

Brief Note on “COVID-19-Positive for Climate”

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Short Communication

SARS-CoV-2 is believed to be mostly communicated legitimately from individual to-individual through close contact, or through respiratory beads delivered when a tainted individual hacks or wheezes. Individuals might be contaminated by contacting uncovered surfaces; however this isn't believed to be a significant transmission course. While temperature and stickiness may impact how long the infection makes due outside of the human body, this impact is probably going to be little contrasted with the level of contact between individuals. Physical separating and washing hands are in this way basic to breaking the chain of transmission, and are simply the best method to ensure, in all areas and all periods of the year.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), which has guaranteed lives, and seriously disturbed networks. Environmental change is a continuously expanding pressure that might be the characterizing general wellbeing danger of the 21st century. In any case, normal exercises can be drawn:

1. Guaranteeing widespread wellbeing inclusion (UHC), through well-resourced, impartial wellbeing frameworks, is fundamental to shield people in general from both short and long haul wellbeing dangers.
2. Ensuring worldwide wellbeing security requires an all-risks way to deal with readiness, from irresistible ailment flare-ups, to extraordinary climate occasions, to environmental change.
3. Guaranteeing access to the ecological determinants of wellbeing, for example, clean air, water and sterilization, sheltered and nutritious food, is a fundamental insurance against all wellbeing dangers. WHO

appraises that avoidable ecological dangers cause about a fourth of the worldwide wellbeing trouble.

4. Early activity spares lives. Postponement in reacting to free proof from dangers, regardless of whether from pandemics, or from environmental change, builds human and financial expenses.
5. Imbalance is a significant obstruction in guaranteeing wellbeing and prosperity, particularly for the most defenseless in the public eye. Social and financial disparity shows in inconsistent wellbeing dangers. At the point when confronted with general wellbeing dangers of a worldwide scale, for example, COVID-19 or environmental change, we are just as solid as our most fragile wellbeing framework.

Hence, we are pleased to present this Special Issue entitled “COVID-19-Positive for Climate! So, Why Not We” which focuses on key leading areas related to different air pollution and climatic conditions.

The manuscripts submitted to this Special Issue were peer-reviewed following the standard procedures of the Journal of environmental and analytical toxicology; as a result, the collection of papers included here aim to provide the most recent developments in a field of ever-growing scientific, industrial, and socio-economical interest. Authors are leading experts coming from universities, research centres, industries, and hospitals located all around the world in Europe, America, Asia, and Australia. In summary, the objective of this Special Issue is to build a bridge among various stakeholders in the environment community.

Lastly, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the authors for their efforts and contributions to this Special Issue. We also thank Profs. Aijie Wang, and Ken Ichiro Inoue, Editors-in-Chief of the Journal of Environmental and Analytical Toxicology.

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