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Covid-19 has become a part of everyday life for people all over the world. Sadly, many people have perished because of the virus. However, the amount of deaths is far less than the amount of recoveries. Currently the fatality rate isn't able to be calculated because of how new the virus is. Right now the fatality rate is believed to be 1% or 0.1%, but neither of these calculations can be considered accurate because they are based on models. A true fatality rate can't be found until death has already occured. Therefore, the rate can only be known once the virus is under steady control. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, models are inaccurate because they don't always account for treatment that could become available, resulting in a higher calculation of deaths than reality. Fatality rate also varies from person to person. Some examples of people who are more vulnerable to the virus are cancer patients, people with chronic heart disease, diabetics, and elderly people. It makes life very hard for people with the illnesses listed above because the virus is so life threatening to them that receiving their regular treatment is much more challenging. For example, cancer patients go to the hospital to receive chemotherapy treatment very regularly, and now according to the British Medical Journal, many patients have stopped going to treatment because they don't want to take the risk of contracting Covid-19. Lastly, even though they aren't ill, elderly people are at a higher risk of fatality from the virus because they don't have strong immune systems.

Because of the danger of the Covid-19 pandemic, much research has been put into studying how to calculate and control the spread of the virus. Researchers observe each area of interest and collect data in order to study the movement of the disease. Models and equations are used in order to show how the virus spreads in certain locations and how factors such as social distancing affects the spread of the virus. Researchers study the behaviors an area takes in response to the virus and take into consideration the time in which this action was taken. For example, if an area starts enforcing social distancing laws, researchers will take note of this in order to see how much the spread of the disease changes due to the precautions taken. Changes in data are also noted to study what exactly caused the rate of spreading to change in order to make remember what factors play an important role in spreading Covid-19 and preventing it. This research of course is still subject to change, as the Covid-19 virus is still relatively new and in order to ensure perfect results one must have collected data over the course of many years. The data collected can be used for many beneficial things, such as observing how fast the virus spreads in order to figure out ways to prevent or stop it, or it can be used to compare the rate of spreading between each country so that the spread can be better controlled in each individual country. In short, there are a variety of different methods being used and created in order to keep track of this ongoing pandemic and to help if something similar happens in the future.

The chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 can be prevented by taking some simple precautions like regularly and thoroughly cleaning hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water because doing so kills viruses that may be on one's hands. Maintaining at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Because when someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If someone is too close, one can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease. Avoid going to crowded places because people come together in crowds, and someone is more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of a metre. Governments should encourage the general public to wear a fabric mask if there is widespread community transmission, and especially where physical distancing cannot be maintained. Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth because hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to the eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter the body and can infect a person. Staying home and self-isolation is important and beneficial even when minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever are observed. Have the supplies delivered to the place of quarantine. Consuming foods that help better one's immunity and increase the count of white blood cells that help fight viruses. Foods rich in Vitamin C, Zinc, etc, can be effective. Seeking immediate medical health and advice as soon as the symptoms aggravate can reduce fatalities to an extent.