



The Emerging Prospects on The Progress In The Development of Vaccines And Efficient Curative Agents Or Drugs In Inhibiting The Parallel Spread of Corona Virus Disease-19 (Covid-19)

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Abstract:

This research article is highlights the pathophysiology of the unprecedented Corona virus disease-19(COVID-19) and the emerging prospects on the progress in the development of vaccines and efficient curative agents or drugs in inhibiting the parallel transmission of the virus amongst susceptible humans. The whole world is at war against a common enemy, a viral infection sweeping developed nations off their feet, subjecting the economy of many developing nations and repressing the medical personnel, political leader as well as individuals of the underdeveloped nations. The virulence of the corona virus disease is such that it pathogenicity cuts across almost all race and age group, hence, it is eminently transmittable via aerosol, direct or indirect contact, from one person to another. Although some patient of the disease maybe asymptomatic this does not negate the fact that they could be a carrier of the disease. The causative agent have been identified to be SARS-CoV-2; translated as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus

The human corona virus belong to an enormous viral family of the Cororna viridae and the order Nidovirales. Its name corona is derived from the crown-like spikes on the external surface enclosed in an embedded with a number of protein molecules when viewed microscopically. In terms of description, corona virus is a microorganism of about 60-120nanometre in diameter and 26-32kilobases in length which is constituted of a single-stranded Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) in it living cell. The total molecular weight is usually on an average of 40,000kilodaltons. There are basically four genera which belongs to the coronavirus subfamily Orthocorona vriniae and these are: (I) alpha-, (II) beta-, (III) gamma-, and (IV) delta-coronavirus. Like H5N1 influenza A, H1N1 2009 and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus (SARS-CoV) causes Acute Lung Injury (ALI) and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) which subse-



quently lead to respiratory failure and consequently mortality. The aforementioned viruses were once believe to only be zoonotic infections, until the recent astounding outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) caused by SARS-CoV,2002 in Guandong China (Zhong N. et al., 2003). Only about a decade later, a akin pathogenic strain of corona virus, identified as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus (MERS-CoV) was discovered as the cause of an endemic in the many Middle Eastern countries at the time.

Biography:

Oludotun Oluwamayowa Paul is a fresh scholar and an erudite research enthusiast. He received his first degree in Microbiology from Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. He has been awarded several certificates of honor and national service from academic and prestigious national bodies respectively. Over the years, he has contributed to various research papers which have been published under the supervision of Dr. Olabode Olatunbosun Osifeso. He is currently a freelance research analyst and a writer. While his area of research specializes on Microbiological Techniques and Environmental Microbiology, his current area of research interest is Pathological Microbiology.

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