Generalization of Covid-19 in Translational medicine

Sen Smruti*
PhD, Assistant Managing Director, Faculty for Medicine, University of Delhi, India.

*Corresponding author: Dr. Sen Smruti, PhD, Assistant Managing Director, Faculty for Medicine, University of Delhi, India, Email: smruti_sen@rediffmail.com


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Abstract

This study was wiped out sort of a double-blind trial. Though no placebo was used, the patients weren't conscious of their feeding contents, and therefore the patients and researchers weren't conscious of the arms of the study. The COVID-19 pandemic may be a major health crisis straining the healthcare system and affecting us all. The IARS is committed to supporting our members who are addressing this illness on the front lines in any way.

Introduction

Since the initial reports of a cluster of pneumonia cases of unidentified origin in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, the novel coronavirus that causes this disease — severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) — has spread throughout the planet, igniting the twenty-first century’s deadliest pandemic.

Case Description

At the start of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the immunology of coronavirus infections wasn't at the forefront of research in most laboratories. However, over the past 12 months, we've gained incredible insights into the innate and adaptive immune responses against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and have brought to fruition the event of multiple vaccines against the virus.

The first description of 41 patients with what we now term COVID-19 (the name for the new disease being announced by the WHO on 11 February 2020) in Wuhan listed the most common symptoms at onset of disease as fever, cough, myalgia and fatigue. The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 an epidemic one year ago. Thanks to unprecedented collaboration, the general public health community has made significant progress since then.

The rapid development of tests, treatments, and vaccines against COVID-19 may be a collective achievement that ought to be celebrated. And because of COVAX, quite 50 low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and territories have received COVID-19 vaccine doses so far, with plans for broader rollout ongoing.

Health Psychology is launching this ongoing special series on Reverse Translation: Bridging the Practice-to-Research Gap to focus attention on ways in which patients, practitioners, and other stakeholders can inform research goals in health psychology and behavioral medicine. The emergence, persistence, or growth of health-related problems or disorders in clinical or community settings that are potentially amenable to behavioral prevention or intervention.

Barriers to or deficiencies in the feasibility, acceptability, safety, delivery, or real-world effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of existing evidence-based behavioral intervention or prevention services for health-related problems. Demographic, socioeconomic, geographic, or other disparities within the availability, applicability, or effectiveness of evidence-based services for health-related behavioral problems. Trends in health care policies, financing, or delivery systems that demonstrate needs for more efficient, effective, cost-effective, or accessible behavioral prevention or intervention services.

Conclusion

The series presents quantitative research conducted in clinical or community settings, systematic reviews and meta-analyses of this research, and important analyses of relevant developments in health care policies, financing, or delivery systems or models.

National Clinical Research Center for Child Health and Disorders, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, China International Science and Technology Cooperation Base of Child Development and Critical Disorders, Children’s Hospital of Chongqing Medical University.