

Preliminary survey of Covid -19 patients in Ballari District

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Abstract

The survey of Covid-19 patients in Ballari city was carried out during the July –Sept 2021. To know the impact randomly we have selected 100 people of different age group 0-18, 19-45, 46-60, 60 and above for convenient study. The five area were selected in the Ballari city and the results revealed that out of the 100 individuals 28% males and 17% females was confirmed with Covid-19, The total individuals who were hospitalized were 28%male and 12% female, More than half of the participants (43%) were vegetarians and about 41% of individuals were non-vegetarian, majority of individuals (95%) have gone through Covid-19 test; and about (72%) individuals were vaccinated. Our survey also included pregnancy and sexual life related questions which haven't received any good response. Even the economic status of individuals was also not possible to detect. But we concluded that out of 100 individuals in a selected area majority of the males were infected than females.

Key words : Corona Virus, Ballari, Sars, Covid-19, Human beings, Impact of covid.

The story of human origins is complicated since our ancestors swapped genes (and probably skills). The first humans emerged in Africa around two million years ago, long before the modern humans known as *Homo sapiens* appeared on the same continent. There's a lot anthropologists still don't know about how different groups of humans interacted and mated with each other

over this long stretch of prehistory. Thanks to new archaeological and genealogical research, they're starting to fill in some of the blanks.

There is a tussle between human and Virus since from centuries. There are many other viral diseases that have no cure yet such as, Rabies, AIDS/ HIV, Smallpox, H5N1, etc. many researches are going on till today (30-

09-2021). The Covid-19 a recent pandemic which caused a drastic effect on human health as well as economy, now this viral infection is added to these above list which does not have a permanent cure, though many vaccines like Covishield, Covaxin, Sputnik V and many more, have been in use which just have a 85% of curing capacity, still researches are going as on.

The virus officially named SARS-Cov-2 or 2019 novel corona virus of Covid-19 by world health organization (WHO) (5). First case of corona virus was noticed as cold in 1960. According to Canadian study 2001 approximately 500 patients were identified as flu like system. 17-18 cases of them were confirmed as infected with corona virus strain by polymerase chain reaction (Dharmendra Kumar *et al.*, 2020) until 2020 seven corona viruses were known of infect human includes HCOV -2229E, HCOV -NL63, HCOV-OC43, HCOV-HKU1, SARS- CO, MARS COV and SARS-COV-2 (Kuldeep *et al.*, 2020) 229E and NL 63 (alpha), OC 43 and HKU1 (beta), MERS -COV (a beta virus that cause Middle East respiratory syndrome), SARS-COV (a beta virus that cause severe acute respiratory syndrome and SARS -COV-2 (Covid-19 Severe acute Respiratory syndrome and are fatal Covid-19 attacks organs such as heart, intestine, Blood vessels and lungs.

Anupama *et.al.*,¹ studied on -Impact of corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic on haemodialysis care delivery, concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted health care delivery globally. Brunda *et.al.*,² worked on -Does non-vegetarian food increases the

risk of Covid-19? It was reported as saying that there's no truth in it. It spreads mainly from person to person and eating non-vegetarian food and eggs does not cause corona virus infections. Koopmann *et.al.*,⁵ investigated on the effect of lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic on alcohol and tobacco consumption Behavior in Germany and the results in millions of people being isolated for long periods, which may increase feelings of worry and anxiety.

Feng *et.al.*,³ investigated on -Corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) what we know? Reported that in late December 2019, a cluster of unexplained pneumonia cases has been reported in Wuhan, China. A few days later, the causative agent of this mysterious pneumonia was identified as a novel coronavirus. This causative virus has been temporarily named as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV 2) and the relevant infected disease has been named as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19) by the World Health Organization respectively. Geetha *et. al.*,⁴ worked on -Preventive measures against Covid-19 in public places reported that the aim of the study is to analyze various preventive measures implemented to the public in the prevention and control of the spread of COVID-19. Methods: A systematic search strategy was employed using keywords to search the literature in various medical databases like PubMed and Google scholar using keywords COVID-19, Prevention, Transmission, Symptoms, and Treatment.

Kam *et.al.*,⁶ investigated on -Corona virus disease 2019: latest developments in potential treatment and reported that many viral respiratory infections can cause severe

acute respiratory symptoms leading to mortality and morbidity. In the spring of 2003, the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak caused by SARS-CoV spread globally. In the summer of 2012, the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) outbreak caused by MERS-CoV occurred in Saudi Arabia.

Padma *et.al.*,⁷ worked on The Covid-19 pandemic implication for the category laboratory. The corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV2 virus said that he infection has a predominantly respiratory transmission and it is transmitted through large droplets or aerosols, and less commonly with the infected surface or fomites.

Rajana *et.al.*, (2021) studied on –An overview on corona virus a global pandemic outbreak revealed that the current COVID-19 pandemic is not well known as it is unmatched with other outbreaks over the past several decades. Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a highly contagious disease caused by a newly identify corona virus. COVID-19 disease most of the patients experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment.

Vishakha *et.al.*,⁸ studied on –A survey of stress in general population during lockdown due to Covid-19 in India reported that the 2019 corona virus (covid–19) pandemic is a public health emergency of international concern and poses a challenge to psychological resilience. Research data are needed to develop evidence driven strategies to reduce adverse psychological

impacts and psychiatric symptoms during the pandemic.

There are lot of researchers working on the same area and it needs thorough and continuous monitoring or investigation to treat or for the development of vaccine etc.

Objective :

- Hence we have attempted to make a Preliminary survey in the people of Ballari with various questions as questionnaire method.
- The present work is undertaken to study the Covid-19 impact on people of Ballari city.
- To access the study of impact of Covid-19 in Ballari district (case study).
- The information can be collected addressing different aspect of covid-19 related consequences.

Study area :

The study area comprised of Bellary. Bellary is officially pronounced as Ballari is a major district in Karnataka it is located at north eastern part of Karnataka. This district belongs to Hyderabad-Karnataka/Kalyan Karnataka. In Ballari city we randomly selected the areas the areas include Radio Park, Cowl bazaar, Gautam nagar, Kuvempu nagar, Vinayak nagar to collect the data related Covid-19 during July –September 2021. The latitude is 15.1394° N and longitude is 76.9214°E and mean maximum temperature is 31°C, humidity is 23%.



Figure 1. Map of Ballari district

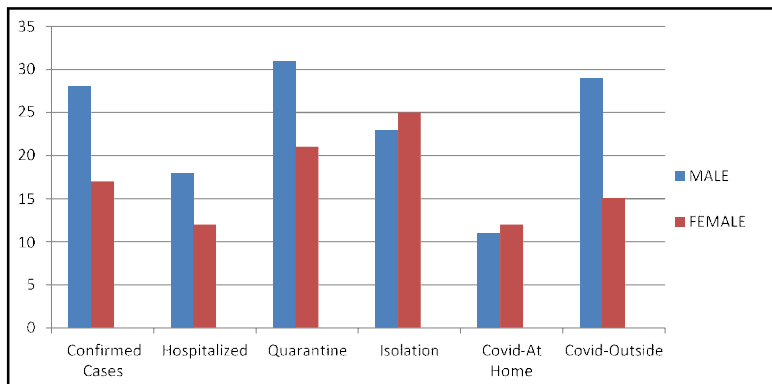


Figure 2. Depicting comparative analysis various parameters in male and female

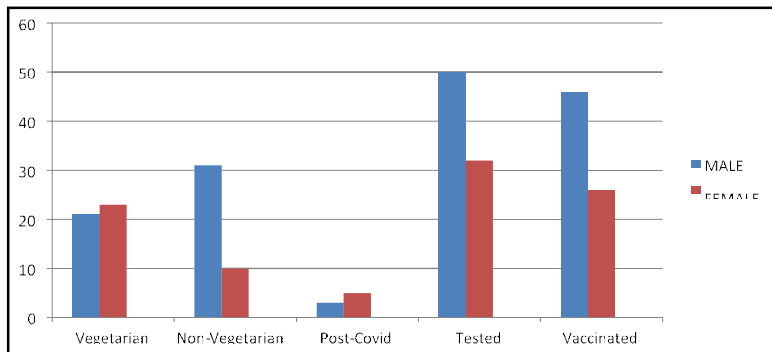


Figure 3. Depicting comparative analysis various parameters in male and female

Table-1. Showing the results of survey conducted

Sl. no.	Category	Total male	Total female	0-18 Years (18)	19-40 Years (62)	41-60 Years (10)	60+ Years (10)	%
1	Confirmed cases	28	17	M: 4 F: 6	M: 18F: 7	M:4F:1	M: 2F:4	M:28% F: 17%
2	Hospitalized	18	12	7	16	3	6	M:18% F:12%
3	Symptoms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Quarantine	31	21	7	34	8	6	M:31% F:21%
5	Isolation	23	25	7	33	6	6	M:23% F:25%
6	Got covid-home	11	12	3	20	5	4	M:11% F:12%
7	Got covid-outside	29	15	8	38	2	5	M:29% F:15%
8	Vegetarian	21	23	9	32	6	5	M:21% F:23%
9	Non-vegetarian	31	10	9	29	4	4	M:31% F:10%
10	Post covid symptom	3	5	2	3	1	2	M:3%, F:5%
11	Tested	50	32	11	61	10	9	M:50% F:32%
12	Vaccinated	46	26	-	59	10	9	M:46% F:26%



Fig. 04 Showing area map: Cowl Bazaar, Radio Park, Vinayak Nagar, Kuvempu Nagar, and Gautam Nagar

The Covid-19 survey was conducted in Ballari city, VSK University surrounded, Gautam nagar, Vinayak nagar, Kuvempu nagar, Radio Park, Cowl bazaar in the year 2020-21. The questionnaire method was used to collect the data related to the Covid-19 survey. We prepared 40 questions and surveyed with 100 individuals to know about the present status related to Covid-19, the total survey data includes, category, male (%) & female (%) (Table-2).

Table-2. Present status related to Covid-19 in the area under study

Category	Male %	Female %
Confirmed cases	28%	17%
Hospitalized	18%	12%
Symptoms	-	-
Quarantine	31%	21%
Isolation	23%	25%
Got covid at home	11%	12%
Got covid outside	29%	15%
Vegetarian	21%	23%
Non- vegetarian	31%	10%
Post-covid symptoms	3%	5%
Tested	50%	32%
Vaccinated	46%	26%

Out of the 100 individuals who were surveyed, the number of individuals (*i.e.*, 28 males and 17 females) was confirmed with Covid-19, into the study with a response rate of 28% males and 17% females (Table-1). The remaining individuals out 100 were not confirmed but they were suspected. The total individuals who were hospitalized were 28% male and 12% female. Out of 100 individuals the age group between 18 - 40 was

more impacted by Covid-19. More than half of the participants (43%) were vegetarians and about 41% of individuals were non-vegetarian, as they avoided eating non-vegetarian during pandemic. The majority of individuals (95%) have gone through Covid-19 test; and about (72%) individuals were vaccinated.

Our survey also included pregnancy and sexual life related questions which haven't received any good response. Even the economic status of individuals was also not possible to detect. But we came to a conclusion that out of 100 individuals in a selected area majority of the males were infected than females.

In our survey out of the 100 individuals were surveyed, the number of participants (*i.e.*, 28 males and 17 females) was confirmed with Covid-19, into the study with a response rate of 28% males and 17% females (Table-1). Maximum participants were from middle age group (*i.e.*, 18-40). Sadhana *et.al.*, (2020) made similar observation in there survey, they found that people of all age groups have participated. Maximum participants were from older age groups (55-64 yrs) *i.e.* 142(27.8%) out of 510 total participants. But appreciable number of young participants (25-34 yrs) was also there *i.e.* 1176 (22.9%) out of 510.

In our survey more than half of the participants (43%) were vegetarians and about 41% of participants were non-vegetarian, as they avoided eating non-vegetarian during pandemic, as they thought eating non-vegetarian may cause Covid-19 but according to Kalapriyadarshini *et.al.*, (2020). In their survey they mentioned that there is no relation between non-vegetarian and the risk of infection of COVID-19. Consuming non-

vegetarian food does not increase the risk of COVID-19. Well processed non-vegetarian food has several health benefits. So, safe consumption has no risk of infection. Until now, there is no evidence to indicate that non-vegetarian food can transmit the infection. The spread or transmission of the virus through food has not yet been reported. But as a precaution especially in India, it is a good idea, generally to avoid raw meat. It is better to have cooked meat. As of now, there is no advisory that prevents us from eating any non-vegetarian food. But it should always be a well-cooked food that should be safe enough.

Our survey reveals that the implementation of social distancing, wearing mask, and using sanitizer, avoiding restaurants, theaters, public parks and public gathering was effective to control the Covid-19 pandemic. According to Stelvin *et.al.*, the survey on Impact of lockdown in India: A case study on Karnataka with International model, survey reveals that the implementation of social distancing and lockdown impacted the transmission of corona virus and the number of cases reported. However, the effectiveness of lockdown varied among regions depending on multiple factors, including demographic variables, population density and social gathering. Therefore, lockdown appears to represent an effective method for flattening the exponential curve associated.

Our survey also included pregnancy and sexual life related questions which haven't received any good response. But Bahar *et.al.*, in their survey to effect of Covid-19 pandemic on female sexual behaviour, Sexual desire and frequency of intercourse significantly increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, whereas

quality of sexual life significantly decreased. The pandemic is associated with decreased desire for pregnancy, decreased female contraception, and increased menstrual disorders.

Our survey reveals that about 90% participants are vaccinated and about 85% participants are tested for Covid-19 except the age group below 18years, according to Syed *et. al.*, findings suggest that vaccine hesitancy, which accounts for a significant proportion of the population, can be addressed by public health messaging but for a significant minority of the population with strongly held beliefs, alternative policy measures may well be needed to achieve sufficient vaccination coverage to end the pandemic. The Ballari district reported 33,766,707 confirmed cases and death toll of 444,339 death as on 30/9/2021.

This survey serves to identify that after lockdown due to Covid-19 outbreak in Bellary district (Karnataka-India) a good percentage of respondents were found under our survey. Males were more affected by Covid-19 than Female's. Our findings can be used to formulate that the age group (18-40years) especially males were more infected by corona virus. The survey reveals that half of the participants were vegetarians and remaining half were non-vegetarian. that the implementation of social distancing, wearing mask, and using sanitizer, avoiding restaurants, theaters, public parks and public gathering was effective to control the Covid-19 pandemic. We also conclude that about 90% participants are vaccinated and about 85% participants are tested for Covid-19 except the age group below 18years.

In our survey we came to a conclusion that males are more infected than females because, males were more exposed to outside environment than females, as males have weak immune system than females, and another reason is their food habits as they are more addicted to outer food, and other habits like consuming alcohol, tobacco, etc.

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