OLAWUYI AANUOLUWAPO CHRISTIANAH

19/MHS01/334

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MHS

June, 2020.

***Assignment Question: write an essay of not less than three pages on a topic of your choice (which should have been submitted in class and approved before noon of the last class) and submitted on or before the 26th of June on the LMS.***

**Topic**: CORONA VIRUS 2019 (COVID-19) AND ITS NEGATIVE EFFECT ON THE WORLD.

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illnesses such as the common cold, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). In 2019, a new coronavirus was identified as the cause of a disease outbreak that originated in China.

The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease it causes is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. Public health groups, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and WHO, are monitoring the pandemic and posting updates on their websites. These groups have also issued recommendations for preventing and treating the illness.

The virus appears to spread easily among people, and more continues to be discovered over time about how it spreads. Data has shown that it spreads from person to person among those in close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters) and amongst people with recent travel from or residence in an area with ongoing community spread of COVID-19 as determined by CDC or WHO.

The virus spreads by respiratory droplets released when someone with the virus coughs, sneezes or talks. These droplets can be inhaled or land in the mouth or nose of a person nearby. It can also spread if a person touches a surface with the virus on it and then touches his or her mouth, nose or eyes; although this isn't considered to be a main way it spreads.

Signs and symptoms of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may appear two to 14 days after exposure. This time after exposure and before having symptoms is called the **incubation period.** Common signs and symptoms can include: Fever, Cough, Tiredness, Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, Muscle aches, Chills, Sore throat, Loss of taste or smell, Headache, Chest pain, Rash, Nausea, Vomiting and Diarrhea. Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

The severity of COVID-19 symptoms can range from very mild to severe. ***Some people may have only a few symptoms, and some people may have no symptoms at all.*** People who are older or who have existing chronic medical conditions or who have compromised immune systems may be at higher risk of serious illness. Some people may experience worsened symptoms, such as worsened shortness of breath and pneumonia, about a week after symptoms start.

Although most people with COVID-19 have mild to moderate symptoms, the disease can cause severe medical complications and lead to death in some people. Complications can include: Pneumonia and trouble breathing, Organ failure in several organs, Heartproblems, A severe lung condition that causes a low amount of oxygen to go through the bloodstream to the organs (acute respiratory distresssyndrome),Blood clots, Acute kidney injury, Additional viral and bacterial infections.

The COVID-19 outbreak has since spread to about 196 countries and territories in every continent and one international conveyance across the globe. While there are ongoing efforts to curtail the spread of this infection, which is almost entirely driven by human-to-human transmission, it has accounted for over 400,000 confirmed cases with over 18,000 deaths.

The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis: it is ***affecting societies and economies at their core***. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will most likely increase poverty and inequalities at a global scale.

When compared to COVID-19, the 2007 global finance crisis could be described as minor and manageable. The tumultuous events that COVID-19 had spread across the globe cut across every facet of human existence and the consequences may linger beyond the second half of 2020.

The slowdown in the global economy and lockdown in some countries, such as Italy, Spain and most Eurozone economies and beyond, as a result, COVID-19 has also taken its toll on the global demand for oil. The decline in oil demand is estimated to surpass the loss of nearly 1 million barrels per day during the 2007-08 recessions.

Sector-specific implications and impacts could vary. For example, the impacts on the global aviation and tourism sectors are a result of the implications of the pandemic on global travel. As discretionary spending by consumers continues to decline, cruise companies, hotels, and hospitality are facing declining demand and patronage. For example, in Hungary alone, about 40 to 50% of hotel reservations have been canceled.

Also, the pandemic is placing up to 8 million jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector at risk, with travel crashes and cancellations expected to continue.

The virus is also taking its toll on health facilities and infrastructures across the globe. USA is currently the largest affected country with a number of deaths surpassing Italy. The virus has pushed the country’s (USA) National Health Service to a breaking point, emphasizing the test that other countries, especially developing and low-income countries like Nigeria, might face in their approach to contain the virus spread.

Most hospitals and health facilities that could not handle the hazards are resulting to operating below their capacity by taking a few regular health-related cases or shutting down. What could be more devastating is the fact that the economic pains that accompanied the virus might not go away soon as envisaged.

The conventional policy measures currently being taken such as reducing interest rates and costs of borrowing, tax cuts and tax holidays are quite remarkable. However, these conventional policy measures are quite potent when there are demand shocks. There are limitations to the successes that can be recorded when demand shocks are combined with supply shocks. It is already apparent from the emergence of the current crisis that there are implications on the economy from both the demand and supply sides. Some of the demand factors include social distancing with consumers staying at home, limitations in spending and declining consumptions. On the supply side, factories are shutting down or cutting down production and output, while demand shocks are combined with supply shocks. It is already apparent from the emergence of the current crisis that there areimplications on the economy from both the demand and supply sides. Some of the demand factors include social distancing with consumers staying at home, limitations in spending and declining consumptions. On the supply side, factories are shutting down or cutting down production and output, while in other instances, staff work from home to limit physical contact.

For most developing economies, the odds of sliding into a downturn are gradually expected as the global coronavirus outbreak puts severe pressure on the economy. For Nigeria, the country is still sluggishly grappling with recovery from the 2016 economic recession which was a fall out of global oil price crash and insufficient foreign exchange earnings to meet imports.The emergence of COVID-19 and its increasing incidence in Nigeria has called for drastic review and changes in the earlier revenue expectations and fiscal projections.

One thing we also see happening is food insecurities and social distancing. Due to what is happening in the world, people are very much afraid and cautious about food supply and interactions with people. People are afraid and are told to stay inside, so They stock up supplies that will last them about a month cause now, they need to stay home as much as they can.

Right now, in the world we are in a fight of our lives against the coronavirus. It has affected many Students, youths and children should including me. In over 100 countries, many of us are now at home every day and it really is affecting us socially. Not being able to speak to friends and see people we see on a regular basis is really hard for many of us.

Also, now that school is closed till further notice, it has really had an effect on my school life. I am not used to being at home all the time and on the computer, submitting assignments and taking online tests. I'm usually in a classroom surrounded by my peers and having face to face interactions with my lecturers.

With social distancing, we now separate ourselves from other parts of society. This has made me feel very much disconnected from my friends. Humans are made to be out and about and socialize with beings on Earth. These unfortunate events have led many people to be disconnected from society. This has allowed my mind to go to the dark side, where my fears come out. My main fear is “How long will my life be on pause?” I’m afraid of how long I will be stuck in this house and can’t see my friends and extended family. Will it be a couple more weeks or will it be a couple months or a whole year?