CORONA VIRUS REPORT

The corona virus also known as the covid-19 virus is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The true origin of this virus is still unknown but scientists are still trying to figure it out because knowing the origin can help to prevent the outbreak of another virus. Prof Stephen Turner at the department of Melbourne says what’s most likely is that the virus originated from bats. On the hypothesis, the virus emerged from Wuhan live animal market from an interaction between animals and human. Scientists say that It’s is highly likely that the virus came from bats but first passed through an intermediary animal in the same wat that another corona virus- the 2002 Sars outbreak-moved from horseshoe bats to cat-like civets before infecting humans. One animal implicated as an intermediary host between bats and humans is the pangolin. The international Union for conservation of Nature says they are the most illegally traded mammal in the world and are prized for their meat and the claimed medicinal properties of their scales.

Most people infected with the Covid-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the virus. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it’s important that you also practice respiratory etiquette.

At this time there are no specific vaccines or treatment for Covid-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating the potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available. Standard recommendations to reduce exposure and transmission of a range of illness include maintaining basic hand and respiratory hygiene, and safe food practices and avoiding close contact, when possible, with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

Due to the outbreak of the corona virus, there has been a great change in the way we work, play and learn: schools are closing, sport leagues have been cancelled and many people have been asked to work from home. On march 16, some guidelines were released to slow the spread of the coronavirus, including closing schools and avoiding groups of more than 10 people, discretionary travels, bars, restaurants and food courts. In doing this, one has to also practice social distancing. The idea is to maintain a distance between you and other people-in this case, at least 6 feet. That also means avoiding public transport, work from home and skip social gatherings.

It is of course ok to leave your house. Go outdoor for some fresh air and exercise. the point is to remain indoor but to avoid being in close contact with people. You may also leave the house for some medicine supplies and other essentials. But there are things to do to keep yourself and others safe during this outing. Ensure that when you do leave your home ensure that you wipe any surfaces you come in contact with, disinfect your hand with alcohol based hand sanitizer and avoid touching your face. Also ensure you wash your hands every time.

The lockdown to contain the spread of Covid-29 is having and will have a huge impact on other healthcare provisions and outcomes. The closing down of private health care facilities, especially in the smaller towns and cities that take care of a considerable proportion of the total healthcare burden will have severe implications on those with chronic diseases and those who need emergency care mobility restrictions in Nigeria also hit the attendance of frontline health workers to basic health care provisions during pregnancy, deliver care and new born healthcare. The lockdown panic and crises are certainly going to affect outcomes for pregnant women. Then there are the health emergencies that are being missed: the appointments canceled, the cancer going un diagnosed, the lifesaving surgeries that are not happening because people are not seeing their doctors. These may not be counted as Covid-19 deaths because conditions were not caught early is hard to measure, but their impact is real.

Another thing in which the lockdown has affected are the schools. Although schools have been closed, children have not been sent home to play. The idea is to continue their education at home in the hope of not missing too much. Although home schooling will surely produce inspirational moments, some angry moments some fun moments and some frustrated moments, it seems very unlikely that it would be able to replace the learning lost from school. Some of the differences include the amount of time available to devote to teaching, the non-cognitive skills of the parents and the resources required for the classes may not be made readily available to every student. The closure of schools not only interrupts the teaching for students around the world, but the closure has also lead to the postponement of assessment and exams. Like for instance, the currents ss3 students who ought to have started their WAEC exams by now haven’t due to the lockdown. And a date for which it is to be postponed to is still unknown for now. Also the final year students in the university would have their final exams postponed meaning they may have to spend a longer time before convocation and imagine the effect it would have on their mental health. The lockdown of the corona virus has its advantaged and disadvantaged. With hope and prayer, a vaccine would soon be discovered so that people may return to their normal lives