



Climate change is

one of the most devastating problems that humanity has ever faced—and the **clock is running out.**



Source: Union of Concerned Scientists

What we're facing

For over 200 years, humanity has powered itself with fossil fuels like oil and coal. We've seen an enormous amount of development and progress—but at an incredible cost.

When burnt, fossil fuels all release carbon dioxide, which acts like a blanket around the earth.

As the amount of carbon dioxide increases, the planet warms up. Sea levels rise. Extreme weather becomes more commonplace. A whole range of impacts—from wildfires, to flooding, to extreme heat and drought—become more likely and more severe.

If we do nothing, these impacts will worsen. Large swaths of the world's population will likely migrate. Entire island nations may disappear. The magnitude and range of impacts means that almost every human on Earth will be affected, if they're not already. Low-income communities and people of color will be hit the hardest.

What is a **pandemic**?

Source: *The Guardian*

The WHO World Health Organization has declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic

What is a pandemic?

Declaring a pandemic has nothing to do with changes to the characteristics of a disease, but is instead associated with concerns over its geographic spread. According to the World Health Organization a **pandemic is declared when a new disease for which people do not have immunity spreads around the world beyond expectations.**

How does the WHO decide whether to call it a pandemic?

Cases that involve travellers who have been infected in a foreign country and have then returned to their home country, or who have been infected by that traveller, known as the “index case”, do not count towards declaring a pandemic.

Now the WHO has declared Covid-19 a pandemic, what will it mean for the way the outbreak is treated and prepared for?

The WHO has stressed that using the word “pandemic” does not signal a change in its advice. It is still urging countries to “detect, test, treat, isolate, trace and mobilise their people”.

FACT

Source: *WebMD*

Influenza pandemics have occurred more than once.

Spanish influenza killed 40-50 million people in 1918.
Asian influenza killed 2 million people in 1957.
Hong Kong influenza killed 1 million people in 1968.

DON'T reach for antibiotics. If you happen to have some lying around from a previous illness, you may be tempted. But antibiotics work only on illnesses caused by bacteria, and the coronavirus is -- you guessed it -- a virus.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EPIDEMIC AND PANDEMIC



EPIDEMIC

- An epidemic is an outbreak of disease that affects many in a population and begins to spread rapidly.
- An outbreak of disease is considered an epidemic if it affects a certain number of people within a short period of time, typically within 2 weeks.



PANDEMIC

- Pandemic is a larger epidemic. A pandemic covers several countries or spreads from one continent to another.
- In pandemic outbreaks, the number of people affected or killed doesn't matter as much as the rate of spread and how far it has spread.



ENDEMIC



EPIDEMIC



PANDEMIC



HOW CORONAVIRUS CAN KILL

SYMPTOMS

The coronavirus attacks cells in the respiratory system

- Runny nose
- Cough
- Sore throat
- High temperature

SPREAD

- Novel coronavirus first spread to humans from an animal - thought to be a snake - at the South China Seafood Wholesale Market.
- The virus is transmitted between humans in droplets from coughing and sneezing and touching or shaking hands.
- It enters humans through the nose and mouth, then finds a 'host cell' in the respiratory system, such as one in the nose. The host cell then bursts and other nearby cells in the body are infected with the virus.

DEATH

- Most victims die from complications including pneumonia and from swelling in the lungs.
- Severe pneumonia can kill people by causing them to 'drown' in the fluid flooding their lungs.
- The virus also causes swelling in the respiratory system, which can make it hard for the lungs to pass oxygen into the bloodstream - leading to organ failure and death.

