

Second Wave of COVID-19 in Brazil and India

Dhanashri Tumme, Lata Potey, Vanashri Turkey, Mukta Selokar, Suhas Sakarkar

Department of Pharmacy, GH Rasoni University, Madhya Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Objective: World Health Organization declared a second wave of COVID 19 reached in Brazil and India. Also the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) reported that "new double mutant variant" of the novel coronavirus has been found in India. The objective of current paper was to provide a review on the present situation divergence between Brazil and India.

Method: Reviews of recently published news were conducted.

Result: There are number of reasons to create divergence situation of COVID in Brazil and India.

Conclusion: Brazil and India both countries must work hard to secure the public health and to increase their vaccination coverage and need to implement other public health measures so that there will be control over the infection of COVID-19, precautions are better than cure.

Keywords: Second wave, COVID-19, Divergence

***Correspondence:** Dhanashri Tumme, Department of Pharmacy, GH Rasoni University, Madhya Pradesh, India, E-mail: dhanashri.tumme@ghru.edu.in

INTRODUCTION

Indian once again suffered by a sudden surge in coronavirus infections and face the world's second-largest outbreak, overtaking after the Brazil many patients are found in March. By considering spreading measure of the infection and with cases found around 14 million and patients are admitted in hospitals rises, there is an increase in the total number of hospitalizations deaths, ICU admission and IMV need by COVID-19 patients (Open Datasus, 2021). Due to unavailability of beds increases pressure in Mumbai, Nagpur to Sao Paulo (Livemint, 2021).

By this situation, it is cleared that the two nations are similarly matched. In Brazil almost 214 million peoples are suffered, has seen more than 365,000 people die from COVID-19, where in India more than double the number of deaths found, which has a far greater population of 1.4 billion.

While deaths in India have started climbing and threaten to get worse, the macro-level disparity remains and is emblematic of different ways in which the pandemic is playing out across regions. Experts say these needs to be better understood and decoded, to contain this global outbreak as well as avoid future public health crises (Livemint, 2021).

"Pandemic imposes a heavy toll on countries around the world, the U.S. Chamber strongly boosts the administration of AstraZeneca vaccine and to release the millions of AstraZeneca vaccine doses in storage as well as also encourages for other lifesaving support for shipment to India, Brazil, and other nations," Myron Brilliant, Chamber's Executive VP said in a statement released on Friday, 23 April, 2021 (Lakshman SR, 2021).

Brazil has been hit by multiple waves killing an alarming number of its young and it reported a record one-day jump of 4,000 COVID-19-related deaths last week. (18 April to 23 April) Meanwhile, India's daily surge in casualties have been more than 1,000 in the past few days and was well below that last week. Deaths in the Asian country as a percentage of confirmed cases is 1.2 vs 2.6 in Brazil, data compiled by Bloomberg show. India informed 3.23 lakh fresh coronavirus cases in the last 24 hours. A total of 3,23,144 new COVID-19 cases, 2,771 related deaths, and 2,51,827 recoveries were reported in the last 24 hours, taking the total active cases to 28,82,204, as per the health ministry update on Tuesday (20 April, 2021) morning.

AGE VARIATION

Multiple factors could be at play in the fatality gap like age variation differences in mean age 26 years in India to Brazil's 33.5.

Alberto Chebabo, the vice-president of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases said that this is shocking to see the Brazil's mortality rate higher because in Brazil population youngers are much more than other countries, such as European ones," Due to the rising infection and death rates has sped up the pace of the inoculation drives in each country. India has managed to administer more than 117 million and Brazil's almost 33 million vaccine doses.

CROSS-IMMUNITY

Behind the divergence between Brazil and India these two countries differing environments and experience of disease.

Some scientists say in India citizens build natural resilience against coronaviruses such as due to wide exposure of COVID-19.

Shekhar Mande, the head of India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, have examined this trend and as a co-authored he published literature on this. In his research he found correlations where citizens from low-hygiene nations tended to better cope with COVID-19. Because of community are continuously exposed to many kinds of pathogens, including viruses, our immune system does not hyper-react to any new variation that comes in," Mande said in an interview.

Many scientists recognized that genetics or cross-immunity could be at play as other South Asian countries including Bangladesh and Pakistan have also seen far fewer deaths than Brazil.

In Brazil the most potentially deadly coronavirus mutations, the P.1 variant, was found in December. These strains are more contagious if compared with variants first seen in South Africa and the U.K. "Due to high spread of the P.1 variant in Brazil's cities and states, this leading to a breakdown of the health system and this lead to a very high mortality rate," said Chebabo from the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases. The rapid and sustained spread of the variant in Brazil and India result in poor health-care system no breathing, insufficient number

of hospitals and for these frontline workers has to work hard and plan ahead. Mismanagement and COVID fatigue have also been responsible for the extensive spread of Second Wave and rising death rates in both countries. Brazil's President Jair Bolsonaro disagree over pandemic mitigation measures, he has refused lockdowns, and mask wearing despite a surge in infections, hospitalizations and deaths. For India, from the first peak in September, a months-long decline in daily infections and restrictions on public gatherings lifted, encouraged people to live without mask. Many of reasons a became indifferent to the dangers of COVID and politicians disregard safety protocols.

MUTANT STRAINS

"In terms of the political leadership, Brazil is a complete disaster and India has become smug after the initial decline in cases," said Madhukar Pai, the Canada research chair in epidemiology and global health at McGill University in Montreal.

It's is possible that India can continue to avoid the more lethal fate of Brazil. In some states of the country have forced for targeted lockdowns. Even elections are being held in five states where thousands of voters pack moved in rallies.

Daily deaths in the South Asian country have already more than doubled to over 1,000 a day in the past week, with crematoriums in

many areas running non-stop and bodies piling up (Livemint, 2021).

This critical pandemic situation has caused an extensive fear in Brazil and India. It could become a global threat if community not taken drastic and effective measures against the situation of the COVID-19. Each and every one of the population should give a significant share and has been vaccinated.

CONCLUSION

Brazil and India both countries must work hard to secure the public health and to increase their vaccination coverage and need to implement other public health measures so that there will be control over the infection of COVID-19, precautions are better than cure.

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