

# COVID-19 AWARENESS AND STATISTICS WEBSITE

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper represents a website which provides information about COVID-19. This website provides COVID-19 Statistics of the world in the form of confirmed cases, recovered cases & Deceased. And it also provides the same statistics for the various countries such as India, Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Dominica, etc. It provides the information of COVID-19 such as Symptoms, Prevention, Protection, Handwash, Safety measures, etc.*

**Keyword:** - Coronavirus Disease, Prevention, Protection, Safety measures, confirmed cases, recovered cases.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is a type of coronavirus disease belonging to the family Coronaviridae. The disease is thought to originate from bats and was spread to people through an unknown medium in Wuhan, China. Ideally, the condition is spread by inhalation or close interaction with infected droplets that have an incubation period between two and fourteen days. Today, there are thousands of infections and deaths that have been caused by the disease. Moreover, the symptoms of the disease include fever, cough, sneezing, sore throat, difficulty breathing, and tiredness. Additionally, the diagnosis of the disease starts by gathering samples of the upper and lower respiratory tracts of the infected person. Also, chest X-rays and CT scan are used in the diagnosis stage. Basically, there is no precise treatment for the ailment, and this calls for the need to prevent the disease from spreading. Notable prevention strategies are isolation of the infected persons, proper ventilation, hand hygiene and use of personal protective equipment. Therefore, this paper provides in-depth information on COVID-19 as it discusses the disease epidemiology, transmission, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. So, we have created a website to provide information to the user regarding COVID-19.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illnesses such as the common cold, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). In 2019, a new coronavirus was identified as the cause of a disease outbreak that originated in China. The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease it causes is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. Public health groups, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and WHO, are monitoring the pandemic and posting updates on their websites. These groups have also issued recommendations for preventing and treating the illness.

### 2.1 Prevention & Precaution of COVID-19

People should stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak provided by WHO and Follow the directions of your local health authority and prevent secondary infections, interrupt human-to-human transmission to your close contacts, health care workers and prevent further international spread. most of the people who infected, experience mild illness and recover it, but its infection can be more severe for other individuals. To take care of your health and protect others take the subsequent steps:

## Stop the spread of germs that can make you and others sick!



**Cover your  
mouth and nose  
with a **tissue**  
when you  
sneeze or cough.**



**If you don't  
have a tissue,  
use your  
**elbow.****



**Wash hands  
often, **especially**  
after coughing  
or sneezing.**

**Fig-1:** Preventive Measures

### 2.1.1 Take steps to protect yourself

- Wash your hands regularly and thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or with an alcohol-based hand rub (hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol) completely cover your hands and rub them together until they do not dry especially after you have been visited a public place, or after blowing your nose, sneezing or coughing.
- Hands touch many surfaces and pick up viruses and these contaminated hands, can transfer the virus to your nose, eyes or mouth So, avoid touching these organs with unwashed hands. Because from there, the virus can enter the body and may cause persons to sick.
- Maintain social distancing (maintain at least 1 meter or 3 feet distance between yourself and anyone) and avoid close contact with people who are sick (who is coughing or sneezing). When infected individuals cough or sneezes, they spray small droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain COVID-19 virus. The person can breathe in these droplets.
- Avoid large events and mass gatherings.

### 2.1.2. Take steps to protect others

- Stay home if you are feeling unwell, unless you're going to get medical care.
- If you have a cough, fever and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention consult online to your doctor.
- If you're sick avoid taking public transportation.
- Whenever you cough or sneeze cover your mouth and nose with a tissue paper.
- Throw used tissues in the trash and wash your hands immediately with antiseptic soap and water.
- If possible, stay isolated in a separate room from family and pets and wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle). If you are unable to wear a facemask (due to its causes trouble breathing or

other reason) then you should cover your coughs and sneezes, and but when the people who are caring for you enter your room, they should wear a facemask (Facemasks may be in short supply and they should be saved for caregivers).

- Stay home for a duration of time and follow your doctor's instructions.
- If you're sick, avoid sharing bedding, dishes, glasses and other household items
- If possible, use a separate bathroom and toilets from the family.
- If surfaces are dirty, clean them, and use detergent or antiseptic soap & water before disinfection apply,
- Apply disinfectant daily on frequently touched surfaces. This includes desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, and sinks.
- Identify and Isolate Suspected Cases
- Before clinical care is started, Identify the potential cases as soon as possible and isolate the suspected people separately from those who confirmed cases of the virus COVID-19, to Prevent the potential transmission of infection to other patients and health care staff.
- Avoid direct physical contact (including physical examination and exposure) to respiratory and other body secretions. For instance, move potentially infectious people to isolation rooms and close the doors. In a working place, make the distance in workers, customers, and other visitors, especially from potentially infectious individuals' location.
- In case of need to isolate a patient or patient group, pharmacies should designate and prepare a suitable space.
- Most patients presenting in community pharmacies are unlikely to have COVID-19. If they have coughs, colds or flu-like symptoms but not relevant to COVID-19, travel or contact history, pharmacies should proceed in line with their best practice and routine management of the cross-infection risks to staff and other patients.
- Restrict the number of individuals entering isolation areas, including the room of a patient with suspected and confirmed COVID-19.

## 2.2. Symptoms of COVID-19

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms.

People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

## 2.3. Difference between COVID-19 & Flu

Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19 are both contagious respiratory illnesses, but they are caused by different viruses. COVID-19 is caused by infection with a new coronavirus (called SARS-CoV-2), and flu is caused by infection with influenza viruses. COVID-19 seems to spread more easily than flu and causes more serious illnesses in some people. It can also take longer before people show symptoms and people can be contagious for longer. More information about differences between flu and COVID-19 is available in the different sections below. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone, and testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.

## 3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system of “COVID-19 Awareness & Statistics Website” is very user-friendly as well as user convenient. This website provides COVID-19 Statistics of the world in the form of confirmed cases, recovered cases & Deceased. And it also provides the same statistics for the various countries such as India, Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Dominica, etc.

It provides the information of COVID-19 such as Symptoms, Prevention, Protection, Handwash, Safety measures, etc.

The proposed system consists of the following goals & has the scope as follows:

**3.1. Goals**

- To easily get the information related to COVID-19.
- To provide Covid Stats of Whole World.
- To be highly available.
- To provide easy access to the user.

**3.2. Scope**

- To provide the information regarding COVID-19’s symptoms, prevention, protection.
- To provide the Covid Statistics.
- Make sure the website is easy to use & easily accessible.

**4. RESULTS**

Shown below are the screenshots of the various pages of our website:

**4.1 Home Page**

Home page provides the basic information about COVID-19 disease.

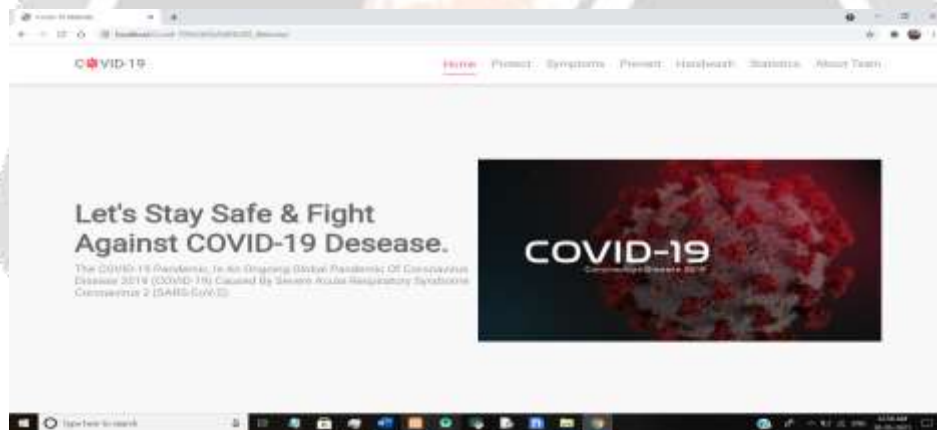


Fig-2: Home Page

**4.2 Protect Page**

This page contains the information about how to protect yourself from this virus.

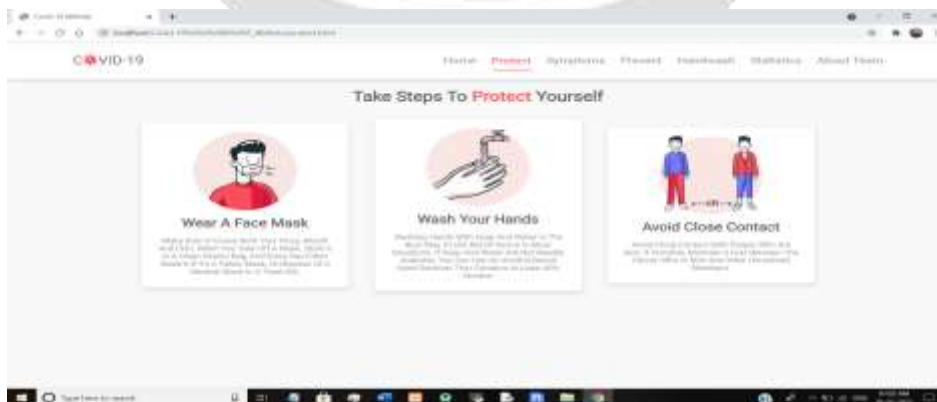


Fig-3: Protect Page

### 4.3 Symptoms Page

This page provides the symptoms of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of COVID-19.

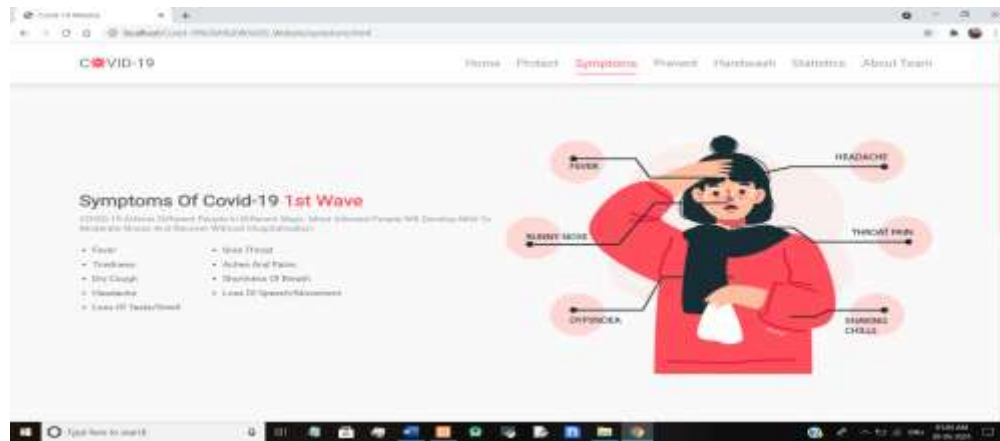


Fig-4: Symptoms Page-I



Fig-5: Symptoms Page-II

### 4.4 Prevent Page

This page shows the Do's and Don'ts during this pandemic.

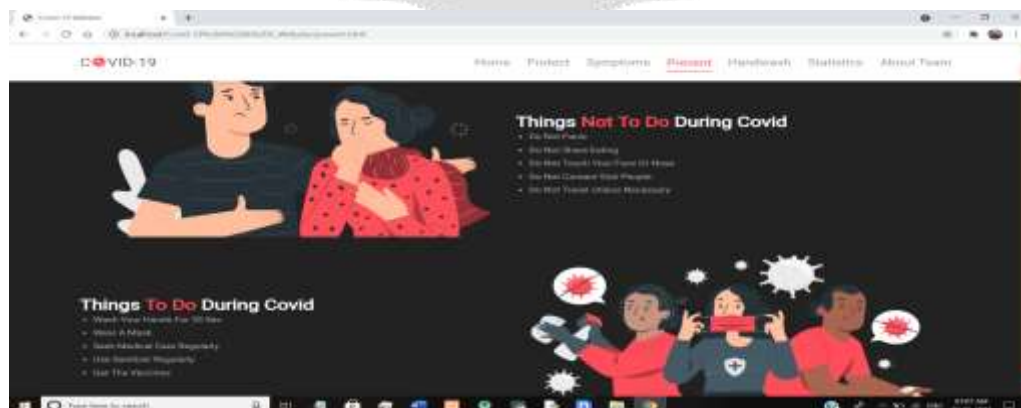


Fig-6: Prevent Page

### 4.5 Handwash Page

This page tells you how to wash your hands properly.



Fig-7: Handwash Page

### 4.6 Statistics Page

It shows the COVID-19 statistics of world and also of the different countries nearly about 150.

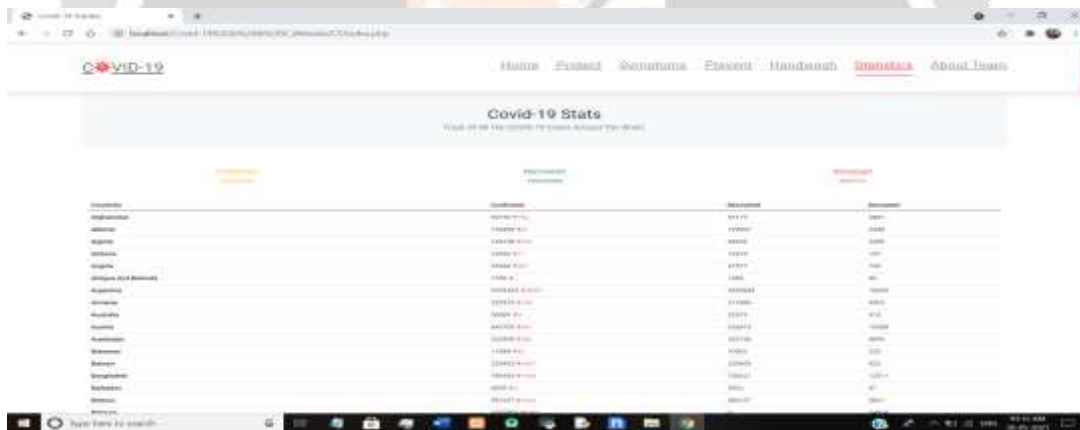


Fig-8: Statistics Page

### 4.7 Our Team Page

Shows our team members.



**Fig-9:** Our Team Page**5. CONCLUSION**

Hence, we made the website of COVID-19 for providing the information regarding it. COVID-19 outbreak has challenged almost all sectors due to the spread of the disease at an alarming rate across the globe. Therefore, individuals need to take measures such as isolation, proper ventilation, hand hygiene and use of personal protective equipment, mainly surgical masks, eye protection, gloves, and gowns to safeguard themselves from the disease.

**6. REFERENCES**

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