



New Prediction of Mortality rate of Covid -19 According to WHO Estimation

Pambuk CIA* and Muhammad FM†

University of Tikrit, Iraq

***Corresponding author:** Chateen I Ali Pambuk, Assistant Professor, College of Dentistry, PhD Medical Immunology, University of Tikrit, Iraq, Tel: 009647701808805; Email: dr.chateen@tu.edu.iq

†Equally contributed towards this manuscript.

Opinion
Volume 9 Issue 2
Received Date: August 12, 2024
Published Date: November 04, 2024
DOI: 10.23880/vvoa-16000175

Opinion

Corona virus is new (CoV) when it arises from a new strain of coronavirus. The disease caused by the new coronavirus that first appeared in “Wuhan” China was called coronavirus disease and this disease was previously called “2019 novel coronavirus” or “2019 -nCoV” and finally Covid-19. The “Covid-19” virus is a new virus related to the same family of viruses as the virus that causes “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome” (SARS) and also MERS, and some types of common cold.

The Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2

This new type of corona virus appeared in China, and it received several names such as: the new corona virus, the emerging corona virus, covid 19, the new mutated corona virus, or the nCov19 virus acute respiratory disease); Where the initial reports of the start of its spread were recorded in mid-December of 2019, and the recorded cases of infection are still rising rapidly in a large outbreak in the middle of 2021, and the total confirmed infections with the new virus have reached 200 million since the beginning of its outbreak, and caused the death of nearly 6 million people, and the Chinese authorities announced that the first cases of the new virus originated in the Chinese city of Wuhan, and it has spread widely since that time, despite China was taking firm anticipatory measures to confront the spread of the new virus by closing the city of Wuhan, and some surrounding cities. It was forbidden to travel to or from it by all means of transportation. Although, these firm the virus has spread all over the world.

WHO 2024 Death Estimation

Based on updated WHO estimates, approximately 14.9 million deaths—also referred to as “excess mortality”—were directly or indirectly caused by COVID-19 between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021.

“Excess mortality” is defined as the difference, based on data from prior years, between the number of deaths that actually occurred and the number that would have happened if the pandemic had not occurred [1].

The COVID-19 pandemic is directly or indirectly responsible for additional deaths, depending on how the disease affected society and health systems. Indirectly related deaths to COVID-19 are also related to other illnesses for which individuals were unable to seek treatment or prevention due to the pandemic’s overload on healthcare systems [2].

These depressing and sobering statistics show the pandemic’s effects as well as the necessity for all nations to make investments in more robust health systems, particularly stronger health information systems that can continue to provide basic medical care in times of emergency [3].

COVID-19: Over the previous two years, according to WHO estimations, the pandemic has been linked to millions of additional deaths, Furthermore, Globally; COVID-19 continues to claim 1,700 lives every week [4].



According to the World Health Organization, “Covid-19” still claims the lives of 1,700 people every week worldwide, and it is advised that those who are most vulnerable to infection “continue to receive the vaccine against the virus.” and the risk that vaccinations won’t provide enough protection. Data indicate that vaccine protection has decreased among health workers and people over 60, two of the most vulnerable groups, even though deaths are still being reported [5].

The COVID-19 vaccine should be administered to individuals in high-risk categories no later than 12 months after the last dose, according to WHO recommendations.

More than “seven million deaths from COVID-19 have been reported by the WHO, although the true toll of the pandemic is believed to be much higher [6].”

More than three years after the virus was discovered for the first time in Wuhan, China, towards the end of 2019, COVID-19 was deemed and declared a global health emergency in May 2023. Both health systems and economies have been severely damaged by the virus.

“Continue to track and sequence viruses, and ensure access to reliable and affordable tests, treatments, and vaccines,” is the message that the WHO has sent to governments [7].

References

1. WHO (2022) Coronavirus Disease [COVID-19] Dashboard.
2. Muhammad FM, Pambuk CIA (2021) Clinical characteristics and the main symptoms of coronavirus disease SARS and MERS: A descriptive minireview. *Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews* 2(2): 116-118.
3. Pambuk CIA, Muhammad FM (2022) SARS-Cov-2: From Indian to Omicron New Variants: Descriptive Minireview. *IJMSCR* 2(8): 854-856.
4. Pambuk CIA, Ibraheem UM, Muhammad FM (2022) The Immune Aging in Elderly and the Potential Impact on the Immune Response against SARS-Cov-2 in Covid -19 Patients. *IJMSCR* 2(8): 857-859.
5. Pambuk CIA, Muhammad FM, Jalal NA (2023) Emergence of Mutations in SARS-CoV-2 and the long term Covid-19 impact: is it for good or worse? *International Journal of Medical Science and Clinical Research Studies* 3(8): 1790-1792.
6. Muhammad FM, Ibraheem UM, Pambuk CIA (2022) SARS-CoV-2 induced Covid 19 and Influenza: The Dual overwhelming infection: Rising Attentions for Similarities. *IJMSCR* 2(8): 863-865.
7. Muhammad FM, Pambuk CIA (2022) SARS-Cov-2 Family: Characteristics and Clinical Manifestation and Presentation of Covid-19: Descriptive Minireview. *IJMSCR* 2(8): 860-862.