

**IBM-NAAN MUDHALVAN**

**COVID-19 CASES ANALYSIS**

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

The WHO India Weekly COVID-19 Situational Report provides a comprehensive summary of the COVID-19 situation in India. The report provides an epidemiological overview of India, highlights WHO India operational updates on risk communication and community engagement, infection prevention and control, clinical management, operation support and logistics. The WHO Situational Report summarizes the severity of public health and social measures implemented in India and provides an update on pandemic vaccine deployment in the country. On 30 January 2020, Director-General WHO declared that the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) as per the advice of International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee. Outside of China, 19 countries have reported a total of 106 confirmed cases, most with travel history from China. These countries are Australia (9), Cambodia (1), Canada (3), Finland (1), France (6), Germany (5), India (1), Italy (2), Japan (14), Malaysia (8), Nepal (1), Philippines (1), Singapore (13), South Korea (11), Sri Lanka (1), Thailand (14), UAE (4), USA (6), and Vietnam (5).

### **Common symptoms:**

- Fever.
- Tiredness.
- Dry cough.

**Some people may experience:**

- Aches and pains.
- Nasal congestion.
- Runny nose.
- Sore throat.

➤ On average it takes 5–6 days from when someone is infected with the virus for symptoms to show, however it can take up to 14 days.

➤ Older people and people with certain health conditions have a higher risk for severe complications if they contract the virus. These health conditions include.

- lung conditions, such as COPD and asthma
- certain heart conditions
- immune system conditions, such as HIV
- cancer that requires treatment
- severe obesity
- other health conditions, if not well-controlled, such as diabetes, kidney disease, or liver disease

## **HOW TO SOLVE THAT STATEMENT:**

- If you come down with mild or moderate COVID-19, you probably know that you need to stay home to avoid infecting other people.
- Over-the-counter drugs and nondrug interventions can help you cope with COVID-19 symptoms, which are typically some mix of runny nose, headache, fatigue, sneezing, sore throat, cough, shortness of breath, muscle or body aches, fever or chills, or other issues.
- The first thing you should do if you think you have COVID-19: Confirm with a test, since the symptoms of COVID-19 can resemble those of other conditions like the common cold or seasonal allergies.
- For example, is your immune system normal, or is it reduced in some way due to a disease process or treatment of a condition that you have? says Pottinger.
- There are many examples for which people have misconceptions and stigma about the covid 19 disease. As seen from the recent data in India, the stigma attached to COVID-19 and the fear of isolation may be the reasons for people shying away from being diagnosed.

## **DIAGRAM:**

