

Milestone of World Pandemics: A review on Remedy for COVID-19 diseases to Revitalize Human Race from Deadly Corona Virus

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Abstract

Viruses are group of microorganisms that can only develop intracellularly. Many animal forms like Bat, Snake, Cows, Rats and some wild animals serves as their zoonotic sources. The emergence of novel SARS-CoV-2 which is part of the Coronaviridae family from Wuhan, China in December, 2019 is a turning point of world preparedness against strange viral respiratory disease. As the world reflects on pandemics historically. Epidemics like the London plague of 1665 and Great Plague of Marseille, France of 1720 claimed millions of lives. Among the most dreadful world pandemics are “Antonine Plague” that occurred in 165AD and claimed 5 million lives in Asia, Egypt, Greece and Italy. “Plague of Justinian” occurred between 541 to 542. Similarly, “The Flu Pandemic” also known as Spanish flu occurred between 1918 to 1920. Just 100years ago. “3rd Plague of 1855” started from China and killed 10 million Indians in less than one year.” The Black Death”. This was by far the worst. It occurred from 1346-1353, that was 7 years long pandemic whereby half of the world’s population died. HIV-AIDS has peak record deaths between 2005-2012. In the year 2019/2020 COVID-19 broke out severely than MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV which occurred in recent years. One possible strategy for treating SARS-CoV-2 is to control the host’s immune system. Evidence shows that high levels of inflammation accompany the most severe cases of COVID-19. Control measures will consider this coupled with personal hygiene measures including hand wash, the use of face mask and physical distancing.

Introduction:

Viruses are one of the groups of microorganisms that thrive in various ecological zones of our environment. They are unique in that they only replicate within the host cells to cause infection through their nucleic acid and related protein components with their encapsulated coat. The virus is not a living organism, but a protein molecule (DNA) covered by a protective layer of lipid (fat), which, when absorbed by the cells of the ocular, nasal or buccal mucosa, changes their genetic code. (mutation) and converts them into aggress multiplier cells. Viruses being a protein molecule is not killed but decay and disintegrate

based on some environmental conditions like temperature and humidity. It is very fragile, in that the outer layer is made up of fat which can be dissolved by heat and above 250C and alcohol based mixture with alcohol over 65% that is harmful to the virus. Many animal forms like Bat, Snake, Cows, Rats and some wild animals also serves as their zoonotic sources. Bats to be used for the purpose of this study are present in most parts of the world, with the exception of extremely cold regions. They perform the vital ecological roles of pollinating flowers and dispersing fruit seeds; many tropical plant species depend entirely on bats for the distribution of their seeds. Bats are economically important, as they consume insect pests, reducing the need for pesticides. The smallest bat, and arguably the smallest mammal in nature, is Kitt’s hog-nosed bat, measuring 29–34 mm (1.14–1.34 in) in length, 15 cm (5.91 in) across the wings and 2–2.6 g (0.07–0.09 oz) in mass. The largest bats are a few species of Pteropus (fruit bats or flying foxes) and the giant golden-crowned flying fox.

Conclusion:

Scientifically and historically, many diseases have ravaged the world in form of pandemics in the past decades and centuries. Covid-19 which comes up with its own challenge starting from China, during the month of December, 2019 soar high during the year 2020. The controversy of its origination as bioweapon generated a lot of worries considering the high rate of spread despite the militant approach the world over take to combat the deadly surge. Nevertheless, these efforts yielded good result because scientist are finding clues on this novel virus as time passes bye and thus keeping the world at large on recovery path Extant measures were taken on daily basis to limit the spread of the virus. This include, routine personal hygiene. It is important to wash hands with clean water. Water is not very effective alone in washing the virus off our hands. Alcohol based product or sanitizers work better. But nothing beats soap – the virus detaches from the skin and falls apart very readily in soapy water. Sanitizers are however bound to provide some antigenic protection for some time.

Other measures taken in most countries to contain the spread of the pandemic is total shut down of the economy including schools, worship houses, relaxation joints, etc to avoid getting that compulsive exposure. Travel, birthdays, marriages, burial and holiday bugs were