



Covid-19 : A Pandemic Situation in Pakistan

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The COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan is an element of the continuing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) [1]. The virus was confirmed to have reached Pakistan on 26 February 2020, when two cases were recorded (a student in Karachi who had just returned from Iran and another person within the Islamabad Capital Territory) [2]. On 18 March 2020, cases had been registered altogether in four provinces, the two autonomous territories, and Islamabad Capital Territory, [3] and by 17 June, each district in Pakistan had recorded a minimum of one confirmed case of COVID-19. On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a completely unique coronavirus was the reason for a respiratory disease during a cluster of individuals in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019 [4, 5].

Pakistan to this point has experienced three different waves of COVID-19. The nation's first wave of COVID-19 began in late May 2020, peaked in mid-June when daily new confirmed case numbers and daily new death numbers reached high points, then led to mid-July. The primary wave was marked by an occasional death rate and passed very suddenly as case and death rates began to drop very quickly after peaking. After the primary wave, Pakistan's COVID-19 situation subsided, daily new death numbers and testing positivity rates within the country stabilized at low levels. Cases and deaths began rising again, though, in early November 2020, culminating within the country's second wave. This wave was low in its intensity, mainly affected the southern province of Sindh, and peaked in mid-December 2020. The country's third wave began in mid-March

2021, when testing positivity rates, and daily new confirmed cases and deaths began to skyrocket. The third wave mainly affected the provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This wave peaked in late April 2021, and since then, positivity rates, daily new case numbers, and daily new death numbers are falling [6].

Pakistan's most populated province, Punjab, has to this point seen the very best raw number of confirmed cases (334,000) and deaths (9,770). Sindh, the second-most populated province within the country, has seen the second-highest number of confirmed cases (308,000) and deaths (4,910), but was hit hardest by Pakistan's first two waves of the virus, and still has higher proportions of confirmed cases than all of Pakistan's other provinces. It also has the second-highest death rate, after Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is Pakistan's third-most-populated province. While Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the third-highest number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (129,000), it's faced an exceptionally high mortality rate of three.03% which has caused it to own the very best death rate out of any province and therefore the third-highest number of deaths (3,920). Within the southwest of the country, the sparse and arid province of Balochistan has seen all-time low confirmed case count (24,500) and therefore the lowest death count (270) of all of Pakistan's provinces and has also shown the bottom number of confirmed cases per capita, still because the lowest number of deaths per capita. The mortality rate in Balochistan is very low, currently standing at 1.10%. Islamabad Capital Territory, which is richer than any of Pakistan's provinces, has confirmed 80,300 cases and has seen 745 deaths up to now, giving it the next number of deaths per capita and a better number of confirmed cases per capita than any Pakistani province [7, 8].

The country was drug a nationwide lockdown from 1 April and extended twice until 9 May [9, 10].

Pakistan has administered Covid-19 Vaccines like Chinese Sinopharm, Sinovac, CanSino-Bio and Russian Sputnik up to now starting from age groups 60 to 50, 40, 30, 18 and above. Recently news of Pfizer booster shot is out too. Fourth wave which became famous as delta variant emerged at the top of July 2021. This variant was commonly called the Indian variant which increased the fatality rate upto a way higher extent. in a very nutshell Covid 19 brought massive downfall to the economy of the many countries worldwide including Pakistan together of them. Thus to summarize, Prevention lies in following COVID-19 SOPs; wearing masks, hand washing, getting vaccinated and maintaining social distance [11].

If we just think what's going to the globe appear as if after COVID-19? Or when the pandemic is over many of the issues we are going to face within the next decade will simply be more extreme versions of these that we already confront today. the globe after COVID-19 is unlikely to return to the globe that was. Many trends already underway within the global economy are being accelerated by the impact of the pandemic. Choices made now will have far-reaching consequences. COVID-19 will leave a long-lasting imprint on the planet economy, causing permanent changes and teaching important lessons. the foremost important lesson from the COVID-19 pandemic is that the importance of working together on problems that affect the whole humankind. We are much stronger united than divided [12] (Figure 1).



Figure 1

Acknowledgment

None.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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