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Issues of Translational Biomedicine Due to covid-19

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Abstract

The process of developing new therapies and getting them to patients is long and difficult. During public health emergencies, science and therefore the process of turning observations into new therapies must move faster than ever. Translational science is concentrated on streamlining the method of moving ("translating") lab findings into practice and coverings to enhance health and well-being. Researchers nationwide and across the world face common barriers in translational research which will delay the event of latest interventions for patients in need.

Introduction

Because the virus has spread across over 180 countries, comparative analysis of SARS-CoV-2 genome will determine the mutation rate also as help understand the transmission. Current measures are preventive, therefore studying host-pathogen interactions are going to be crucial towards advanced molecular diagnostics, the event of latest therapies or repurposing of existing drugs and targeted drug delivery.

Case Description

The clinical diagnosis of COVID-19, also because the study of molecular mechanisms and pathology of the disease in several populations. it'll expand to hide the study of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, using the newest genome editing technologies and computational methods. Biomedical research is that the broad area of science that involves the investigation of the organic process and therefore the causes of disease through careful experimentation, observation, laboratory work, analysis, and testing. A ship within the harbour is safe, but that's not what ships are built for," observed that sage 19th century philosopher William Shedd. In other words, technology of high potential is of little value if the potential isn't exploited. Because the shape of 2020 is increasingly defined by the coronavirus pandemic, digitalisation is sort of a ship loaded with technology that features a huge capacity for transforming mankind's combat against communicable disease.

But it's still moored safely in harbour. It's the destiny of digitalisation to navigate those oceans alongside other members of that task force, and therefore the hour of destiny has arrived. this text focuses on the potential enablers and recommendation to maximise learnings during the age of COVID-19. Against the darkness of the COVID-19 storm, a flickering light gives glimpses of the facility of knowledge and digital tools to guard and improve health and wellbeing, and inspires hope of what's to return.

Conclusion

While research unrelated to COVID-19 has slowed and remote work has placed significant constraints on the efficiency of operations, research on COVID-19 has exploded with energy and urgency. The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted research administration. The urgency for top quality and rapid turnover of COVID-19– related studies from the IRB, IACUC, COI, biosafety, and contracting functions in our institution et al. has transformed the workings of those key regulatory functions. Restrictions are placed on breeding beyond that required to take care of rare genetic lines. Researchers are encouraged to utilize cryopreservation to preserve rodent strains.

In health care crises, baseline biometric measurements of an affected population are critical to really determine the impact of a disaster on health.The COVID-19 pandemic has become the leading societal concern. The pandemic has shown that the public health concern is not only a medical problem, but also affects society as a whole; so, it has also become the leading scientific concern. By applying novel research frameworks, interdisciplinary collaboration promises to manage the pandemic's consequences and prevent recurrences of similar pandemics. Public health is an appropriate and timely discipline for conducting interdisciplinary studies.