



## COVID-19 PANDEMIC AS A THREAT TO A GLOBAL HEALTH CARE

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### ABSTRACT

An unprecedented outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, occurred in December 2019. COVID-19 of the World Health Organization (WHO). COVID-19 causes beta-coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which affects the lower respiratory tract and manifests itself as pneumonia in humans. He is believed to have severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). Despite strict global containment and quarantine efforts, the incidence of COVID-19 continues to increase, with 90,870 laboratory-confirmed cases and more than 3,000 deaths worldwide. We are currently dealing with COVID-19.

**KEYWORDS:** pandemic, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, healthcare systems, global health.

### INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, a completely new type of virus was discovered in China, which was able to be transmitted from person to person, and also caused an outbreak of viral pneumonia. The emergence of this new virus indicates that the diseases that were caused in this group of viruses are an inherent threat to the entire world health care in connection with the likelihood and prospects of a pandemic, and in addition, they need painstaking monitoring.<sup>[1]</sup>

On December 31, 2019, health authorities in China reported cases of pneumonia of an unknown etiology that was detected in Wuhan.

On January 7, 2020, experts in China proclaimed that this coronavirus is a strain that was absolutely not previously known, which was not previously noted and fixed, and that the coronavirus 2019-nCoV (SARS-CoV-2 is the primary cause and factor) This coronavirus is a completely new and previously unknown strain that has not yet been detected in humans.

On January 30, 2020, the WHO Emergency Committee announced that the current outbreak of this infection is fully suitable for emergency measures for public health of international importance.<sup>[2, 3]</sup>

#### Highlights

As of February 27, 2020, 82,149 clinically confirmed cases of infection with a previously unknown coronavirus were recorded (of which 78,630 in the PRC), of which 2,801 were fatal. The number of new disease factors observed in China every day is clearly demonstrated using Figure 2. The maximum number of

cases of this disease occurs in mild form, approximately 15% in severe form.

A fatal outcome around the world at the end of February 2020 collects almost 3.5%. This indicates that the limit of this epidemic, which is directly related for the most part to the spread of this virus in China, has been passed, however, threats that are directly related to local and regional outbreaks of the virus around the world are already coming to the fore.<sup>[4, 5, 6]</sup>

In addition to China, registered cases of the virus in 44 countries have already been confirmed, which is clearly demonstrated by the latest data. As of February 27, 2020, 54 deaths have already been recorded outside the borders of China. The number of new cases of the disease, which are recorded every day, at the moment already exceeds the number of new cases of the virus registered in China.<sup>[7]</sup>

In terms of the total number of cases of the disease already recorded and the number of deaths, the epidemic of this virus significantly and significantly exceeds the early outbreaks of coronavirus infections, which has the potential to indicate a serious pandemic potential that the infection is currently undergoing. Modern scientists expect that the key methods of transmission of this virus are the airborne method, as well as contact.

#### Features of the spread of the COVID-19

From person to person, this virus is transmitted through close contact. According to the WHO definition, the closest contacts include: - general activities in a specific and direct proximity to the person who was infected, or the use of the same study room; - A trip with a person

who was infected on any type of transport; - the provision of medical care to patients, including the provision of direct care for patients, activities with medical staff who were infected, visits to patients who were infected, as well as close presence with them in the same space; - the presence in the same family with a person who was infected.<sup>[8]</sup> For all that, in each analyzed case it is very necessary to take into account any epidemic connection that could have occurred for two weeks before or after the onset of the disease. As of the end of February 2020, all over the world there is no drug approved for use to prevent or treat this virus. The situation on the incidence of this virus, which is observed throughout the world, clearly demonstrates that outbreaks of new human viral infections continue to remain an extremely urgent topic of the entire world public health.

The risk of these outbreaks is directly dependent on the characteristics and data of the virus, including the extent to which it is spreading rapidly among people, as well as the danger of an emerging disease, medical, or other measures that are available to control the epidemic situation throughout the world.

As of the end of February 2020, there remained a huge number of problems and questions about previously unknown viruses: about its natural reservoir, methods and methods of its transmission, as well as its organic potential. According to modern physicians, it is possible to expect that the current outbreak in this infection does not appear to be the very last, since vaccines and antiviral drugs against coronavirus that have proven their own effectiveness have not yet been created and prepared, and already existing and existing knowledge about their epidemiology is very limited.

Among other things, we note that it is likely that previously unknown epidemic outbreaks will, among other things, contribute to an increase in the number of people, as well as the development of new territories by humans, increased contacts between humans and wild animals, and the expansion and progress of transport between countries.<sup>[9]</sup>

Based on the rapid spread of this infection, as well as the huge number of infected and the extremely huge basic and main sign of reproduction of the infection, it is possible to say that today's epidemic of the virus is the most dangerous and serious in comparison with the early and previous outbreaks of pneumonia caused by coronaviruses.

And besides, the colossal threat of global spread of this virus has already been recognized by WHO. Due to the inaccessibility of specific therapy, measures of prevention and sanitary-quarantine supervision, as well as initial diagnosis and reform of probable infections, as well as intensive and active help therapy of patients, and, in addition, high-quality and timely notification of

residents about the epidemic situation are of particular importance. and the prevention of these diseases.<sup>[10, 11, 12]</sup>

For all this, the creation and clinical analysis of prophylactic drugs against coronaviruses provide hope for the creation of an effective and successful means for fighting, as well as controlling these infections.<sup>[13, 14, 15]</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the epidemic, which continues to this day, demonstrates the impact on the everyday and daily activities of millions of people around the world, as well as the extremely negative impact on the entire world economy.

An analysis of all the risks of a pandemic during the ongoing outbreak, including the possibility of the spread of this infection in Uzbekistan, as well as the possibility of the emergence in the future of completely new and previously unknown epidemics that were caused by coronavirus, as well as awareness of the possible ways to eliminate and prevent, and the fight against a previously unknown disease are, of course, pressing issues and issues of world health.

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