

The Corona Pandemic Effect on the Industry

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The Corona has beaten North Korea in crisis, and the Corona has put Israel's most threatening country into an economic earthquake that will make it challenging to launch its campaign.

The COVID-19 epidemic remained a health and humanitarian crisis, but the business impact on organizations is profound now.

As governments make significant interventions in response to the Coronavirus, businesses are quickly adapting to the changing needs of their people, customers, and suppliers, navigating financial and operational challenges.

With the entire industry, function and geography affected, the amount of potential change to think about can be daunting.

COVID-19 is a global health crisis whose scale and speed is unprecedented in recent history. Companies need to act now to protect their people and ensure business continuity. High-tech companies will probably need to evaluate the impacts on the supply chain, market demand, and employees. High-tech leaders need to prepare for short-term balance while developing new working capabilities that will change their behavior in the medium and long term. High tech is well-positioned to ride out the crisis.

In the short term, supply disruption will reduce manufacturing and assembly capacity, plant reopenings will be delayed by component supply lags, and travel bans will exacerbate workforce shortages and consumer demand. The excellent news is High tech companies are set up for remote work more than other industries and so will suffer less from a workplace culture shock.

The shift to working from home with the help of digital collaboration tools is likely to drive demand for High tech in many categories. A growing need for infrastructure to support this shift, like cloud computing for business or increased consumer broadband consumption, will be a boon to the industry [1,2].

The outbreak of the virus can be the drug industry's ticket to save its reputation.

The fiery crusade to contain the epidemic has refocused the initiative centered on high drug prices for seemingly more commendable work to develop vaccines and virus-targeted therapies. Moreover, there are early indications that the industry is leveraging the change: New ads from the PhRMA industry trade group, recently featured in several health policy newsletters, urge readers to "see how the industry helps".

When candidate vaccines arrive in clinical studies in humans, they first undergo phase 1 trials to test vaccine safety, determine doses, and identify potential side effects in a few people. Phase 2 experiments further explore safety and begin to explore efficacy in larger groups. The final phase, Phase 3 trials, in which few vaccines have ever been successful, is much larger, involving many people in cohorts to confirm and evaluate the vaccine's effectiveness and to check for rare side effects that only show up in large groups.

It comes just months after the September survey showed that the pharmaceutical industry is the most abominable in America. More and more lawmakers signal interest in a one-sided policy to return the drug companies' pricing tactics. The effort results from the extreme

demand to focus on the global microelectronics, computers, and communication (cellular telephones) industry as the desired route for fast profits and huge exits. Media experts say: that using the virus crisis may help the sector reshape how people view the pharmaceutical industry before governments provide political support for one of those changes.

The trade groups representing the industry were quick to emphasize that they did not see the new communication strategy as opportunistic. Representatives of the biotechnology innovation organization, B.I.O., and the U.S. Research and Drug Administration, PhRMA, said many of the research programs that mapped to develop a vaccine for the Coronavirus take a long time before the public gets stuck in the outbreak. However, representatives of both organizations said they hoped the Coronavirus would help restore the way Americans view the pharmaceutical industry.

The Corona's Manhattan Project [3,4]: The scientists and billionaires fighting the virus

Twelve scientists and a group of American billionaires have joined forces to defeat the Coronavirus. The group recently released a 17-page document calling for particularly bold treatment methods. Will ties with the Prime Minister help them realize their plans? And what is planning for the day after?

Vice President Pence visits a hospital without masks. Will the team ties help? The world of science is at the forefront of the Corona War; Thousands of research bodies and laboratories are trying to decode the virus and find a vaccine. The scientific breakthrough is probably a way off, but the secret project of 12 American scientists and a group of billionaires, the scientist to stop Covid-19 may bring us closer to redemption.

The group recently released a 17-page document calling for bold treatment methods, such as anti-Ebola drugs at much higher doses than those previously given. The F.D.A. has already approved some of the group's recommendations, and the U.S.A. Health Secretary Francis Collins told his associates he relied on some of the group's recommendations this month. According to the Wall Street Journal, the information also flows to Vice President Mike Pence, who leads the Corona fighting team in the administration.

"These unfortunate events do spotlight what our companies are doing every day," said Rich Masters, B.I.O.'s senior vice president of public affairs. "To the extent that it helps educate the American public about what we do... it can be helpful in the overall debate about the reputation of our industry".

Acting quickly in crisis [5]

Many leaders must take care of the short term while developing new capabilities and ways of working. One of the best ways to prepare for any future challenge is to develop a flexible digital workforce. This expandable work environment allows you to adapt and adapt to changing business needs quickly.

Placing the right tools in place: If the right tools for remote work do not already exist, leaders, in collaboration with it, should ensure that all employees have access to these tools, as well as the right ability or training to use them. Besides, they can push for universal adoption and model their use. Business continuity plans must explain the elasticity of a digital-enabled workforce and potential reductions in the workforce and travel.

Culture holds the transition: Organizations can act by strengthening or replacing every aspect of their technology to support a flexible digital workforce, such as distributing appropriate equipment to employees. Networks that connect devices to homes where employees and customers work should be stored, and security protections for data flowing into those networks must ensure.

There are institutions worldwide stunned by the speed with which the Coronavirus has traveled. Central Asian, European, and North American commercial centers have seen their local governments and health care facilities struggling to meet the demand for new demand.

The same goes for business. Fast-acting helps weaken the impact of COVID-19 on your business. The positive effects of transformation into a flexible digital workforce can quickly feel during these unprecedented periods. Pharmaceutical companies are responding to the rapid challenges posed by the disruption of supply chains and the need to change business processes. In the current COVID-19 epidemic, medium / long duration may last. Affect the supply of active ingredients, ingredients (mainly from China), and the import and export of medicines. There is also the potential for adverse effects of both medium and more extended term character in R&D production activities and delay. Non-core projects/programs supply chain/data management operations. Whereas the full impact of the global epidemic is yet unknown, pharma companies should respond, recover, and thrive. The document contains critical tips for doing, so companies need to register during this crisis.

Currently, only palliative therapies for COVID 19 are available. The pharmaceutical production lines are busy with and supporting medicines for example: remdesivir [6], chloroquine [7], lopinavir [8], ribavirin [9], favipiravir [10], researchers are busy in the seek for a vaccine to the coronaviruses [11-18].

Israel, along with a few countries in the world, has made progress in curbing the current wave of the COVID 19 - but what can we say about the next step: what is the chance that the COVID 19 will return shortly and maybe even after a mutation that will make it more difficult? Is the next epidemic closer than you think? Moreover, if a vaccine is successfully developed for COVID 19, will it also be helpful in the next outbreak? That's what the experts think of the threat of epidemics.

Trump: "The Corona - More Attack from Pearl Harbor"

In the shadow of the gloomy predictions of the mortality from the virus, the president says the epidemic is more severe than the Japanese attack in 1941 or the 2001 twin attacks. He attacked China again, his secretary of state claimed: She was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands. Beijing: "Lies for Political Needs".

The Coronavirus belongs to a family of eight known viruses, but only two of them injure humans, including SARS and MERS. Today, nearly 4 million people have contracted the virus, and about 200,000 have died. According to the data, the highest mortality rates were observed in adults over the age of 80 and people suffering from severe background diseases. The differences in mortality rates across countries are mainly related to the age characteristics of the population, density, and weather. The epidemic's progress is similar across countries: the rise in the number of new infections peaked after four to five weeks, lasting about a week, and then a rapid decline. One could say that the spread of the virus until its drop over time was found to be similar in most countries, almost independent of the containment strategy implemented. These include states that have imposed severe preventive measures, such as Israel, Italy and France or countries that have implemented lighter preventative measures, such as Sweden, South Korea and Taiwan.

Those three will keep you safe.

Statistics 6 May 2020 [19]

A few months have passed since the outbreak of the Coronavirus, until recently an anonymous virus. Now, with a return to routine, it's clear that the big, small virus is not going anywhere. "The world continues to exist. True, there were horror scenarios, but thank God they did not happen, and today they know that probably will not occur. We will all learn to live with this virus, as happened with other infections.

Is a second wave expected? This can only happen if the number of people infected does not reach the number needed to get the herd vaccine. The virus infection factor allows you to calculate the required infection rate. A situation where the infection rate for the Corona-virus ranges from 1.3 to 2.4, a required infection rate ranges from 25% to 60% of the population, respectively. In addition, according to data gathered around the world, the vaccine was found to have been infected by 15% - 20% This may be because a high percentage of the population has a natural virus vaccine due to exposure to the same family virus (cross vaccine). Other factors that may affect a second outbreak of the virus include

- A new source of infections, such as tourists;
- A multi-participant event; And
- Overcrowded areas with a flare mainly due to lack of discipline and poor behavior.

The current state of the art is quite grim: although this extensive research gave only handful of drug materials, which do not cure the diseases, are approved by the F.D.A., and those are for palliative therapies.

At the same time as the exit plans - numbers continue to rise: During the night (between Friday and Saturday), the number of people infected with Corona crossed the 4 million. At the same time, President Trump said at an event with Republican lawmakers that “the plague will go away - even without finding a vaccine”.

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