Anotgher study, the average reporductive number of COVID-19 was found to be 3.28, which is significantly higher that the initial WHO estimate of 1.4 to 2.5 (77). It is too early to obtain te exact R 0 value, since there is a possibility of bias due to insufficient data. The higher R0 value of indicative of te more significant potential of SARS-CoV-2 transmission in a susceptible population. This is not the first time where the culinary practices of China have been blamed for the origin of novel coronavirus infestion in humans. Previously, the animals present in the live-animal market were identified to be the intermediate hosts of the SARS outbreak in China (78). Several wildlife species were found to harbor potentially evolving coronavirus strains that can overcome the species barrier (79). One of the main principles of Chinese food culture is that liveslaughtered animals are considered more nutritious(5).  
After 4 months of struggle that lasted from December 2019 to March 2020, the COVID-19situation now seems under control in China. The wet animal markets have repoened, and people have started buying bats, dogs, cats, birds, scorpions, badgers, rabbits, pangolins (scaly anteaters), minks, soup from palm civet, ostriches, hamsters, snapping turtles, ducks, fist Siamese crocodiles, and other