

The Overview of Novel Coronavirus

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Introduction

A novel coronavirus (CoV) is a strain of coronavirus. The sickness brought about by the novel coronavirus first recognized in Wuhan, China, has been named coronavirus infection 2019 (COVID-19) – ‘CO’ represents crown, ‘VI’ for infection, and ‘D’ for illness. Once, this sickness was alluded to as ‘2019 novel coronavirus’ or ‘2019-nCoV.’ The COVID-19 infection is connected to a similar group of infections as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The virus is spread through direct contact with a person infected with Corona Virus. Coughing and sneezing will spread corona virus to other individual through respiratory beads such as nose, eyes and contacting surfaces defiled with the virus. The COVID-19 virus might get by on surfaces for quite a long time, yet straightforward sanitizers can kill it.

The symptoms of corona virus are common to normal flu such as fever and cough but shortness of breath acts a severe effect on Covid-19 patients. The infection can cause pneumonia or breathing difficulties in more severe cases. Day-by-day Covid-19 symptoms are showing variation. The numbers of deaths are increasing because of the mucus formation in lungs for the patients who are affected with Covid-19. The mucus formation in lungs (infection in lungs) resulting in shortness of breath. Simultaneously the patient diagnosed with Corona virus is being held on ventilator.

The dominant variants of SARS-CoV-2 are:

1. The Alpha Variant also known as *Alphacoronaviruses* (formerly called the UK Variant and officially referred to as B.1.1.7), first found in London and Kent
2. The Beta Variant also known as *betacoronavirus* (formerly called the South Africa Variant and officially referred to as B.1.351)
3. The Gamma Variant also known as *Gammacoronavirus* (formerly called the Brazil Variant and officially referred to as P.1)
4. The Delta Variant also known as *Deltacoronavirus* (formerly called the India Variant and officially referred to as B.1.617.2)

A new deadly variant of COVID-19 virus is detected in the

region of South Africa and many other countries. It is also known as C.1.2.

The Delta Variant in developing new fungal infection called as white, yellow, black and green fungus.

The Black Fungus also known as *Mucormycosis* is an aggressive, severe and rare fungal infection that is affecting a number of pre and post COVID-19 patients but in majority of cases black fungus is infected to people who are recovered from COVID-19.

White fungus is more severe than black fungus because the lungs and also the other body parts such as nails, skin, stomach, kidney, brain, private parts, and mouth are infected by white fungus. White fungus causes an infection in the lungs similar to COVID-19, which was identified using high-resolution computed tomography on the infected patients.

The main reason for yellow fungus infection is Poor hygiene.

Green Fungus is caused by *Aspergillus* and is like a common mold that lives indoors and outdoors.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19

- Maintain an at least 1 meter distance from others.
- Wear a mask in public especially near corona virus infected patients
- Cleaning your hands with soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Get vaccinated according to government instructions.
- While cough or sneeze cover your nose and mouth with your elbow or a tissue instead of your bare hands.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.

If a person is suffering from fever, cough and having difficulty in breathing then seek medical attention. Use mask to stop spreading of virus. Mask should be used by both the infected and non-infected people. Apart from wearing mask, regularly consuming of hygiene food and physical activity like exercise while also increase the immunity and prevents from COVID-19 infection.

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