

# Impact of Safe Water in COVID-19

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## EDITORIAL

COVID-19, a contagious acute respiratory pandemic disease started at Wuhan, China on December 8, 2019 with an incubation period that spans from one day to fourteen days. The disease is contagious before incubation which makes it exceedingly dangerous to humans. COVID-19 belongs to the family of viruses including the common flu and SARS. The COVID-19 could be a new corona virus with symptoms of respiratory problems, fever and cough, and might cause pneumonia and death. The medium of spread like the SARS is through droplets from sneezes. On March 11, 2020, the Globe Health Organization announced that the COVID-19 virus was officially a virulent disease after its spread to 114 countries in three months with over 118,000 people infected. The spread wasn't abated because it was expanding to other additional countries within the world. As at 12 March 2020, China had 80, 891 and 3,173 confirmed and deaths cases of coronavirus pandemic respectively. The entire world had recorded 125,260 confirmed and 4,613 deaths cases respectively (WHO, 2020). These aerosols can penetrate the anatomy (lungs) via inhalation through the nose or mouth. One in every of the colleges of thoughts believed the virus have been circulating harmlessly in human populations for quite a while before it became the pandemic that's now ravaging the entire world. There's the likelihood that a progenitor of SARS-CoV-2 jumped into humans, acquiring (new genomic features) through adaptation during undetected human-to-human transmission. Once acquired, these adaptations would enable the pandemic to require off and produce a sufficiently large cluster of cases.

History has it that coronavirus is not unaccustomed the globe since it

is related to animals. Additionally, there has been an identical outbreak of infectious epidemics (Ebola virus disease, Avian Influenza a (H7N9), geographical area respiratory syndrome corona virus (MER-COV, Pandemic (H1N1) 2009, Cholera, AIDS etc.) which are controlled thanks to timely intervention. Early research work of Chen and Yu on "First two months of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) epidemic in China: real-time surveillance and evaluation with a second derivative model" indicates that the coronavirus looks as if it would be nonlinear and chaotic and was responsive to effective interventions. Availability of data/information is the key within the control, policy formulation and decision with regards to any epidemic. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, vaccine has not been discovered for the COVID-19.

Water is a universal solvent and a part of the natural environment. For humans' health and well-being as well as for the continuity of eco-system, availability of safe water is paramount. About 3.4 million people die every year from illnesses associated with contaminated water supplies and inadequate waste removal (WHO, 2004). The diseases associated with water contamination are malaria, cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, and schistosomiasis. Lack of safe drinking water is the major factor underlying the deaths of over 1.5 million infants and kids from diarrhea every year (WHO, 2004). Safe drinking water is the water that does not represent any significant risk to health over a lifetime of consumption. This review work therefore, is to compile available data on COVID-19 that is threatening the globe with a view to suggesting possible ways out of the pandemic disease. Emphasis is laid on the use of safe water in ameliorating the COVID-19 while the effects of corona virus (if any) on the safe water is discussed.

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