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CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC AND THE EFFECTS OF THE LOCKDOWN AND RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT ON NIGERIANS

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

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 problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. 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 (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

Coronaviruses were first discovered in the 1930s when an acute respiratory infection of domesticated chickens was shown to be caused by infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). In the 1940s, two more animal coronaviruses, mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), were isolated.[9] Human coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. The earliest ones studied were from human patients with the common cold, which were later named human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus OC43. They were first imaged by Scottish virologist June Almeida at St. Thomas Hospital in London. Other human coronaviruses have since been identified, including SARSCoV in 2003, HCoV NL63 in 2004, HKU1 in 2005, MERS-CoV in 2012, and SARS-CoV-2 in 2019. Most of these have involved serious respiratory tract infections

2019–20 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, declared to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and recognized as a pandemic by the World

Health Organization on 11 March 2020. As of 16 April 2020, more than 2.06 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in 210 countries and territories, resulting in more than 137,000 deaths. More than 517,000 people have recovered, although there may be a possibility of relapse or reinfection. The deaths per diagnosed cases varies significantly between countries.

Effect Of Lockdown And Restriction Of Movement On Nigerian A lockdown brings health benefits for the society as it contains the spread of the virus, reducing the number of infections and allowing the health system to treat those infected (as well as those that require health services unrelated to the epidemic) better. On the other hand, a lockdown hurts the economy, because it prevents mutually beneficial economic activities that would otherwise take place.

The economic cost of a lockdown increases over time. As Baldwin (2020) puts it, we are used to having (partial) lockdowns during weekends and national holidays, but those have little cost because we know they last just a few days. However, maintaining a lockdown for a longer period imposes increasing costs on society, as firms go bankrupt, individuals are laid off and, ultimately, consumption levels (and welfare) drop sharply and continuously. That is, the marginal economic cost (MEC) of a lockdown increases with its duration.