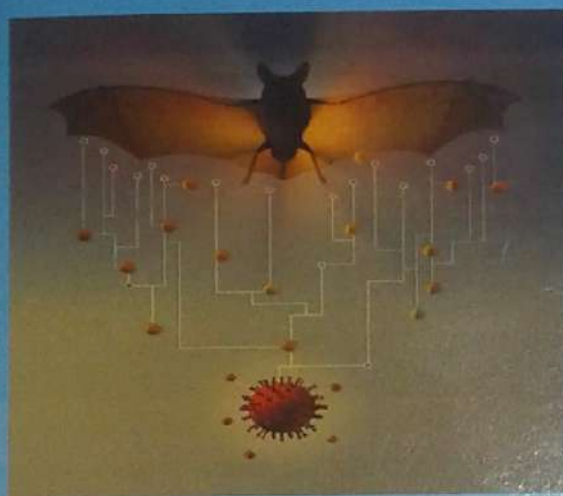


# COVID-19

*A Drill Down Analysis*

Volume I



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# DIABETES: A POSSIBLE OUTCOME IN PATIENTS RECOVERING FROM COVID-19

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### **Abstract**

*Inflammation, a natural response to tissue injury, is harmful and could be related to several diseases & infections, including SARS-CoV-2. Clinical symptoms of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 are fever, cough, fatigue, dyspnea and may result in acute respiratory distress syndrome, cytokine storm and multiple organ failure. Activated T lymphocytes and macrophages might tip towards local immunological activation that may be secondary to unregulated pro-inflammatory cytokines. Cytokines further play a part in inducing and sustaining pancreatic islet cell destruction to cause diabetes. Thus COVID-19 patients are with prevalent comorbidities of diabetes, and even those with glucose levels in the normal range are highly susceptible for developing diabetes in the nearby future.*

**Keywords:** COVID-19, INFLAMMATION, CYTOKINES, DIABETES

## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus has turned disastrous in the current century. Initial attacks of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) have been overtaken by novel coronavirus 2019 (Paules et al., 2020) in terms of sheer number of infectious cases and several fatalities and on 11 March 2020, World Health Organization declared the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic (COVID-19 Response Team, 2020). Coronavirus is a member of the family Coronaviridae and order Nidovirales (Mousavizadeh & Ghasemi, 2020). Out of the seven human infecting coronavirus; alpha coronavirus 229E, alpha coronavirus NL63, beta coronavirus OC43, beta coronavirus HKU1 are known to cause the common cold. Severe disease-causing strains include beta coronavirus MERS-CoV, beta coronavirus SARS-CoV and beta coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 named due to 79.5 % homologous similarity with SARS-CoV. Pathogen COVID-19 was known initially as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and further named as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by World Health Organization (Zheng et al., 2020).

## Chapter 33

# COVID-19: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT

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### **Abstract**

*The coronavirus outbreak is not only a human pandemic, but it is also a pandemic for society and the economy. Up till 16 May 2020, approximately 4,628,821 people got infected, 308,654 deaths were recorded and also 1,759,701 people had recovered. Valuation of economic crisis will begin once this pandemic is under control, but no one is sure as to how long it will continue. Several studies have highlighted that a healthy life, as we know, will not be entirely resumed without the antiviral drug. Coronavirus will reorder the world for sure, and this will touch all parts of life: geopolitical, economic, and social; and will give a new dimension to the world. However, it is too early and tough to analyze exact economic damage done by the coronavirus. That the world economy will be on the ventilator is the widespread consent among the world's leading economists. In this article, the socio-economic outcomes of COVID-19 on various aspects of the world are summarised.*

**Keywords:** CORONA-VIRUS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, COVID-19

## INTRODUCTION

WHO declared the COVID-19 epidemic as a universal crisis on 30 January 2020 (Sohrabi et al., 2020). In response to 'flatten the curve' (Loeb, 2020), governments have implemented border shutdowns, travel restrictions and quarantine (Jazeera, 2020) in countries which comprise the world's biggest economies and high GDP having concern for recession and economic crisis (Buck et al., 2020). The COVID-19 outbreak influences all whole community and is generally harmful to the people in the most exposed conditions, and continues to impact communities.

## IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

In India, the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has become critical. The World Bank and credit rating institutions have downgraded India's growth estimates for the financial year 2021 with the minimum figures that India has seen in three decades since fiscal liberalization in the 1990s (The Hindu, 2020; Times of India 2020). The former chief economic expert to the Government of India has said that the country must be