

# **RIMAMCHATIN PECULIAR**

**17/MHS01/287**

**300LVL**

**ANA 308**

**1.** At this time, very limited data regarding risks associated with infection in the first and second trimesters exist. There are mixed data regarding the risk of congenital malformations in the setting of maternal fever in general. Currently, there are inadequate data on COVID-19 and the risk of miscarriage or congenital anomalies. Data from the SARS epidemic are reassuring, suggesting no increased risk of fetal loss or congenital anomalies associated with infection early in pregnancy

## **2. The Impact of Ageing and Environment in The Outbreak of This Novel Covid-19**

Individuals at highest risk for severe disease and death include people aged over 60 years and those with underlying conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease and cancer. Disease in children appears to be relatively rare and mild with approximately 2.4% of the total reported cases reported amongst individuals aged under 19 years. A very small proportion of those aged under 19 years have developed severe (2.5%) or critical disease (0.2%).

The built environment (BE) is the collection of environments that humans have constructed, including buildings, cars, roads, public transport, and other human-built spaces. BEs serve as potential transmission vectors for the spread of COVID-19 by inducing close interactions between individuals, by containing fomites (objects or materials that are likely to carry infectious diseases), and through viral exchange and transfer through the air. The occupant density in buildings, influenced by building type and program, occupancy schedule, and indoor activity, facilitates the accrual of human-associated microorganisms. Higher occupant density and increased indoor activity level typically increase social interaction and connectivity through direct contact between individuals as well as environmentally mediated contact with abiotic surfaces (i.e., fomites).

## **3. Significance of Spermatogenesis:**

(i) During spermatogenesis, one spermatogonium produces four sperms.

(ii) Sperms have half the number of chromosomes. After fertilization, the diploid chromosome number is restored in the zygote. It maintains the chromosome number of the species.

(iii) During meiosis I crossing over takes place which brings about variation.

(iv) Spermatogenesis occurs in various organisms. Thus it supports the evidence of the basic relationship of the organisms.

### **Significance of Oogenesis:**

(i) One oogonium produces one ovum and three polar bodies.

(ii) Polar bodies have small amount of cytoplasm. It helps to retain sufficient amount of cytoplasm in the ovum which is essential for the development of early embryo. Formation of polar bodies maintains half number of chromosomes in the ovum.

(iii) During meiosis first crossing over takes place which brings about variation.

(iv) Oogenesis occurs in various organisms. Therefore, it supports the evidence of basic relationship of the organisms.

**4.** Personal hygiene involves those practices performed by an individual to care for one's bodily health and wellbeing through cleanliness.

A disaster is a serious disruption occurring over a short or long period of time that causes widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Lack of personal hygiene can promote the spread of an epidemic which classifies as a disaster.