

Infectivity, Preclusion, and Control (IPC) of Pandemic Novel COVID-19

Digvijay Pandey*¹, Srith ZithDey Babu², Birhanu Ayenew³, Binay Kumar Pandey⁴, Dr Nidhi Verma⁵, Wegayehu Enbeyle⁶, Tajamul Islam⁷, Edeh Michael Onyema⁸, Moisés Filiberto Mora Murillo⁹, Jonathan James O. Canete¹⁰, P Madhusudana Patra¹¹, Lalgoulen Khongsai¹²

¹*Department of Technical Education, IET, Lucknow, India.

²Chittagong independent university, Chittagong, Bangladesh

³Nursing department, health Science College, Assosa University, Assosa, Ethiopia.

⁴Dept of IT, GovindBallabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, U.K, India.

⁵Government P.G College for Women, Rohtak, India.

⁶MSc in Biostatistics, Mizan-Tepi University, Tepi, Ethiopia

⁷University of Kashmir, Hazratbal Srinagar

⁸University, KSA, Coal City University, Nigeria

⁹Instituto Superior TecnológicoTsa'chila

¹⁰De La Salle University, Manila Philippines

¹¹SRM DBT Facility, SRM Institute of science and technology, Chennai, India-603203

¹²Department of Commerce, Manipur University

e-mail: digit11011989@gmail.com, srithazithdey@yahoo.com, binaydece@gmail.com, nidhi.verma40@gmail.com, wegayehu.info@gmail.com, mikedreamcomtrue@yahoo.com, moisesmora@tsachila.edu.ec, birhanua2015@gmail.com, ncanete976@gmail.com, madhusudanapatra@gmail.com, goukhongsai@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: digit11011989@gmail.com, binaydece@gmail.com

Available online at: <http://www.ijcert.org>

Received: 13/May/2020,

Revised: 19/May/2020,

Accepted: 19/May/2020,

Published: 28/May/2020

Abstract: The developing country is facing this unprecedented disease called COVID-19. Ever since its conception in the area of Wuhan, it is rapidly spreading and creating respiratory disorders not only to humans but also to other species as well, resulting in common colds to further critical conditions, for instance, MERS (Middle-Eastern-Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe-Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome). Among the identified measures, regular hand-washing, and maintaining social (physical) distance consistent with expert recommendations, the most straightforward available choice to manage the extend of COVID-19. Currently, developing countries have a low health care workforce. Crowded uses of public transportation, lack of sanitation, hiding suspected cases, lack of personal protective equipment for health care providers, and immune-compromised presence make a significant impact.

Keywords: Coronavirus, COVID-19, 2019-nCoV, pandemic, public health emergency, Middle-Eastern-Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe-Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome (SARS)

1. Introduction

The Coronavirus, referred to as COVID-19, appeared in China in 2019. Happening 31 December 2019,

the planet Health Organization (WHO) China agency be reported that cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. Latter WHO reported that an utterly unique coronavirus (2019-nCoV), which was named as severe acute respiratory

syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses happening on 11 February 2020, was identified because of the causative virus by Chinese authorities on 7 January [1]. It has found that the virus's strength is bat origin [2], and therefore the transmission of the virus could be associated with seafood (Human Seafood general Market) publicity [3, 4].

The virus can infect anyone, including age, except for the elderly and other people existing with problems (such as diabetes, disorder, immunosuppressive state, and the like)The virus vulnerable when people are in touch with one another [5]. Despite the very fact the virus infection sensations independent of sexual orientation, females are more affected instead of the male community. Strategies for transmission are often through the droplet, despoiled materials, sniffing, and cough.

The most symptoms of effected COVID-19 affected persons comprise of constrained to sickness, fever, dry cough, the matter in-breath, pneumonia, kidney disappointment, and other breathing challenges. The people that have high chances of infection are the individuals who are routinely in touch with people or animals, in-tuned laboratory workers, and high probability for rustic country spread via air-bus travel had been assessed [7]. The community of health concerns is being paid worldwide on what percentages of people are contaminated. The arrival of Severe-Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome CORONAVIRUS 2 (S A R S – CoV-2; Previously Tentatively named 2019 Novel Coronavirus or 2019 – n CoV) in China has produced an enormous global epidemic and maybe the central community ill health.The COVID-19 signs and symptoms are shown in Fig.1.

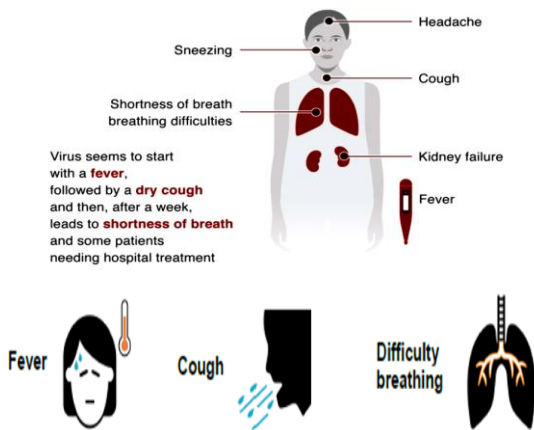
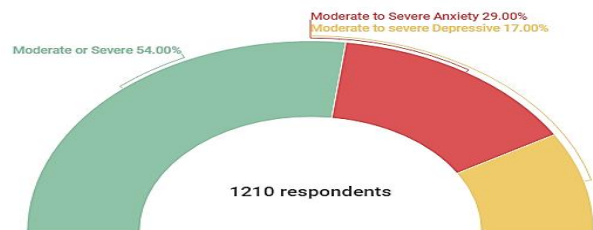


Fig.1. Symptoms of COVID-19 [16]

Consistent with the New York Times (2020), Clinical specialists are worried about the Coronavirus, which the planet widely affects the human population. This ailment has roots during a group of the pathogen that causes extreme intense respiratory disease (SARS), which may be reached effectively by somebody else.

Infection rates increased rapidly and were controlled by a lockdown in each country. Nigerian government measures and starts the prevention to regulate the Covid-19, and began city lockdown, shut down, limitation of developments, disallowance of open assembling over 20 people in strict and round associations. City lockdown may be a preventive activity plan executed to beat this pandemic disease attack. The Nigerian Government, at present, is actively concentrating on preventive activities to fight the spread of virus infection. There is no exact information on government efforts to supply food for the govt assistance of her residents' during the town lockdown [8]. Psychological disaster interference is acting an essential task in the entire operation of illness management. In China, where 1210 recorded responses from 194 cities from China in between Jan 2020 and Feb 2020 reveals that 54% of responses are rated the psychological impact (Covid-19) epidemic as moderate or severe; 29% recorded as moderate to severe concern symptoms, and 17% recorded as fair to severe depressive

Fig.2. Usage of Social Media to combat Nobel COVID-19 and its Consequences



The distribution of coronavirus cases globally as on 29th April 2020 is shown in Fig2.

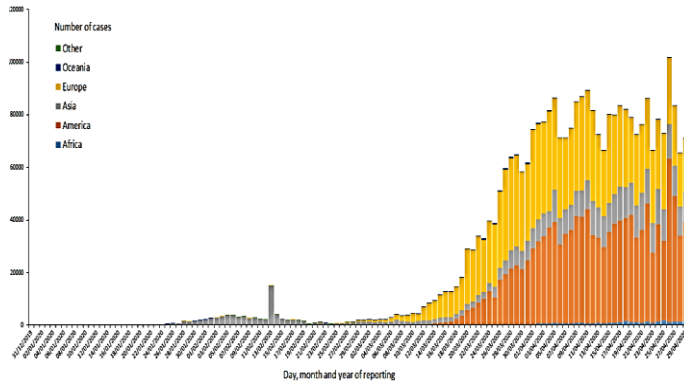


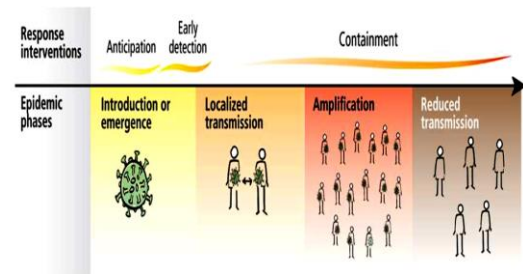
Fig.2. Globally distribution of coronavirus cases [15]

Over the years, the World Health Organization has been underlining to the rising country; for example, India significantly increases the use of human services to satisfy the SDG objectives. The flare-up of the SARS-CoV-2 has raised doubts for the Indian Government, open-approach producers, and side organizations because the deadly disease has a suggestion on practically all segments and layers of the overall public. In this manner, scientists ascertain how the infection will toll in India and the way effectively the state can affect it without making extreme harm human populace. It is significant for Scientists to approach during a platform furthermore work against to prevention of this pandemic disease. At the finish of January 2020, India has reported the first case of Coronavirus, and therefore the number has approaches to 800 as of March 28, 2020. India may be a continent where weather also geography is variable; consequently, the factors will affect, causing an outbreak of disease. Another variable also is essential, like education and financial status; therefore, the disease rate and the extent of the effect will likewise be unique. This involves provincial information evaluation, displaying, numerical, and biological demonstration to help in anticipating this pandemic disease. Through these models, the knowledge producer can consider various factors that are obvious to the state and provide a couple of expectations in evaluation and assumptions, offering suggestions to the medicinal services organizations [6]. In this overall scenario, Pakistan has taken different measures to abstain from spreading the pandemic disease. The country's lockdown started on 23 of March. The varsity college has been closed from 15 marches. The circumstance has been checked on a routine by the bureaucratic and commonplace governments. The testing units are being imported abroad, and an ever-increasing number of tests are directed as time passes. Be that because it may, the number of tests remains very low.

When of this composition, an outsized portion of the state is incompletely bolted brought down. Pakistan has four issues that make them more defenseless than others; the absence of clinical offices and low economic status[7]. The global lockdown has affected the worldwide economy by closing down the economy exercises. There are disturbances in training, work, religion, legislative issues, and different everyday issues.

Basic Principle of Infection, Prevention, and Control (IPC)[11]. The primary public health objectives and strategic priorities by scenario. Fig.3. Shows the transmission scenarios. Four transmission scenarios are observed.

- (a) Countries with no zero cases.
- (b) Countries with one or more cases, imported or locally acquired (sporadic cases)
- (c) Countries have clusters of cases in time, geography, exposure, and site.
- (d) Countries have a more significant number of local transmission.
- (e) Medium of transmission



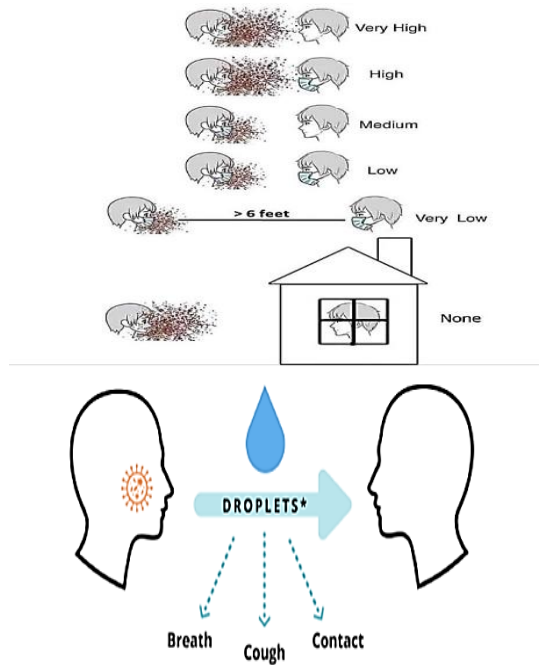


Fig.3. Transmission Scenarios [10]

Using GA to for outbreak prediction:

GA may be a subset of computational algorithms, which is that the portion of the voluntary algorithm. We will use this algorithm for the uninstructed solution or prediction problems during a structure of chromosomal data [24]. GA contains relevant data by applying Recombination operators. We will use GA for objective functions. It starts with a population production and grows randomly. So, here may be a model of the algorithm of GA which can be applying for COVID19:

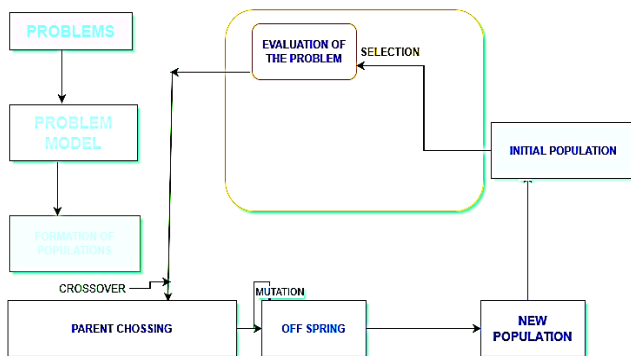


Figure 3.1 : GA model for prediction

2. Ventilation and exhausted air treatment as IPC measures within a COVID-19 Context

Ventilation is to provide pure air for breathing and diluting different pollutants. For the production of ventilation, mainly three essential elements are required: Ventilation rate — the amount of out of doors air that's provided into Airflow direction — General airflow route in an exceeding structure, which can be from clean to dirty zones; and Air distribution —an efficient manner the external air should be delivered to each a part of space and, therefore, the efficient removal of airborne pollutants of space. Three methods perhaps won't ventilate a building:

1. Natural ventilation- Expected winds force outside air force through the openings like an opening closed door, window, and trickle ventilators.

2. Mechanical ventilation- Massive fans drive mechanical ventilation. Fans those are any directly installed in walls, or air ducts for supplying air into, or exhausting air from, a room.

3. Hybrid ventilation-Hybrid ventilation mechanical ventilation uses when the natural ventilation flow is deficient.

4. Modes of Transmission -For infection to spread, all links must be connected, as shown in Fig.4. The prominent goal IPC is to interrupt the chain of disease transmission to stop the transfer of the pathogen.

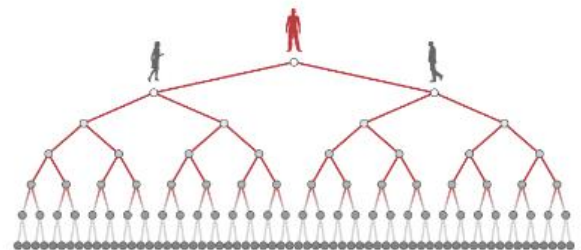


Fig.4. Chain of Infection [10]

Transmit on of infective agents from the natural reservoir to a susceptible host are different. Inside order are ready to assess the danger and rationalize the general public Protection Equipment (PPE), it's essential to know the mode

of transmission. Table1 shows the various way an epidemic is often transmitted from one person to a different—fig.5 shows who is at the danger.

Table1. Spreading of Virus

Physical touch	Physical touches transfer between one vulnerable host and an infected person	Physical touches between a vulnerable host and a contaminated object, usually inanimate
Drop of cough		By inhalation infective large particles via close contact with an infected patient sneezing or coughing



Fig.5. Everyone at risk and fear

3. Social distancing, time of spending, and coronavirus Prevention;

Social distancing means keeping a minimum of 2ft space between two people. [12]keeping social distance[23] is one among the most straightforward apparatus we have to regulate coronavirus spread locally and across the country.[13]Wide diversity of recommendations in several countries, but. The WHO recommends that one meter is secure to avoid Coronavirus [14], while the UK is choosing two meters et al. suggest 1.5m to 1.8m [15].

Longer time to shut with an infected person, there are abundant chances of catching the Coronavirus. [16]

Scientist says time can make a difference [17] UK government says kept to fifteen minutes or less wherever possible [15].

"Spending two seconds one meter apart is as dangerous as spending one minute two meters apart," [18]

COVID-19 may be a big challenge for India; we all have fought together to regulate this viral disease. We all should follow government guidelines from time to time and aware of people around us.



Fig.5. Prevention (a).Regular hand wash (b) Social distance (c) Use of Face mask

4. Surveillance and investigation of Coronavirus

The main target of surveillance and investigation is to detect definite cases of corona viral infection and any confirmation of amplified or continuous human-to-human transmission or to work out geographic risk area for infection with the Coronavirus [19]. Peoples of Healthcare-associated exposure, operational together in nearness or sharing an equivalent place environment with a with nCoV patient,[20] Traveling alongside nCoV patient in any quite transportation, cohabitation within the same household as a nCoV patient should be investigated and tested for nCoV infection [21].

5. Conclusion

The purpose of the presented work is to review the essential causes and effects of COVID-19. Within the present, the knowledge has gathered from different platforms has been clubbed to form the information handy. The work discusses the infection prevention and control of the pandemic. We must fight COVID-19 for us; all partners of community and leadership are encouraged for strategic policies to prevents and reduce the transmission rate for COVID-19. Additionally to the proposed interventions, the Governments may prescribe such other measures as they consider necessary. for instance, avoidance and manage intervention implemented to decrease contact between persons infected with a COVID-19 and healthy person, so on

stop or hamper the speed of COVID-19 transmission during a community. This results in COVID-19 in spread, morbidity, and mortality.

Suggestions and proposals

- Always attempt to divert manually from depressing emotions and thoughts by taking note of fast music, reading, watching good motivational serials on television, and develop hobbies like painting, gardening, or stitching.
- Try to exercise daily, play indoor games help to scale back anxiety and stress and calm one's mind
- Use basic console applications within the future to fight with such a sort of epidemic [22].
- Avoid negative news or social media or negative posts or false news or information which can shock one's psychological state.
- Whenever one Feels lonely or sad, the one communicates with others. Discuss effective and motivating plan, and share music will reduce sadness and loneliness.
- Do not judge who is infected. While self-isolation is vital but does remember they are also browsing trauma and stress, they also need care and affection.
- Try to assist the people that face issues thanks to lockdown due to this pandemic disease.
- Always attempt to get accurate health information from relevant sources like For health information about COVID-19, please contact the govt websites or some reputed sites like WHO et al.
- Always attempt to follow the instruction given by both the national and local government units.
- Wear masks, gloves, and washing hands and do not touch face are often the prevention measures to prevent the spread of this disease.
- Try to eat healthy food.
- As there's not any medicine for the COVID-19. Boosting immunity is one of the preventing measures.
- Social distancing can reduce the spread of this disease.

6. References

1. World Health Organization. Coronavirus. World Health Organization, cited January 19, 2020. Available: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>.
2. Zhou P, Yang XL, Wang XG, Hu B, Zhang L, Zhang W, et al. "A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin." *Nature*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7>, 2020.
3. Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, Wang X, Zhou L, Tong Y, et al. "Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia" *N Engl J Med*. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2001316>, 2020.
4. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. "Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China". *Lancet*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30183-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5), 2020.
5. Abere, O. J., "Survival Analysis of Novel Corona Virus (2019-Ncov) Using Nelson Aalen Survival Estimate. *International Journal Of Business Education And Management Studies*" Vol. 3'. Issue 1. P30-40,2020.
6. Bhola J, Venkateswaran VR, Koul M. "Corona Epidemic in Indian context: Predictive Mathematical Modelling". *medRxiv*. 2020 Jan 1.
7. Bloukh SH, Shaikh AA, Pathan HM, Edis Z. "Prevalence of COVID-19" A Look behind the Scenes.
8. Nseobot IR, Hamid D, Elyassami D, Effiong AI, Ette U, Ahmed Soomro M. COVID-19 City Locked Down: Implications on Human Welfare in Developing Countries
9. Khin, M. M., Nair, A. S., Babu, V. J., Murugan, R., and Ramakrishna, S. (2012). "A review on nanomaterials for environmental remediation. *Energy Environ*". *Sci*. 5, 8075–8109. doi: 10.1039/c2ee21818, 2012
10. Khot, L. R., Sankaran, S., Maja, J. M., Ehsani, R., and Schuster, E. W. (2012). "Applications of nanomaterials in agricultural production and crop protection: a review". *Crop Prot*. 35, 64–70. doi: 10.1016/j.cropro.2012.01.007,2012
11. <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>
12. Ayenew B. and Digvijay Pandey "Challenges and opportunities to tackle COVID-19 spread in Ethiopia". *Journal of Peer Scientist*. 2020;2(2):e1000014, 2020.
13. Sharma L. "Dietary management to build adaptive immunity against COVID-19". *Journal of Peer Scientist*. ; 2(2):e1000016, 2020.
14. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): situation report, 72. 2019.
15. Shukman D. Social distancing and Coronavirus: The science behind the two-metre rule: BBC News Services; 2020 [updated 3 May 2020. Available from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-52522460>.
16. Wu Z, McGoogan JM. "Characteristics of and important lessons from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in China: summary of a report of 72 314 cases from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention". *Apr* 7; 323(13):1239-42, 2020.
17. Cohen J, Kupferschmidt K. Strategies shift as coronavirus pandemic looms.
18. Siegel FR. "Mitigation of dangers from natural and anthropogenic hazards: Prediction, prevention, and preparedness". Springer; 2016 Jun 23.
19. World Health Organization Surveillance case definitions for (nCov) infection with novel coronavirus human interim guidance v1, January 2020. World Health Organization 2020.

20. Peng X, Xu X, Li Y, Cheng L, Zhou X, Ren B. "Transmission routes of 2019-nCoV and controls in dental practice. *International Journal of Oral Science*". Mar 3;12(1):1-6, 2020.
21. Stoecklin SB, Rolland P, Silue Y, Mailles A, Campese C, Simondon A, Mechain M, Meurice L, Nguyen M, Bassi C, Yamani E. "First cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in France: surveillance, investigations and control measures", *Eurosurveillance*. Feb 13;25(6):2000094, 2020.
22. Srithazith, DeyBabu , Digvijay Pandey , "web-act of detecting covid 19", *ijert- International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, Volume 7, Issue 5, ISSN : 2394-3696, Page No. 21-30, 2020.
23. Yitayew M, Ayenew B, Pandey D, Pandey B. "Indigenous Conflict Resolution Systems and Practices: Implications for Social Relation Ship Developmen": The Case of Debre Markos Town, 2019. *Alq J Med App Sci.* ;3(1)53-60, 2020.
24. SrithaZithDeyBabu , Digvijay Pandey , Ismail Sheik , "an overview of a crime detection system using the art of data mining", *ijert- International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, Volume 7, Issue 5, ISSN : 2394-3696, Page No. 125-128, 2020.

Authors Profile

Digvijay Pandey is currently a Lecturer at the Department of technical education, Kanpur, India. He obtained his M.tech with honors in Digital system and Design at KNIT Sultanpur (Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh, and Lucknow.)India in 2016. He did his First Degree in B.tech in honors in 2011 at IERT Allahabad (Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh, and Lucknow.)India. In 2012, he joined TCS (IT analyst)and worked for various US/UK/Canda projects till 2016 and also work IERT Allahabd as faculty. He has more than 9 years of experience in the field industry and teaching. He has been on the reviewing member of many reputed journal.

Binay Kumar Pandey received the B. Tech. (Information Technology) and M. Tech in (Bio-Informatics) degrees from the Institute of Engineering and Technology Lucknow, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology Bhopal in 2005 and 2008 respectively. He was third topper during graduate studies and was awarded Prime Minister scholarship for meritorious ward of defence personnel for his excellent performance.

EDEH MICHAEL ONYEMA is currently a doctorate student at EbonyiState University, Nigeria. He earned a master's degree in Computer Science.Education at Tai Solarin University of Education (2017). He has taught Computer Science courses to students at different higher institutions in Nigeria, including: Southwestern University Nigeria; Coal City University, Nigeria; Enugu State College of Education Technical (ESCET) Nigeria; and Pogil College

of Health Technology, Nigeria. He has facilitated multiple professional development programmes for students and youths including members of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Nigeria. His research interest includes Learning technologies, Machine learning, Inquiry-based teaching, and IT Security.

MoisésFiliberto Mora Murillo, in his undergraduate training, obtained the degree of Automotive Engineer from the UTE University; in his postgraduate training he obtained the title of Master in Mathematical and Computer Engineering from the International University of La Rioja, Spain.

WegayehuEnbeyleSheferaw. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics. He had the opportunity to have a scholarship for joint program with supported by Belgium government in European and Ethiopian Governments for SSP further precede his second degree. He received Master of Science degree in Biostatistics in July 2019 from DebreBerhan University, School of Natural Science, Ethiopia. He is currently working as Lecturer of Statistics [department of statistics], School of Natural Science and Multi-activities coordinator at MizanTepi University of Ethiopia, College of Natural and Computational Sciences, where I have been acquiring immense experience in shouldering several responsibilities. He is also active member of Ethiopian Statistical Association. These all provided him with an opportunity to build knowledge and capacity of his leadership. Moreover he has been supervising final year undergraduate students and co-supervising graduate students. In the course of his stay, he had acquired an abundant research experience and knowledge.

Dr NidhiVerma is working as Assistant Professor in Government P.G College for Women, Rohtak, India.

Tajamul Islam is PhD Scholar University of Kashmir, Hazratbal Srinagar

Jonathan James O. Canete was a member of the SHS Faculty of Pasig Catholic College teaching Religious Education. He is a licensed professional teacher. He obtained his bachelor's degree in Philosophy at the San Carlos Seminary and currently having his Graduate studies in Applied Theology at the De La Salle University, Manila. He presented various research papers in theological and philosophical forums and conferences in the Philippines.

BirhanuAyenew is working as lecturer in Nursing department, health Science College, Assosa University, Assosa, Ethiopia.

P MadhusudanaPatra is currently working as research assistant at SRM DBT facility, SRM Institute of science and technology, Chennai, India. He obtained his M.Phil. In Zoology from Presidency college, University of Madras. He had more than 2 years of research experience. Previously was working as lecturer in Zoology at Barbil College, Barbil, and Odisha.

Lalgoulen Khongsai, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Manipur University.

Abbreviation words

MERS	: Middle-Eastern-Respiratory Syndrome
IPC	: Prevent-ion and Control
SARS	: Severe-Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome
SARS-CoV-2	: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
WHO	: World Health Organization