**EGBOCHUKWU ESTHER CHINALU**

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**PHARMACY**

**ABSTRACT**

 This report gives the account of the lockdown situation resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

**CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION OF CORONAVIRUS AND LOCKDOWN SITUATION**

 Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV)**.** According to media reports, more than 200 countries and territories have been affected by COVID-19. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the spread of COVID-19 as a pandemic. As of 6 April 2020, the number of COVID-19 infected people reached 1.31 million, the death toll was 77,200 and the number of patients recovered was 276,189.

Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath, and breathing difficulties. In severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Standard recommendations to prevent the spread of infection include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs, also avoiding close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness. The recommended distance from other people is 6 feet, a practice more commonly called social distancing.

**CHAPTER 2,3 AND 4: LITERATURE REVIEW, METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS RESULT OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON NIGERIANS**

 A pandemic is an epidemic of disease that spread across large regions, for instance multiple continents, or worldwide. Since the covid-19 is a pandemic, a strategy deployed by the world health organization to handle a pandemic could as be used as principle (strategy). This simply involves ‘management of the pandemic itself’. The basic strategies in the control of an outbreak are **containment** and **mitigation**. In reality, containment and mitigation measures may be undertaken simultaneously.

 A key part of managing an infectious disease outbreak is trying to decrease the epidemic peak, known as "flattening the epidemic curve”.

**THE EFFECTS OF LOCKDOWN ON NIGERIA AS A RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC**

Across the world, the outbreak of the new coronavirus has strained healthcare system and hit economies hard. Nigeria is already feeling the pinch with oil prices plunging. The country is the world eighth-largest oil exporter, and almost 90 percent of its export earnings are tied to oil. Shutting down the country financial capital, Lagos, is expected to further add to an impending economic crisis. There will be a slowdown in the country’s GDP for the first quarter of the year that will lead to a loss of revenue for companies and individuals.

Meanwhile, electricity and poor internet connections remains a major challenge in the country. With Nigeria’s struggling national grid lacking in capacity to power the entire country, generators-especially small cost models with tank capacities have become a ubiquitous alternative for power despite a ban on mass importation. Given unreliable electricity supply because of this lockdown likely means millions of electricity generators will be working overtime to power homes, thereby, worsening pollution in residential areas because most people rely on costly diesel-powered generator to power their homes and keep business afloat.as a measure of the scale of the use of generators, researchers found backup power generation in Nigeria which produces carbondioxide emissions equivalent to 60% of its annual electricity sector emissions.

The lockdown, however, prevents many Nigerians working in Informal Sectors from travelling to work or conducting their business. Local food vendors and traders as expressed fears over their abilities to feed their family during the lockdown, with their daily earnings which is their source of sustenance. There is also been an increase in the prices of food stuffs meaning many Nigerians who live based on hand-to-mouth, cannot stock up on necessities. This lead, to long queues at the supermarket after this lockdown was announced by the President. Many workers are also yet to be paid their wages for march so there are deep concerns about the financial implications of a lockdown.

All citizens are expected to stay at home. Travel to or from other states or countries were to be prosponded, border restrictions. Many airlines are suspending flights and many airports are closed down, preventing flights from leaving. Also, businesses and offices were shut down during this period.

 As an attempt to limit the spread of the virus, government have instituted lockdown measures and banned public gatherings. The state government also asked schools to shut down and banned public gatherings of more than 50 people, particularly religious congregations.

 **CHAPTER FIVE-CONCLUSION:**

 In conclusion, managing the virus involves a collective responsibility. All preventive, measures should be adequately observed and adhered as mentioned earlier and in order to prevent the spread of this virus.