must be on the look-out for the possible occurrence

of atypical clinical manifestations to avoid the

possibility of missed diagnosis. The early

transmission ability of SARS-CoV-2 was found to be

similar to or slightly higher than that of SARS-CoV,

reflecting that it could be controlled despite

moderate to high transmissibility (84).

Increasing reports of SARS-CoV-2 in sewage and

wastewater warrants the need for further

investigation due to the possibility of fecal-oral

transmission. SARS-CoV-2 present in environmental

compartments such as soil and water will finally end

up in the wastewater and sewage sludge of treatment

plants (328). Therefore, we have to reevaluate the

current wastewater and sewage sludge treatment

procedures and introduce advanced techniques that

are specific and effective against SARS-CoV-2.

Since there is active shedding of SARS-CoV-2 in the

stool, the prevalence of infections in a large

population can be studied using wastewater-based

epidemiology. Recently, reverse transcription-

quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) was used to enumerate

the copies of SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentrated from

wastewater collected from a wastewater treatment

plant (327). The calculated viral RNA copy numbers

determine the number of infected individuals. The

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