

COVID-19 Infection Emergency and Insights

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Abstract

The coronavirus (COVID-19, SARS-Co-2) pandemic is the biggest human healthcare catastrophic since this millennium. The association between COVID-19 mortality and emergency capability is of one of the greatest medical significance. Different fatality treatment with COVID-19 infection requires extensive exploration and breakthroughs.

Keywords: *Obesity; COVID-19; Emergency; Viral Treatment; Inflammatory Factors; Viral Infection*

Background

The coronavirus (COVID-19, SARS-Co-2) pandemic is the biggest human healthcare catastrophic since this millennium [1-10]. It causes a lot of human mortality worldwide. To reduce the case fatality rate or infection fatality rate for viral infection, the origin, pandemic, mortality study of COVID-19 infection needs a great breakthrough. The association and treatment outcomes between emergency and COVID-19 infection is a great challenge.

Mortality factors

Understanding different rates of human fatality associated with COVID-19 infection require effective emergence treatment in the clinic. Following medical factors are important for human infection and mortality [11].

Coronavirus infection, immunity and mortality

- Population density
- Culture behaviors
- Age structure
- Co-morbidity
- Demographic factors
- Local healthcare infrastructure.

High-quality counteractive actions should be seek.

COVID-19 infection emergency limitations

Several factors should be overcome in clinical emergency trials; Harmful effects for surgery or some drug treatments in the clinic:

- Too late to achieve survival benefits in present emergency treatment.
- The injury for patients is difficult to fully recovery after treatments.
- Poorly understood on molecular or cellular levels of disease deterioration and pathology.

The pathology pathways leading to human mortality by COVID-19 are largely unknown. A number of clinical pathogenesis has been associated with infection mortality, most important ones like co-morbidity [12-20]. Cellular and molecular etiologic/pathological knowledge should be strengthened [21-23].

System insights

The clinical emergence varies greatly. Apart from pulmonary injure, COVID-19 also affects other human organs-cardiology, gastro-intestinal, neuropathology, kidney and others [23]. Proper diagnosis and high-quality treatment selections may be useful. It is an open question to discuss [24]. Our suggestion is:

- Sign notice and quick decision.
- Selecting less invasive treatment mostly at this stage.
- Therapeutic combination (oxygen provide and others).

Future Direction

Several pathways are important for the future:

- Establishing the associations between molecular diagnosis and treatment selection.
- New pipeline for drug development and clinical applications should be updated.
- Clinical paradigms for updating general practice of COVID-19 infection.

Conclusion

The quality of human emergency treatment for COVID-19 is strongly associated with human morbidity and mortality. After systematic study, therapeutic promotions of COVID-19 infections may be greatly improved in the future.

Conflict of Interests

None.

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