

Covid-19 Overview

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Commentary

While the Covid-19 pandemic sweeps the globe, it's critical to understand the virus's transmission and effects, which have made it a pandemic. The coronavirus family contains the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) and MERS (Middle East Respiratory Symptoms) viruses, among others. The viral strains that cause the common cold and flu belong to the Coronavirus family. Covid-19 has been discovered to be a close cousin of SARS. Covid-19, like most SARS viruses, attacks the respiratory system in humans. SARS is a unique form of virus that was first described in 2007. The infection begins with flu-like symptoms or no symptoms at all, and then progresses to severe symptoms [1].

Covid-19 mainly attacks the lungs of those infected, resulting in mortality from ARDS and pneumonia in extreme instances. It's crucial to realize that it doesn't always result in ARDS and pneumonia, which is a possibility in the most severe instances [2]. In the vast majority of instances, 80 percent will have minor symptoms, 14 percent will have pneumonia, 5% will have septic shock and organ failure (mainly respiratory failure), and 2% of cases will be deadly. Fever, dizziness, dyspnea, headache, dry cough (which can lead to phlegm) and, in some cases, loss of smell and taste are some of the key symptoms to watch for in a Covid-19 infected individual. Diarrhea and weariness have also been noted in a few cases.

While a person infected with Covid-19 can be treated, it's crucial to remember that underlying conditions (hypertension, diabetes, heart difficulties, and pulmonary disorders) and those using immune-suppressing medicines are among the reasons that might lead to death. The danger is increased in older people since their immunity declines with age and they are more susceptible to various ailments. Another crucial component of comprehending Covid-19 is its impact on the human body, particularly the lungs [3,4].

It's crucial to understand the different stages/categories of Covid-19 infection before determining the severity of the illness. First, these people are infected with the virus and function as carriers, but they may not show any symptoms. These people are more likely to spread the virus since they may be unaware of its presence. Individuals with a minor fever, cough, headache, or probable conjunctivitis fall into the second group. An infection in the upper respiratory tract is to blame [5].

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