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Third Wave of COVID-19: Facts and Mysteries

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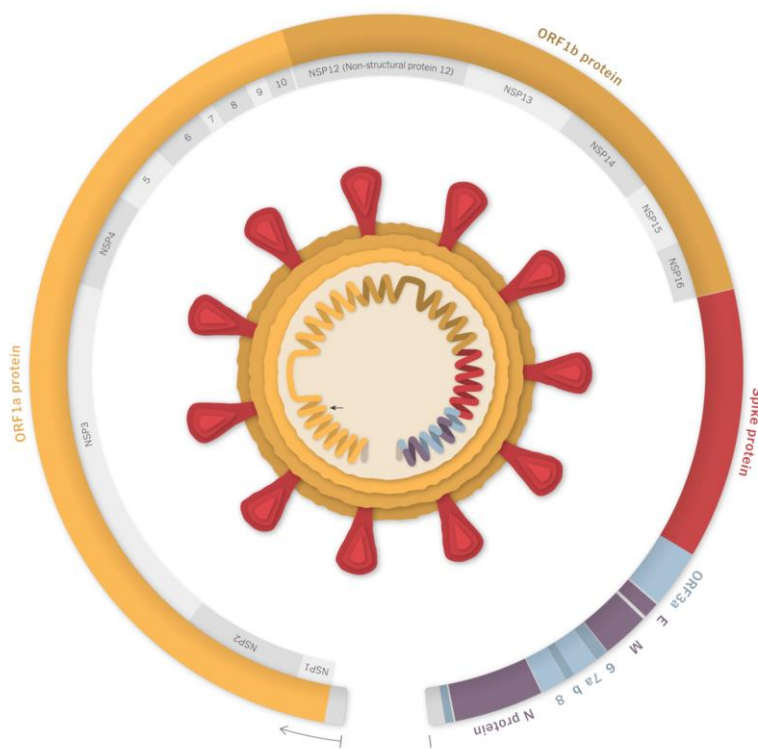


Figure 1: The Internal structure of B117 Coronavirus Variant [11]

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In the United Kingdom, the Covid-19 outbreak is fuelled by novel virus strains, for example, B117 mutant (figure 1), and the third wave of COVID-19 is being discussed [1]. Hans Kluge, the director of World Health

Organization (WHO) of European continent proposed that the transmission of the variants is being increased since uncontrolled unlocking of the lockdowns [1]. The patients of the viral strains under study are belonging to

ages between 15 and 49 and this age group is potentially younger than the group that was affected by the first wave [1].

The genetic factors of the novel coronavirus were reported in Hussain Sagar lake in addition to other water sources, for instance, Pedda Cheruvu (in Nacharam), and shockingly, Nizam Talabmay, which have ability to cause waves of COVID-19 pandemic [2]. These may be supporting platforms for the appearance of the third wave in India. To continue, Dr Rakesh Mishra argued that many nations are supporting investigations of wastewater based epidemiology to explore the existence of similar viral entities in their water reservoirs [2]. Mutant variants that may be able to suppress the immunity generated by earlier infections are sources of not only second but also third waves [3].

Spreading awareness of possible arrival of the third wave of COVID-19 can help to escape from health issues [4]. Further, appropriate conduct of an audit for the availability of remdesivir antiviral drug for the treatment of COVID-19 victims may be useful to combat the third wave and there is a need to invest sufficient amount of money to treat the patients under study [4]. Worldwide vaccination programs with vaccines (Covishield, Sputnik V and Covaxin) will boost the immunity of people against the possible third wave of the disease in question in addition with Sinopharm approved by WHO [5].

The international organizations' political declaration against universal health coverage asks for all populations to have equitable and inexpensive access to the medical care, as well as a greater emphasis on primary care. Moreover, COVID-19 pandemic has compelled researchers all over the world to conduct in-depth and meticulous studies of ethics, organization study, and potential future outcomes as a result of this experience [6]. Because of the expanding breadth of research and the necessity to maintain continuous improvement, healthcare support professionals and committed staff must pay special consciousness toward human resources immersed in preparation along with execution of clinical investigation [7-10]. There is a need of collaborative efforts among all government and private

organizations along with citizens of all nations across globe to face the third wave of COVID-19 protecting life losses.

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