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Post COVID Immunological Imbalances and Their Management

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ABSTRACT

The continuing pandemic coronavirus illness 2019 (COVID-19), which is caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and is causing significant morbidity and mortality around the world, is rapidly expanding. Despite SARS-high CoV-2's infectiousness, the majority of infected people are asymptomatic or have minimal symptoms and may recover as a result of their healthy immune system. In some situations, it might result in life-threatening sickness or disabling symptoms. Age is the most important indicator of illness severity, with people over 65 having the highest likelihood of needing intensive care, and men are more vulnerable than women. Young children, in contrast to other respiratory viral infections, appear to be less seriously impacted. By attaching to ACE2, SARS-CoV-2 infects pulmonary epithelial cells. Infected lung cells are destroyed by viral infection and replication, which causes adjacent epithelial cells to release a variety of cytokines and chemokine. Vaccines to prevent and hopefully eliminate SARS-CoV-2 and other coronavirus illnesses are being developed. As expected, numerous researchers and biotechnology companies are putting all of their efforts and resources towards developing a viable vaccine as quickly as possible. Fortunately, a large number of controlled clinical assays have been launched under the rigorous monitoring of regulatory bodies, with the intention of providing therapeutic medicines for the effective treatment of COVID-19 patients in a reasonable amount of time.

Keywords: Pandemic, Infectiousness, Asymptomatic, epithelial cells, respiratory syndrome

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