

COVID -19 AND ROBOTICS-creativities spark in the adverse

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EDITORIAL

Since the start of new year 2020, a new respiratory infection outbreak called COVID-19 has spread to more than 180 countries including China. It's caused [by a new type of coronavirus](#), SARS-CoV-2. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. Confirmed novel coronavirus cases increased ten-fold in less than a month, from 100,000 in the first week of March to more than one million on 02 April, while more than 52,000 deaths have been reported across the world. Europe, Russia and Brazil are the new hot spot of coronavirus. Severe acute respiratory illness with fever and respiratory symptoms, such as cough and shortness of voice, droplets and fomites are key routes of transmission. Human coronaviruses can maintain their viability outside the host for as long as 9 days, which greatly increases transmission risk through fomites. Research Studies on corona have suggested that COVID-19 can have high transmission rates with the average infected person able to spread the disease to two or three other individuals. Worldwide, as millions of people stay at home to minimise transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, health-care workers prepare to do the exact opposite. Health workers are at the front line of the COVID-19 outbreak response and as such are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection. Hazards include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, occupational burnout, stigma, and physical and psychological violence. To reduce the load of Covid -19 infection in India. We should accelerate the emerging technology, to replace the man with robots. Robots are the effective tools in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Robots can be used for clinical care such as delivering food, measuring vital sign, telemedicine and decontamination; logistics such as delivery and handling of contaminated waste; and reconnaissance such as monitoring compliance with voluntary quarantines. Robot-assisted nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabbing and blood checking may speed up the process, reduce the risk of health worker from infection. Robots also play role in disease prevention by non-contact U V surface disinfection. the robots are the potential to deployed in intelligent navigation and detection of high risk and high touch areas. Robots are the potential corona warriors to sweep the globe from covid-19.

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