

Corona Virus Effects over the Human Body

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SUMMARY

Coronaviruses typically affect the respiratory system, causing symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath. Some people, including older adults, are at risk of severe illness from these viruses. Coronaviruses are present in many species of animals, such as camels and bats. Mutations of the virus can infect humans. Previous outbreaks of diseases that coronaviruses have caused in humans have been severe. They typically spread rapidly and can cause death in some people. One example is severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), which caused a pandemic in 2002. There were around 8,439 cases and 812 deaths as a result of the virus. The outbreak of the disease known as COVID-19 is the result of the novel coronavirus, now renamed SARS-CoV-2 that has spread rapidly across many parts of the world [1-3].

Viruses attack by hijacking cells in our body. They will all enter host cells and multiply themselves and then grow rapidly. They can then spread to new cells around the body. Coronaviruses mostly affect the respiratory system, which is a group of organs and tissues that allow the body to breathe. Respiratory illnesses affect different parts of this respiratory system, such as the lungs. A coronavirus typically infects the lining of the throat, airways, and lungs. Early symptoms of coronavirus may include coughing or shortness of breath. In some cases, it can cause severe damage to the lungs [4,5].

RISKS AND COMPLICATIONS

Coronavirus can have severe complications, such as pneumonia. Pneumonia occurs if the virus causes infection of one or both lungs. The tiny air sacs inside the lungs can fill with fluid or pus, making it harder to breathe. Coronavirus can also damage the heart, liver, or kidneys. In some people, it will affect the blood and immune system. For example, COVID-19 can cause heart, renal, or multiple organ failure, resulting in death. Some people are more at risk of severe complications than others.

TREATMENT

Antiviral drugs are a common method of treating viruses. These drugs kill or prevent the spread of viruses through cells in the body. However, there are currently no antiviral drugs for treating coronavirus. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers around the world are now working on new treatments and vaccines for coronavirus. Treatment is not always necessary if symptoms are mild. If a person has no risk factors that affect the respiratory or immune

systems, their body may successfully fight the infection without medication or intervention. For mild cases, doctors may suggest using various over-the-counter medications to treat symptoms. For example, acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol, might be helpful for some people. In more severe cases, treatment in hospitals could include ventilators to support breathing. Antibiotics might help reduce the risk of bacterial pneumonia [6-8].

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is necessary to take the necessary precautions to avoid the harmful effect of this virus. The government of each country is taking necessary steps as per their country's requirements. But most of the country's authorities find that staying at home can be the best solution. Almost all people are in favour of this order as each person does not want to get infected with the virus.

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