

Covid-19 Affect on the Pattern Life of Human Being in UK

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19; The pattern life; UK.

1. Introduction

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

2. Corona Virus Affect on Body

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information of this diseases

Protect yourself and others around you by knowing the facts and taking appropriate precautions.

Follow advice provided by WHO to prevent the spread of COVID-19:

- Clean your hands often. Use soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain a safe distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing. Wear a mask when physical distancing is not possible.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Cover your nose and mouth with your bent elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention.

Calling in advance allows your healthcare provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This protects you, and prevents the spread of viruses and other infections.

Masks can help prevent the spread of the virus from the person wearing the mask to others. Masks alone do not protect against COVID-19, and should be combined with physical distancing and hand hygiene. Follow the advice provided by your local health authority.

3. COVID-19 Affect on the Pattern Life of Human Being

COVID-19 has rapidly affected our day to day life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. Identification of the disease at an early stage is vital to control the spread of the virus because it very rapidly spreads from person to person.

Presently the impacts of COVID-19 in daily life are extensive and have far reaching consequences. These can be divided into various categories:

3.1 Healthcare

- Challenges in the diagnosis, quarantine and treatment of suspected or confirmed cases
- High burden of the functioning of the existing medical system
- Patients with other disease and health problems are getting neglected
- Overload on doctors and other healthcare professionals, who are at a very high risk
- Overloading of medical shops
- Requirement for high protection
- Disruption of medical supply chain

3.2 Economic

- Slowing of the manufacturing of essential goods
- Disrupt the supply chain of products
- Losses in national and international business
- Poor cash flow in the market
- Significant slowing down in the revenue growth

3.3 Social

- Service sector is not being able to provide their proper service
- Cancellation or postponement of large-scale sports and tournaments
- Avoiding the national and international travelling and cancellation of services
- Disruption of celebration of cultural, religious and festive events
- Undue stress among the population

- Social distancing with our peers and family members
- Closure of the hotels, restaurants and religious places
- Closure of places for entertainment such as movie and play theatres, sports clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and so on.
- Postponement of examinations

4. Affect of Covid-19 in UK

As governments around the world seek to save lives by slowing down the spread of the corona virus, they have to take dramatic measures, with big implications for economic activity. The United Kingdom declared a lockdown on March 23, 2020, to control the COVID-19 pandemic.

This seems to have helped rein in the public-health crisis but is taking its toll on the economy. In a typical lockdown week in May 2020, we estimate that economic activity (as measured by GDP) is down roughly 30 percent from February 2020 levels. According to the Office of National Statistics, in the weeks from April 6 to 19, 2020, 23 percent of businesses had temporarily closed or paused trading, with around 60 percent of businesses that continued to trade reporting a fall in revenues.¹ Economic activity will recover as lockdown restrictions are lifted, but the speed and patterns are highly uncertain and will vary by sector. In McKinsey's midpoint scenario, UK GDP in 2020 is expected to shrink by 9 percent, overall.

4.1 Corona Virus Measures by the UK Government

The UK government has been on high alert as the coronavirus cases increase. Corona virus has been added to the list of modifiable diseases enabling Public Health England to report the cases more timely and accurately. The whole of Italy has been added to Category 2 countries, which means travellers coming from Italy into the UK will need to self-isolate in case they develop coronavirus disease symptoms.

(1) Lock-down in the UK

The UK government announced a nation-wide lock-down on 23 March. People have been asked not to leave their homes unless for essential needs, and gatherings of more than two people have been banned. All non-essential stores, places of worship, gyms, libraries and playgrounds have been closed. Parks are still open for physical activities such as exercise although groups of more than two are not allowed. The lock-down is expected to

(2) Measures taken by UK airports and airlines against COVID-19

The UK's flag carrier British Airways began preventive measures by cancelling direct flights to and from China. The airline has cancelled hundreds to flights to Europe and various other regions including Italy, France, UK and Albania, as COVID UK cases continue to increase.

British private airline Virgin Atlantic too announced similar measures and is offering full refund for bookings made for future dates and partial refund if the travel has already commenced.

Screening for the CoV infection is in place at all major airports. Medical staff are deployed at all airports and public health experts team is made available in Heathrow. Travelers returning from Iran and South Korea are required to self-isolate.

(3) Corona virus (COVID-19) vaccine development efforts by the UK

The UK announced a £20m (\$26m) donation to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) to support the development of coronavirus vaccines. Scientists at Imperial College London are testing vaccine on animals.

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