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MATRIC NUMBER: 19/mhs02/039

DEPARTMENT: Nursing science

COURSE: GST 122 Assignment

**CORONA VIRUS**

**What is corona virus?** Coronaviruses are a group of related [viruses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus) that cause diseases in [mammals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammals) and [birds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birds). In humans, coronaviruses cause [respiratory tract infections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respiratory_tract_infection) that can range from mild to lethal. Mild illnesses include some cases of the [common cold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_cold) (which has other possible causes, predominantly [rhinoviruses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhinovirus)), while more lethal varieties can cause [SARS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome), [MERS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East_respiratory_syndrome), and [COVID-19](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus_disease_2019). Symptoms in other species vary: in chickens, they cause an [upper respiratory tract disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_respiratory_tract_infection), while in cows and pigs they cause [diarrhea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diarrhea). There are yet to be [vaccines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccine) or [antiviral drugs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antiviral_drug) to prevent or treat human coronavirus infections, Coronaviruses vary significantly in risk factor. Some can kill more than 30% of those infected, such as MERS-CoV, and some are relatively harmless, such as the common cold.[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus#cite_note-Fehr_2015-24) Coronaviruses can cause colds with major symptoms, such as [fever](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fever), and a [sore throat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sore_throat) from swollen [adenoids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenoid). Coronaviruses can cause pneumonia (either direct [viral pneumonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral_pneumonia) or secondary [bacterial pneumonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacterial_pneumonia)) and [bronchitis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronchitis) (either direct viral bronchitis or secondary bacterial bronchitis). The human coronavirus discovered in 2003, which causes [severe acute respiratory syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome) (SARS), has a unique pathogenesis because it causes both [upper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_respiratory_tract_infection) and [lower respiratory tract infections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_respiratory_tract_infection),

**EFFECTS OF CORONA VIRUS LOCK DOWN** There are both good and bad side effects of the corona virus lockdown now talking about the bad crime wise, Life under [lockdown](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus) is not only changing how people live, but also how crime occurs. The good news is that this fundamental change will see certain crimes decrease – some areas have already seen recorded crime drop by as much as 20. But there are worrying signs that offences like domestic violence and [online fraud](https://www.thestar.com.my/tech/tech-news/2020/03/25/covid-19-online-game-players-were-top-target-for-scammers-during-chinas-coronavirus-lockdown) are likely to surge and that new offences (like malicious coughing), are emerging too. Crime science and environmental criminology pays particular attention to crime opportunities and how they are affected by lifestyles, routine activities and particular goods and services. For example, a person who goes out more in the evening experiences more interpersonal crimes, like snatch-theft or an assault, while at the same time, their unguarded home is more vulnerable to burglary. Researchers have identified [practical ways to prevent crime](https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/opportunity_makes_the_thief.pdf) by reducing such opportunities. Measures vary, from disabling stolen phones remotely (making theft less rewarding), changing licensing laws and bar management policies (reducing drunken interactions) and improved home security to make break-ins more difficult. Movement (or its absence) is central to everything because a potential offender must encounter a potential target for a crime to take place. The target might be a person, a building or a product. All this means that because lockdowns have changed our movements dramatically, we can expect a similarly dramatic change to the distribution of crime opportunities. For example, the scarcity of some products in the pandemic, such as facemasks and medical equipment, makes them more attractive as targets for theft. There have already been examples of thieves stealing oxygen canisters from a hospital, raids on food banks, scams and counterfeit goods [relating to coronavirus](https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/mar/24/uk-police-chiefs-coronavirus-could-bring-out-worst-in-humanity).

FEEDING –People are finding it difficult to feed especially the ones that depend on daily income , since no one is working now hence no earning , in fact there’s this one million boys thing going on in Nigeria presently apparently they are gang robbers who go from area to area robbing people of their food stuffs and money. The security is shitty.

The good part of the lockdown is it helps in the reduction of spread of the virus, social distancing as well, it is said that if we avoid social gatherings and contacts with people it can help stop the spread of the virus, another way is avoid touching our nose, mouth and eye because one can contact it easily through doing that. No cure for the corona virus presently but hand sanitizers have been of good help to those who are presently negative. The president of the country has imposed fourteen days lockdown all citizens have been advised to stay at home and wait for a positive outcome although based on daily statistics of the covid19 reports death rates have been increasing drastically and more people are being infected as well.