

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
Rangasaipet – Warangal



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
Academic Year - 2020-2021
STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

On

Impact of Covid -19

&

Health care in Telangana
state

By

1. Breethi -MZC

2. Ramya - BZC

3. Samreen - BZC

4. Supriya - BZC

5. Nithin - BZC



Incharge Dept of Zoology



Signature of the Principal

with College seal

Principal
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
WARANGAL (Rangasaipet)

Impact
of COVID-19
in Health
Telangana
State

✿ Coronavirus ✿

→ Coronavirus :- Any of a group of RNA viruses that cause a variety of diseases in humans and other animals.

We shall WIN
the WFR
against Corona



Coronavirus

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illnesses such as the common cold, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). In 2019, a new coronavirus was identified as the cause of a disease outbreak that originated in China.

The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease it causes is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In March 2020, the World Health Organization

declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may appear two to 21 days after exposure. This time after exposure and before having symptoms is called the incubation period. Common signs and symptoms can include:

* • Fever

* • Cough

* • Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.

Stay HOME
Stay Safe...

Other symptoms can include:

→ • Tiredness

→ • Aches

→ • Chills

→ • Sore throat

→ • Loss of smell

→ • Loss of taste

→ • Headache

→ • Diarrhea

→ • Fever vomiting

People who are older or who have existing chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, severe obesity, chronic kidney or liver disease.



Impact of COVID-19 in health care Telangana state.

If you have COVID-19 symptoms or you've been in contact with someone diagnosed with COVID-19, contact your doctor or clinic right away for **medical advice**. Tell your healthcare team about your symptoms and possible exposure before you go to your appointment.

If you have emergency COVID-19, contact signs and symptoms, seek care immediately.

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent chest pain
- New confusion
- Blue lips or face



Consult the doctor if there is problems.

If you have signs or symptoms of COVID-19, contact your doctor or clinic for guidance. Let your doctor know if you have other chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease or lung disease. During the pandemic, it's important to make sure healthcare is available for those in greatest need.

gathering in your community, especially if you have a higher risk of serious illness. Keep in mind some people may have COVID-19 and spread it to you but they don't know they have COVID-19.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Cover your face with a cloth face covering in public spaces, such as the grocery store, where it's difficult to avoid close contact with others especially if you're in an area with ongoing community spread.

Only use nonmedical cloth masks, surgical masks and N95 respirators should be reserved for health care providers.

- Cover your mouth and nose with your elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw away the used tissue.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.



Complications

Although most people with COVID-19 have mild to moderate symptoms, the disease can cause severe medical complications and lead to death in some people. Older adults or people with existing chronic medical conditions are at greater risk of becoming seriously ill with COVID-19.

Complications can include:

- • Pneumonia in both lungs
- • Organ failure in several organs
- • Respiratory failure
- • Heart problems, such as heart rhythm problems and a disease of the heart muscle that makes it hard for your heart to pump blood to the body (cardiomyopathy).

→ • Acute kidney injury

→ • Additional viral and bacterial infections.

Prevention

Practice everyday prevention

As you touch people, surfaces and objects throughout the



Basic
protective
measures
against
COVID-19



Although there is no vaccine available to prevent COVID-19, you can take steps to reduce your risk of infection. WHO and CDC recommend following these precautions for avoiding COVID-19:

- Avoid large events and mass gatherings.
- Avoid close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters) with anyone who is sick or has symptoms
- Stay home as much as possible and keep distance between yourself and others (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters) if 'COVID-19' is

Causus

Infection with the new coronavirus (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, or SARS-CoV-2) causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The virus appears to spread easily among people, and more continues to be discovered over time about how it spreads. Data has shown that it spreads from person to person among those in close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters).

The virus spreads by respiratory droplets released when someone with the virus coughs, sneezes or talks. These droplets can be inhaled or land in the mouth or nose of a person nearby.

It can also spread if a person touches a surface with the virus on it and then touches his or her mouth, nose or eyes.

Risk factors

Risk factors for COVID-19 appear to include:

- Recent travel from or residence in an area with ongoing community spread as determined by CDC or WHO



are expecting a drop in sales in the fiscal year 2020-21.

Aarogyasri of Telangana. Aarogyasri is the flagship scheme of all health initiatives of the state government with a mission to provide quality healthcare to the poor. The aim of the government is to achieve "Health for All". The scheme provides financial assistance to BPL families to meet the catastrophic health needs.

World Health Organization

- A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, reported to WHO on 31 December 2019.



unknown cause detected in Wuhan, reported to WHO on 31 December 2019. China was first Country Office in China.

- WHO is working 24/7 to analyse data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert network.
- The outbreak was declared a **Public Health Emergency of International Concern** on 30 January 2020.
- On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new coronavirus disease: **COVID-19**.

who tested positive for COVID 19 and others with suspected symptoms of the infection are being treated, and interacted with them.

The **minister's visit** to Gandhi hospital on Friday comes in the backdrop of fears surrounding the virus and how it spreads.

Rajendra spoke to the **first virus-infected person** in the state over phone, from a room adjacent to the isolation ward, official sources said he assured the doctor that the state government would provide necessary treatment and ensure that he was discharged in sound health.



Health workers are at the front line of the COVID-19 outbreak response and as such are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection. Hazards include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, **fatigue, occupational burnout, stigma, and physical and psychological violence.**

Coronavirus vaccine challenges

Fast research on vaccines for coronaviruses has also identified some challenges to developing a COVID-19 vaccine, including



* Ensuring vaccine safety:

Several vaccines for SARS have been tested in animals. Most of the vaccines improved the animals' survival but didn't prevent infection. Some vaccines also caused complications, such as lung damage. A COVID-19 vaccine will need to be thoroughly tested to make sure it's safe for humans.

* Providing long-term protection:

After infection with coronaviruses, re-infection with the same virus - though usually mild and only happening in a fraction of people - is possible after a period of months or years. An effective COVID-19 vaccine will need to provide people with long-term infection protection.

→ Avoid sharing dishes, glasses, bedding and other household items if you're sick.

→ Clean and disinfect high-touch surface daily.

→ Stay home from work, school and public area if you're sick, unless you're going to get medical care. Avoid taking public transportation if you're sick.

If you have a chronic medical condition and may have a higher risk of serious illness, check with your doctor about other ways to protect yourself.



Travel

If you're planning to travel, first check the **CDC** and **WHO** websites for updates and advice. Also look for any health advisories that may be in place where you plan to travel. You may also want to talk with you more susceptible to respiratory infect

* Protecting older people

People older than age 50 are at higher risk of severe COVID-19. But older people usually don't respond to vaccines as well as younger people. An ideal COVID-19 vaccine would work well for this age group.



To combat with COVID-19, Indian government extended the date of lockdown to 3rd May, 2020.

Recently an industry survey that is jointly conducted by industry body FICCI and tax consultancy Dhruva advisors and took responses from about 380 companies across the sectors. It is said that businesses are grappling with "luminous uncertainty" about their future.

The present situation is having a "high to very high to very high" level impact on their business according to almost 72 percent respondents. Further, 70 percent of the surveyed firms are



The helping hand



Big Bazaar has even started home delivery of goods. Customers can place their orders through the numbers issued by the store and get the items at home. The store is also offering cash on delivery service.

Not enough tests



Countries like South Korea were able to contain the virus because of their aggressive testing. One of the reasons that India lagged behind was because ICMR approved only testing kits that were certified by the US FDA European CE. Later, the ICMR allowed testing kits that have been certified by the National Institute of Virology (NIV) in Pune. Also the scope of testing was also widened.

Lockdown violators

Even though strict penal provisions are in place for those who are violating the lockdown enforced by the government, there have been those who violate the lockdown exposing themselves and their families to

The droplets can also be inhaled into the lungs. Recent studies indicates that people who are infected but do not show symptoms likely also play a role in the spread of COVID-19.



Play for from people's

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes. However, this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. COVID-19 can live for hours or days on a surface.

Protect yourself and prevent COVID-19 infection

Until a COVID-19 vaccine is available, infection prevention is crucial.

• **Avoid close contact:** This means avoiding close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters) with anyone who is sick or has symptoms. Also, avoid large gatherings.



Social distancing, also called "physical distancing" means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home. To practice social or physical distancing.

- • Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people
- • Do not gather in groups.
- • Stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings.



In addition to everyday steps to prevent COVID-19, keeping space between you and others is one of the best

Goals we have to avoid being exposed to the virus and slowing its spread locally and across the country and world.

When COVID-19 is spreading in your area, everyone should limit close contact with individuals outside your household in indoor and outdoor spaces. Since people can spread the virus before they know they are sick, it is important to stay away from others when possible, even if you have no symptoms. Social distancing is especially important for people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.

Why Practice social distancing?

COVID-19 spreads mainly among people who are in close contact (within about 6 feet) for a prolonged period. Spread happens when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks and droplets from their mouth or nose are launched into the air and land in the mouths or noses of people nearby.



grow risk of contracting the virus



Lack of screening



Not all who came back to India were screened. Initially, only a select few countries like Italy, Iran, China, South Korea, Spain and Germany were on the list and passengers from those countries were screened at the airport. Dubai, which is a major transit point, was left out of the screening list until the second week.

Protective gear missing

Lack of availability of protective gear like masks, gloves and personal protection equipment jeopardises those who are on the frontlines of fighting the Corona battle.



Animals are infected with COVID-19

Infection of animals with SARS-CoV-2 virus may have implications for animal health and welfare for wildlife conservation, and for biomedical research.

Dogs, cats (domestic cats and a tiger), and minks

have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 virus may have implications for animal health and welfare, for wildlife

conservation and for information events which are under

Further along this studies way to understand of different species to SARS

assess infection dynamics in susceptible animal species. To date, preliminary findings from studies suggest that poultry and pigs are not susceptible to

SARS-CoV-2 infection. When possible, people who are infected with SARS-CoV-2 should avoid close contact with their pets and have another member of their household care for their animals.

