



International Journal of Biology Sciences

Online ISSN: 2664-9934; Print ISSN: 2664-9926

Received: 01-12-2019; Accepted: 02-01-2020; Published: 09-01-2020

www.biologyjournal.net

Volume 2; Issue 1; 2020; Page No. 01-02

Corona Virus Crices world wide

Masum Billah¹, Madina Bonu²

¹⁻³ School of Chinese Language and Literature, Lanzhou University, Gansu, PR China

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26649926.2020.v2.i1a.14>

Abstract

Coronaviruses are pathogens with a serious impact on human and animal health. They mostly cause enteric or respiratory disease, which can be severe and life threatening, e.g., in the case of the zoonotic coronaviruses causing severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) in humans. Despite the economic and societal impact of such coronavirus infections, and the likelihood of future outbreaks of additional pathogenic coronaviruses, our options to prevent or treat coronavirus infections remain very limited. This highlights the importance of advancing our knowledge on the replication of these viruses and their interactions with the host. Interacting with the host cell to create an optimal environment for coronavirus replication, by altering host gene expression or by counteracting the host's antiviral defenses. These coronavirus-host interactions are key to viral pathogenesis and will ultimately determine the outcome of infection. Due to the complexity of the coronavirus proteome and replication cycle, our knowledge of host factors involved in coronavirus replication is still in an early stage compared to what is known for some other +RNA viruses. This review summarizes our current understanding of coronavirus-host interactions at the level of the infected cell, with special attention for the assembly and function of the viral RNA-synthesising machinery and the evasion of cellular innate immune responses

Keywords: introduction, symptoms, types, transmission, treatment

Introduction

Coronaviruses are types of viruses that typically affect the respiratory tract of mammals, including humans. They are associated with the common cold, pneumonia, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and can also affect the gut. A coronavirus was first isolated in 1937 from an infectious bronchitis virus in birds that has the ability to seriously devastate poultry stocks. These viruses are responsible for between 15 and 30 percent of common colds. Over the last 70 years, scientists have found that coronaviruses can infect mice, rats, dogs, cats, turkeys, horses, pigs, and cattle [2].

This MNT Knowledge Center article will focus on the different types of human coronaviruses, their symptoms, how they are transmitted, and two particularly dangerous diseases that can be caused by coronaviruses: SARS and MERS.

Fast facts on coronaviruses There is no cure for the common cold. A coronavirus causes both SARS and MERS [3].

Coronaviruses infect many different species. There are six known human coronaviruses. SARS spread from China to cause infection in 37 countries, killing 774 people.

Coronaviruses Human coronaviruses (HCoV) were first identified in the 1960s in the noses of patients with the common cold. Two human coronaviruses are responsible for a large proportion of common colds OC43 and 229E. Coronaviruses were given their name based on the crown-like projections on their surfaces. "Corona" in Latin means "halo" or "crown." Among humans, infection most often occurs during the winter months as well as early spring. It is not uncommon for a person to become ill with a cold that is

caused by a coronavirus and then catch it again about four months later. This is because coronavirus antibodies do not last for a very long time. Also, the antibodies for one strain of coronavirus may be useless against other strains.

Symptoms Common human coronaviruses, including types 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1, usually cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses, like the common cold. Most people get infected with these viruses at some point in their lives. These illnesses usually only last for a short amount of time. Symptoms may include Runny nose Headache Cough Sore throat Fever A general feeling of being unwell Human coronaviruses can sometimes cause lower-respiratory tract illnesses, such as pneumonia or bronchitis. This is more common in people with cardiopulmonary disease, people with weakened immune systems, infants, and older adults. Two other human coronaviruses, MERS- CoV and SARS-CoV have been known to frequently cause severe symptoms. MERS

Symptoms

usually include fever, cough, and shortness of breath which often progress to pneumonia. About 3 or 4 out of every 10 patients reported with MERS have died. MERS cases continue to occur, primarily in the Arabian Peninsula. SARS symptoms often included fever, chills, and body aches which usually progressed to pneumonia. No human cases of SARS have been reported anywhere in the world since 2004.

Transmission

Human coronaviruses most commonly spread from an

infected person to others through The air by coughing and sneezing Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands Rarely, fecal contamination In the United States, people usually get infected with common human coronaviruses in the fall and winter. However, get infected at any time of the year. Most people will get infected with one or more of the common human coronaviruses in their lifetime ^[4]. Young children are ^[5] most likely to get infected. However, people can have multiple infections in their lifetime. Prevention and Treatment There are currently no vaccines available to protect against human coronavirus infection. Wash hands often ^[6] with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands. Protection Stay home while are sick Avoid close contact with others Cover mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands Clean ^[7] and disinfect objects and surfaces

Treatment

There are no specific treatments for illnesses ^[8] caused by human coronaviruses. Most people with common human coronavirus illness will recover ^[9] on their own. Take pain and fever medications (Caution: do not give Aspirin to children) Use a room humidifier or take a hot shower to help ease a sore throat and cough Drink plenty of liquids ^[10] Stay home and rest ^[11].

Conflict of interest: No interest.

References

1. de Wilde AH, *et al.*, Host Factors in Coronavirus Replication. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol*, 2018; 419:1-42.
2. Syed A. Coronavirus: A mini-review. *Int. J. Curr. Res. Med. Sci.* 2020; 6(1):8-10.
3. Syed A. Nipah Virus outbreak in the World. *Int. J. Adv. Res. Biol. Sci.* 2018; 5(9):131-138.
4. Syed A. Chikungunya Virus: An Infectious Disease. *Int. J. Curr. Res. Biol. Med.* 2018; 3(10):20-30.
5. Zaki AM, *et al.*, Isolation of a novel coronavirus from a man with pneumonia in Saudi Arabia. *N Engl J Med.* 2012; 367(19):1814-20.
6. Chen Y, Guo D. Molecular mechanisms of coronavirus RNA capping and methylation. *Virologica Sinica*. 2016; 31(1):3-11.
7. Syed A. Ebola Virus Disease. *Int. J. Curr. Res. Med. Sci.* 2019; 5(3):18-23.
8. Syed, A., Immunotherapy: Challenges. *Int. J. Adv. Multidiscip. Res.* 2019. 6(6): p. 26-32.
9. Syed A. Antibiotic Use and Resistance. *Int. J. Curr. Res. Med. Sci.* 2019; 5(4):17-23.
10. Brian DA, Baric RS. Coronavirus genome structure and replication. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol*, 2005; 287:1-30.
11. Syed A. Varicella-Zoster virus.