



Cell Biology of Diagnostic Tests for COVID-19

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The new coronavirus COVID-19 is a continuous contagious complaint, caused by SARS-CoV2. The presence of this new contagion was unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, a major metropolitan megacity of China, in December 2019. As per WHO, it has been lately characterized as an epidemic complaint, and would be one of the agents of potentially deadly conditions that are a great public health trouble of 21st century.

As the circumstance of COVID-19 is relatively new, hence the applicable and early discovery of this contagion is a major challenge for the croakers and scientists likewise. Still, so far there are several discovery tools for the covid-19 infection which is being in use includes styles that describe the presence of the contagion itself RT-PCR and antigen discovery and those that describe antibodies produced in response to infection. Nonetheless all these styles are having some pros and cons.

Thus, a dependable, fast and low cost opinion tool is urgently needed for the discovery of COVID-19 infection. In this review composition, we emphasize the significance of real-time PCR technology, which is one of the finest options for the discovery of presence of viral genome in cases. Still, real-time PCR further relies on different discovery chemistries that play a critical part in screening out a dependable result in a cost effective manner. Coronaviruses are a large family of contagions having RNA as a genome and may complain in mammals.

So far only seven coronaviruses are known to cause symptoms in people. Out of these seven coronaviruses, three of them can cause mild or brutal respiratory tract infections and gastrointestinal conditions, and have caused major outbreaks of deadly pneumonia in the twenty first century. As per the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe, on 7th January, 2020, a new

coronavirus was first linked and was temporarily named '2019-nCoV'. Latterly on, it was named as 'Covid-19 Contagion'. The genome size of COVID-19 is between 26 to 32 kilo bases. The 5' end of the genome is having a methylated cap while a 3' end of the genome is having a polyadenylated tail.

The World Health Organization declared the outbreak of Covid-19 as epidemic in March, 2020. It's a new respiratory infection with serious clinical instantiations, including death. There are attestations which prove that the original spread of COVID-19 infection from bats to humans started towards the end of 2019. Accordingly the complaint spread to further countries in China, and thereby to the rest of the world. As per the WHO, COVID-19 Dashboard, as of 3rd December 2020, there are 65.4 million verified cases of COVID-19 and 1.51 million deaths worldwide.

According to current substantiation, COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. The COVID-19 is basically transmitted between one to another person through respiratory droplets and contact routes and therefore, it's largely contagious. Utmost of the infected people develop only mild to moderate illness and can indeed recover without hospitalization.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), COVID-19 infection leads to certain symptoms which generally appear about 2 to 14 days after the first exposure to the contagion. They include fever, cough, difficulty in breathing, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, loss of taste or smell, skin rashes, bluish lips. Still, actuality of these symptoms doesn't inescapably indicate an infection. Unfortunately, till now, there's no specific vaccine or medicines available against COVID-19 infection. Only socially distancing is the only way to enjoin contagion transmission from the person-to-person.

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