

Assessment of Public Awareness about COVID 19

Hafiza Saba

Dietician, Department of Health and Life Style, Lifestyle Center of Medical Aesthetics, Pakistan

Abstract

Background: The outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) occurred in an urban center of China, the epidemic is initially more widespread that can be calculated, and that cases have been confirmed in many countries. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan reported cases 302,424 of September 15, 2020, of which 290,261 had different recovery rates and lower mortality rates, which compared to 389 different countries.

Methodology: Data collection through questionnaire from general population of different 3 communities. There was 852 response collected. Questionnaire covers the area of COVID 19 basic information and preventive measures. Post exposure behavior also studied. The use of immunity booster (vitamin c & E) and its awareness assessed from general population.

Result: status of knowledge revealed 38% people have awareness about hand sanitizer usage. 43% said they don't know about immunity booster foods and multivitamin. Only 15 % have knowledge about ventilator care. 90% population has knowledge about spread of COVID 19 though sneezing and coughing.

Conclusion: There is knowledge deficiency in general public about COVID 19, its treatment, ways of communicability, and ventilator care. Educated people have more knowledge about COVID 19, its preventive measures and period of communicability. Only health care workers know about ventilator care.

Assessment of Public Awareness

The COVID-19 pandemic, otherwise called the Covid pandemic, is a continuous pandemic of Covid illness 2019 (COVID-19) brought about by serious intense respiratory disorder Covid 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first recognized in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization proclaimed the episode a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in January 2020 and a pandemic in March 2020. Starting at 18 December 2020, more than 74.9 million cases have been affirmed, with more than 1.66 million passing's ascribed to COVID-19[1,2].

Manifestations of COVID-19 are exceptionally factor, going from none to serious sickness. The infection spreads essentially through the air when individuals are close to each other. It leaves a tainted individual as they inhale, hack, sniffle, or talk and enters someone else by means of their mouth, nose, or eyes. It may likewise spread by means of sullied surfaces. Individuals stay irresistible for as long as about fourteen days, and can spread the infection regardless of whether they don't have manifestations.

Suggested preventive measures incorporate social removing, wearing a face veil in broad daylight, ventilation and air-separating, hand washing, covering one's mouth when wheezing or hacking, sterilizing surfaces, and checking and self-detachment for individuals uncovered or indicative. There are a few COVID-19 antibodies being developed. Current medicines center on tending to manifestations while work is

in progress to create restorative medications that hinder the infection. Specialists worldwide have reacted by actualizing travel limitations, lockdowns, working environment danger controls, and office terminations. Numerous spots have additionally attempted to build testing limit and follow contacts of the contaminated.

Conclusion

The pandemic has caused worldwide social and monetary disturbance, including the biggest worldwide downturn since the Great Depression. It has prompted the delay or undoing of occasions; inescapable stock deficiencies exacerbated by alarm purchasing, horticultural disturbance and food deficiencies, and diminished emanations of poisons and ozone harming substances. Instructive organizations have been halfway or completely shut. Deception has coursed through web-based media and broad communications. There have been occurrences of xenophobia and victimization Chinese individuals and against those apparent as being Chinese or as being from zones with high contamination rates.

Reference

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*Corresponding author: Hafiza Saba, Dietician, Department of Health and life style, Lifestyle Center of Medical Aesthetics, Pakistan, Tel:+9234142879; E-mail: alizaahemad789@gmail.com

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