Coronaviruses

COVID-19 is a pandemic respiratory disease which has spread rapidly from China, with a mortality rate of 1%. Those at greatest risk of serious disease are over 65 years or with underlying health conditions. Beyond lives lost, the disease’s impact is huge: on health services, economies, and supply chains, and on public life as governments try to limit transmission. Public health research is vital, from modelling epidemics using experience of SARS, MERS and H1N1 to the progress of researchers developing drugs and vaccines.

CABI’s Global Health database comprehensively covers hot topics that matter

Global Health covers environmental, veterinary and public health sources to provide the complete picture on coronaviruses including information on:

- **Animals as vectors of disease**: Bats, snakes, pangolins have all been linked to the initial outbreak in Wuhan, China. Bats are linked to the zoonotic viral diseases Nipah and Ebola.
  
  Bats as reservoir and vector of viruses pathogenic for humans and animals.
  
  Życie Weterynaryjne 2020

  One Health proof of concept: bringing a transdisciplinary approach to surveillance for zoonotic viruses at the human-wild animal interface.
  
  Journal article; Conference paper: Preventive Veterinary Medicine 2017 Vol.137 No.Part B pp.112-118

- **Coronavirus spread in healthcare settings**: Many cases of COVID-19 have been caught by healthcare professionals from patients, following the pattern set by MERS.
  
  Healthcare-associated infections: the hallmark of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus with review of the literature.
  
  Journal of Hospital Infection 2019

- **Coronavirus severity and underlying health conditions**: SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, cause of COVID-19, shares a similar clinical picture to MERS-CoV. Asymptomatic for many, it causes severe disease and death in people over 65 years or with underlying health conditions.

  Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and death among 32 patients with MERS-CoV infection, Saudi Arabia.
  
  Emerging Infectious Diseases 2020

- **The rise of ‘misinformation’ in epidemics**: Misinformation and rumours, fuelled by social media, create panic and disorder during outbreaks, undoing the good work by infectious disease control teams.

  Drug information, misinformation, and disinformation on social media: a content analysis study.
  
  Journal of Public Health Policy 2018

  Using expert sources to correct health misinformation in social media.
  
  Science Communication 2017
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