

Potential Therapy for covid-19

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Abstract

The COVID-19 is spreading in your community, stay safe by taking some simple precautions, such as physical distancing, wearing a mask, keeping rooms well ventilated, avoiding crowds, cleaning your hands, and coughing into a bent elbow or tissue. Check local advice where you live and work. Maintain at least a one metre distance between yourself and others to reduce your risk of infection when they cough, sneeze or speak. Maintain an even greater distance between yourself and others when indoors. The further away, the better. Make wearing a mask a normal part of being around other people. The appropriate use, storage and cleaning or disposal are essential to make masks as effective as possible. Avoid the 3Cs: spaces that are closed, crowded or involve close contact. Outbreaks have been reported in restaurants, choir practices, fitness classes, nightclubs, offices and places of worship where people have gathered, often in crowded indoor settings where they talk loudly, shout, breathe heavily or sing. The risks of getting COVID-19 are higher in crowded and inadequately ventilated spaces where infected people spend long periods of time together in close proximity. These environments are where the virus appears to spread by respiratory droplets or aerosols more efficiently, so taking precautions is even more important. Meet people outside. Outdoor gatherings are safer than indoor ones, particularly if indoor spaces are small and without outdoor air coming in.

Introduction

Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. This eliminates germs including viruses that may be on your hands. Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you. Cover your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze.

Then dispose of the used tissue immediately into a closed bin and wash your hands. By following good 'respiratory hygiene', you protect the people around you from viruses, which cause colds, flu and COVID-19. Clean and disinfect surfaces frequently especially those which are regularly touched, such as door handles, faucets and phone screens.

The basics of good hygiene

Several studies have been conducted on the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 by potential vaccines and drugs. There would be urgent plans to combat COVID-19 infection in parallel with prevention strategies such as vaccination.

Macrophage therapy, Immunotherapy of COVID-19 (plasma therapy, cytokine-based immunotherapy, cell therapy DC therapy, and NK cell therapy), and nano-based therapy are believed to be useful as other effective therapies during COVID-19 pandemic.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) emerged in Wuhan, China, in December 2020 and coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) was later announced as pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). Since then, several studies have been conducted on the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 by potential vaccines and drugs.

Conclusion

Severe acute respiratory distress, pneumonia, renal failure and death are associated with severe forms of the infection. It is challenging to compute the number of asymptomatic individuals infected with COVID-19. The ongoing SARS-CoV-2 associated COVID-19 pandemic is continuously emerging worldwide and signifying the greatest spotlight on public health, education, travels, and economic conditions in the current world. The swiftness and dimensions of emerging therapeutic interventions hurled to explore potential treatments for COVID-19 highlight both the necessity and competence to produce superior evidence even at the time of a pandemic.