



Mini Review Article

Corona pandemic associated diseases affecting public health

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Abstract

In the recent corona pandemic, the existing diseases among the Public like cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes, hypertension, spondylitis, and arthritis have become more severe. The lifestyle changes, way of working, clothing, food habits given more numbers of diabetic patients. During corona pandemics, antibiotics increased to a greater extent in society leading to antimicrobial resistance. Self-medication and unethical use of medicines also increased, leading to other problems in public health. In this review study, the associated disease of the corona pandemic is studied for its impact.

Keywords Cardiovascular disease(CVD), diabetes, hypertension, spondylitis, arthritis, corona pandemic

Introduction

The existing diseases among the Public like cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes, hypertension, spondylitis, arthritis become more worsen due to the corona pandemic. The lifestyle changes, way of working, clothing, food habits made new diabetic patients in the society. During corona pandemics, antibiotics increased to a greater extent in society leading to antimicrobial resistance. Self-medication and unethical use of medicines also increased, leading to other problems in public health. The genetics study of Coronaviruses particles revealed that it consists of Ribose Nucleic acid (RNA) as genetic material enveloped by the protein spikes. The RNA of SARS-CoV-2 contains approximately 26000 to 32000 RNA letters. Such virus can replicate their RNA genomes with the help of RNA-dependent RNA polymerases.

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The coronavirus pandemic is followed by another disease, black fungus, in many countries of the World.

Fungus is an organism separate from the plants and animal kingdoms. They are omnipresent in the environment. They present in plants, air, decaying organic matter, soil, water,

humid places, including humans and animals. They are considered to have a significant role in our environment, with bacteria as a decomposer. There are approximately 1,44,000 species of fungi which include some pathogenic species to humans. The species includes *Candida*, *Aspergillus*, *Cryptococcus*, *Histoplasma*, *Pneumocystis*, and *Mucormycetes*.

The post-coronavirus infection effects also gained momentum through the occurrence of black fungus (*mucormycosis*) infection.

Mucormycosis outbreaks

The Mucormycosis spread is not that easy to assess that the spread of mucormycosis is from healthcare settings or acquired from somewhere else. Some academics also thought that the sources of the infection have the basis of various things used in hospitals, indicating it as nosocomial infection among post-covid-19 patients.

The infection of mucormycosis is life-threatening, with a mortality rate of 54%. The mortality rate depends on the patient conditions like the type of fungus, organ affected.

The Mucormycosis patients when visited Doctor, then the Doctor will take a medical history, the associated symptoms, examination, and diagnostic testing. A CT scan of the lungs may be performed.

On the side of the tissue, under favorable conditions, the Mycomycosis germinates its spores, hyphae and also releases destructive juices that can digest the host tissue.

During corona pandemics, antibiotics increased to a greater extent in society leading to antimicrobial resistance.

Humanity saw many pandemics in the past many decades. Some names are Cholera, Plague, Tuberculosis, Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome-AIDS, Covid-19, and so on.

Every Pandemic is associated with the after-effects, diseases or associated co-infections, side effects of drugs, long term deformities are observed in the Public suffered from the Pandemic disease.

There review study was undertaken to look into the problem of pandemics-associated diseases with a primary focus on coronavirus pandemics.

Jingjing Cai et al., (2020), in their paper Cardiovascular Disease-CVD, is associated with significant causes of death in the whole World (Cai et al., 2020).

Anggi Lukman Wicaksana (2020), in the review study, specifies that diabetes management along with the special considerations for overhaul people existing with other disease. The corona pandemic needed objective evidence to smooth diabetic patients in captivating maintenance of their diabetes (Wicaksana et al., 2020).

Dental doctors were taking care of the oral health of patients must have to use practice on ethical principles. Practice with targeting control of infection offers the application of ethical principles and should be adopted.

It is observed that during COVID-19 the lifestyle changed on daily basis especially for individuals with diabetes having financial problems with food and medication scarcity. It has put a burden on mental health (Sacks et al., 2020).

Rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) are considered as comorbidity factors during COVID-19. It is needed to draw attention towards, and not away from, comorbidities (Ahmed et al., 2020).

The patients having cardiovascular disease and diabetes in addition to CVDs are at elevated probability. Also, the death rate is high due to COVID-19 (Bhaskar et al., 2020).

Conclusion

The comorbidity played the main character in an increase in death rates during the coronavirus pandemic. Patients with CVD, Diabetes, and Arthritis are more prone to serious illness and easy prey for infection of the corona. It is recommended such patients should follow proper medication, diet, and exercise on regular basis. Regular monitoring of the associated diseases can be able to decrease the death rate due to coronavirus infection. Diet control is also important to keep one healthy.

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