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Current Scenario of COVID-19 Outbreak in India

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Abstract: ***The irruption of the corona virus in numerous divisions of the world may be a major distress for all the executive units of individual countries. India is also facing the arduous task of fighting the virus outbreak, and some tough measures have been able to control its growth rate. Based on the data sources of India and various government agencies in India (as of May 5-6, 2021), this study introduces the current status of the transmission of the coronavirus in India and the impacts of various measures by the MoHFW of India. This study by the Government Of India has put forward various trends and patterns. According to reports, the vaccination and lockdown program at the national level in the affected areas has controlled the increase in infection cases. It is also confirmed that there are some well-known patient groups and nodes on the patient network. The main factor of influence is COVID-19. Finally, the approach of continuing the lockdown was discussed and proposed. It seems that Indian citizens should only receive essential services and the states and district restrictions should be carried on for the next 3-4 weeks. This research will be useful to various Indian administrative departments and India's leading medical professionals, and it will also be favorable for the executive units of alternative countries to contemplate varied aspects associated with the management of COVID-19 spread in their individual regions.***

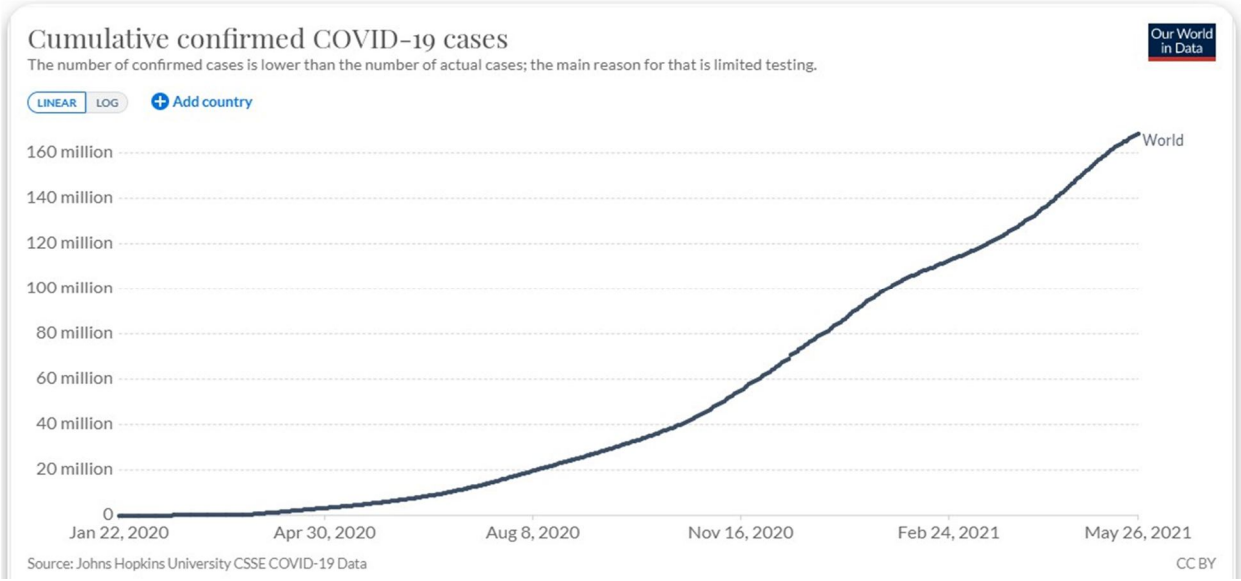
Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Transmission, Symptoms, Mucormycosis, Vaccinated and Stay Home.

I. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is an infection caused by a new kind of virus known as SARS-CoV-2. The WHO first became aware of this new type of virus after reporting a cluster of "viral pneumonia" cases in Wuhan, People's of China on 31st Dec, 2019. In most cases, SARS-CoV-2 causes mild symptoms, including sore cough, fatigue, and fever, but some elderly people may not experience fever symptoms. Other mild symptoms include pain, runny nose, nasal congestion, and pain, diarrhea etc. Many people are affected but do not show symptoms or feel sick. Approximately, one out of six Covid-19 patients are seriously sick and have difficulty breathing.

On March 11, 2019, the WHO described Covid-19 as a pandemic. In a statement, WHO Director-General Dr. Ghebreyesus said: "WHO is evaluating this outbreak 24 hours a day, and we are deeply worried about the shocking spread severity and the shocking inaction."Therefore, we have made an assessment of COVID-19. It can be illustrated as a pandemic. "

As per the recent data (6th May 2021) by J Hopkins University and other tracking websites, there are currently more than 155 million people infected by the Corona Virus worldwide and over 3 million deaths are reported from different provinces of the world. The 10 worst-hit countries with the highest infection rates include the USA, India, Brazil, France, Russia, United Kingdom, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany. The countries that reported the most deaths are the USA, Brazil, Mexico, India, and the United Kingdom.



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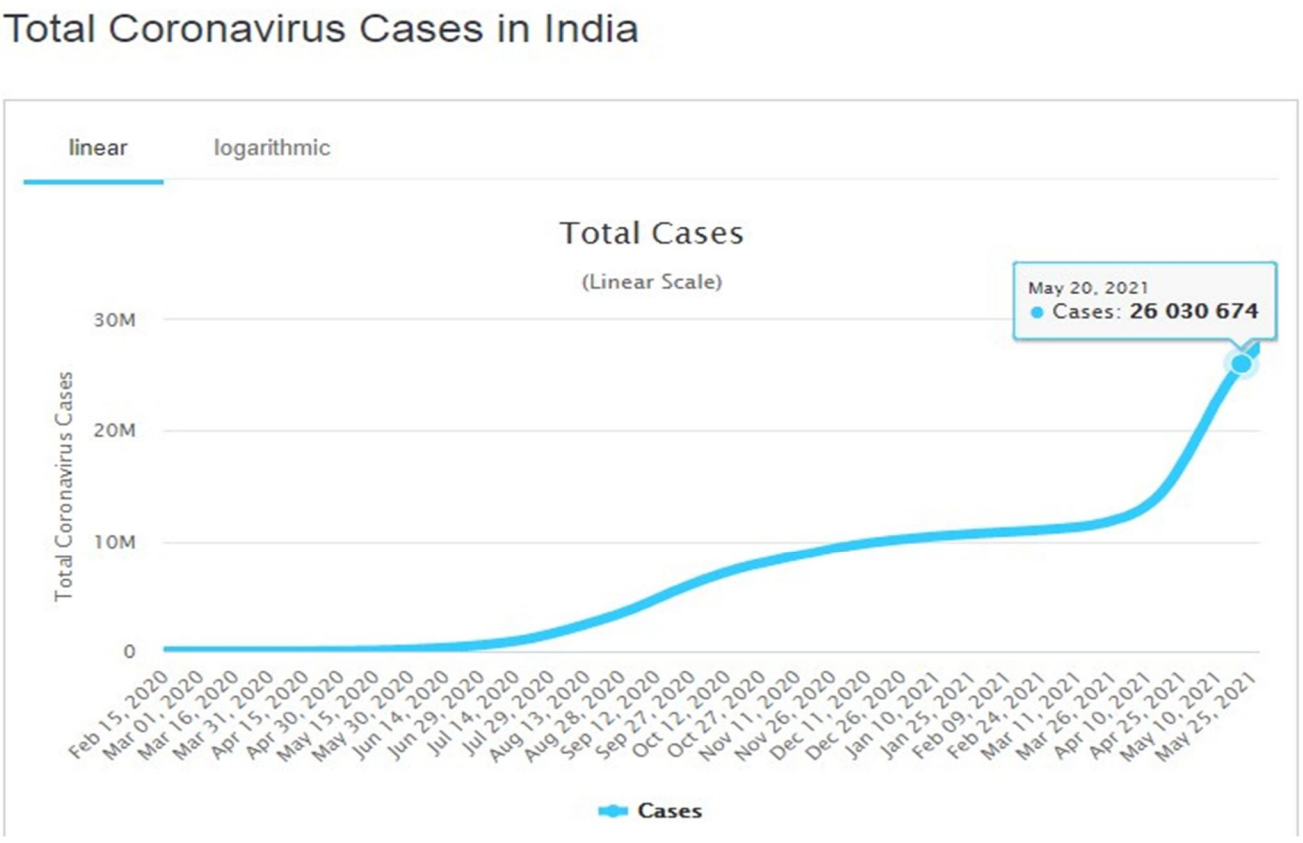
II. INDIAN SCENARIO FOR COVID-19

A. How the Coronavirus Spread in India

Initially, the spread of COVID in India was due to foreign connections rather than domestic transmission. The first 3 cases of infection returned to Kerala from Wuhan, China on 30th Jan, 2020 and Feb 3, 2020, respectively. After a month, on 3rd March, 2020, extra cases of infected people from Italy were reported and at the same time as the alternative in Hyderabad visited Dubai. Several different cases were discovered in Jaipur on the same day. In response to this spread, the **MoHFW** of India has issued travel warning regulations similar to previous epidemics such as Ebola and plague, and introduced a 14-day self-isolation rule for all immigrants coming into the country. Additionally, travel visas have been confined till 15th April 2020 for different countries and on 16th March 2020, the Ministry of Health proposed a number of measures such as maintaining social distancing of 1 m to avoid/reduce the spread and volume of transmission rate in a network which subsequently results in reducing in a spread, morbidity of the disease and mortality.

B. Current Scenario of COVID-19 Spread in India

According to data, from the MoHFW, as of 14th May, 2021, a total figure of 24,633,951 COVID-19 cases were confirmed in 35 states/union territories. The maximum number of infected citizens who had been stated from the states as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. Hitherto, the MoHFW have mentioned 314318 deaths because of COVID-19, with a mortality rate of 1.15%.



An estimate launched through the MoHFW on 6th May, 2021 had found out that out of the overall figure of affected citizens, 68% were male. People under 40 and over 60 accounted for 49% and 21% of cases, respectively. On the contrary, 62% of the deaths had occurred in the elderly 60 years and more. Moreover, 86% of the deaths have been visible in people with diabetes, hypertension, kidney disorder and cardiovascular disorder. Although the overall mortality rates differ from one country to another, being as low as 0.7% in Germany to as excessive as 10.8% in Italy, the reality that mortality because of COVID will increase with advancing age and existence of morbidities is constant throughout all countries. Another update through the ICMR noted that 80% of the people in India have no symptoms or have mild symptoms.

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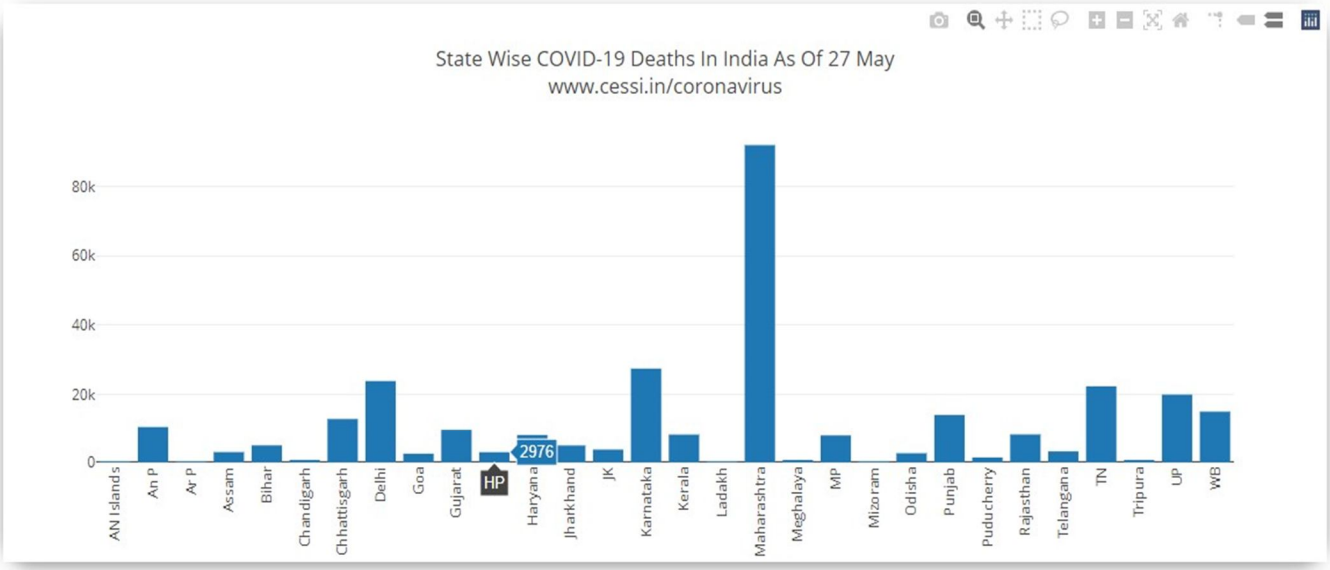
Statewise COVID-19 Deaths in India



The above chart shows the statewise distribution of deaths due to COVID-19 in India.

III. CHALLENGES OF INDIA AGAINST THIS OUT-BREAKING

A. Plenty Of Population

The biggest challenge in India's combat towards SARS-CoV-2 is the population, with a populace density this is nearly 3 times that of China. The situation is probably worse in urban slums where the populace density may also exceed than 250000/km2, making social distancing impossible. As many as 140 million Indian people are migrant and daily-wage workers; with the burden of national lockdown, they may be pressured to flock returned to their home and villages with out being capable of abiding through the authorities' rules and regulations of social distancing.

B. A citizen's approach

Unfortunately, another big barrier in India's battle towards corona virus has been the mind-set and movement of a maximum number of citizens; there were occasional reports of civilians hiding journey records in a try to break out quarantine and those collaborating in otherwise forbidden huge spiritual gatherings.

C. Lack of Medical Infrastructure

Although the health care infrastructure has been urgently reinforced and almost 1500 committed COVID-19 facilities consisting of ventilator, oxygen concentrator, pulse oximeter, a huge range of health center beds and a range of life-saving clinical drugs were accumulated in every part of the country over a quick duration of time, the insufficiency of medical doctors can't be made up for overnight. India has just 0.8 medical doctors per 1000 citizens compared with 4.1 in Italy, 1.1 in China, 4.1 in Spain, 1.1 in Iran and 2.6 in the USA 2.6.

D. Natural calamity

In addition, the eastern coastal region such as Orissa and West Bengal, and the western coastal region such as Gujarat, and Maharashtra of India have recently been hit by two major super cyclones named TAUKTAE in the western region and the second one is YAAS in the eastern region that have wreaked ravage in the vast part of these states. People who were homeless by the disaster have been rescued and placed in cyclone shelters where it is almost impossible to keep the social distance.

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E. Covid-19 Increases Other Major Infection Risks

Unfortunately, another vast obstruction in India's battle against SARS-Cov-2 has been some major infections such as Mucromycosis (Black Fungus), and various types of fungal illnesses such as yellow and white fungus etc. By the healing of COVID, various infections have emerged that make the immunity vulnerable.

Of specific challenge is a contamination identified as mucormycosis, commonly called black fungus. In India, 90 citizens who have treated and recovered from COVID died from mucormycosis, and Indian health agencies have called for an epidemic of mucormycosis to be declared.

Black fungus is an unprecedented fungal disease that happens through caused by contact with a fungus called mucormycetes. These fungi usually grow in the environment, mainly in compost, soil, leaves, and manure of animals. Mucormycetes enters the physical body through breathing, inhalation and open injuries at the skin.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the discussion, we come to this conclusion that, While COVID-19 is highly contagious, we can only prevent it through staying vigilant and aware of all of the essential measures we need to take. Government and health authorities can only help provide us with essential resources to face with the infection, but prevention is in the palms of the humans themselves.

That said, Here are a few ways to ensure your safety and prevent the spread of this infection.

A. Considering this virus can be transmitted by aerosols, it is very essential that we wear a well-fitted mask at crowded locations or even when talking to someone.
B. By the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention, maintaining 1.5 meters of distance is of extreme importance and can help in preventing the transmission of the lethal virus.
C. During such times, while the spread is everywhere, it must be that we stay at home and avoid going outside frequently.
D. In case you experience the symptoms of SARS-CoV-2, isolate yourself and avoid coming in contact with anyone, at home or outside.
E. When opportunities arise, get vaccinated to shield yourself and others. Everyone above the age of 18 is eligible to get the vaccine against covid-19.

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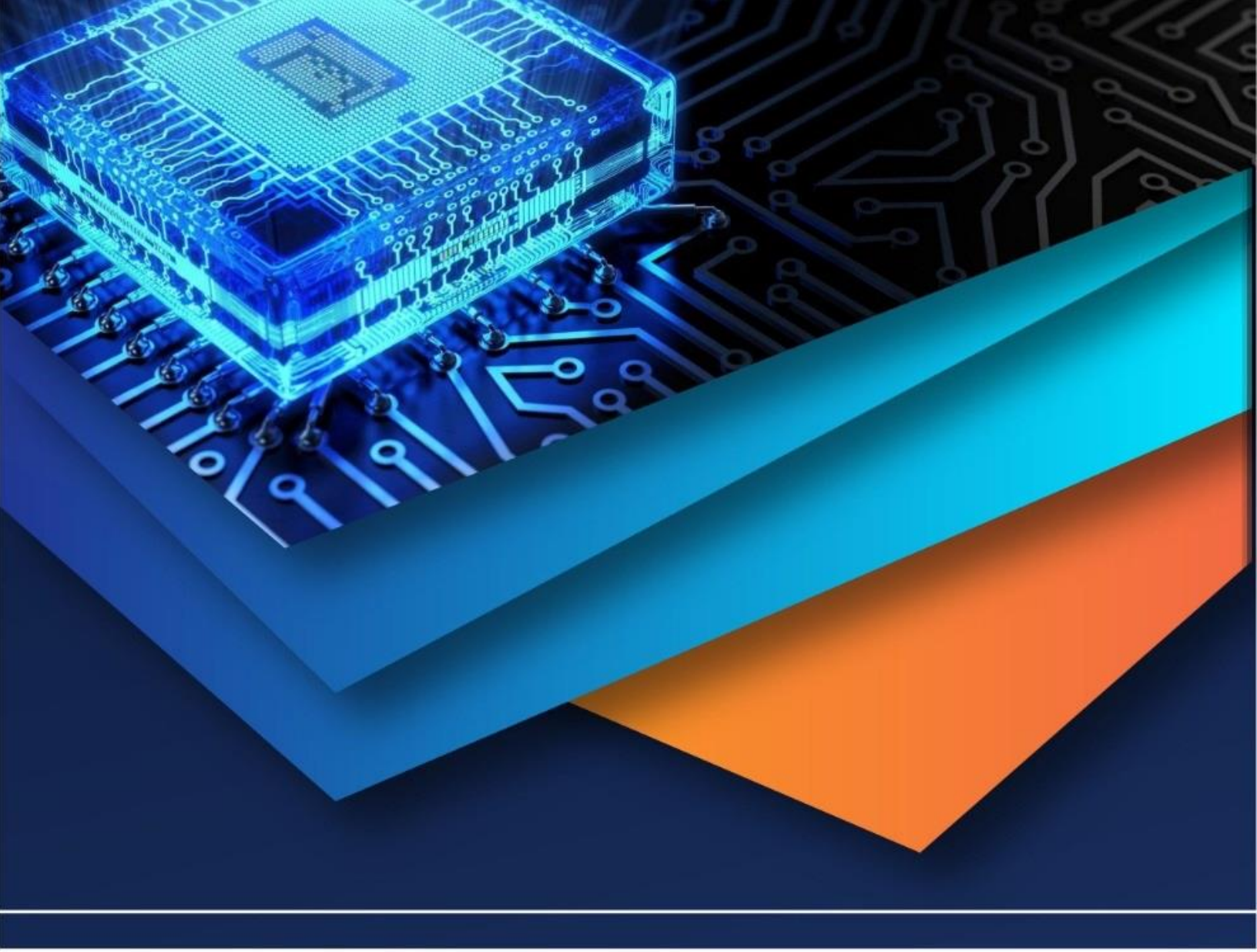

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