A Study of Exploring The Benefits And Features or Risk of Covid -19

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Abstract- *The COVID- 19 epidemic has not only posed a significant trouble to physical health but has also had profound counteraccusations for internal health worldwide. This exploration paper aims to probe the impact of the COVID- 19 epidemic on internal health, pressing the challenges faced, interventions enforced, and outlining unborn directions for exploration and support. the exploration explores the range of cerebral consequences endured during the epidemic, including increased situations of anxiety, depression, stress,post-traumatic stress complaint(PTSD), and other affiliated internal health conditions. It examines the underpinning factors contributing to these internal health challenges, similar as the psychosocial impact of counter blockade measures, information load, and the spread of misinformation.*

Keywords- COVID-19 pandemic, mental health, psychological impact, interventions, telehealth, resilience, community support.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has had an unprecedented impact on global health, economies, and societies since its emergence in late 2019. The rapid spread of the virus across continents and its high transmission.

Rate resulted in the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring it a global pandemic in March 2020. The effects of COVID-19 have been far-reaching, affecting millions of individuals and requiring coordinated efforts on a global scale to mitigate its impact.Covid - 19 spreads through the germs of a person when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks. The virus can also be contracted by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching the face. The symptoms range from mild to severe, including fever, cough, difficulty breathing, fatigue, loss of taste or smell, and in severe cases, pneumonia and organ failure. The severity of the disease varies widely among individuals, with certain populations, such as the elderly and those with underlying health conditions, being more vulnerable to severe illness and complications.

As the world continues to grapple with the ongoing pandemic, it is essential to understand the multifaceted impact of COVID-19. This research paper aims to explore the effects of the pandemic on various aspects, including public health, economies, and mental well-being. By examining the challenges faced and the interventions implemented, this research seeks to contribute to the collective knowledge in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 and preparing for future public health crises.

What are the Symptoms Of Corona Virus?

- **FEVER**
- **TIREDNESS**
- **DRY COUGH**
- **NASAL CONGESTION**
- **SHARP NOSE**
- **SORE THROAT**
- **SHORTNESS OF BREATH**

How can we protect ourselves from corona disease?

1) It is necessary to keep social distance to avoid corona. Maintain personal hygiene and physical distance.
2) Hands have to be washed frequently and cleanliness has to be taken care of.
3) Don't touch your face and eyes with your hands. If you have a habit of touching your face frequently, change it immediately.
4) Cover your nose and mouth with handkerchief or towel while sneezing and coughing.
5) Throw used tissue in a closed bin immediately after use.
6) Follow the lockdown sincerely.
7) Make your immune system strong, for which include nutritious food and yoga in your daily routine.
8) Must consume turmeric milk at least once a day.
9) Make a habit of drinking lukewarm water.

10) Check your temperature and respiratory symptoms regularly.

Different between Quarantine and Isolation?

Quarantine In this, the infected person is kept in a separate room and distance is maintained from other people. No one goes to that room unless it is very necessary.If infection is suspected, stay in a ventilated room during isolation. Use a separate bathroom. Don't go to the hospital. If you want to get the investigation done, inform by phone, so that the Health Department team can take the sample safely. Be careful when giving saliva for testing. If you have trouble breathing, talk to a doctor immediately. Hospital stay as needed. Do not self-medicate. Also avoid public transport, cabs, taxis etc.

Isolation In this one has to live separately in a room of the house. There is no direct contact with the family member or any outsider. No other person should enter the room of the suspect. Clean the bathroom regularly. Don't let other people use it. Stay six feet away from the suspect. Wear a mask if you go out. If you are alone at home, then get your essential items from someone. If there is only one kitchen, only one person should go there. Avoid going to the kitchen yourself. Keep washing hands with soap frequently. Don't throw your garbage here and there.

Which vaccine was used in India?

Covishield : Manufactured by the Serum Institute of India, CoviShield is the Indian version of the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine. It is an adenovirus vector vaccine that uses a modified chimpanzee adenovirus to deliver genetic material encoding the spike protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Covaxin : Developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Covaxin is an inactivated whole-virus vaccine. It contains a chemically inactive form of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which stimulates an immune response.

Sputnik V: Developed by the Gamaleya Research Institute in Russia, Sputnik V is an adenovirus vector vaccine. It uses two different adenoviruses, Ad26 and Ad5, to deliver genetic material encoding the spike protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Sputnik V has been granted emergency use authorization in India and is being manufactured by several Indian pharmaceutical companies.

Who made the first COVID vaccine?

Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR)- National Institute of Virology(NIV) has successfully developed COVAXIN ™, India's first vaccine seeker for COVID- 19. The SARS- CoV- 2 strain was insulated at NIV, Pune and transferred to Bharat Biotech.

What is Coronavirus?

Coronaviruses are a group of contagions that beget complaint in mammals and catcalls. These are RNA contagions. These can beget respiratory tract infections in humans, ranging in inflexibility from mild(common cold wave) to severe(death). They can beget diarrhea in cows and gormandizers, while they can beget conditions of the upper respiratory tract in cravens. No vaccine or antiviral is now available to help them. And depends on the critter's own vulnerable system for mending. So far the symptoms(similar as dehumidification, fever.) are treated so that the body's strength is maintained while fighting the infection.
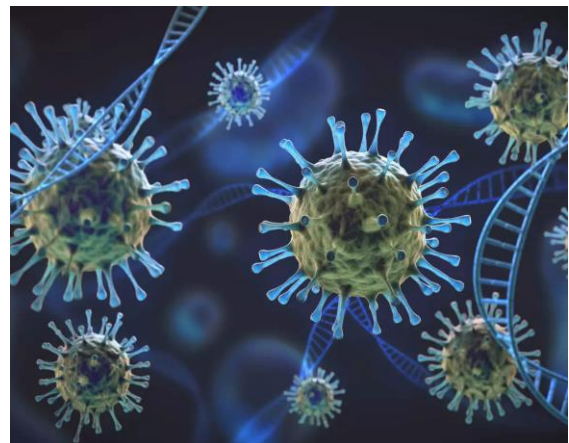
Who is the vaccine manufacturer in India?

The Covishield vaccine is being produced by the Serum Institute of India, Pune. The license of this vaccine is with the pharmaceutical company named AstraZeneca. At the same time, the Indian company Bharat Biotech has prepared Covaxin with the help of ICMR, which is also being produced in India.

Who got the first corona vaccine in India?

Manish Kumar, a 34- time-old sweeper at the Delhi-grounded All India Institute of Medical lores(AIIMS), came the first person in India to admit the Covid- 19 vaccine. On January 16, almost a year after India's first case, India's largest-ever vaccination campaign began, marking the beginning of the road to recovery from this life-disrupting and deadly pandemic.

When did covid start in India? When did the lockdown start and how long did it last?

Outside China, 794 cases have been reported in which three people have died. We present then the first case of COVID- 19 infection reported in Kerala, India. On January 27, 2020, A 20- time-old womanish presented at the Emergency Department of General Hospital, Thrissur, Kerala with a one- day history of dry cough and sore throat.

To stop the 2020 Coronavirus pandemic in India, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi, on 24 March ordered the entire country to remain under lockdown for 21 days.

1. This decision was preceded by a 14-hour public curfew on 22 March.
2. Addressing the nation at 10 am on 14 April, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi decided to extend the lockdown period to May 3 and said that the rules would be more strict for the next one week.
3. Also Modi ji said that some relaxation will be given where new cases do not come up.
4. On 17 May, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced to extend the lockdown till 31 May.
5. On 30 May, the fifth phase of the nationwide lockdown was announced.

When was the second covid wave in India? What caused the second wave

Wave 1 ran from August 15, 2020 to January 17, 2021. Wave 2 runs from March 13, 2021 to June 19, 2021. In both waves, rapid antigen tests (RATs) were widely used, and the proportion of RATs in COVID-19 tests remained between 60% and 70% of total tests.

Several factors may be involved in driving a alternate surge of COVID- 19 in India, similar as the complex interplay of mutant strains, violations of COVID-applicable gets , and complacency on the part of the government and public at the launch of the vaccination Crusade.

How many people died during the corona period?

The World Health Organization(WHO) has said that 47 lakh people have failed due to nimbus in India. This number is about 10 times more than the official figures. However, the Government of India has questioned his claim. WHO estimates that about 15 million people have failed in the world so far due to the nimbus epidemic.

II. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented an unprecedented global health crisis that has had far-reaching effects on individuals, communities and nations. Throughout this research, we have explored various aspects of the pandemic, including its origins, transmission, public health measures, economic consequences, and impact on mental health. The pandemic has underlined the importance of effective public health measures in controlling the spread of the virus. Measures such as testing, contact tracing, social distancing, wearing masks and vaccination drives have played a significant role in mitigating the impact of the virus.

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