Studies on Awareness and Protection from Novel Coronavirus in Adivivaram Village Visakhapatnam

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Abstract: This research paper highlights the importance of slowing the spread of Caronavirus through validated public health. We carried out survey investigating the symptoms of Caronavirus in patients with illness, allowing analysis of symptoms over 12 months' duration. The variables incorporated in the present study are education level, sources of water, food type, covid affected people, treatment process, necessary precautions etc. The aim of this study is to better describe the patient experience and recovery process in those with confirmed or suspected Caronavirus illness, with a specific emphasis on the Caronavirus experience in Adivivaram village in visakahapatnam district.

Keywords — Covid19, Caronavirus, flu, illness, symptoms

I. INTRODUCTION

When the patrolling immune cells recognize an attack, they release chemicals called cytokines to trigger an alarm by attracting more disease-fighting cells. From that moment on, the race between the virus and the immune system begins for who will respond faster [01-03]. An analysis of a Chinese report by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that in 4 out of 5 people, the immune system easily wins [04-05]. These people either have no symptoms or experience what looks like a cold or flu. However, others develop more severe and often life-threatening pneumonia and have difficulty breathing.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. THEORY

The majority of people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and will recover without the need for special treatment. Some, however, will become critically ill and require medical attention. People over the age of 65, as well as those with underlying medical conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer, are at a higher risk of developing serious illness. Anyone of any age can become seriously ill or die as a result of Covid. Being well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads is the best way to prevent and slow down transmission. Stay at least one metre apart from others, wear a properly fitted mask, and wash your hands or use an alcohol-based rub frequently to protect yourself and others from infection. When it's your turn, get vaccinated and follow local recommendations. When an infected person coughs, sneezes, speaks, sings, or breathes, the virus can spread in small liquid particles from their mouth or nose. These particles range in size from large respiratory droplets to tiny aerosols. If you feel ill, it is critical to practise respiratory etiquette, such as coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay at home and self-isolate until you recover.

B. METHOD

The current audit is partner with center around procedure. It unites a plainly portrayed innovative blueprint, vigilant evaluation and interpretation of data assembled and fathomable uncovering. To finish the assessment of this kind of blend of data, for testing the hypothesis and for showing up at unavoidable outcome, it is crucial for pick the technique and the confirmed contraptions to the used. For this evaluation the layout had been considered as a sensible contraption for the social event of data. Eccentric respondents in Adivivaram village were picked basing on the improvement capable clear conflicting evaluating reasoning.

C. Objectives of the study

1. To compare the information and idea about their particular living in Adivivaram village of Visakhapatnam district
2. To compare the knowledge about diseases in Adivivaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

D. Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference between the residing and living style of respondents in Adivivaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

2. There will be no significant difference between in Adivivaram village of Visakhapatnam district. the knowledge and idea about corona virus

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I3.1 Age wise classification

From the Fig 3.1 the graph is plotted against different age group peoples and percentage and no of peoples from the graph it is noted that the middle aged people gets high percentage (69.39%) mostly compared to young (24.49%) and old aged (6.12%) peoples. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of house hold and red color indicates the percentage that effected mostly with Covid.
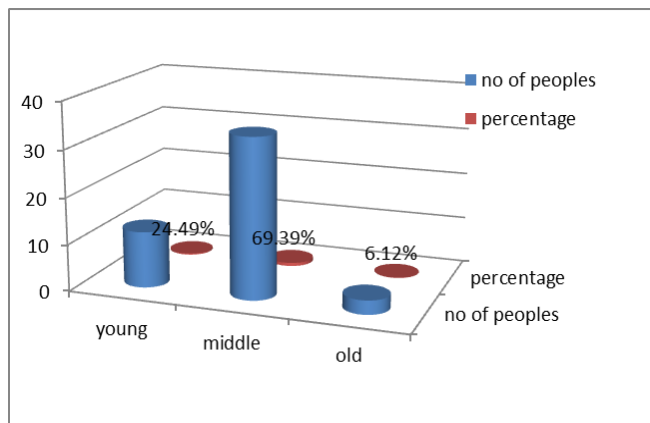

Fig. 3.1 Age wise classification

3.2 Sex of people

From the Fig. 3.2 the graph is plotted against gender of the people and % of the gender of the people who acquired the most and from the graph it is noted that the male gets covid mostly high percentage (80%) compared to female peoples (40%). In this graph red color indicates the percentage of female peoples and blue color indicates the percentage of male peoples.
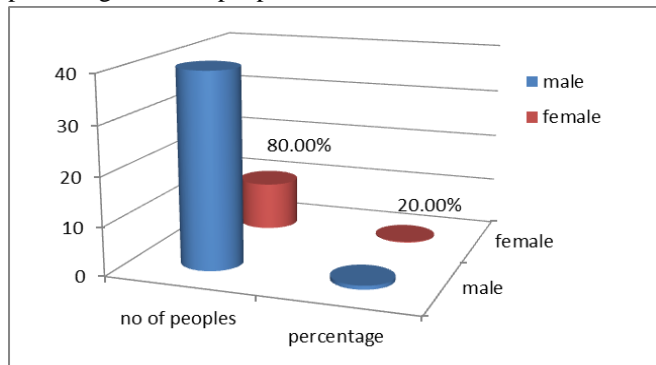

Fig. 3.2 types of peoples

3.3 Education level

From the Fig 3.3 the graph is plotted against Education

level of the people and % of the people who are educated and acquired covid the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who studied the secondary educates gets high percentage (60%) mostly compared to primary (10%) and degree (30%) educate peoples. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of people and red color indicates the percentage of the peoples.
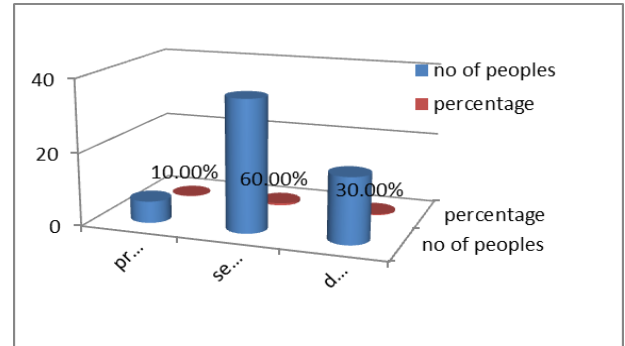

Fig. 3.3 Education levels

3.4 Occupation level

From the Fig. 3.4 the graph is plotted against occupation of the people and % of the people who are at work and acquired covid the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go for the work gets private jobs peoples mostly high percentage (71.43%) compared to farming (12.50%) and GOVT job (16.07%). In this graph red color indicates the percentage of occupation levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.
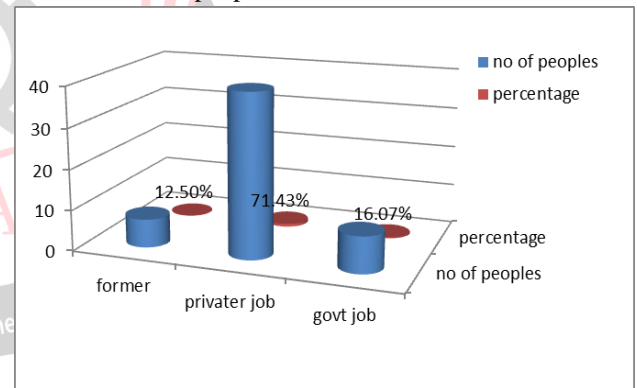

Fig. 3.4 occupation level

3.5 Sources of water

From the Fig 3.5 the graph is plotted against Type of water sources available for people and % of the covid obtained for the people for their water sources and from the graph it is noted that the persons who are using municipal water as their water sources get high percentage (85.71%) when compared to the people who are using well (14.29%) as their source.
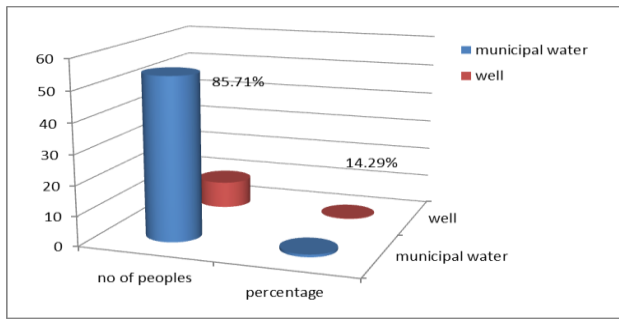
Fig. 3.5 sources of water

3.6 Food types

From the Fig 3.6 the graph is plotted against Type of Food habits people eat and % of the covid obtained for the people who are having veg and non-veg in their food habitat and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go both veg and non-veg food high percentage (97.67%) mostly compared to the people having only veg (2.33%). In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people food levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.
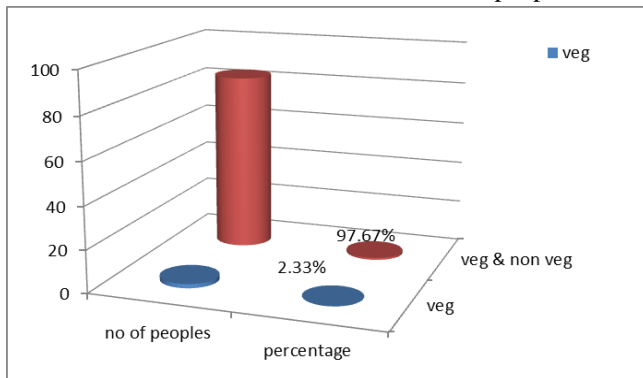

Fig. 3.6 types of food

3.7 Covid affected peoples

From the Fig. 3.7 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and percentage of people and which peoples affected mostly with covid. From this graph the most of the peoples said both smoker and obese peoples are mostly affected with covid and some peoples said obese and smokers. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of peoples and blue color indicates the no of peoples [06-10].
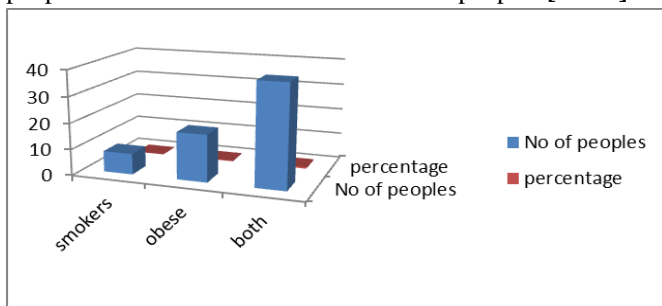

Fig. 3.7 affected peoples with covid

3.8 Necessary Precautions

From the Fig 3.8 the graph is plotted against no of ranges of the people and % of the peoples from this graphs peoples mostly used N95 mask for to avoid covid most of the peoples said they don't know the N95 mask.   In this graph

red color indicates the most of the peoples said they don't know the N95 mask useful in covid time and blue color indicates the some peoples said it is useful [11-15].
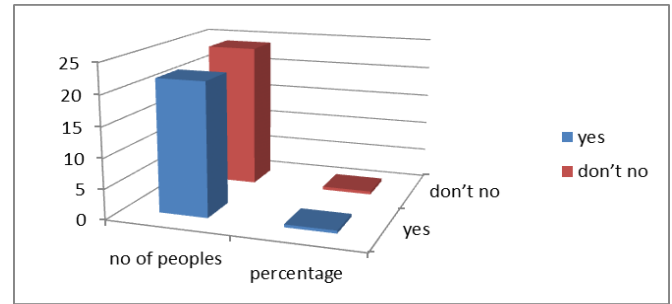

Fig. 3.8 useful N95 mask

3.9 Treatment process

From the fig. 3.9 shows the factors of treatments and affected no of peoples from this fig high percentage peoples are mostly said increase immunity through fruit compare to use antibiotics and use healthy food. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of people used different treatment process and blue color indicates the no of peoples [16-20].
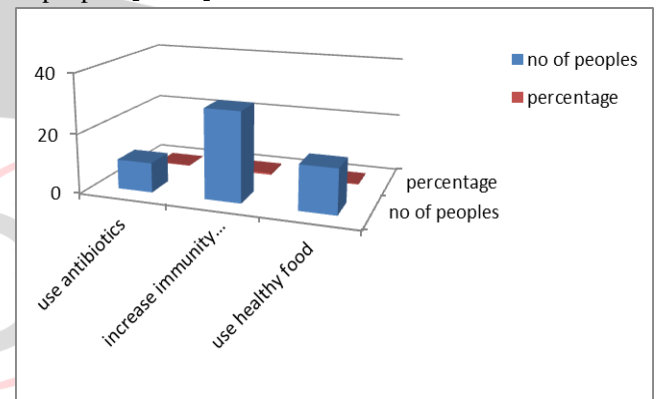

Fig. 3.9 treatment process

3.10 Covid increasing possibilities

From the fig. 3.10 shows the covid increase possibilities and no of peoples and percentage from the fig shows high percentage peoples said covid increasing possibility due to restaurants compare to vegetable market and fishing harbors. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people's and blue color indicates the no of peoples [21-25].
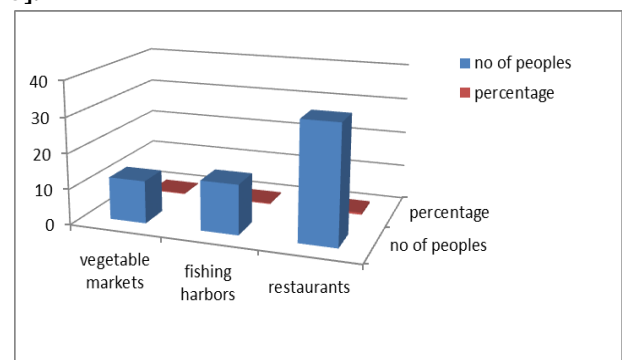

Fig. 3.10 increasing possibilities of covid

Table 1.1 ANOVA single factors for typhoid

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
sl no	30	465	15.5	77.5		
age	30	74	2.466667	0.671264		
sex	30	43	1.433333	0.254023		
Education	30	74	2.466667	0.533333		
Occupation	30	75	2.5	0.258621		
drinking water	30	62	2.066667	1.167816		
Food	30	76	2.533333	0.464368		
which peoples effect covid most	30	65	2.166667	0.695402		
N95 mask is useful	30	46	1.533333	0.809195		
treatment	30	55	1.833333	0.488506		
covid increase possibility	30	59	1.966667	0.791954		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	4943.824	10	494.3824	65.0235	6.15E-71	1.860438
Within Groups	2425.4	319	7.603135			
Total	7369.224	329				

*Significant (F>P)

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The goal of this article is to thoroughly describe the clinical features, possibility increasing methods, and the most recent novel therapeutics in the management of COVID-19. This paper also provides a brief overview of the various peoples and their food habits, as well as the efficacy of various COVID prevention strategies. Unfortunately, health-care settings can be a significant source of viral transmission. Suspected cases who present to healthcare facilities with symptoms of respiratory infections (e.g., runny nose, fever, and cough) wore a face mask to stop contamination & the virus and strictly adhered to triage procedures. They were separated from the other general public seeking medical attention at the facilities. The Adivivaram village people shared their experiences of Corona disease of how they got affected and where they were reached with contamination, and fearlessly fought well and saved themselves and their dear family members successfully. The Government of Andhra Pradesh supported and provided all sorts of help in fighting againt Caronavirus since its inception.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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