Coronavirus Safety and Symptoms

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is first diagnosed in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China as pneumonia of unknown origin. Later, the international council on virus taxonomy (ICTV) recognizes the COVID-19 causal culprit as a novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS–CoV2). Because the COVID-19 outbreak is spreading swiftly not only in China but also globally, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared it a pandemic on March 11, 2020.
The virus that causes COVID-19 most likely came from bats. How it first reached people is still not fully known.
One theory is that it passed to people through another animal sold at a market in Wuhan, China.

Definition

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

What are the symptoms?

Direct touch, airborne transmission, and droplet contact are all ways that the COVID-19 virus can spread. Several documented cases may have spread through surfaces as well.

Most common symptoms:

- fever
- cough
- tiredness
- Loss of taste or smell.

Less common symptoms:

- sore throat
- headache
- aches and pains
- diarrhea
- a rash on the skin, or discoloration of fingers or toes
- Red or irritated eyes.

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Details

In 1965, scientists discovered the first human coronavirus. It resulted in a common cold. Later that decade, researchers discovered a collection of human and animal viruses that were named after their crown-like appearance.
Humans can be infected by seven coronaviruses. The SARS virus first appeared in southern China in 2002 and quickly spread to 28 other countries. By July 2003, over 8,000 people had been affected, with 774 dying. In 2004, there were four more instances of a brief outbreak. This coronavirus produces fever, headaches, and respiratory issues like coughing and shortness of breath.

Coronaviruses are single-stranded RNA viruses with a diameter of roughly 120 nanometers. They are exceedingly diversified due to their susceptibility to mutation and recombination. There are around 40 different types (see Appendix 1), and they primarily infect human and non-human mammals and birds. They live in bats and wild birds and can spread to other animals and, thus, people.

Being knowledgeable about the illness and how the virus spreads is the best method to avoid and slow down transmission. By keeping a distance of at least one meter between people, donning a mask that fits properly, and often washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub, you can prevent infection in both yourself and other people. When it's your turn, get your vaccination, and abide by any local advice.

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COVID-19 cases around the globe

China

On December 1, 2019, the first person considered to have been affected by the virus was located in Wuhan, China. On December 31, an official pandemic alert was issued. On the same day, the epidemic was reported to the World Health Organization. The Chinese government tackled COVID-19 avoidance and regulation through January 7th. On January 23, a curfew was established to prevent flights into and out of Wuhan. In the area, private automobile use has been outlawed. Celebrations for the Chinese New Year (25 January) have been postponed in numerous places.

Italy

When two COVID-19 positive cases were discovered among Chinese tourists on January 30, Italy, a member of the European Union and a well-known tourist destination, was added to the list of countries afflicted by the coronavirus. In early 2020, Italy was the first country in Europe to face a large outbreak.

United States

On 21 January 2020, an individual who flew to Wuhan and returned to the United States detected the first case of coronavirus in the United States in Washington. Another guy who had traveled to Wuhan recorded the second case in Illinois. California, Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, and Washington are among the states where new coronavirus infections have been documented.

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