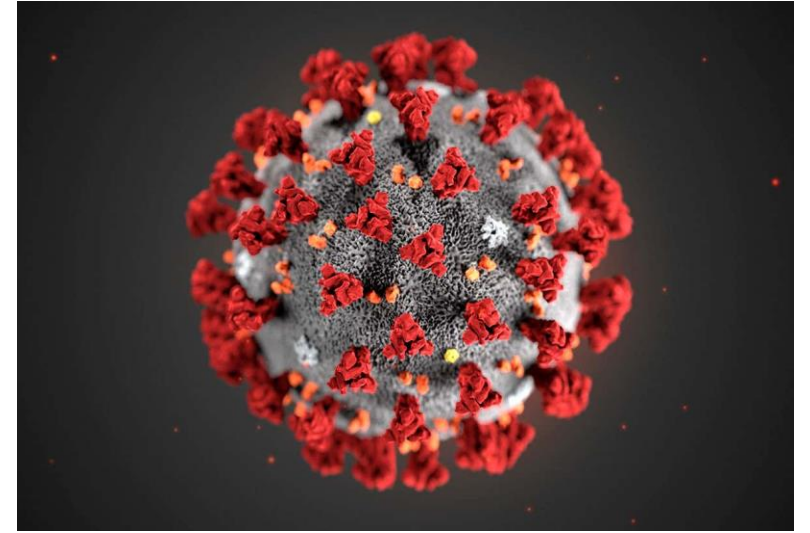


Covid-19



By Xavier Smith, Casie Stout, Landon Hatch, and Susana Saucedo

Project Introduction

Our class divided into teams to research and report on global viruses. Our team researched and reported on Covid-19.

- What is it?
- What is the history and origin of this virus?
- How to prevent it?
- How it spreads?
- What are the symptoms?
- Lasting effects on the human population
- Comparison to the SARS virus
- Information on blood type resistance

Division of Labor – Our Team

- Xavier Smith - Symptoms
- Casie - Prevention
- Landen – How It spreads
- Susana - Origins
- We have come together with the goal in mind to keep information about covid-19 straight to the point.

Prevention

- Wash your hands- Scrub with soap for at least 20 seconds and wash before and after you eat. If soap and water are not available use hand sanitizer, although it is not a substitute.
- Social distance- stay 6 feet apart (about two arms length)
- Wear your mask- there should be no gaps in the cloth of your mask, The CDC recommends cleaning cloth mask daily to avoid infection
- Clean and disinfect surfaces- According to the Environmental Protection Agency you need to let bleach soak for about ten minutes before you wipe it off so it has time to kill the germs

Origins

- We still Don't know where it came from completely
- Many researchers agree it came from bats, yet its unknown where those bats would have lived
- Two things we need to trace the virus to its source is viral genetic material and evidence of past infections.
- Closest coronavirus relative is called RaTG13, found in bat droppings in 2013
- Some people with covid 19 never develop symptoms, making it harder to trace
- No clear record of first human cases, the world learned of the virus during a cluster of cases at the Hunan seafood market in Wuhan, China, however, research shows that's not where it originated

Origin theories

The first theory is the **intermediary host theory**. This is a theory that suggest that the virus was transmitted originally from an animal to an intermediate host, which includes another animal

The Wuhan China investigation suggests that this is a likely to very likely accurate theory.



The second theory is the **zoonotic spillover theory** this theory explains that SARS was transmitted to a one animal which then transmitted to humans.



The third theory is the **frozen food chain theory** also known as the cold chain theory, this one suggest that the transmission of SARS from animals to humans has a potential origin from contaminated frozen food.

Investigators describe this theory as possible.



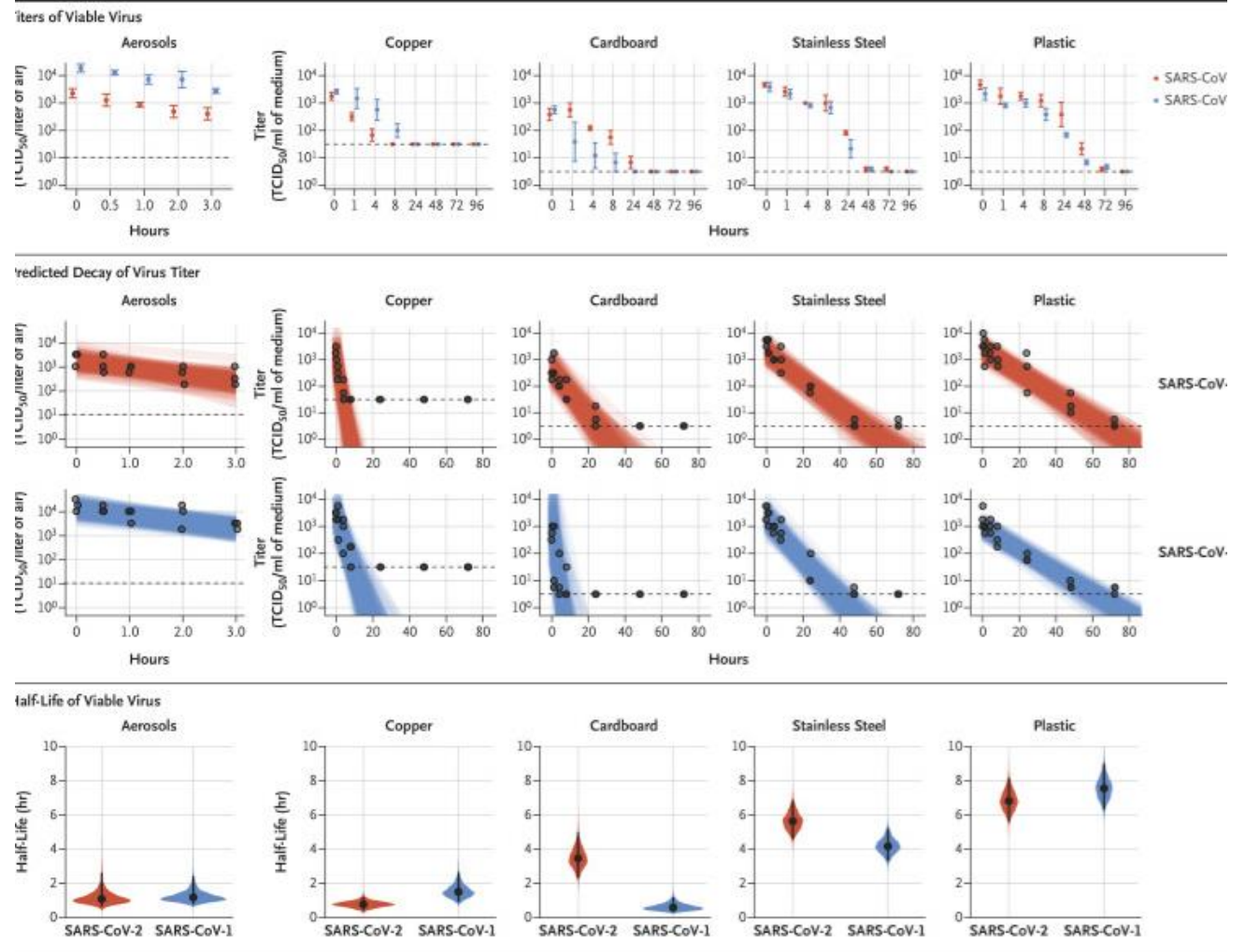
The fourth theory is the **controversial lab leak theory**, this leads back to investigators primary suspect of the origin the Hunan seafood market associated with the first known group of cases and Wuhan.

How it spreads

- Most commonly spread from respiratory droplets during close physical contact (within 6 feet)
- Can spread by small droplets or virus particles that linger in the air for minutes to hours
- With or without symptoms you can still spread the virus
- Another way to catch the virus is to touch a surface with the virus on it, then touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.

Covid Spreading

- Via contact from persons or animals infected with covid, and other surfaces that were previously touched by people with covid.
- It can stay up to 4 hours on copper, 24 hours on cardboard, and 72 hours on stainless steel.
- 30% of people carrying covid are asymptomatic



Symptoms

- May appear 2 to 14 days after exposure
- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headaches
- Loss of taste or smell

Symptoms (part 2)

- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

Emergency Symptoms:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in chest
- Confusion
- Trouble staying awake
- Pale, gray, or blue colored skin, lips, or nail beds

Symptoms of the Covid, and SARS

Covid

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

SARS

- Fever
- Dry Cough
- Headache
- Muscle Aches
- Difficulty Breathing

Lasting effects of having Covid

- Lost of taste.
- Loss of feel.
- Long lasting damage to the lungs that could lead to long lasting breathing problems.
- Damage to the heart even people who have only mild symptoms can still suffer heavily to heart damage from Covid.
- Damage to the brain, causing strokes, and seizures.

Comparisons between Covid-19 and SARS

Differences

- Covid-19 is far more fatal and more contagious than SARS ever could be.
- Arkansas has a total of 334k Infected, and 5,699 deaths

Similarities

- Both came from China
- Are of the same family of virus, Covid-19 is from SARS.
- SARS infected 8098 people worldwide in 2003 of those 774 died.

Differences of Exposure between blood types

Blood Types Resistant

- Blood types O are more resistant, and B to a degree but not as much as O.
- You're less likely to have a clinical visit to the hospital with Blood Types O and B

Blood Types more vulnerable

- Blood types A, and AB are more likely to be far more harmful to the effects of covid, and more likely to be exposed.

Summary

- The comparisons of Covid-19 and Sars and its symptoms
 - Both are viruses that can affect the respiratory system of animals
 - Both are spread via air droplets and from surfaces
- Methods of prevention
 - Proper hygiene – wash hands frequently
 - Wear a mask when in crowds
 - Social distancing
- It's origins are problematic, but was first diagnosed in China.
- How it spreads from person to person – close contact with no barriers

Sources

- https://www.google.com/search?q=total+deaths+of+covid&rlz=1C1ASUM_enUS896US896&oq=total+deaths+of+covid&aqs=chrome.0.0l2j0i395l5j69i60.4847j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8
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