



Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has rapidly become the foremost severe public health issue everywhere the planet.

Lymphopenia and CRP may function the danger factors associated with hepatic injury in patients with COVID-19, which could be associated with inflammatory cytokine storm in liver injury.

Over six million cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) were reported globally by the second quarter of 2020. The various sorts of interventions and measures adopted to regulate the disease affected people's social and behavioural practices. This study aims to research COVID-19 related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) also as misconceptions in Katsina state, one among the most important epicentres of the COVID-19 outbreak in Nigeria. The study is cross-sectional survey of 722 respondents using electronic questionnaire through the WhatsApp media platform. One thousand five hundred (1500) questionnaires were sent to the overall public with a response rate of 48% (i.e. 722 questionnaires completed and returned). Overall, most of the participants agreed that the COVID-19 is going to be successfully controlled (84%) and therefore the Nigerian government will win the fight against the pandemic (71%). Men were more likely than female ($P < 0.05$) to have recently attended a crowded place. Being more educated (bachelor's degree or equivalent and above vs. diploma or equivalent

and below) is said to good COVID-19 related practices. Among the participants, 83% held a minimum of one COVID-19 related misconception with the foremost frequent being that the virus was created during a laboratory (36%). Participants with lower level of education received and trust COVID-19 related information from local radio and tv stations and participants in the least levels of education selected that they might trust health unit and health care workers for COVID-19 related information. Although there's high COVID-19 related knowledge among the sample, misconceptions are widespread among the participants. These misconceptions have consequences on the short-and long-term control efforts against the disease and hence should be incorporated in targeted campaigns. Health care related personnel should be within the fore front of the campaign.

This article presents a mathematical infection model that's designed to estimate the course of coronavirus infection in Germany for several days in advance: what percentage people become ill or die, what is the temporal development? If the contact restriction is ideal, then the model predicts the event of the viral infection after the initial subsidence of the infection. However, since this restriction cannot always be strictly adhered to, the model is dynamically adapted to the event. This makes it possible to estimate the amount of infected people, the amount of latest infections and deaths in Germany a few weeks beforehand.

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Received date: December 04, 2020; **Accepted date:** December 18, 2020; **Published date:** December 25, 2020

Citation: Faisco J (2020) Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). J Clin Trials. S5:e002

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