

What is a Respiratory disease?

A type of disease that affects the lungs and other parts of the respiratory system, which include **Nose, Mouth, Throat (pharynx) , Voice box (larynx) , Windpipe (trachea) Airways (bronchi) and Lungs.**

What is SARS

Severe Acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory disease. It was first identified at the end of February 2003 during an outbreak that emerged in China and spread to other countries. (China, Singapore, Vietnam , HK , Thailand , UK and Canada)

SARS is an airborne virus and can spread through small droplets of saliva in a similar way to the cold and influenza. It was the first severe and readily transmissible new disease to emerge in the 21st century and showed a clear capacity to spread along the routes of international air travel. SARS can also be spread indirectly via surfaces that have been touched by someone who is infected with the virus.

Most patients identified with SARS were previously healthy adults aged 25–70 years. A few suspected cases of SARS have been reported among children under 15 years. The case fatality among persons with illness meeting the current WHO case definition for probable and suspected cases of SARS is around 3%.

Where was Covid reported first ?

The first case of novel coronavirus was identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. First officially reported in December 2019.

What does COVID-19 stand for OR what is full form of Covid-19?

It's a term that stands for Coronavirus Disease 2019, the year it was first identified. **'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.'** .

The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family (classification of families by body parts/region, organs or functions or effects) of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

What is Covid count in world and in India?

India – 97,96,000 lacs approx. Active cases 3,63,000
World – 6.06 crores

From where coronavirus got its name?

Due to their crown-like projections on the surfaces coronaviruses got their name. The virus resembles a crown when viewed under an electron microscope. **"Corona" in Latin means "halo" or "crown".**

Is Covid an epidemic or pandemic? Pandemic

AN **EPIDEMIC** is a disease that affects a large number of people within a community, population, or region. A **PANDEMIC** is an **epidemic** that's spread over multiple countries or continents.

What are the common symptoms of COVID-19?

COVID-19 is usually marked by a new and continuous cough, but some people get other symptoms too **including tiredness, a fever and flu-like symptoms including headaches, runny nose and a sore throat.** If you're finding it hard to breathe or your symptoms don't improve after 7 days, call your local doctor straight away.

Define symptoms / incubation period

A symptom is a **departure from normal function or feeling which is apparent to a patient, reflecting the presence of an unusual state, or of a disease.** A symptom can be subjective or objective. Tiredness is a subjective symptom whereas cough or fever are objective.

The incubation period is **the number of days between when you're infected with something and when you might see symptoms.** For Corona it is from 1-14 days.

Can you always tell if someone has COVID-19?

The virus can be in someone's body for up to 14 days before they get symptoms, and some people will have such a mild case of COVID-19 that they might not notice anything is wrong. **What do you call those people??**

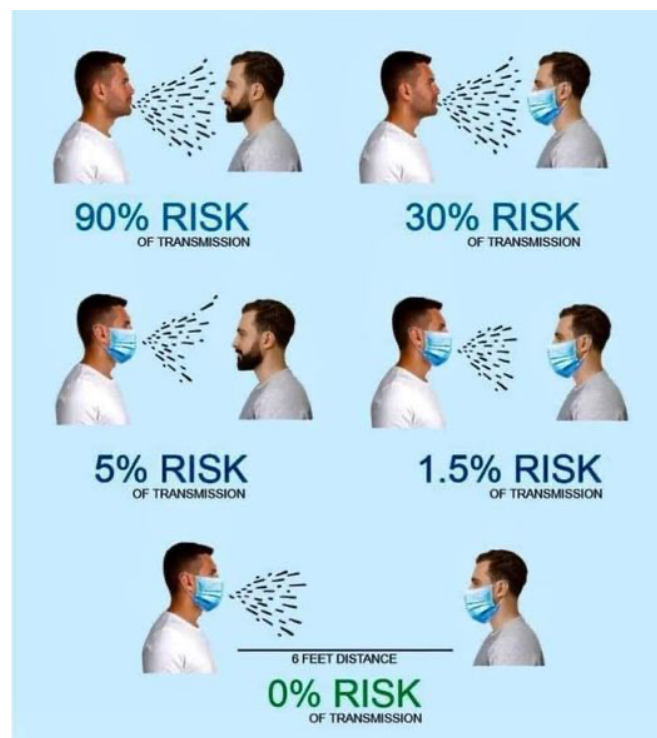
Asymptomatic - who does not develop symptoms. Can Covid be transmitted by these people?? Till to date, there has been no documented asymptomatic transmission.

How is COVID-19 passed on?

When a person with COVID-19 coughs, breathes out or sneezes, droplets come out from their nose and mouth which can contain the virus. These can be breathed in by people who are nearby or land on surfaces which other people can then touch.

Washing your hands regularly is one of the best way to avoid getting or passing on COVID-19. It's important to keep washing your hands throughout the day especially before and after going out. To wash your hands properly you need to get every spot. Make sure you wash them for at least 20 - 40 seconds if you are using soap and water, and for at least 10 seconds if you're using hand sanitizer

- 1) Regularly washing your hands
- 2) keeping your distance from others
- 3) Wearing a mask is the best way to prevent COVID-19. Maintain social distancing If the distance is less than 1 meter from the infected person then u get infected. Use face masks when you are not able to stay at least 1 meter away from others. This includes when you're on public transport, inside shops, or any other time when you're in a confined or crowded space.
- 4) This is because some people who get COVID-19 don't get any symptoms but can still pass the virus on. Wearing fabric masks prevent these asymptomatic and seemingly healthy people from passing on the virus in public spaces.
- 5) If you do have symptoms for COVID-19, you still need to stay home and self-isolate - wearing a mask is not enough.



Which people is COVID-19 more dangerous for?

COVID-19 occur in all the age groups . But according to AIMS the infection of coronavirus is mild in children. **Most people's immune systems will be able to fight the virus and so COVID-19 won't make them seriously ill, however it can be more dangerous for older people and**

people with existing health problems - including blood pressure , lung problems, heart problems, diabetes and others. People with a reduced immune system can also be more at risk, this includes people having chemotherapy for cancer.

Does weather seem to affect the novel coronavirus? Cold weather? Hot weather? Not yet known

Can COVID-19 be cured?

Most people – 80% - who get COVID-19 will recover by themselves, normally within 14 to 15 days. Some people who get more seriously ill with COVID-19 may need hospital care to help them breathe around 20% . For a small percentage of people COVID-19 can be fatal. If your symptoms don't get better after 5 - 7 days, you are finding it hard to cope, or if at any point you have difficulty breathing **you should call your doctor straight away.**

Are there vaccines for Covid as of now?

Yes - Pfizer and its German partner BioNTech previously reported the shots appeared 95% effective at preventing mild to severe COVID-19 disease

Where is India in the Covid Vaccine race?

7 companies - Bharat Biotech, Serum Institute, Zydus Cadila, Panacea Biotec, Indian Immunologicals, Mynvax and Biological E are among the domestic pharma firms working on the coronavirus vaccines in India.

How does vaccine work?

Vaccines contain **the same germs that cause disease, but in a weakened or inactivated form.. The vaccine stimulates your immune system so that after getting vaccinated you develop immunity to that disease, without having to get the disease first.** A vaccine stimulates your immune system to produce antibodies, like it would if you were exposed to the virus.

What is an Antibody ?

An antibody is a **large, Y-shaped protein used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses.** An **antigen** is any substance that causes your immune system to produce antibodies against it. This means your immune system does not recognize the substance, and is trying to fight it off. An antigen may be a substance from the environment, such as chemicals, bacteria, viruses, or pollen.

Plasma Therapy or Convalescent Plasma Therapy is a clinical trial in which blood is transfused from recovered COVID-19 patients to a coronavirus patient who is in critical condition.

What's the difference between virus and bacteria?

Bacteria and viruses can cause many common infections. But what are the differences between these two kinds of infectious organisms?

Bacteria are tiny microorganisms that are made up of a single cell. They're very diverse and can have a large variety of shapes and structural features.

Bacteria can live in almost every conceivable environment, including in or on the human body.

Only a handful of bacteria cause infections in humans. These bacteria are referred to as pathogenic bacteria.

Viruses are another type of tiny microorganism, although they're even smaller than bacteria. Like bacteria, they're very diverse and have a variety of shapes and features.

Viruses are parasitic. That means they require living cells or tissue in which to grow.

Viruses can invade the cells of your body, using the components of your cells to grow and multiply. Some viruses even kill host cells as part of their life cycle.