



Public Health Awareness and Knowledge Dissemination Essentially Becomes a Need of the Hour in Combating COVID-19

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Dear Editor-in-Chief

The pandemic spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) that causes COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease-2019) made a pathetic travel between Jan to Feb 2020 at Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China (1). Alarming demographic data's issued by WHO reveals that nearly 83,652 cases have been reported with corona infection globally until 28 February 2020 (2). Among eastern Mediterranean regions Iran surprisingly striking highest transmission rate of 245 cases on the invasion of COVID-19.

Each infected person can able to transmit the disease to minimum of two others with the predicted reproductive number of 2.2 (3). SARS-CoV-2 as now becomes a major burden on public health and economic stability of societies around the globe. Hence in the present scenario knowledge, dissemination and public health awareness essentially become a need of the hour in combating the COVID-19. Health care providers are constantly striving towards the evidence-based data on newer therapeutic opportu-

nities (4), progress on drug discovery (5), clinical trials, source and mode of viral transmission (6), pathogenicity (7) and possible precautionary measure (8) for their clinical interventions. Research and publication forum priorities top on the communication sector as it potentially unites the people of different paradigms under one roof. Even China, ministry of science and technology requested researcher to have priority focus on publishing their results for epidemic prevention of COVID-19 (9).

Droplet infection and surface contamination become the primary modes of disease transmission in the severely affected zones. Investigational outcome advocate's that under favorable condition SARS-CoV-2 virion can able to survive in air atmosphere up to several hours in pathogenic form (10).

In this context public health awareness plays a very crucial role in disease prevention and transmission some of which include. 1) Safe usage and careful disposal of contaminants: Sufficient



knowledge should be imparted to both public and health care professionals on safe usage and disposal of potential biomedical wastes which includes bodily fluids, gauze, contaminated masks, gloves, head caps, pads, safety suits, syringes, etc., 2) Sanitation Program: Offering standard operating procedures on surface decontamination with suitable disinfectants, self-cleanliness, 3) Patient-Clinician Interface: Enhanced networking among patient and clinician substantially helps in gaining the patient confidence and timely initiation of therapy.

In conclusion, clinical management and control of COVID-19 become everyone's concern and it's highly possible with full-fledged professional support from clinicians and cooperation from the public domain.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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