Covid-19 and its Vaccination

Katherine Gomez*

Department of Medicine, London, United Kingdom

Accepted on October 01, 2021

Description

Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by acute acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease has spread worldwide, leading further epidemics. to Symptoms of COVID - 19 vary, but usually include fever, cough, headache, fatigue, difficulty breathing, loss of smell, and loss of taste. Symptoms may begin one to fourteen days after exposure to the virus. At least a third of people with the virus do not have any significant symptoms. [1]Of those people who had symptoms significan enough to be classified as patients, the majority (81%) had mild to moderate symptoms (up to mild pneumonia), while 14% had severe symptoms (dyspnea, hypoxia, or more than 50 lung involvement). %. thinking), and 5% suffer from severe symptoms (respiratory failure, shock, or dysfunction of many organs). Older people are at greater risk of developing serious symptoms. Some people continue to experience various side effects (long COVID) for months after recovery, and organ damage has been identified. Many years of research have been conducted to further investigate the long-term effects of the disease. COVID-19 is transmitted when people breathe in air polluted by droplets and tiny particles of air that contain the virus. The risk of breathing in this is very high when people are nearby, but can be sniffed for long distances, especially indoors. Infection can also occur if it is sprayed or sprayed with dirty liquid on the eyes, nose or mouth, and, rarely, on the dirty area. People stay infected for up to 20 days, and can spread the virus even without symptoms. The vaccine COVID - 19 is a vaccine intended to provide a vaccine obtained against acute acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS - CoV-2), a virus that causes coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). Prior to the COVID-19 epidemic, limited information was about the formation and function available coronaviruses that cause infections such as acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle Eastern

respiratory infections (MERS). This information accelerated the development of various vaccines in early 2020. The first focus of the SARS-CoV-2 injection was to prevent symptomatic, usually severe, illness. On January 10, 2020, the SARS-CoV-2 genetic data was shared with GISAID, and on March 19, the global pharmaceutical industry announced a major commitment to tackle COVID-19. [2]The COVID-19 vaccine is well-known for its role in reducing the severity and mortality caused by COVID - 19. Many countries have implemented phased distribution programs that prioritize those most at risk of complications, such as the elderly, and those at high risk of exposure and such infection, as health workers. As of 12 February 2022, 10.35 billion doses of the COVID-19 vaccine have been distributed worldwide based on official reports from national health facilities. By December 2020, more than 10 billion vaccines were pre-ordered internationally, almost half of all over the world 's purchases by 14% of the world's population.

REFERENCES

- 1. Almarzooqi S, Alfazari AS, Albawardi A, et al.Modulation of Cardiomyocyte and Hepatocyte Bioenergetics by Biguanides. J Clin Toxicol 2014; 4: 203.
- 2. Alsamri MT, Al-Hammadi S, Shaban S, et al. Impaired Forebrain Cellular Bioenergetis Following Acute Exposure to Ammonia. J Clinic Toxicol. 2014; 4: 189.

*Correspondence to:

Katherine Gomez Department of Medicine London, United Kingdom E-Mail:gomezk@gmail.com