE2 is abundant in lung, heart, kidney,



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

andfat. Virus can cause fusion with the surface of the host cell followed with the entry into host cell, with subsequent release of genomic RNA into cytoplasm and fusion with the vesicle membrane. Translation of positive-strand genomic RNA gives an outsized number of polyprotein that undergoes proteolytic processing to form RNA- dependent RNA polymerase. By the action of the RNA polymerase, a full length, antisense negative-strand template is generated. The subgenomic mRNAs are formed by sub genomic negative-strand templates. Translation of subgenomic mRNAs produce to structural viral proteins. Spike (S) protein is attached on the surface of the host cell and this might contribute to fusion with neighbouring uninfected cells by binding ACE2 receptor. Group of viruses occurs within vesicles, then virus release by fusion of virion- containing vesicles with cell wall. Released virus can infect other cells and may replicate within the parent cell through binding to ACE2 receptor (Fig. 4) [26-29].

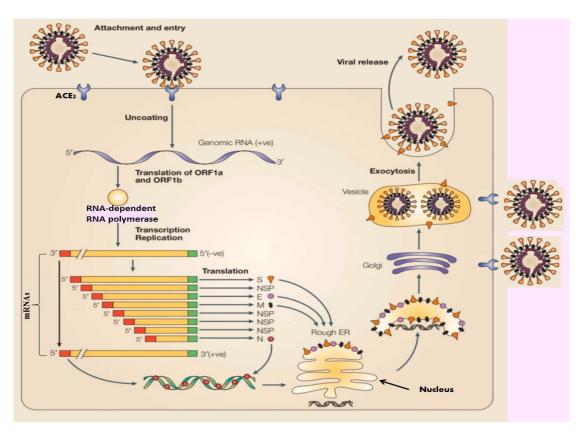


Fig. 4: Lifecycle of corona virus. S-Spike glycoprotein, E-Envelope protein, M-Membrane protein, N-Nucleocapsid protein, NSP-Non-structural protein.

EPIDERMIOLOGY/ COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY COVID-19

China, East Asia, most populated countries within the world was informed by WHO regarding Pneumonia cases. On 3 Jan. 2020, Chinese research authorities identified as a corona virus (2019-nCoV) isolated from Human Seafood Market in Wuhan city. The



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

Ministry of public health Thailand was reported first imported case in 13 Jan. 2020. The 61 years old woman travelled to Wuhan, along side five members and a tour group of 16 people. On 16 Jan. 2020, the Ministry of health, labour and welfare Japan was account first case, the person travelled to Wuhan. The National IHR focus from the Korea was first case reported during a 35 years old woman who travelled to Korea on 20 Jan. 2020. The primary case of 2019-nCoV was reported in United State of America on 23 Jan. 2020. The Vietnam was reported first case, during a Chinese national who returned from Wuhan on 23 Jan. 2020. His son later contracted the infection but is reported to possess been cured although the daddy remains on oxygen support thanks to lungs injury. The case was confirmed that COVID-19 can spread from person to person.

On 23 Jan. 2020, Singapore was first case reported, 53 years old female, Chinese national from Wuhan.France was first European country to reported two cases on 24 Jan 2020. The first COVID-19 infection is confirmed by Nepal's Ministry of Health and Population on 25 Jan. 2020 in male student studying in China. On 25 Jan. 2020, Government of Ontario from Canada was reported first case, man returns from Wuhan. The primary case in Malaysia was confirmed on 25 Jan. 2020, a 40-year old man from Wuhan who was travelling to Johor with a gaggle 17 Chinese nationals. The Bavarian State Officer for Health and food Safety from Germany confirmed first case on 28 Jan. 2020.

On 30 Jan. 2020, first case was reported in Australia, man who travelled from Guangzhou to Melbourne. On 30 Jan. 2020, first case was reported in Russia. On 30th Jan. 2020, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India confirmed the primary case in Kerala, infected student arrived from Wuhan. the primary two case in Italy were reported on 30 Jan 2020. The primary two case within the UK were confirmed on 31st Jan. 2020, the patients are members are same family. On 4th Feb. 2020, Belgium confirmed first case.

On 14th Feb. 2020, Egypt was reported first case, Chinese national who arrived within the country but didn't show any symptoms of the disease at the time. Pakistan confirmed two cases on 26 Feb. 2020, the primary case was a 22 years old male from Karachi, while the second case from Islamabad. Indonesia confirmed two cases on 2nd March 2020, infected person include 64 year old woman and her 1st year old daughter. Saudi Arabia confirmed first case on 2nd March 2020, the individual from Iran. Bangladesh confirmed first three cases on 8 March 2020. Turkey was reported first case on 10th March 2020, person return from a trip to Europe [30]Table.1.

Table1: Epidemic date wise report of COVID-19 confirmed cases.

Date of Report Reporting Country



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

07/01/2020	China	
13/01/2020	Thailand	
16/01/2020	Japan	
20/01/2020	South Korea	
21/01/2020	USA, Taiwan	
23/01/2020	Vietnam, Singapore	
24/01/2020	France	
25/01/2020	Nepal, Canada, Malaysia, Australia	
26/01/2020	Colombia	
27/01/2020	Sri Lanka, Cambodia	
29/01/2020	Germany, UAE, Finland	
30/01/2020	Russia, India, Italy, Philippines	
31/01/2020	UK, Sweden, Russia	
01/02/2020	Spain	
03/02/2020	South Africa	
04/02/2020	Belgium	
13/02/2020	Japan	
14/02/2020	Egypt	
20/02/2020	Iran	
25/01/2020	Canada	
22/02/2020	Lebanon Australia	
24/02/2020	Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Afghanistan	
25/02/2020	Switzerland, Austria, Croatia, Algeria	
26/02/2020	Pakistan, Norway, North Macedonia, Georgia, Romania, Brazil	
27/02/2020	The Netherlands, Nigeria, San Moorino, Estonia, Denmark	
28/02/2020	Kuwait, Iceland, Azerbaijan, Monaco, Mexico, New Zealand, Belarus, Lituania	
29/02/2020	Qatar, Ecuador, Armenia, Luxembourge	
02/03/2020	Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Portugal, Morocco, Latvia, Jordan, Senegal, Tunisia,	
	Andorra	
03/03/2020	Chile, Argentina, Ukraine, Liechtenstein	
04/03/2020	Slovenia, Palestine, Poland, Hungary	
05/03/2020	Slovakia, Bosnia, South Africa	
06/03/2020	Peru, Togo, Serbia, Cameroon, Bhutan	
07/03/2020	Maldives, Malta, Costa Rica, Moldova	
08/03/2020	Bangladesh, Albania, Bulgaria, Paraguay	
09/03/2020	Brunei, Cyprus	
10/03/2020	Turkey, Panama, Mongolia,	
11/03/2020	Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Bolivia, Jamaica, Honduras, St Vincent and the	
	Grenadines	
12/03/2020	Ghana, Gabon, Greece, Trinidad and Tobago	
13/03/2020	Kosovo, Uruguay, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kenya	
14/03/2020	Namibia, Eswatini,	
24/03/2020	Laos, Myanmar	

DEATH RATE SHOW A DISCREPANCY BY AGE, HEALTH AND SEX

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

Globally about 3.4% of reported COVID-19 cases have died said by World Health Organization. Further, Matt Hancock Health Secretary of UK governments said that the death rate was 2% or lower. However, it differs during a range of things like age, sex, and therefore the health condition. In first examination, quite 44,000 cases from China, the death rate was ten times higher in elderly person as compared to time of life. The death rate were lowest for less than 30 year, there are 8 deaths in 4.500 cases. Death was a minimum of 5 times more common in individuals with diabetes, high vital sign, cardiac, and respiratory disease. There was higher number death in men as compared to women [39].

1.Death rate by age group:

Death rate increases with age, children under 9 years aged to ascertain less infection, either with no or mild symptoms which are reported by World health organization. Those under 50 years have infected have a death rate of 0.40%. For those under 50-59 years it's 1.3%. For those 60-69 years it's 3.6%. Age between 70-79 its 8.0%. For those over 80 years aged it's 14.8%. While people over the age of 80 years and people are chronic diseases are themajority largely infected by COVID-19 infection [40, 41].

Death rate = (No. of death / No. of cases) = Probability of dying if infected by the virus (%)

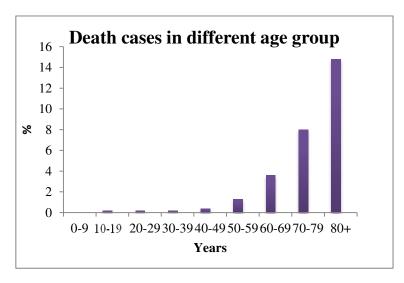


Fig. 5: Death rate of COVID-19 by different age group.

2. Death rate by sex ratio:

The worldwide evidence is growing that more than men is infected or dying as compare to women. Number is slightly differed country to country. Scientists are not completely sure but could also be on the average, male is more susceptible to health damaging (thanks to drinking and smoking habit) than women [40]. Fatality sex difference is show in fig 6.

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

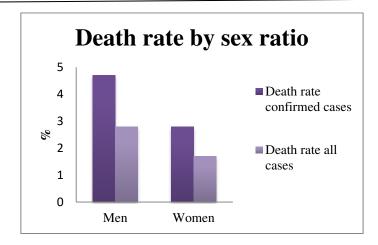


Fig. 6: COVID-19 death rate by sex difference.

3. Death rate by health condition:

According to Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and scientist studies say that risk of severe illness and death increases with age. Both adult and older, not having better medical condition, has a greater risk of infection. Age above 60 year has a serious medical condition. Younger, adult and older age people with serious illness, such as heart disease, diabetes, lungs disease, cancer, and respiratory disease have a greater risk for infection of corona virus. [40, 42, 43] Data is summarized in(fig.7).

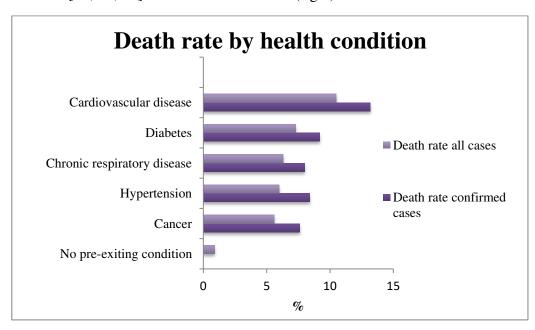


Fig. 7: COVID-19 death rate by health condition.

TRANSMISSION

Peoples are infected through securecontact with a person who has indications include cough and sneezing. Corona virus was increase by airborne zoonotic droplets. Angiotensin converting enzyme2 (ACE2) receptor, a membrane exopeptidase is use to entry of corona virus in human cell. Viruses are simulated in ciliated epithelium that effect cellular damage and infection. The transmission of corona virus in following ways:

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- 1. Person to Person It arises due to respiratory droplets, similar to the spread of influenza. Virus releasein the respiratory secretions when a person with infection coughing, sneezing, or speaking can infect another person if they are contact with mucous membranes. Shaking hands with person a person who has virus can pass. Infection also occurs if person touches infected surface then touching mouth, eye, or nose.
- 2. Animal to person COVID-19 is transmitted animal to human. COVID-19 infection of animals including symptomatic infection in cats and asymptomatic infection in dogs is contact with human. The infection is varying with species.
- 3. Environmental contamination Contact with contaminated surface containing virus is another source of infection transmission. Transfer of infection to mucous membrane in mouth, eye, or nose. The relative importance and frequency of this type of transmission is remaining unclear [31-35].

SYMPTOMS

Cold or flu like symptoms usually seen 2-14 days after COVID-19 infection. The foremost common symptoms include fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Another symptoms including nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, diarrhoea, loss of taste or smell, rash on skin, discoloration of fingers or toes, aches and pain. These symptoms are less common and start gradually. Serious symptoms include difficulty in breathing, pain or pressure, loss of speech or movement. Some peoples including medical history like high blood pressure, diabetes or cancer, are at higher risk of developing serious illness also high risk of infection [36-38]. As per the researcher, following are common symptoms who had COVID-19 are presented in Table 2.

Symptoms	No. of case
Fever	99%
Fatigue	70%
Cough	59%
Lack of appetite	40%
Body aches	35%
Shortness of breath	31%
Mucus/phlegm	27%

Table.2: Summary of type of symptoms and number of cases includes.

DIAGNOSIS

Real-time reverse transcriptase -polymerase (RT-PCR)may bea diagnostic assay that uses nasal swab, broncoalveolar lavage (BAL), tracheal aspiratespecimens. Preferred method for diagnosis of COVID-19 is that the collection of upper respiratory sample, nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs. Bronchoscopy is another method for COVID-19, it's considered justfor incubated patients when upper respiratory samples are negative. Bronchoscopy could also be indicatewhen clinical and safety criteria are met and within the case of uncertain diagnosis [44]. Various information and the studies have shown that SARS-CoV-2RNA also can be investigate in blood and stool specimens. But SARS-CoV-2RNA present in upper and lowertract is undermined. Probablyviral RNA would be detectable for weeks in some cases. Visible SARS-CoV has been isolated from

Volume 10, Issue 2, 2021



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

respiratory, blood, urine, and stool samples [45-53]. The specificity of the RT-PCR test seems to be very high, sometimes there could also benegative result thanksto swab contamination, especially in asymptomatic patients. The sensitivity rate isn't clear, it's estimate to be around 66-80% [54]. One negative testdoesn't excludedSARS-CoV-2 infection, especially highly exposed persons, if the test is performed employing a nasopharyngeal swab specimen and at the start of the infection. During this caserepeat the test and collect a deeper tract sample [55].

- 1. **Laboratory test results:**The most common abnormalities reported during pneumonia infection includes leukopenia (9-25%), leucocytosis (24-30%), lymphopenia (63%) and elevated level of alanine aminotransferase (37%) [56,57]. In COVID-19 patients, lymphocytopenia (83%), thrombocytopenia (36%), and leucopenia (34%). A mild thrombopenia, hypertransaminaseaemiaandincrease in lactate dehydrogenase have also been reported [58].
- 2. Radiological finding: In COVID-19 case, CT-scan finding in individual a ground glass opacities, particularly on the peripheral and lower lobes, and bilateral multiple lobular and subsegmental areas of consolidation. Disease severity shows the amount of lung segments. These opacities attended flow together and thicken with progression of the disease (fig.8). In one study we found that the period of time from symptoms onset to initial CT scan was evaluate and 56% of patients who presented symptoms within 2 days had normal CT images. CT sensitivity to be high in RT-PCR test positive patients and lower in patients with only constitutional and non-respiratory symptoms. Chest x-ray sensitivity is lower at around 59%. Ultrasound also used as diagnostic tool itslow specificity and, despite being sufferingfromfactorslikedisease severity, patient weight and operator skill, sensitivity isestimated to be around 75%. Identify the littlest subpleural lesions and pleural effusions. Sensitivity for subpleural lesion increases when a linear probe is employed[59-61].

INCUBATION PERIOD FOR COVID-19

Time period for COVID-19 incubation isapproximately 2-14 days (time from infection to symptoms) on the idea of following data.

- 1. As per World Health Organization, timeperiod for COVID-19 is between 2-10 days[62].
- **2.** The Chinese National Health Commission expected aCOVID-19 time period is 10-14 days [63].
- **3.** The Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from United State of America say that time period is between 2- 14 days[64].
- **4.** In china, Doctors and health-care practitioners predicts an time period of 3-7 days, and upto 14 days.

The report released on 9 February 2020, the time period observedwas 24 days [65]. On 10 February 2020, World Health Organization states that, a really long duration of incubation can represent double exposure, 24 days was specified point to be regarded within the sense of the study's keyresult [66]. On 21 February 2020, the discharge of JAMA report includes,19-day time period in infected patient has been

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

identified[65]. On 22 February 2020, Hubei Province registered another case with antime period is 27 days[67]. Consistent with New England Journal of drugs, on 30 Jan. 2020, the time period has averaged 5.2 days, it's greatly differs between the patients. Consistent with Holland Ministry of Health, the incubation duration varied from 2.1-11.1 days [63].

Table 3: Comparison with other viruses with incubation period

Virus	Incubation Period
Novel Coronavirus COVID-19	2-14 days or 0-24 days
SARS	2-7 days, maximum 10 days
MERS	5 days, range 2-14 days
Swine Flu	1-4 days, maximum 7 days
Seasonal Flu	2 days, range 1-4 days

TREATMENT STRATEGY OF COVID 19

Currently, there's no precise medication or vaccine for COVID-19 and no drug treatments or vaccines are entirely examined for security and efficacyat the present, antiviral remedy is by and enormous used, as properly as symptomatic and supportive cure based on the medical circumstance of the patient. Supportive remedies containoxygen therapy, hydration, fever/pain control, and antibiotics within the presence of bacterial co-infection. We right here summarize the modern-day records to information viable COVID -19 remedy options. It's vital to warning readers that new statistics updating almost each and each hour involving medical characteristics, diagnose, cure options, and consequences for COVID-19. But optimized supportive care stays the spine of remedy and therefore the scientific efficacy for the next retailers is nonetheless underneath investigation or in scientific trials [69]. Most standing scientific and preclinical information on antiviral remedy is taken from different viruses, inclusive of SARS- CoV-1, [70], Middle East Respiratory syndrome and non-coronaviruses (Ebola) [71,72].

General Treatment:

A tested affected person of COVID 19wishes entire mattress relaxation and supportive treatment, ensuring enoughcalorie and water consumption to attenuate the prospect of dehydration. Water electrolyte stability and homeostasis want to stay alongside with the of monitoring fundamental symptoms and oxygen saturation; maintaining tract unobstructed and inhaling oxygen in greater extreme cases; measuring blood count, Creative protein, urine test, and different blood biochemical indexes which include liver and kidney function, myocardial enzyme spectrum, and coagulation characteristic in accordance to patient's conditions. Chest imaging got to be consistently re-examined and blood fuel evaluation must be administered when required.

Symptomatic Treatment:

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

Control measures are wished for suffererswith excessive fever. Antipyretic drug remedy needs to be administered just in case the temperature exceeds 38.5°C. Warm water tub and antipyretic patches are favoured as precautions to lower the temperature. Common drugs contains ibuprofen orally, 5–10 mg/kg each time; acetaminophen orally, 10–15 mg/kg whenever. Got to administer sedative arises just in case the infant suffers from convulsions or seizure.

Oxygen Therapy:

The possibilities of hypoxia are multiplied because the virus objectives the lungs. Nasal catheter, masks oxygen got to be directly furnished to the patient. In emergency conditions, Non-invasive or invasive mechanical air flow needs to be furnished to the patient [73].

Antiviral Drugs:

Group of antiviral capsules like interferon α (IFN- α), Lopinavir /Ritonavir, Chloroquine Phosphate, Ribavirin, and Arbidol are therapeutically beneficial for the Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Novel Coronavirus-induced Pneumonia with the help of the National Health Commission (NHC) of the People's Republic of China for tentative therapy of COVID-19. IFN-α is run within the shape of vapour inhalation at a dose of 5 million U (and two ML of sterile water for injection) for adults, two times/day. The dosage of Lopinavir/Ritonavir is four hundred mg/100 mg for adults, two times/day. Ribavirin has got to be administered by intravenous infusion at a dose of 5 hundred mg for adults, 2 to 3 times a day in aggregate with IFN-α or Lopinavir/Ritonavir. Chloroquine phosphate is orally administered at a dose of 5 hundred mg (300 mg for Chloroquine) for adults, 2 times a day. Arbidol is orally administered at a dose of 200 mg for adults, threetimes a day. The length of therapy is not any extra than 10 days. Favipiravir may be a new drug that's underneath scientific trial for treating COVID-19. On February 15, 2020, China accepted it to be a beneficial drug for treating Novel Influenza. It acts by using inhibiting the enzyme RNA based RNA polymerase. Aside from being superb for anti-influenza virus, the drug is successful of blocking the replication of flavi-, alpha-, filo-, bunya-, arena-, noro-, and different RNA viruses. Favipiravir is transformed into a lively phosphoribosylated shape (Favipiravir -RTP) in cells and is identified as a substrate byviralRNA polymerase, as a consequenceinhibiting RNA polymerase activity. Therefore, Favipiravir may additionally have workable antiviral motion on SARS-CoV-2, which is an RNA virus. Remdesivir is a few other investigational drugs beneath medical trial for the cure of COVID-19. Remdesivir may be a nucleoside analogue and a broad-spectrum antiviral. Animal experiments indicated that Remdesivir can correctly minimize the viral load in lung tissue of mice contaminated with MERS-CoV, enhance lung function, and alleviate pathological injury to lung tissue. A crew of researchers from Shanghai Institute of MateriaMedica and Shanghai Tech University administered drug screening in silicon and an enzyme recreation test, and that they said 30 retailers with possible antiviral endeavour towards SARS-CoV-2 on January 25, 2020.

These retailers are Indinavir, Saquinavir, Lopinavir, Carfilzomib, Ritonavir, Remdesivir, Atazanavir, Darunavir, Tipranavir, Fosamprenavir, Enzaplatovir,

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

Presatovir, Abacavir, Bortezomib, Elvitegravir, Maribavir, Raltegravir, Montelukast, Deoxyrhapontin, Polydatin, Chalcone, Disulfiram, Carmofur, Shikonin, Ebselen, Tideglusib, PX-12, TDZD-8, cyclosporin A, and cinanserin. CertainChinese natural drugs like RhizomaPolygoniCuspidati and Radix SophoraeTonkinensis had been additionally determined to comprise positive lively ingredients that had been tremendous con toSARS-COV-2 [74]. Recently, Wang and colleagues evaluated in vitrofive FDA-approved capsules and two broad- spectrum antivirals con to a scientific isolate of SARS-CoV-2.

One of their conclusions was "chloroquine is exceedingly tremendous within the manipulate of 2019- nCoV contamination in vitro" which its "safety music report suggests that it got to be assessed in human sufferers struggling from the novel coronavirus disease". A minimum of sixteen unique trials for SARS-CoV-2 already registered within the Chinese clinical test Registry (ChiCTR2000029939, ChiCTR2000029935, ChiCTR2000029899, ChiCTR2000029898, ChiCTR2000029868, ChiCTR2000029837, ChiCTR2000029826, ChiCTR2000029803, ChiCTR2000029762, ChiCTR2000029761, ChiCTR2000029760. ChiCTR2000029741, ChiCTR2000029740, ChiCTR2000029609, ChiCTR2000029559, ChiCTR2000029542) suggest to use chloroguine within chloroquine or hydroxyl the remedy of COVID-19 ("Chinese clinical test Register" (ChiCTR)). During a current ebook Gao and colleagues evaluated that, "According to the new survey it's observed that Chloroquine Phosphate is bigger advantageous in manipulate therapy inhibiting the event of pneumonia, enhancing lung imaging findings, advertising a virus-negative conversion, and shortening the ailment course". This antimalarial molecule would symbolize to be a profitable drug and true information within the therapy of acute viralcontamination in sight that the drug is pretty lower priced and effortlessly available. However, still, a huge big variety of lookup statistics wants to be gathered beforedrawingany conclusion [75].

BOOST YOUR SYSTEM

On pinnacle of fundamental sickness prevention and actual protection towards disorders a sturdy system. People physique is higher capable to battle off disorder when the immune machine is buzzing and human beings need to put to urge their ideal physique shape, this is often a time to centre of attention on all the fitness habits humans may additionally are inserting off, Dr. Tom Moorcroft, an osteopathic medical doctor who focuses on infectious sickness says, begin everyday things to try to and meals alternatives that aidpeople's fitness and flip them into habits which will cause life-long upgrades in health. During this necessary situation, get sufficient sleep and a few sparkling air and daylight daily. People also, remain hydrated, limit overly processed ingredients and make positive to devour ample micronutrients once they can attempt their excellent with what they will discover at grocery shops proper now [76].

CONVALESCENT PLASMA THERAPY

For COVID-19 sufferers with fast disorder progression, extreme and quintessential illness, convalescent plasma remedy (CPT) is often tried (National Health



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2020). CPT utilizes a positive titre of virus- specific antibodies within the plasma of the convalescent character to permit the affected person receiving the infusion to reap acquired immunity and eliminate pathogens from the blood circulation. This approach has been correctly utilized in the therapy of SARS and H1N1 influenza, and is annice therapy. The use of CPT remedy can suits the subsequent concepts (National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2020):

- 1. In theory, the direction of sickness does not exceed three weeks. Also, the affected person need to have an exquisite viral macromolecule check or viraemia licensed with the help of doctors.
- 2. Patients with extreme disorder with fast ailment progression, or severely sick early stage patients, or sufferers comprehensively evaluated through scientific professionals as requiring plasma therapy. The infusion dose is set in accordance to the medical scenario and therefore the weight of the patient, commonly the infusion dose is 200-500 ml (4- 5 ml/kg). Before, during, and after the infusion, unique data and medical statement must be made to look at the detrimental outcomes of plasma infusion. The first kinds of unfavourable transfusion reactions encompass transfusion-related circulation overload, transfusion-related acute lung injury, transfusion-related dyspnoea, allergies; transfusion associated hypotension reactions, non-haemolytic febrile reactions, acute haemolytictransfusion reactions, and delayed haemolytic reaction, infectious reaction, other/unknown, etc.[77].

PREVENTION & PRECAUTION OF COVID-19

People need to remain aware of the modern-day recordson the COVID-19 outbreak supplied by WHO and follow the instructions of your nearby fitness authority and stop secondary infections, interrupt human-to-human transmission to your contacts, fitness care people andstop additionally global spread [78,79].

TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT YOUR SELF

- Wash your arms commonly and fully with cleaning soap and water for a minimum of 20 seconds or with an alcoholbased hand rub (hand sanitizer that comes with a minimum of 60% alcohol) totally cowl your palms and rub them collectively.
- Contaminated hands, can switch the virus to your nose, eyes or mouth so, prevent from touching these organs with unwashed hands.
- Maintain social distancing (maintain 1 meter or three toes distance between yourself and anyone) andkeep away from shut contact with citizen who are unwell (who is coughing or sneezing). When contaminated people cough or sneeze, they spray small droplets from their nostril or mouth which may also incorporate COVID-19 virus. The individual can inhale these droplets [80, 81].
- Avoid massive activities and mass gatherings. Take steps to defend others.
- Stay domestic if you're feeling unwell, except you're getting to get clinical care.
- If you've a cough, fever and breathing issue, seekmedicalattention or advice from your doctor.



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- Avoid taking public transportation.
- Whenever you cough or sneeze cowl your mouth and nostril with a tissue.
- Throw used tissues within the trash and wash your palms immediately with antiseptic cleaning soap and water.
- If possible, remain isolated from household and pets and placeon a facemask once you arearound different citizenry(e.g., sharing an area or vehicle). If you're unable to place on a facemask then you need to cowl your coughs and sneezes, and however when the humans who are caring for you enter your room theyhave to place on a facemask (Facemasks may additionally be in short grant and that they need to be saved for caregivers).
- Stay domestic for a length of your time and observe your doctor's instructions.
- If you're sick, prevent from sharing bedding, dishes, glasses and different family objects.
- If possible, use a separate loo and bogs from the family.
- If surfaces are dirty, easy them, and use detergent or antiseptic cleaning soap &water before disinfection.
- Apply disinfectant a day on regularly touched surfaces like desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, tables, doorknobs, mild switches, countertops, handles, and sinks [80, 81].
- Identify and Isolate Suspected Cases.
- Before scientific care is started, identify the viable instances as quickly as feasible and isolate the suspectedhumans to stop the conceivable transmission of contamination to different sufferers and fitness care staff.
- Restrict the humans coming into isolationareas, which include the room of affected person with suspected and tested COVID-19.
- For protected work practice, guard employees to shut contact with the contaminated man or woman via the usage of additional engineering and administrative control [81].

CONCLUSION

Through this review, we conclude that the ailment profile of COVID-19 is dynamic and continues to hastily evolve. There are nonetheless many open questions that are pending about COVID- 19 because at some instances sufferers established with COVID-19 contamination haven't any chest CT abnormalities, contrasting with subclinical contamination imparting with effective imaging findings CT. It's critical that the scientific affects of screening asymptomatic sufferers with chest CT can be determined. An extra evaluation about the existence of any manageable advantage on medical effects wishes to be addressed towards the recognized monetary expenses and publicity to radiation related with CT scanning. As extra and greater suspected instances of COVID 19 contamination arises, disaster danger of RT PCR kits may additionally be increased. This has led to chest CT being utilized to useful resource analysis within the absence of RT-PCR, as proven during a latest case stated from China and every one over world. The event of the lung adjustments of COVID-19 on CT imaging is additionally like SARS, with the ground-glass and consolidation getting worse or higher over quite few days. This is able to be expected, because the two infectious dealers are section of the coronavirus



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

family. SARS had a mortality price of 9.5%, while the cutting-edge novel coronavirus seems to possess a mortality price round 2%, based totally on the number of proven instances and deaths. Our study has various limitations; such obstacles deter the chance of any deep evaluation about practicable prognostic imaging variables that mayneed useful resource in the prediction of worse outcomes. Moreover, it does not tackle the position of imaging in guiding or monitoring scientific remedy within the contaminated individuals. Although we continue to feature information about the disorder out of centres apart from the epicentre of the outbreak in Wuhan. It additionally offers CXR findings within variety of patients, facts that has been missing in most of the newest imaging reviews of the disease. Lastly, COVID 19 features a massive impact on society, the place applicable medication; sanitization and social distancing will assist us.

REFERENCES

- 1. World Health Organization. WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 11 March 2020. https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020 (Accessed March 14, 2020).
- 2. Marriam Webster Dictionary. Pandemic. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pandemic (Accessed March14, 2020).
- 3. World Health Organisation. Novel Coronavirus China.Disease outbreak news.https://www.who.int/csr/don/12-january-2020-novel-coronavirus-china/en/ (Accessed January12, 2020).
- 4. Wikipedia. Timeline of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_2019 (Accessed March 17, 2020).
- 5. World Health Organization. Director-General's remarks at the media briefing on 2019-nCoV on 11 February 2020. https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-generals-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-2019-ncov-on-11-february-2020. (Accessed February 11, 2020).
- 6. Public Health England. COVID-19: epidemiology, virology and clinical features. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-background information/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-epidemiology-virology-and-clinical-features (Accessed 14 March 2020).
- 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome—worldwide, 2003.2003, 52(12), 241–6.
- 8. World Health Organization. Coronavirus never before seen in humans is the cause of SARS. update 31. https://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2003/pr31/en/ (2003).
- 9. World Health Organization. Summary of probable SARS cases with onset of illness from 1 November 2002 to 31 July 2003. http://www.who.int/csr/sars/country/table20040421/en/index.html (Accessed Dec. 16, 2015).
- 10. Peiris J.S., Lai S.T., Poon L.L. and Guan Y. Coronavirus as a possible cause of severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Lancet*. 2003; 361:1319–25.
- 11. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. New coronavirus cases rise to 571 in Chinese mainland. http://en.nhc.gov.cn/202001/23/c_76004.htm (Accessed January 23, 2020).



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- 12. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Geographical distribution of 2019-nCov cases.https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases (Ac-cessed January 26, 2020).
- 13. Xinhua, China's. CDC detects a large number of new coronaviruses in the South China seafood market in Wuhan. https://www.xinhuanet.com/202001/27/c_1125504355.htm. (Accessed Feb 20, 2020).
- 14. Rothe C., Schunk M. and Sothmann P. Transmissionof2019-nCoV infection from an asymptomatic contact in Germany. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 2020; 382(10): 970-971.
- 15. Li Q., Guan X. and Wu P.Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, Chinaof novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia. *N. Engl.J.Med*.2020;382: 1199-1207.
- 16. COVID-19 situation update worldwide. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases (Accessed July 23, 2020).
- 17. Paul G. Auwaerter M.D. Coronavirus COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) Johns Hopkins Guides. https://www.hopkinsguides.com/hopkins/view/Johns_Hopkins_ABX_Guide/540747/all/Coronavirus_COVID-19 (Accessed May 6, 2020).
- 18. Mailles A., Blanckaert K. and Chau, P. First cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome Conavirus (MERS-CoV) infections in France, investigations and implications for the prevention of human-to-human transmission. *Euro Surveill*. 2013; 18: 205-02.
- 19. Buchholz U., Muller M.A., Nitsche A. and Sanewski A. Contact investigation of a case of human novel coronavirus infection treated in a German hospital, *Euro Surveill*.2013; 18: 204-06.
- 20. Saif L.J. Animal coronaviruses: what can they teach us about the severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Rev Sci Tech*. 2004; 23:643–60.
- 21. Gwaltney J.M. Jr. Virology and immunology of the common cold. Rhinology. 1985; 23: 265.
- 22. Tyrrell D. and Myint S.H. Coronaviruses.In Barson 1 S, editor. Medical microbiology. 1996: 4.
- 23. Richard H. Corona viruses:colds, SARS, MERS and covid-19. Microbiology and Immunology Online.University of South Carolina School of Medicine.
- 24. Fehr A.R. and Perlman, S. Coronaviruses: an overview of their replication and pathogenesis. *Methods Mol Biol*.2015; 1282: 1-23.
- 25. Lu R., Zhao X. and Li J. Genomic characterisation and epidemiology of 2019 novelcoronavirus: implications for virus origins and receptor binding. *Lancet*.2020; 395: 565-57.
- 26. Cornelia C. Coronavirus infection of the central nervous system: hostvirus standoff. *Nat. Re. Micro* 2006; 4: 121-132.
- 27. Masters P. The Molecular Biology of Coronaviruses. *Virus Res*. 2006; 66: 193–292.
- 28. Sawicki S. A Contemporary View of Coronavirus Transcription. J Virol. 2007; 81(1): 20–29.
- 29. Isabel S. RNA-RNA and RNA-protein interactions in coronavirus replication and transcription. RNA Biol. 2011; 8(2): 237–248.
- 30. Vara V. Coronavirus outbreak: The countries affected. Pharmaceutical Technology.(Accessed April 16, 2020).



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- 31. Kenneth M. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): Epidemiology, virology, clinical features, diagnosis, and prevention. (Accessed May 13, 2020).
- 32. Cascella M., Rajnik M., and Cuomo A. Features, Evaluation and TreatmentCoronavirus (COVID-19). Stat Pearls Publishing. *Treasure Island*, FL; 2020.
- 33. Ghinai I. First known person-to-person transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in the USA. *Epub ahead of print*.Lancet.(Accessed March 21, 2020).
- 34. Woo P.C., Lau S.K., Huang Y. and Yuen, K.Y. Coronavirus diversity, phylogeny and interspecies jumping. *ExpBiol Med*. 2009; 234: 1117–27.
- 35. Souza L.K., Heiser V., Regamey N. and Panning M. Generic detection of coronaviruses and differentiation at the prototype strain level by reverse transcription–PCR and nonfluorescent low-density microarray. *J Clin Microbiol*.2007; 45: 1049–52.
- 36. Letko M. and Munster V. Functional assessment of cell entry and receptor usage for lineage β-coronaviruses, including 2019-nCoV. https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.01.22.9 156 60 v1 (January 22, 2020).
- 37. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/covid-19 (April17, 2020).
- 38. UnhaleS. and Bilal Q. A review on corona virus (covid-19). inter. j. pharm life sci. 2020; 6(4): 109-115.
- 39. Shereen M.A and Khan S. COVID-19 infection: origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *J. of Ad.Res.*https://www.sciencedi-rect.com/science/article/pii/S2090123220300540 (March 16, 2020).
- 40. Worldometers. Age, Sex, Existing Conditions of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths.https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/coronavirus-age-sex-demographics/(Accessed May 13, 2020).
- 41. Vally H. The Conversion, La Trobe University.https://thecon-versation.com/why-are-older-people-more-at-risk-of-coro-navirus-133770.
- 42. Murphy A. Bell, D.J. COVID-19.Radiopedia. Human Coronavirus https://radiopaedia.org/articles/covid-19-2?lanus.
- 43. Koma W. and Neuman T. How Many Adults Are at Risk of Serious Illness If Infected with Coronavirus. http://files.kff.org/attachment/Data-Note-How-Many-Adults-Are-at-Risk-of-Serious-Illness-If-Infected-with-Coronavirus (Accessed March 2020)
- 44. Wang W. Detection of SARS-CoV-2 in Different Types of Clinical Specimens. JAMA 2020.
- 45. Memish Z.A. and Assiri A.M. Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) viral shedding in the respiratory tract: an observational analysis with infection control implications. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2014; 29: 307-8.
- 46. Morales A.J. and Ospina J.A. Clinical, laboratory and imaging features of COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Travel Med Infect Dis*.2020; 34: 1016-23.
- 47. Zumla A., Hui D.S. and Perlman, S. Middle East respiratory syndrome. Lancet. 2015; 386: 995-1007.
- 48. Chan K.H. and Poon L.M. Detection of SARS coronavirus in patients with suspected SARS. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2004; 10: 294-9.



eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- 49. Cheng P.K., Wong D.A. and Tong L.K. Viral shedding patterns of coronavirus in patients with probable severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Lancet*. 2004;363: 1699-700.
- 50. Hung I.F. and Cheng V.C. Viral loads in clinical specimens and SARS manifestations. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2004; 10: 1550-7.
- 51. Peiris J.S., Chu C.M. and Cheng V.C. Clinical progression and viral load in a community outbreak of coronavirus-associated SARS pneumonia: a prospective study. *Lancet*.2003; 361: 1767-72.
- 52. Liu W., Tang F. and Fontanet A. Long-term SARS coronavirus excretion from patient cohort, China. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2004; 10: 1841-3.
- 53. Corman V.M., Albarrak A.M. and Omrani A.S. Viral Shedding and Antibody Response in 37 Patients With Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2016; 62: 477-83.
- 54. Ai T., Yang Z. and Hou H. Correlation of Chest CT and RT-PCR Testing in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China: A Report of 1014 Cases. *Radiology*.2020; 2006: 42.
- 55. Zhuang G.H., Shen M.W. and Zeng L.X. Potential false-positive rate among the asymptomatic infected individuals' in close contacts of COVID-19 patients. *Nat. Lia. Med.*2020; 41: 485-8.
- 56. Zhang W. Molecular and serological investigation of 2019-nCoV infected patients: implication of multiple shedding routes. *Emerg.Micro. Infect.* 2020; 9: 386-9.
- 57. Young B.E. and Kalimuddin S. Epidemiologic Features and Clinical Course of Patients Infected With SARS-CoV-2 in Singapore. *JAMA*.2020; 323(15): 1488-94.
- 58. Huang C., Wang Y. and Li X. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*.2020; 395: 497-506.
- 59. Kanne J.P., Little B.P., Chung J.H., Elicker B.M. and Ketai L.H. Essentials for Radiologists on COVID-19: An Update Radiology Scientific Expert Panel. *Radiology*.2020; 296(6): 113-114.
- 60. Bernheim A., Mei X. and Huang M. Chest CT Findings in Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19): Relationship to Duration of Infection. *Radiology*.2020; 295(3): 2004-63.
- 61. Yi Huang S.W., Yue L., Yaohui Z. and Chuyun Z. A preliminary study on the ultrasonic manifestations of peripulmonary lesions of non-critical novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). *Research square*. 2020.
- 62. World Health Organization. Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) situation report. https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports (Accessed July 21, 2020).
- 63. Li Q., Guan X., Wang X., Zhou L. and Tong Y. Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus—infected pneumonia. *New Eng. J. Med*.2020; 382(13): 1199-1207.
- 64. Carlos W.G. Novel wuhan (2019-nCoV) coronavirus. Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 2020; 201(4): 7-8.
- 65. Bai Y., Yao L., Wei T. and Tian F. Presumed asymptomatic carrier transmission of COVID-19. *JAMA*.2020; 323(14): 140-1407.
- 66. Tavakoli A., Vahdat K. and Keshavarz, M. Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): An Emerging Infectious Disease in the 21st Century. *ISMJ*.2020; 22(6): 432-450.
- 67. Read J.M., Bridgen J.R. and Cummings D.A. Novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV: early estimation of epidemiological parameters and epidemic predictions. *MedRxiv* 2020.

Barthjournals Publisher

eISSN:2320-3137

www.earthjournals.in

- 68. Hasnain Jan., Shah F. and Khan A. COVID-19: Review of Epidemiology and Potential Treatments Against 2019 Novel Coronavirus. *Disc. J.* 2020; 8(2): 108.
- 69. Erin K., McCreary E.K. and Pogue J.M. COVID-19 Treatment: A Review of Early and Emerging. *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*.2020; 7(4): 1-11.
- 70. OKeefe B.R., Giomarelli B. and Barnard D.L. Broad-spectrum in vitro activity and in vivo efficacy of the antiviral protein griffithsin against emerging viruses of the family Coronaviri-dae. *J. virology*.2010; 84(5): 2511-2521.
- 71. World Health Organization. Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19). https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses (Accessed April 17, **2020**)
- 72. Siegel D., Hui H.C. and Doerffler E. Discovery and Synthesis of a PhosphoramidateProdrug of a Pyrrolo[2,1-f][triazin-4-ami-no] Adenine C-Nucleoside (GS-5734) for the Treatment of Ebola and Emerging Viruses. *J. med. chem.*2017; 60(5): 1648-1661.
- 73. Shen K. and Yang Y. Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of 2019 novel coronavirus infection in children: experts. *World J. Paediatr*.2020; 16(3): 223-231.
- 74. Liying D., Shasha H. and Jianjun G. Discovering drugs to treat coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), Drug Discoveries EJMO 125 and Therapeutics. 2020.
- 75. Franck T. Commentary Of chloroquine and COVID-19. Antiviral Res. 2020; 177: 1-2.
- 76. Amanda C. How to protect yourself from the coronavirus <a href="https://www.cnet.com/how-to/how-
- 77. Convalescent Plasma Therapy: Coronavirus Clinical Treatment Medicines. https://www.seminarsonly.com/corona-virus-cases/convalescent-plasma-therapy.php (Accessed June 11, 2020).
- 78. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200313-sitrep-53-covid19.pdf?sfvrsn=adb3f72_2 (Accessed March 2020)
- 79. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public.https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for public (Accessed June 4, 2020).
- 80. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. How to Protect Yourself, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)19), Centre fordisease control and prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prepare/prevention.html (Accessed 24 April, 2020)
- 81. United State Department of labour. COVID-19, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/controlprevention.html (Accessed March 13, 2020)

Paper cited as:Patil V. R,Bhamre V. G,Amrutkar R.D,Pawar S. D, Pawar S. D. REVIEW ON NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19). International Journal of Medical and applied Sciences.2021;10(2): 1-22.