

What is Coronavirus? The Types of Coronaviral Disease, the ways of Entering the Human Organism and the Measures of Prevention

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ABSTRACT: In this article the issues when coronavirus infection was emerged, its manifestation in human and animals' organisms, its types, and clinical signs have been discussed.

KEYWORDS: coronavirus, pathogen, year, human, infection, type



Coronavirus – as the large family of viruses, derived from Latin words ‘corona’ – crone, consists of 13 strains of viruses, pathogenic for humans and animals. Currently, they discovered its 7 strains pathogenic for humans.

HCoV-229E — Alfa-coronavirus, first discovered in mid-1960s.

HCoV-NL63 — Alfa-coronavirus, discovered in 2004 in Holland.

Beta-coronavirus A, revealed in 1967

Beta-coronavirus B, first detected in 2005 in Hong Kong.

SARS-CoV — Beta-coronavirus B, first registered in 2002, is a pathogenic agent of severe acute respiratory disease. qo‘zg‘atuvchisi bo‘lgan

Mersin-Cov — Beta-coronavirus C, te pathogen of respiratory syndrome, registered in 2015.

SARS-CoV-2 — Beta-coronavirus B, detected in the second half of 2019, initiating a new type of pneumonia pandemic, COVID-19.

Possible ways of contracting are air-borne, fecal-oral, and through physical contact. The disease intensifies in winter and early spring. Coronaviral infection makes up 12% of all cases of hospitalized patients with acute respiratory syndrome. There is no stable immunity after short-term disease. The wide spread coronavirus has been detected in 80% of human population. Human coronavirus infection was first discovered by D. Tirrel in 1965 in nasopharyngeal smear of patients with acute rhinitis and acute respiratory viral infection; later distinguished by E. Kaul and S. Clark in 1975 from intestinal cells of children with coronaviral enterocolitis. Thereafter, coronavirus did not attract the attention of researchers until the detection of SARS acute respiratory syndrome in China in 2002-2003. It was caused by SARS-CoV virus. As a result, the disease spread in other countries, contracting 8773 people and killing 775 patients (the mortality rate 9.6%). MERS-CoV virus is a pathogenic agent of respiratory syndrome in Middle East, first reported in 2012. In 2015, the Middle East respiratory syndrome widely spread in South Korea, affecting 183 people and killing 33. In 2019, a pneumonia infection began to spread in China caused newly detected SARS-CoV-2 virus. Soon it was

reported in other countries. They were equally detected both in humans and animals. The scientists have been studying them for the last 50 to 60 years. It was first found in 1937 in chicken embryos. By 1960s, they were discovered in human organisms. The virion of coronavirus is of spherical shape, the size is from 76 to 160 nm, and containing a single positive chain of RNA. The virion is covered by proteins and lipoprotein. There are needle-like processes of 12 to 14 nm length on the external membrane. Consisted of glycoproteins, they have a property of clotting the blood (hemagglutination).

There are different types of the virus, 4 of which are mild infections. It occurs only in the throat and does not enter the lungs. In March 2002, the first coronavirus called SARS-1 was detected. The virus spread very quickly, with a mortality rate of 10%. However, it disappeared by the summer of 2003, meaning it had stopped spreading. The virus had spread to 24 or 25 countries. But the latter turned out to be more dangerous. The death rate reached 34%. The last coronavirus appeared in 2019 in the Chinese city of Wuhan, which scientists call SARS-2. The virus spreads faster than before, demographic and other. According to a number of factors, the mortality rates vary. Mainly, the virus is active in the cells of the lungs in the mouth and nasal cavity, bronchi. It was found that 80% of the virus is transmitted from bats. According to scientific evidence, it has been around for 600-800 years. The spread of the coronavirus is that it first passes from bats to animals. Then it passes from animals to humans. If the same virus enters the human body, it causes a big problem. Because the human body does not have the information and immunity to this virus. This has led to major pandemics. One of the main problems is that China ignored it in the beginning. The previous coronavirus also came to this country. Chinese scientists knew the virus very well. As far as we know, SARS-2 In October, the materials of the dead were analyzed and it was determined that the virus had spread to California. This means that it is suspected to have originated in the eye in China. -3 days is not noticeable. Its level of exposure varies, which depends primarily on the human immunity. Covid-19 has serious effects on organs such as lungs, nerves, heart, kidneys. In some cases, it causes systemic diseases, and the human condition worsens, and in severe cases, human death is observed. or recovers in two weeks. According to Russian scientists, antibodies to the coronavirus are formed in the body, people can be re-infected with the coronavirus, but the disease goes away without symptoms. The risk of death increases. Therefore, the distance between people should be more than one meter. The virus in different doses causes various diseases. This is, of course, a process that depends on the body. It stops the immune system, as a result of which the body becomes defenseless.

Coronavirus symptoms: The incubation period for coronavirus infection is 2 to 14 days, with an average of 5-7 days. Covid-19 has several symptoms:

increase in body temperature - more than 90%;

cough (dry or with a small amount of sputum) - in 80% of cases;

shortness of breath - in 30% of cases;

fatigue - in 40% of cases;

chest tightness - more than 20% of cases.

symptoms of sore throat, nasal congestion, decreased sense of smell and taste, conjunctivitis may be present.

The first symptoms may include muscle pain 11%, confusion 9%, headache 8%, bloody cough 2-3%, diarrhea 3%, nausea, rapid heartbeat. These symptoms can also occur at normal body temperature. The most severe shortness of breath develops 6-8 days after the infection.

References:

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