

Educational Evaluation Survey on Corona Virus 19 (An Awareness) – South India

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Abstract:

This study is to bring an awareness and how this virus has come to disturb the people community in and around the world. A Questionnaire is prepared and a survey is made through Google Form which is sent across South India to identify the reasons and whether awareness is there among the people in the country.

Key Words: human coronavirus, SARS-CoV, World Health Organization,

Discovery

Human coronaviruses were first discovered in the late 1960s. The earliest ones discovered were an infectious bronchitis virus in chickens and two in human patients with the common cold (later named human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus OC43). Other members of this family have since been identified, including SARS-CoV in 2003, HCoV NL63 in 2004, HKU1 in 2005, MERS-CoV in 2012, and SARS-CoV-2 (formerly known as 2019-nCoV) in 2019. Most of these have involved serious respiratory tract infections.

Human coronaviruses

Illustration of SARS-CoV virion. Coronaviruses vary significantly in risk factor. Some can kill more than 30% of those infected (such as MERS-CoV), and some are relatively harmless, such as the common cold. Coronaviruses cause colds with major symptoms, such as fever, and sore throat from swollen adenoids, occurring primarily in the winter and early spring seasons. Coronaviruses can cause pneumonia (either direct viral pneumonia or a secondary bacterial pneumonia) and bronchitis (either direct viral bronchitis or a secondary bacterial bronchitis). The much publicized human coronavirus discovered in 2003, SARS-CoV, which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), has a unique pathogenesis because it causes both upper and lower respiratory tract infections.

Seven strains of human coronaviruses are known, of which four produce the generally mild symptoms of the common cold:

Human coronavirus OC43 (HCoV-OC43)

Human coronavirus HKU1

Human coronavirus NL63 (HCoV-NL63, New Haven coronavirus)

Human coronavirus 229E (HCoV-229E) – and three, symptoms that are potentially severe:

Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV), previously known as *novel coronavirus 2012* and *HCoV-EMC*

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV or "SARS-classic")

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), previously known as 2019-nCoV or "novel coronavirus 2019" Outbreaks of coronavirus-related diseases

Outbreaks of coronavirus types of relatively high mortality are as follows:

Outbreak	Virus type	Deaths
2002–2004 severe acute respiratory syndrome outbreak	SARS-CoV	774
2012 Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus outbreak	MERS-CoV	Over 40
2015 Middle East respiratory syndrome outbreak in South Korea	MERS-CoV	36
2018 Middle East respiratory syndrome outbreak	MERS-CoV	41
2019–2020 coronavirus pandemic	SARS-CoV-2	At least 27,333

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

In December 2019, a pneumonia outbreak was reported in Wuhan, China. On 31 December 2019, the outbreak was traced to a novel strain of coronavirus, which was given the interim name 2019-nCoV by the World Health Organization (WHO), later renamed SARS-CoV-2 by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. Some researchers have suggested that the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market may not be the original source of viral transmission to humans. As of 28 March 2020, there have been at least 27,333 confirmed deaths and more than 595,953 confirmed cases in the coronavirus pneumonia pandemic. The Wuhan strain has been identified as a new strain of Betacoronavirus from group 2B with approximately 70% genetic similarity to the SARS-CoV. The virus has a 96% similarity to a bat coronavirus, so it is widely suspected to originate from bats as well. The pandemic has resulted in travel restrictions and nationwide lockdowns in several countries. Coronaviruses are a type of virus. There are many different kinds, and some cause disease. A newly identified type has caused a recent outbreak of respiratory illness now called COVID-19. Lauren Sauer, M.S., the director of operations with the Johns Hopkins Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response and director of research with the Johns Hopkins Biocontainment Unit, shares information about COVID-19 and what you need to know.

How is COVID-19 spread?

COVID-19 can be passed from person to person through droplets from coughs and sneezes. COVID-19 has been detected in people all over the world, and is considered a pandemic. The spread of this new coronavirus is being monitored by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the World Health Organization and health organizations like Johns Hopkins across the globe.

How did this new coronavirus spread to humans?

COVID-19 appeared in Wuhan, a city in China, in December 2019. Although health officials are still tracing the exact source of this new coronavirus, early hypotheses thought it may be linked to a seafood market in Wuhan, China. Some people who visited the market developed viral pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus. A study that came out on Jan. 25, 2020, notes that the individual with the first reported case became ill on Dec. 1, 2019, and had no link to the seafood market. Investigations are ongoing as to how this virus originated and spread.

How is COVID-19 diagnosed?

Diagnosis may be difficult with only a physical exam because mild cases of COVID-19 may appear similar to the flu or a bad cold. A laboratory test can confirm the diagnosis.

Does COVID-19 cause death?

As of Mar. 27, 2020, 24,361 deaths have been attributed to COVID-19. However, 124,351 people have recovered from the illness

Is this coronavirus different from SARS?

SARS stands for severe acute respiratory syndrome. In 2003, an outbreak of SARS started in China and spread to other countries before ending in 2004. The virus that causes COVID-19 is similar to the one that caused the 2003 SARS outbreak: both are types of coronaviruses. Much is still unknown, but COVID-19 seems to spread faster than the 2003 SARS and also may cause less severe illness.

How do you protect yourself from this coronavirus?

It's crucial to practice good hygiene, respiratory etiquette and social distancing.

About Coronaviruses

Coronaviruses are common in different animals. Rarely, an animal coronavirus can infect humans. There are many different kinds of coronaviruses. Some of them can cause colds or other mild respiratory (nose, throat, lung) illnesses. Other coronaviruses can cause more serious diseases, including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). Coronaviruses are named for their appearance: Under the microscope, the viruses look like they are covered with pointed structures that surround them like a corona, or crown.

Reference Johns Hopkins Medicine HOME - Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Reference Wikipedia – corona virus covid19

"Virus Taxonomy: 2018b Release". *International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV)*. March 2019. Archived from the original on 2018-03-04. Retrieved 2020-01-24.

Related Reviews of Literature

Literature for this review was identified by searching the following online databases. WHO were also searched and included in the analysis. The researcher searched scientific publications from 1 January to 31 January 2020. We included all the relevant scientific publications written in English. Commentary, reports and news articles were excluded from the analysis.

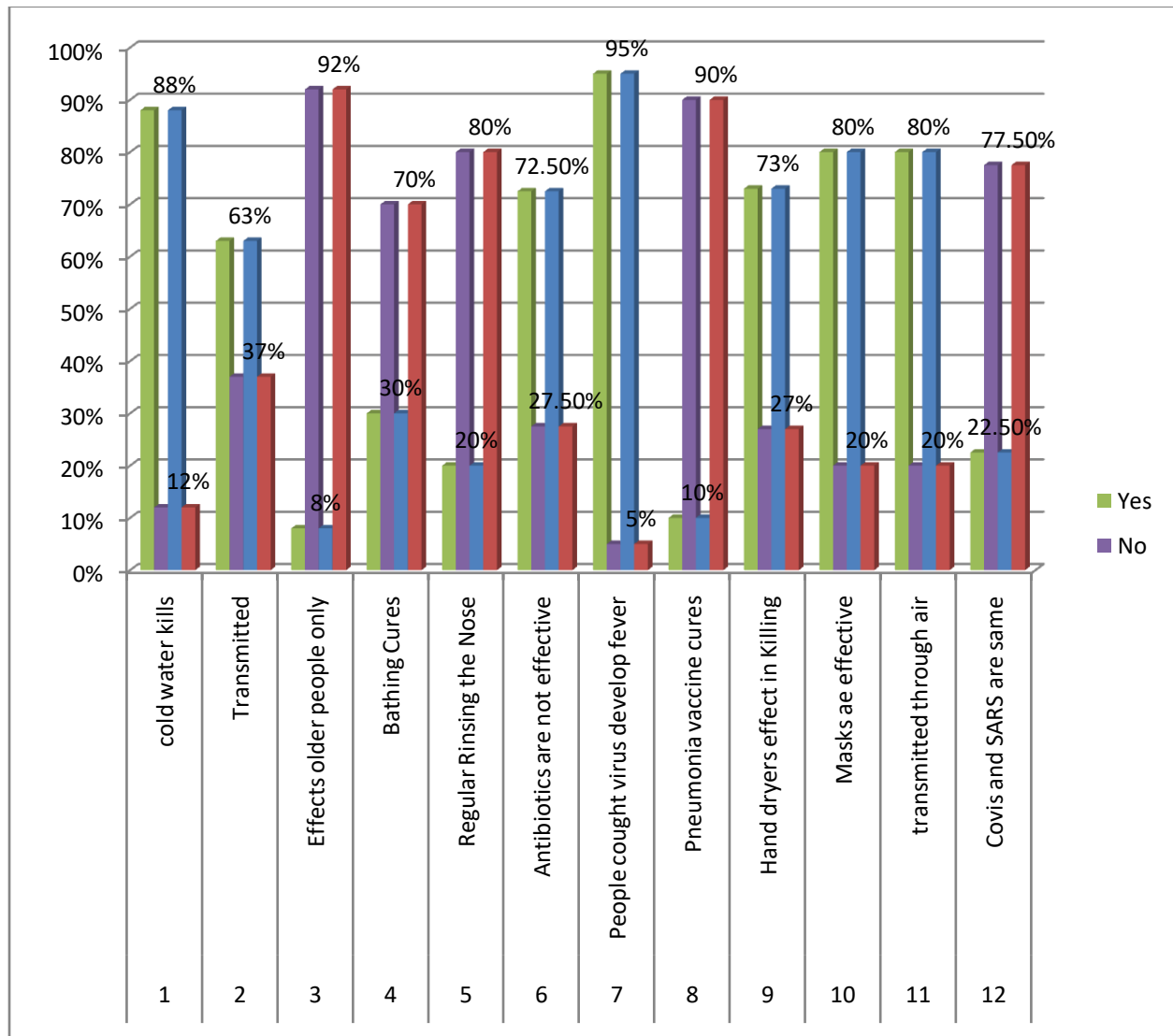
Reference : A Literature Review of 2019 Novel Coronavirus During the Early Outbreak Period: Epidemiology, Causes, Clinical Manifestation and Diagnosis, Prevention and Control.

Analysis and Intrepretations

Table 1 shows the result of the study made through Google Form

S. No	Parameters	Yes	No
1	Cold water kills	88%	12%
2	Transmitted in Hot and Humid Climate	63%	37%
3	Effects older people only	8%	92%
4	Bathing Cures	30%	70%
5	Regular Rinsing the Nose	20%	80%
6	Antibiotics are not effective	72.50%	27.50%
7	People cought virus develop fever	95%	5%
8	Pneumonia vaccine cures	10%	90%
9	Hand dryers effect in Killing	73%	27%
10	Masks are effective	80%	20%
11	Transmitted through air	80%	20%
12	Covis and SARS are same	22.50%	77.50%

Chart 1 shows the result of the study made through Google Form



Intrepretation

From the study it is observed that the

1. 88% of the people says that Cold water kills the virus and 12% says it can't be killed
2. 63% of the people says that the virus is transmitted in hot and humid conditions and 37% says no
3. 8% says that the virus effects older and elderly people and 92 % says it does not effect only older people
4. 30% of the people says bathing will cure the virus and 70 % says that the virus is not cured by taking bath.

5. 20% says that the regular rinsing the nose will be effective whereas 80% says that the rinsing will not be effective
6. 72.5% of the people says that the antibiotics will be helpful in curing virus and 27.5% says it will not be helpful.
7. 95% of the people says that the people get effected by virus develop fever and 5% says no to that.
8. 10% says that the pneumonia vaccine will be useful and 90% says that it will not be useful
9. 73% says that hand dryers are effective in killing the virus whereas 27% says that vaccine will not be effective.
10. 80% says that the masks are effective and 20% says it is not effective.
11. 80% of the people says that tha virus spreads through air and 20% says it is not spread through air.
12. 22.5% says that Covid and SARS are same and 77.5% says that it is not the same.

Findings:

Majority of the people says cold water kills virus
Majority of the people says that virus is transmitted in hot and humid conditions
Majority says that virus does not effect only the aged people
Majority of the people says taking bath does not cure virus
Majority of them says that rinsing will not be effective
Majority says that antibiotics will be helpful
Majority of the people says that people ger effected by virus develop fever
More people says that vaccination of pneumonia will not be effective.
Majority of the people says that hand dryers are effetive
Majority says that Masks are more effective from controlling the spread of virus
Majority says that virus spreads through air
Majority says Covid and SARS are not the same.

Research Gap

This research is done only in South India and the results are accordingly obtained, further research can be made either particular palce of the country.

Suggestions:

Suitable measures can be taken with the help of WHO to invent new medicines which permanently cures the virus. People can understand the situation and should follow the rules posed by the concern government to control the virus.

Conclusion:

Social distances is the best method, Stay home, be safe, Be hygiene, Soonly introduce some medicines to recover people and live a healthy and happy life, Strictly following social distancing and wash ur hand with sanitizer, Individual responsibility is the mantra.. every one should be aware of the regulations and the seriousness of the disease. precautionary measures should be taken.. obey the union

Government and state government prohibitory orders..Be kind, together we shall fight this..covid-19. Corona awareness should be given to downtrodden so that they are staying hale and healthy, Kindly strict the Lockdown. put mask to ignore corona virus from others.

இருமல் மூலம் பரவபடுவதால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களை தனிமை
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இடைவெளியில் மற்றவர்களுடன் பேசிக் கொள்வதன் மூலம் நோய்
பரவுதலை தவிர்க்கலாம் .

Should avoid touching each other ,Vaccine,Isolate and cleanliness To stop all the petrol bunk and market, Frequent SMS and Message from Government to all of us.Prevention is better than cure.

References:

Johns Hopkins Medicine HOME - Coronavirus (COVID-19)

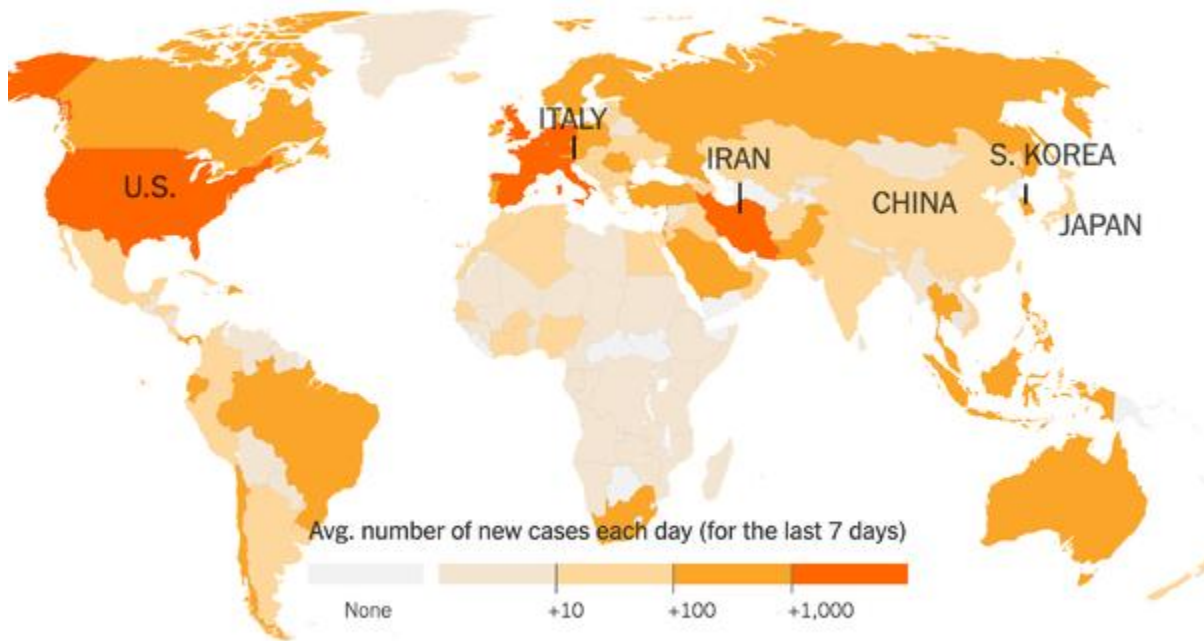
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Review of 2019 Novel Coronavirus During the Early Outbreak Period: Epidemiology, Causes, Clinical Manifestation and Diagnosis, Prevention and Control.

Coronavirus Map: Tracking the Global Outbreak

The virus has infected more than 710,400 people in at least 171 countries.



Source: The New York Times, The Corona outbreak, 30.03.2020 15.45