

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMANS RELATED TO THEIR HABITATS

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Abstract:

Survey of pandemic Covid-19 based on different parameters like age, food habits, health conditions done by Questionnaire. Covid-19 is a new strain of coronavirus, which caused a cluster of cases of an acute respiratory disease more than 200 countries and territories have been affected by this virus. Aged people with chronic diseases, on-vegetarians, low dose alcoholics are affected more with covid. Proper exercise, Healthy diet, and vaccination will resist the Covid-19.

Key words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Chronic, Alcoholics, Vaccination.

INTRODUCTION:

A pandemic is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of people. A widespread endemic disease with a stable number

of infected people is not a pandemic. Widespread endemic diseases with a stable number of infected people such as recurrences of seasonal influenza are generally excluded as they occur simultaneously in large regions of the globe rather than being spread worldwide.

Throughout human history, there have been a number of pandemics of diseases such as smallpox. The most fatal pandemic in recorded history was the Black Death (also known as The Plague), which killed an estimated 75–200 million people in the 14th century. The term was not used yet but was for later pandemics including the 1918 influenza pandemic (Spanish flu).

Current pandemics include tuberculosis, COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) and HIV/AIDS.

A pandemic is an epidemic occurring on a scale that crosses international boundaries, usually affecting people on a worldwide scale.[A disease or condition is not a pandemic merely because it is widespread or kills many people; it must also be infectious. For instance, cancer is responsible for many deaths but is not considered a pandemic because the disease is not contagious (i.e. easily transmittable) and not even simply infectious.

SARS-CoV-2, a new strain of corona virus, was first detected in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, in late December 2019. It has caused a cluster of cases of an acute respiratory disease, which is referred to as corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). More than 200 countries and territories have been affected by COVID-19, with major outbreaks occurring in Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Western Europe, and the United States. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the spread of COVID-19 as a pandemic, marking the first global pandemic since the 2009 swine flu pandemic .As of 24 June 2021, the number of people infected with COVID-19 has reached 180,444,088 worldwide, of whom 165,152,216 have recovered. The death toll is 3,909,084. It is believed that these figures are understated as testing did not commence in the initial stages of the outbreak and many people infected by the

virus have no or only mild symptoms and may not have been tested. Similarly, the number of recoveries may also be understated as tests are required before cases are officially recognized as recovered, and fatalities are sometimes attributed to other conditions. This was especially the case in large urban areas where a non-trivial number of patients died while in their private residences. It was later discovered that asymptomatic hypoxia due to COVID-19 pulmonary disease may be responsible for many such cases. The spatio-temporal spreading analysis of the COVID-19 in the initial stages in China and Italy has been performed by Gross et al. A model to assess the probability for a worldwide spreading and declare pandemic has been recently developed.

HISTORY:

Rank	Epidemic/Pandemic	Disease	Death toll	Date	Location
1	Black death	Bubonic Plague	75-200 millions	1346-1353	Europe, Asia and North Africa
2	Smallpox Epidemic	Smallpox	5-10 millions above	1519-1520	Mexico
3	Spanish flu	Influenza	17-100 millions	1918-1920	World wide
4	HIV/AIDS Pandemic	HIV/AIDS	35 millions above	1981 - present	World wide
5	COVID-19 Pandemic	COVID-19	8.2 millions above	2019-Present	World wide

			estimation. As of 16 th june2021		
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COVID-19 is the disease caused by a new corona virus called SARS-CoV-2. WHO first learned of this new virus on 31 December 2019, following a report of a cluster of cases of ‘viral pneumonia’ in Wuhan, People’s Republic of China.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Fatigue

Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include:

- Loss of taste or smell,
- Nasal congestion,
- Conjunctivitis (also known as red eyes)
- Sore throat,
- Headache,
- Muscle or joint pain,
- Different types of skin rash,
- Nausea or vomiting,
- Diarrhea,
- Chills or dizziness.

Symptoms of severe COVID-19 disease include:

- Shortness of breath,
- Loss of appetite,

- Confusion,
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest,
- High temperature (above 38 °C).

Other less common symptoms are:

- Irritability,
- Confusion,
- Reduced consciousness (sometimes associated with seizures),
- Anxiety,
- Depression,
- Sleep disorders,
- More severe and rare neurological complications such as strokes, brain inflammation, delirium and nerve damage.

People of all ages who experience fever and/or cough associated with difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, or loss of speech or movement should seek medical care immediately. If possible, call your health care provider, hotline or health facility first, so you can be directed to the right clinic.

Long term effects of covid-19 virus: Some people who have had COVID-19, whether they have needed hospitalization or not, continue to experience symptoms, including fatigue, respiratory and neurological symptoms.

WHO is working with our Global Technical Network for Clinical Management of COVID-19, researchers and patient groups around the world to design and carry out studies of patients beyond the initial acute course of illness to understand the proportion of patients who have long term effects, how long they persist, and why they occur. These studies will be used to develop further guidance for patient care.

In a press conference on 28 December 2020 Dr. Mike Ryan, head of the WHO Emergencies Program, and other officials said the current COVID-19 pandemic is "not necessarily the big one" and "the next pandemic may be more severe." They called for preparation. The WHO and the UN, have warned the world must tackle the cause of pandemics and not just the health and economic symptoms.

The October 2020 'era of pandemics' report by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, written by 22 experts in a variety of fields, said the anthropogenic destruction of biodiversity is paving the way to the pandemic era and could result in as many as 850,000 viruses being transmitted from animals—in particular birds and mammals—to humans. The "exponential rise" in consumption and trade of commodities such as meat, palm oil, and metals, largely facilitated by developed nations, and a growing human population, are the primary drivers of this destruction. According to Peter Daszak, the chair of the group who produced the report, "there is no great mystery about the cause of the Covid-19 pandemic or any modern pandemic. The same human activities that drive climate change and biodiversity loss also drive pandemic risk through their impacts on our environment." Proposed policy options from the report include taxing meat production and consumption, cracking down on the illegal wildlife trade, removing high-risk species from the legal wildlife trade, eliminating subsidies to businesses that are harmful to the natural world, and establishing a global surveillance network.

In June 2021, a team of scientists assembled by the Harvard Medical School Center for Health and the Global Environment warned that the primary cause of pandemics, the anthropogenic destruction of the natural world through such activities including deforestation and hunting, is being ignored by world leaders. Antibiotic-resistant microorganisms, which sometimes are referred to as "superbugs", may contribute to the re-emergence of diseases that are currently well controlled. For example, cases of tuberculosis that are resistant to

traditionally effective treatments remain a cause of great concern to health professionals. Every year, nearly half a million new cases of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) are estimated to occur worldwide. China and India have the highest rate of multidrug-resistant TB. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that approximately 50 million people worldwide are infected with MDR TB, with 79 percent of those cases resistant to three or more antibiotics. In 2005, 124 cases of MDR TB were reported in the United States. Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR TB) was identified in Africa in 2006 and subsequently discovered to exist in 49 countries, including the United States. There are about 40,000 new cases of XDR-TB per year, the WHO estimates.

In the past 20 years, common bacteria including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Serratia marcescens* and *Enterococcus*, have developed resistance to various antibiotics such as vancomycin, as well as whole classes of antibiotics, such as the amino glycosides and cephalosporin's. Antibiotic-resistant organisms have become an important cause of healthcare-associated (nosocomial) infections (HAI). In addition, infections caused by community-acquired strains of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in otherwise healthy individuals have become more frequent in recent years.

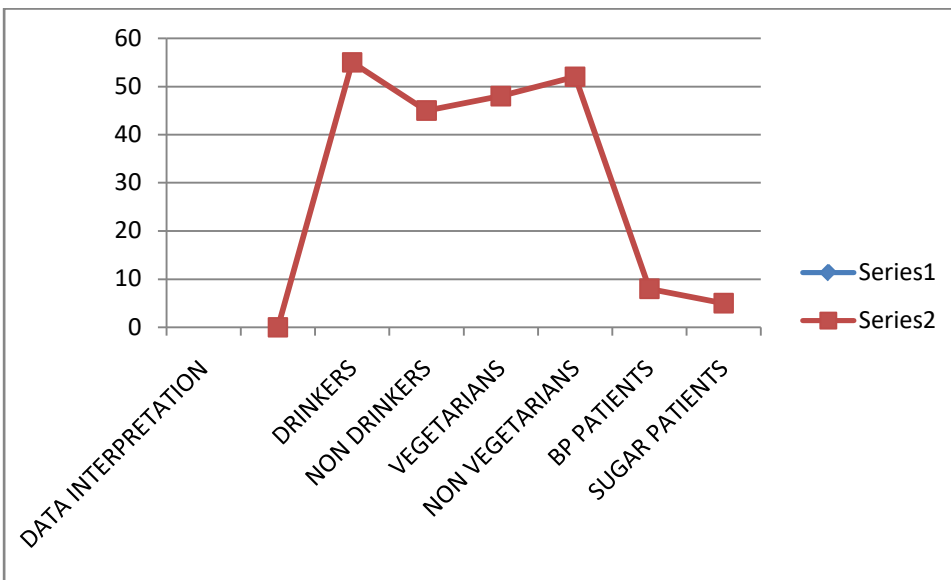
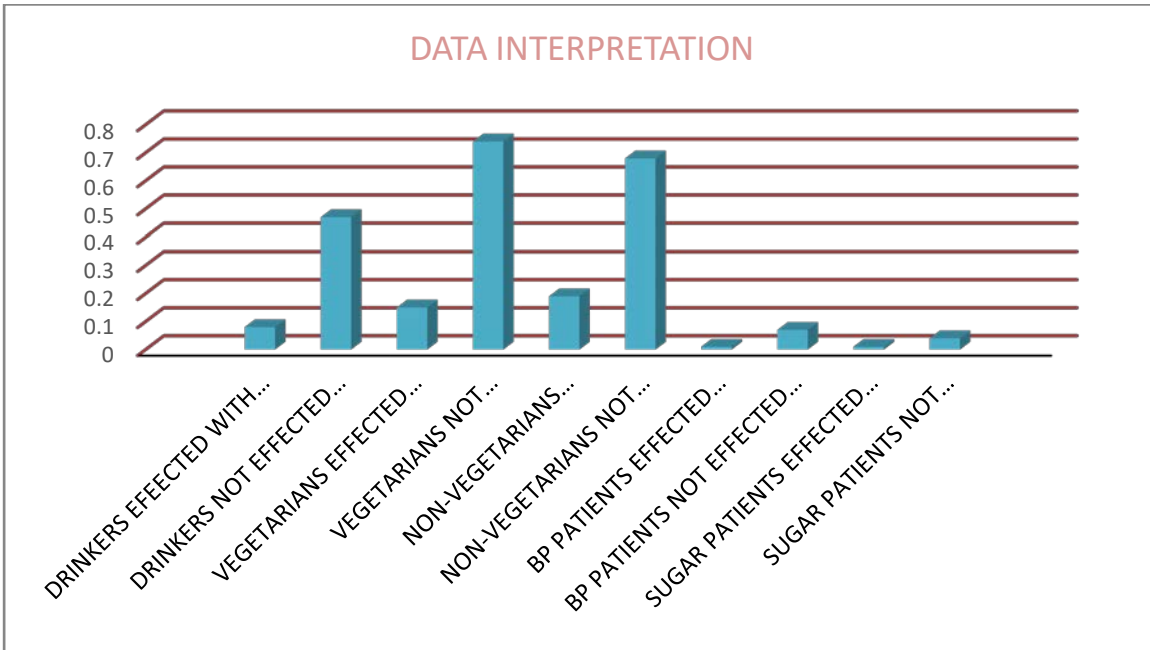
Research Methodology:

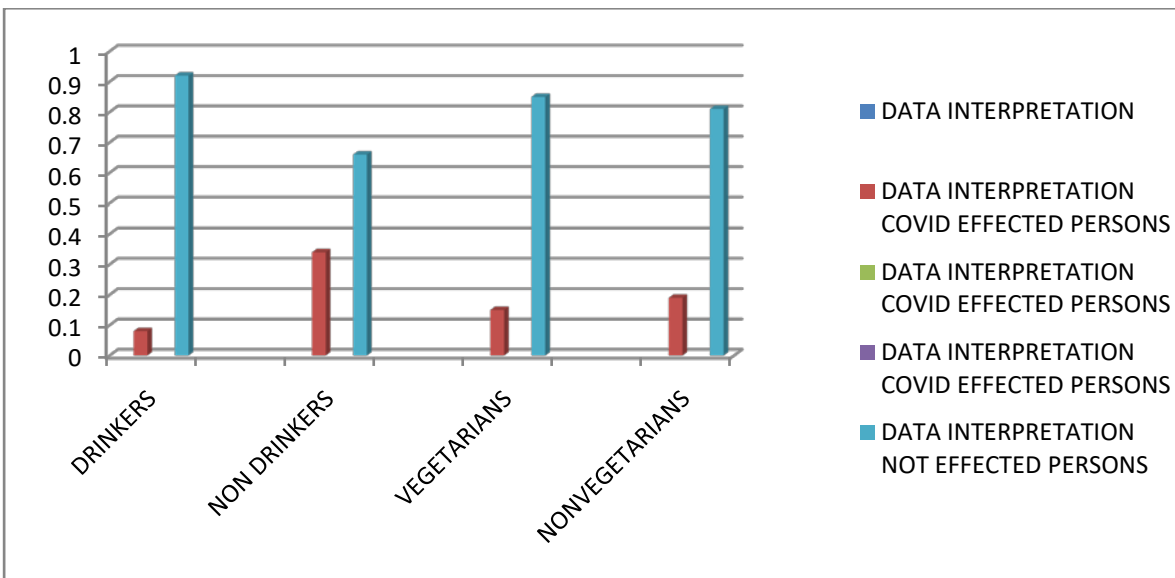
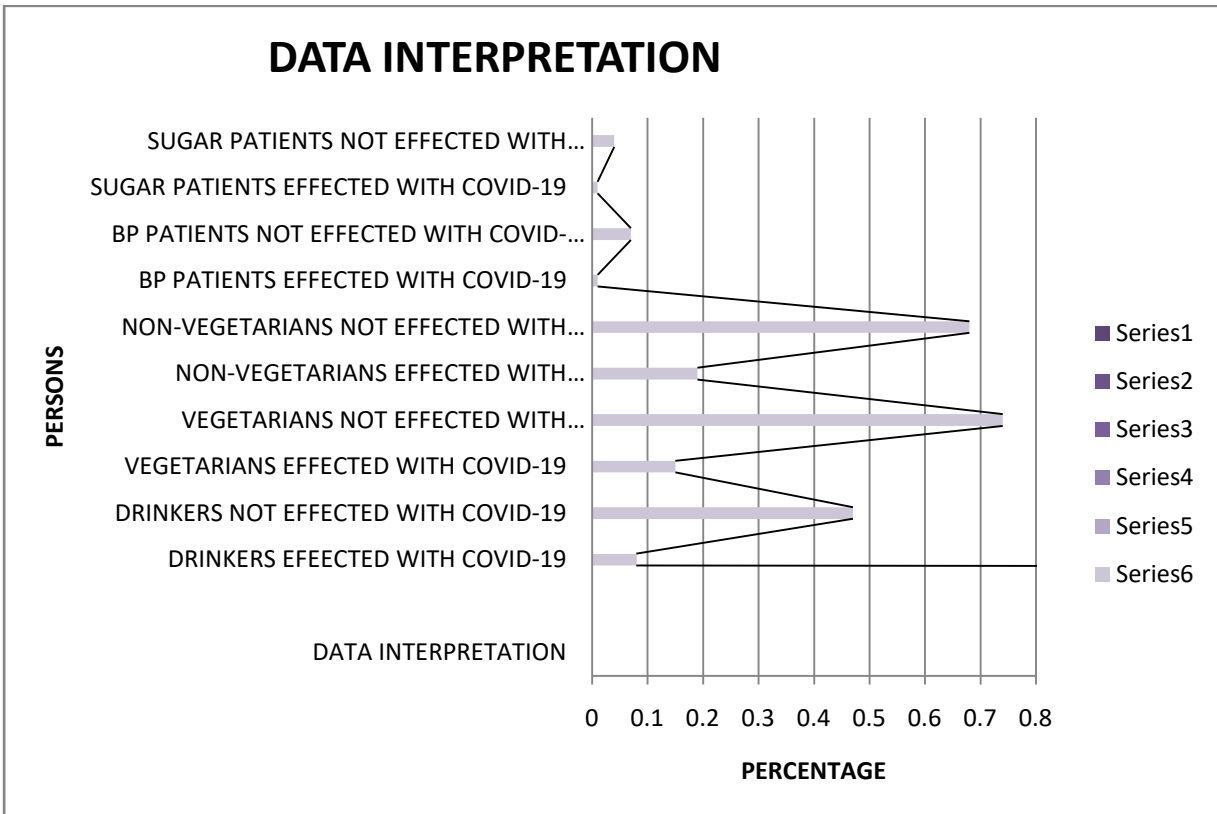
survey method is chosen for this research analysis. Analysis is done through Questionnaire, and nearly about 10,000 members have responded. Out of them, about 86.9% are employees. In this survey ,analysis was done based on Age, Food habitats and Chronicle diseases.

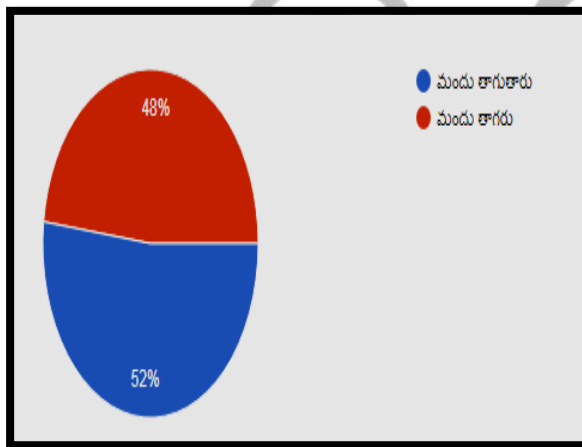
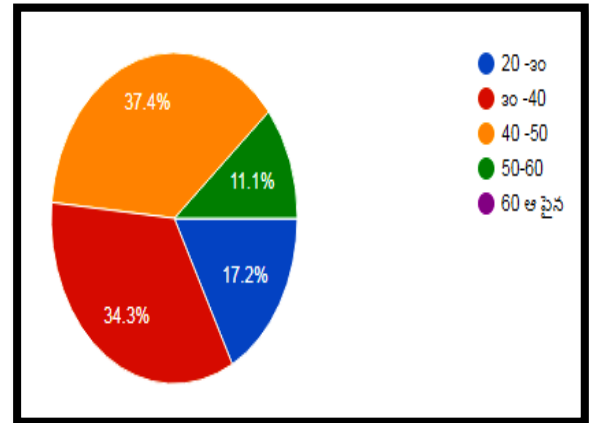
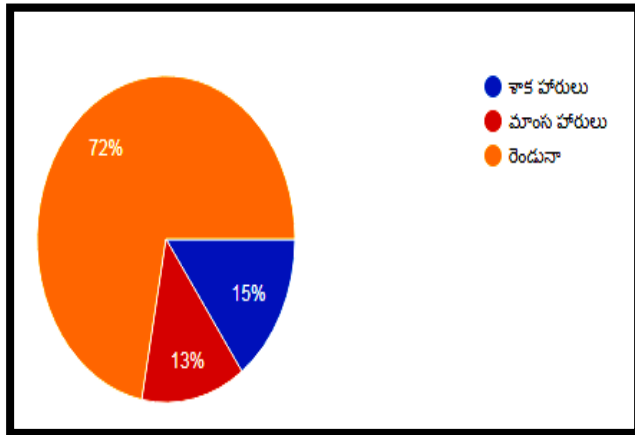
Data Analysis and Interpretation:

We have concluded that we have been confirmed that we have been confirmed that people have been 85.7% before the vaccine, 14.3% of the Covid-19 after the

vaccine. Approximately (10000) ten thousands people's of drinkers 8%, 15% of vegetarians, 19% of the predators, 1% of the B.P, Sugar with 1%, and other issues, 3% of other problems.







Conclusion :

From the survey , the people within the age limit of 40-50 years are more affected.

On Consideration of food habitats, non-vegetarians are affected more in comparison to vegetarians.

People with alcohol consumption in lower doses are less readily affected in comparative to high dose.

People with chronic diseases like BP, asthma, Sugar have more chance to be easily affected.

Proper diet, regular exercise will help to build the immune system and hence safeguards to be affected by covid and it is suggested.

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