



What has been learned and to be learned about novel coronavirus disease

Buhari Suraka¹, Abubakar Zakari², Abdullahi Abubakar³ and Abdulmalik Suleiman⁴

¹Bayero University Kano, Kano Nigeria. Faculty of Clinical Science, Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology

²Bayero University Kano, Kano Nigeria. Faculty of Life Sciences, Department of Biological Sciences

³The Polytechnic of Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria. Faculty of Natural Science, Department of Science Laboratory Technology

⁴Aujara Primary Health Care. Jahun Local Government Area. Jigawa State, Nigeria

Abstract:

The outbreak of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), The disease has so far lead to the death of over 890, 000 people and infected over 27,000,000 people worldwide, resulting in sudden disaster that causes many people to suffer in one way or the other. Which is Similar to its homologous virus, SARS-CoV, which caused SARS in thousands of people in 2003, SARS-CoV-2 might also be transmitted from the bats and causes similar symptoms through a similar mechanism. However, COVID-19 has lower severity and mortality than SARS but is much more transmissible and affects more elderly individuals than youth and more men than women. In response to the rapidly increasing number of publications on the emerging disease, this article attempts to provide a timely and comprehensive review of the swiftly developing research subject, that will cover the basics about the Prevention, Virology, etiology, diagnosis, Treatment and epidemiology of Covid- 19. We hope that this review helps in the understanding and eradication of the Coronavirus disease outbreak.



Biography:

Buhari Suraka is a Department Of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Faculty of Clinical science, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria.

Publication of speakers:

1. Galectin-9 suppresses B cell receptor signaling and is regulated by I-branching of N-glycans. [Nat Commun. 2018]
2. Interaction of the B cell-specific transcriptional coactivator OCA-B and galectin-1 and a possible role in regulating BCR-mediated B cell proliferation. [J Biol Chem. 2006]
3. Ablation of CD22 in ligand-deficient mice restores B cell receptor signaling. [Nat Immunol. 2006]
4. CD22 and Siglec-G regulate inhibition of B-cell signaling by sialic acid ligand binding and control B-cell tolerance. [Glycobiology. 2014]
5. B Cell Siglecs-News on Signaling and Its Interplay With Ligand Binding [Front Immunol. 2018].

Webinar on COVID-19 Vaccination | October 08, 2020 | Rome, Italy

Citation: Buhari Suraka; What has been learned and to be learned about novel coronavirus disease, COVID Vaccines 2020; October 08, 2020; Rome, Italy