



# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

LEADING HEALTH, POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE STORIES OF THE DA  
Wednesday

2020819

## Thalassemia

### India has largest number of kids with Thalassemia Major' (The Tribune: 2020819)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/india-has-largest-number-of-kids-with-thalassemia-major-127968>

10,000-15,000 children having this blood disorder born every year in the country, says health

India has the largest number of children with Thalassemia Major who need regular blood transfusion and 10,000-15,000 children having the blood disorder are born every year in the country, Union Health Minister Harsh Vardhan said on Tuesday.

Lauding the work of the Indian Red Cross Society at the inauguration of a Thalassemia Screening and Counselling Centre at its National Headquarters Blood Bank here, the minister said such initiatives “will enable us in educating the common people on prevention of this disease”.

He said there are around 270 million Thalassemia patients in the world.

“India has the largest number of children with Thalassemia Major in the world, about 1 to 1.5 lakh, and about 10,000-15,000 children having Thalassemia Major are born every year.

“The only cure available for such children is bone marrow transplantation (BMT). However, BMT is difficult and not affordable by the parents of all these children. Therefore, the mainstay of treatment is repeated blood transfusions, followed by regular iron chelation therapy to remove the excessive iron overload, consequent to the multiple blood transfusions,” he was quoted as saying in a statement.

Vardhan said this new initiative of IRCS will provide a golden opportunity to administer adequate therapy to those affected enabling them lead a better life and preventing the birth of children affected with hemoglobinopathies, through carrier screening, genetic counselling and prenatal diagnosis.

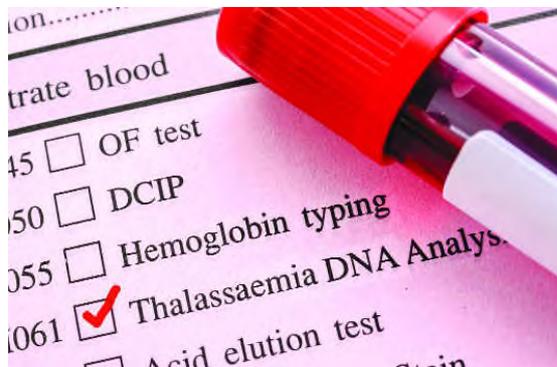
“This programme will aid in prevention of birth of children affected with hemoglobinopathies, through well-planned screening programmes, information dissemination and awareness generation activities and help avert the imminent threat of this genetic disorder turning into a major health problem.

“With these progressive initiatives, we shall soon be able to achieve the New India being envisioned by the prime minister by 2022,” he said.

Haemoglobinopathies such as Thalassemia and sickle cell disease are inherited disorders of red blood cells and are preventable. These illnesses are chronic, life impairing and in some cases, life threatening and impose a heavy emotional and financial burden on families.

In India, Thalassemia Major and the severe form of Thalassemia Intermedia (TI) constitute the major burden of disease. Both are commonly managed by regular lifelong blood transfusions and regular iron chelation, the statement said.

These Thalassemia syndromes are caused by inheritance of abnormal (beta) Thalassemia genes from both parents or abnormal beta-Thalassemia gene from one parent and abnormal variant haemoglobin gene (HbE, HbD) from the other parent, it said.



## **Mental health**

**COVID-19 pandemic causes mental health crisis in Americas, says WHO official (The Tribune: 2020819)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/covid-19-pandemic-causes-mental-health-crisis-in-americas-says-who-official-127964>

Attention must be paid to rising domestic violence, say experts

COVID-19 pandemic causes mental health crisis in Americas, says WHO official  
For representation only. File photo

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing a mental health crisis in the Americas due to heightened stress and use of drugs and alcohol during six months of lockdowns and stay-at-home measures, the World Health Organization's regional director said on Tuesday.

The pandemic also has brought a related problem in a surge in domestic violence against women, Carissa Etienne said in a virtual briefing from the Pan American Health Organization in Washington.

"The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a mental health crisis in our region at a scale we've never seen before," she said. "It is urgent that mental health support is considered a critical component of the pandemic response."

Etienne called on governments to expand mental health services and prioritize mental health as part of their response to the pandemic.

Many people are stressed by fear of developing the severe illness caused by the novel coronavirus, while doctors, nurses and health workers are working longer hours than ever before and risking their lives in hospitals, she said.

Attention must be paid to rising domestic violence, Etienne said.

"Ongoing stay-at-home measures, coupled with the social and economic impacts of this virus, are increasing the risks of domestic violence---home is not a safe space for many," she said.

Helpline calls have risen in Argentina, Colombia and Mexico, but the real extent of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic is likely under-estimated, as survivors are stuck at home and outreach services are interrupted, Etienne said.

"With reduced contact to friends and family or barriers in access to services and shelters, we are leaving survivors with nowhere to go," she warned.

Coronavirus cases in the Americas have reached almost 11.5 million and more than 400,000 people have died as a result of the pandemic, the WHO regional director said.

The region continues to carry the highest burden of the disease, with 64 per cent of officially reported global deaths despite having 13 per cent of the world's population. The biggest drivers of the case counts are the United States and Brazil, she said.

But there are increasing cases in the Caribbean, and new infections are rising in Peru, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago



## **Depression**

### **UK rates of depression double among adults during lockdown (TheTribune: 2020819)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/uk-rates-of-depression-double-among-adults-during-lockdown-127963>

UK rates of depression double among adults during lockdown

Rates of depression appear to have almost doubled in Britain since the country was put into lockdown in late March as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, according to the country's official statistics agency.

The Office for National Statistics said in a special study released on Tuesday that 19.2% of adults were likely to be experiencing symptoms of depression in June, three months into the lockdown of large chunks of society and the economy.

That proportion is up from 9.7% recorded between July 2019 and March.

The statistics agency, which assessed the same 3,527 of adults before and during the pandemic, said feelings of stress or anxiety were the most common way adults were experiencing some form of depression, with around 85% of those reporting symptoms.

“Revisiting this same group of adults before and during the pandemic provides a unique insight into how their symptoms of depression have changed over time,” said statistician Tim Vizard.

During the height of the lockdown, which was imposed on March 23 and has only been eased over the past couple of months, people were isolated from friends and family, and often alone — an isolation backdrop that has the potential to cause mental harm.

In addition, people have clearly fretted about contracting and then spreading the coronavirus in a country that now has Europe’s highest COVID-related death toll with more than 40,000 victims.

Many people have also been worried about their jobs and future financial well-being as the economy nose-dived in the face of the restrictions on everyday life.

Though all age brackets reported higher levels of depression, the study found that younger adults between 16 and 39 years of age were proportionately more likely to do so, with nearly a third reporting symptoms of depression — a generational contrast to the coronavirus’ impact on physical health.

Simon Wessely, a professor of psychiatry at King’s College London, voiced worries that this occurred even before the recession really bites “when we can expect things to get even worse”.

Though the economy has contracted by a fifth during the pandemic, the government has managed to contain the number of people becoming unemployed by a special salary support program that has been used by over a million firms to retain more than 9 million workers, who may otherwise have been fired.

With the Job Retention Scheme due to end in October, there are worries that many of those jobs will be lost. In addition, there are many younger people joining the labour market at a particularly inopportune time.

Vizard said younger adults, women or disabled people were the “most likely” to experience some form of depression during the pandemic, along with those who were not able to afford a one-off but necessary purchase worth at least 850 pounds (USD 1,100).

According to the study, one in eight adults, or 12.9%, developed moderate to severe depressive symptoms during the pandemic, while a further 6.2% of the population continued to experience this level of depressive symptoms from before. It also found that around 3.5% of sufferers saw an improvement during the pandemic.

Charley Baker, associate professor of mental health at the University of Nottingham, said the study’s findings were “unsurprising” and that those highlighted as struggling the most are those already deemed to be more vulnerable to symptoms such as anxiety.

“Perhaps we — all of us — need to reach in to proactively support people, rather than expecting people to reach out when this may be even more challenging than when in non-COVID times,” she said. AP

## Vaccine

### COVID-19: Herd immunity requires effective vaccine, says WHO (The Tribune: 2020819)

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/covid-19-herd-immunity-requires-effective-vaccine-says-who-127927>

As a global population, we are nowhere close to the levels of immunity required to stop this disease transmitting, says WHO's emergencies chief Dr Michael Ryan

COVID-19: Herd immunity requires effective vaccine, says WHO

The World Health Organization says the planet is nowhere near the amount of coronavirus immunity needed to induce herd immunity, where enough of the population would have antibodies to stop the spread.

Herd immunity is typically achieved with vaccination and most scientists estimate at least 70 per cent of the population must have antibodies to prevent an outbreak. But some experts have suggested that even if half the population had immunity, there might be a protective effect.

WHO's emergencies chief Dr Michael Ryan largely dismissed that theory at a press briefing on Tuesday, saying we should not live “in hope” of achieving herd immunity.

“As a global population, we are nowhere close to the levels of immunity required to stop this disease transmitting,” he said. “This is not a solution and not a solution we should be looking to.”

Most studies conducted to date have suggested only about 10 per cent to 20 per cent of people have antibodies.

Dr Bruce Aylward, a senior adviser to WHO's director-general, added that any mass immunisation campaign with a COVID-19 vaccine would aim to cover far more than 50 per cent of the world's population.

“We don't want to be wrong,” he said. “You want to plan to get high coverage and not get lulled into a dangerously seductive suggestion that (the herd immunity threshold) could be low.” AP

## **Covid-19: What you need to know today (Hindustan Times: 2020819)**

<https://epaper.hindustantimes.com/Home/ArticleView>

On Tuesday, the World Health Organization (WHO) said the spread of the coronavirus disease around the world is driven by younger people, those in their 20s, 30s, and 40s, many of whom are not just asymptomatic but also unaware that they are infected. “The epidemic is changing,” Takeshi Kasai, the organisation’s regional director for the Western Pacific said in an online briefing, Reuters reported.

WHO’s statement comes at a time when Covid-19 cases around the world appear to be plateauing, perhaps for the first time since April. That was the last time the seven-day average of new cases reported around the world stayed at the same level. It was a long plateau too – it was only in the third week of May that cases started perceptibly rising again, and they continued to till the last week of July. For the past fortnight, though, they have stayed pretty much at the same level (in the 250,000s). All the seven-day averages are from the New York Times database. HT’s Covid-19 data specialist Jamie Mullick wrote about this in an article titled “Coronavirus: Has the third curve flattening begun?” on August 12.

Kasai was also quoted as saying that WHO believes the Asia-Pacific has “entered a new phase of the pandemic”. That isn’t evident in the numbers yet.

The fact that a large number of the infected are now young has been in evidence for some time. As HT reported in an article on August 11, the virus “disproportionately infects younger people, while it severely affects those who are older”. Based on data till July 31 (by which time India had registered 1.7 million cases), as many as 62% of those infected were below the age of 45 years. A break-up of the 26-44 years age group wasn’t available, but 40% of the people infected by the Sars-CoV-2 virus that causes Covid-19 belonged to it; 22% of those infected were younger than 25 years. There’s more according to the unreleased data from the ministry of health and family welfare that was accessed by HT: 26% of those infected were in the 45-60 age group, which means that it is mathematically possible, and quite probable, that 70% of all Covid-19 positive people in India are below the age of 50 years. Only 12% were over the age of 60.

This could explain the higher recovery rates not just in India, but elsewhere in the world too – progressive case fatality rates have declined with every passing month of the pandemic’s run. According to the health ministry data cited above, the proportions are completely inverted when it came to deaths: 50% of those who died from the disease in India were over the age of 60, and another 37% between the ages of 45 and 60 years. Only 13% were below the age of 44 years.

Kasai’s comments and the data reflect contrasting behaviours of the old and the young. Early in the pandemic’s run, data established the vulnerability of older people, and many of them responded by opting for self-isolation and taking adequate precautions. They continued to do so even after the first wave of lockdowns. In contrast, young people ventured out soon after the restrictions on movements and activities were eased. This column has previously referred to the second wave in both Spain and France and highlighted how this was being driven largely by young people originally infected by what can only be described as summer fever – and who

then went on to be infected by something that was more dangerous, if not to them, then to older members of their families.

## Mortality Rate (The Asian Age: 2020819)

<http://onlinepaper.asianage.com/article/detailpage.aspx?id=15050990>

# 55,000 new Covid cases, mortality rate reducing

AGE CORRESPONDENT  
NEW DELHI, AUG. 18

With little over 55,000 fresh cases on Tuesday, the total number of novel coronavirus cases in India zoomed past 27 lakhs. In the last 24 hours, 886 new deaths were recorded taking the country's total fatalities to 51,797 as per union health ministry. However, according to COVID19India.org, the death figures were over 52,000 by Tuesday evening and overall cases over 27.3 lakh.

Despite such high numbers being recorded daily, Niti Aayog member V.K. Paul said there are reassuring signals too as the number recoveries are up and the mortality rate is reducing. "We are really

**COVID WATCH**

**27.3 lakh**

**CASES ACROSS NATION**

happy with the daily testing numbers which is absolutely remarkable. We are in control of the pandemic," he said.

Union health secretary Rajesh Bhushan said a decline in daily new cases has been noticed from August 13 as new detections have come down from 64,000 plus to 55,000 now. He underlined that the number of deaths too are also declining but "there is no room for laxity on containment, testing and surveillance."

"There is a reducing

trend. But five days is a short span in a pandemic. Yet there are satisfying results that are seen of the work states doing under the guidance of the Centre," he said adding in spite of a sustained level of 7 lakh to 8 lakh test a day, the positivity figure has come down from 10.03 per cent to 7.72 per cent.

India has so far conducted 3,09,41,264 tests for detection of Covid-19 with a record 8,99,864 tests done in a single day. The total number of recoveries crossed 19 lakhs with 57,937 patients being cured in the last 24 hours — the highest recorded in a day so far. Active cases stand at 6.73 lakh. The recovery rate is 73.18 per cent and case fatality rate has come to 1.92 per cent.

## Cancer burden

### Report predicts 12% rise in India's cancer burden (The Hindu: 2020819)

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/report-predicts-12-rise-in-indias-cancer-burden/article32386880.ece>

Representational Image | Cancers of the lung, mouth, stomach and oesophagus were the most common cancers among men while cancers of the breast and cervix uteri were the most common cancers among women, the report said.

Representational Image | Cancers of the lung, mouth, stomach and oesophagus were the most common cancers among men while cancers of the breast and cervix uteri were the most common cancers among women, the report said. | Photo Credit: The Hindu

Tobacco-related cancers estimated to contribute 27.1% of cases this year.

Cancer cases in the country are likely to increase to 15.6 lakhs by 2025 — a 12% increase from current estimated cases — based on current trends, according to the National Cancer Registry Programme Report 2020. The figures were released by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and National Centre for Disease Informatics & Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, here on Tuesday.

The report also found that in 2020, tobacco-related cancers are estimated to contribute to 27.1% of the total cancer burden, and highest in the north-eastern region of the country. The other common cancers included gastrointestinal tract cancers and breast cancer.

Cancers of the lung, mouth, stomach and oesophagus were the most common cancers among men. Cancers of the breast and cervix uteri were the most common cancers among women, the report said.

According to a release issued by the ICMR, the report estimates that in 2020 cancer cases in the country will be at 13.9 lakhs.

“These estimates are based on information related to cancer collected from 28 Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs). Additionally, 58 Hospital Based Cancer Registries (HBCRs) provided cancer data,” it added.

In 2020, tobacco related cancers are estimated to contribute 3.7 lakhs (27.1%) of the total cancer burden.

Among women, breast cancers are estimated to contribute 2.0 lakhs (14.8%) and cervix cancer are estimated to contribute 0.75 lakhs (5.4%), whereas for both men and women, cancers of the gastrointestinal tract is estimated to contribute 2.7 lakhs (19.7%) of the total cancer burden.

The cancer incidence rate for male population ranges from 269.4 in Aizawl district (highest in India) to 39.5 in Osmanabad and Beed district per 1,00,000 population. Similarly, the cancer

incidence rate for women population ranges from 219.8 (Papumpare district) to 49.4 (Osmanabad & Beed district) per 1,00,000 population.

Cancers related to use of any form of tobacco were highest in the northeastern region of the country and in higher proportions in men.

“A significant increase in the incidence rates of breast cancers in women, and lung and head & neck cancers in both men and women was observed in most of the registries. However, a declining trend was seen in most of the registries for cancer of the cervix,” noted the report.

It added that cancers of the lung were diagnosed at a stage of spread to distant sites, while cancers of head and neck, stomach, breast and cervix were in higher proportions with loco-regional spread.

## **Pulse oximeters**

### **What you need to know about pulse oximeters (The Hindu: 2020819)**

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/what-is-it-pulse-oximeters-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic/article32128601.ece>

A man using a pulse oximeter | Photo Credit: Divya Kala Bhavani

Pulse oximeters have been flying off the shelves during the COVID-19 pandemic. We decode how they work

Back when TikTok reigned strong in India, there were hundreds of videos of people showing that wearing a mask did not inhibit oxygen saturation. One user Emily Lyoness, who has moderate persistent asthma, recorded herself wearing a spectrum of masks — from a reusable fabric mask to a P100 mask — and tested her oxygen levels by clipping a pulse oximeter to her index finger. The oxygen reading on the device wavered between 98 and 99.

People with COVID-19 often need oxygenation support, so this tool, a staple for many doctors, has become something of a necessity for the layperson. Oximeters have been flying off the shelves for many households' first aid kits, largely because they are non-invasive, low-cost, easy to use, and effective at detecting hypoxemia (low blood oxygen levels).

Device must-know's

It comprises a monitor which contains the batteries and display; a probe, which consists of light emitting diodes or LEDs and a light detector called a photo-detector. This probe senses the user's pulse.

There are two important readings: the pulse rate, recorded as beats per minute (60 to 100 is the safe range); and the oxygen saturation of haemoglobin in arterial blood, the reading of which is recorded as SpO<sub>2</sub>). Normal readings range from 95% to 100%; anything less, and the user should get medical assistance from a doctor. If your oximeter has alarms, atypical readings will set them off.

Watch | All you need to know about pulse oximeters

The mechanism clips onto the user's forefinger, though some oximeters have been known to be clipped onto one's big toe or even the ear, depending on the model. According to the World Health Organization's Pulse Oximetry Training Manual, one must use the oximeter with patience. Once clipped on, it requires about 10 seconds to get an accurate reading.

A pulmonologist based in Jaipur and chief editor of Lung India, Dr Virendra Singh points out that pulse oximeters are not COVID-19 detectors. He states, one cannot use the pulse oximeter as a sole detector for any respiratory issues. It is only meant to give readings for a small time interval

When buying an oximeter, do be wary of the brand names. There are oximeters selling on e-commerce platforms that will work for a month at most before giving out, and may cost as much as about ₹2,000.

We'd suggest going to your pharmacy. Most Indian pharmacies have partnered with legitimate names in the medical device sub-industry to provide cost-effective and reliable pulse oximeters. Those who want to support India-made pulse oximeters can look to AmbiTech, Oxysat, or Home Medix, among other names.

## **Kabasura kudineer'**

### **Siddha research papers throw light on efficacy of 'Kabasura kudineer' in managing COVID-(The Hindu: 2020819)**

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/siddha-research-papers-throw-light-on-efficacy-of-kabasura-kudineer-in-managing-covid-19/article31868238.ece>

The ingredients are powdered and mixed with water, then boiled to make a decoction of one-fourth of its initial volume.

With a global race on to find a cure for the deadly coronavirus, teams of Siddha doctors in Tamil Nadu who dug deep into the traditional system of medicine

## **Infection**

### **Coronavirus | Scientists break down three stages of infection, suggest individualised treatment for patients-(The Hindu: 2020819)**

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/coronavirus-scientists-break-down-three-stages-of-infection-suggest-individualised-treatment-for-patients/article31827020.ece>

The three stages are characterised by a different type of biological interaction with the virus. Scientists have described three distinct phases of COVID-19 disease progression in patients, urging medical professionals to consider an individualised treatment approach for patients based on their symptoms corresponding to these stages of infection.

## **Post-Covid complications a new dimension**

### **Post-Covid complications a new dimension, have to be aware' (New Kerala: 2020819)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/146515.htm>

Post-Covid complications, like respiratory symptoms and an immunological response in children, are a "new dimension" and people have to be aware of them, a top official dealing with the pandemic said on Tuesday.

The caution comes as Union Home Minister Amit Shah was admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here on Tuesday after he complained of fatigue and body ache -- four days after he tested negative for coronavirus.

Addressing a press briefing, Niti Aayog member and head of the national task force on Covid-19, V.K. Paul said "Post-Covid sub-acute morbidities are a new dimension. Scientific and medical communities are keeping an eye on it. These things are happening to an extent. We will have to be aware that there may be some impact later too."

Meanwhile, Health Secretary Rajesh Bhushan called the coronavirus situation in the country "reassuring", with the daily infection rate, as well as the fatality rate, having shown a downward trend in the last five days.

"In the context of pandemic, this is a short time, but we must be satisfied that the results are showing. Both the parameters show a satisfactory situation but there is no reason for us to slacken our guard. We must be alert," he added.

Alluding to vaccine development in the country, they said that one of the three vaccine candidates would enter the third phase of the pre-clinical human trials by Wednesday. However, they did not reveal the names of the vaccine.

India has currently three vaccine candidates for Covid-19 -- ChAdOx1, developed by Oxford University and manufactured jointly by the Serum Institute of India, Pune and AstraZeneca; Bharat Biotech's Covaxin, jointly developed with the Indian Council of Medical Research; and Zycov D by Zydus Cadila.

Paul refused to divulge the date of completion of vaccine development and issued a word of caution by asking people not to assume that any vaccine which is going for trial will be successful.

The announcement of status on the vaccine comes a day after the National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration met five domestic Covid vaccine manufacturers on Monday to review the clinical trial stages of these vaccine candidates. The manufacturers included two whose products are not yet in the clinical trial stages in India.

"We spoke to vaccine manufactures and requested them to provide more clear cut data, information on their individual capacity and how they will pan out on time. We asked them how they can ramp up the capacity. This is a dialogue in motion. India has huge potential and capacity," Paul said.

Besides this, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare divulged that India had exported 23 lakh PPE kits in July and 15.7 lakh in August to countries like the UK, the US, the United Arab Emirates, Slovenia and Senegal.

India's coronavirus tally crossed the 27 lakh mark on Tuesday with 55,079 fresh cases in 24 hours, while the toll climbed to 51,797 with 876 more fatalities. The recovered patients are 2.93 times the active ones.

Only 25 per cent of the total cases are active. Death rate stands at 1.92 per cent, while the recovery rate is at 73.18 percent.

"Number of Covid-19 tests per day has gone up to nine lakh per day which is remarkable. Testing is the key to disease containment and reducing mortality and improving outcomes," Paul said, cautioning people not to be lax as the challenge has not subsided.

## **Inflammatory diseases**

### **Protein produced by nervous system may help treatments for inflammatory diseases: Study (New Kerala: 2020819)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/146501.htm>

August 18: A team of researchers may have found the key to treating inflammatory diseases like asthma, allergies, chronic fibrosis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

In a study published in the journal *Nature Immunology*, researchers from the Rutgers University discovered that neuromedin B (NMB), a protein produced by the nervous system, was responsible for preventing overactive immune responses and damaging inflammation.

An immune response refers to the body's ability to recognize and defend itself against harmful substances. Although beneficial to help clear infections, an immune response can also promote damaging inflammation if not properly restricted.

The researchers found that the NMB protein can stop the type of inflammation that occurs in diseases like asthma, allergies, chronic fibrosis, and COPD.

"For many years, the mechanism through which the body shuts down an inflammatory response to heal itself after worm infections remained poorly understood," said Mark C. Siracusa, lead author and an assistant professor at the Rutgers New Jersey Medical School. "Our study provided that understanding and a hope for possible treatments using NMB, which has great potential to treat inflammatory diseases like asthma, allergies, and COPD."

COPD is the third most common cause of death among inflammatory diseases and allergies the sixth in the United States.

"Scientists previously thought the immune system was capable of regulating itself in order to resolve inflammation to prevent tissue damage. However, emerging work is beginning to reveal that complex interactions between the immune system and the nervous system serve to restrict inflammation and promote health," said Siracusa.

A patent cooperation treaty (PCT) patent application was filed by the Rutgers Office of Research Commercialisation. The next steps for researchers include developing drugs using the protein to treat diseases like asthma, COPD, and allergies.

## **Antibiotics**

### **Antibiotics may increase inflammatory bowel disease: Lancet (New Kerala: 2020819)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/146498.htm>

Researchers have found that antibiotics use may be associated with an increased risk of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and its subtypes ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.

IBD is a term for two conditions (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis) that are characterised by chronic inflammation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

According to the study, published in The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, the association between antimicrobial treatment and IBD remained when patients were compared with their siblings.

IBD is becoming more common, particularly in Europe, the US and other parts of the world undergoing rapid economic development, increased sanitation, and more frequent use of antibiotics.

With a growing appreciation for the gut microbiome's role in maintaining human health, concern has risen that antibiotics may perturb and permanently alter these fragile microbial communities. This could potentially impact the risk of gastrointestinal disease.

In the study, researchers were able to more definitively demonstrate that more frequent use of antibiotics was associated with the development of IBD and its subtypes.

"I think this affirms what many of us have suspected--that antibiotics, which adversely affect gut microbial communities, are a risk factor for IBD," said study lead author Dr Long Nguyen from the Harvard Medical School in the US.

The researchers identified almost 24,000 new IBD cases (16,000 had ulcerative colitis and 8,000 Crohn's disease) and compared them with 28,000 siblings, and 117,000 controls from the general population.

The researchers were able to enroll all consecutive, eligible patients with new-onset IBD from a population-based register over a ten-year study period, limiting selection bias.

The findings showed that prior use of antibiotics was associated with a nearly two-times increased risk of IBD after adjusting for several risk factors.

The increased risk was noted for both ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease with the highest estimates corresponding to broad-spectrum antibiotics.

"To identify risk factors for IBD is important, and ultimately our aim is to prevent the disease. Our study provides another piece of the puzzle and even more reason to avoid using antibiotic

## एंटीबॉडीज (Antibodies)

**कोरोना से लड़ने के लिए हर चौथे भारतीय के शरीर में मौजूद हैं एंटीबॉडीज, टेस्ट में दावा(Navbharat Times: 2020819))**

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/india/one-in-every-four-indians-may-have-antibodies-to-fight-coronavirus-shows-private-survey/articleshow/77624921.cms>

अगर किसी के शरीर में एंटीबॉडीज (Antibodies) हैं तो उसे कोविड-19 से इम्युनिटी (Covid-19 immunity) मिल जाती है। हालांकि यह इम्युनिटी कितने वक्त तक रहती है, इसे लेकर अभी मतभेद बरकरार हैं।

कोरोना: भारत में वैक्सीन को लेकर ये बड़ी खुशखबरी  
चर्चित विडियो

चीनी श्रमिकों ने पाकिस्तान में कर दी आर्मी जवानों की पिटाई

रूस की वैक्सीन में भारत की भी दिलचस्पी, एम्स डायरेक्टर ने बताई दो शर्तें

जब किंग कोबरा ने उतारी केंचुली, सिहरन पैदा करने वाला वीडियो

हाइलाइट्स:

नैशनल लेवल प्राइवेट लैब के टेस्ट्स के आधार पर दावा

हर चार में से एक भारतीय के शरीर में कोरोना एंटीबॉडीज

शहर-शहर जाकर हुआ सर्वे, दिल्ली में इस हफ्ते आएंगे दूसरे सर्वे के नतीजे

हर्ड इम्युनिटी से भारत अब भी बहुत दूर, कुछ मोहल्लों में बन चुकी ऐसी स्थिति

मालती अय्यर, नई दिल्ली

देश के हर चार में से एक शख्स के भीतर कोरोना से लड़ने वाली एंटीबॉडीज (Corona fighting antibodies) हो सकती हैं। एक नैशनल-लेवल प्राइवेट लैबोरेटरी के कोविड-19 टेस्ट्स के आधार पर यह बात निकलकर सामने आई है। शहरों में कई सिविल कॉर्पोरेशंस और देश के कुछ प्रमुख रिसर्च संस्थानों (TIFR, IISER) के सर्वेक्षणों के नतीजे और उम्मीद जगाते हैं। सोमवार को पुणे के कुछ इलाकों में 50% से ज्यादा सीरो-पॉजिटिविटी होने की बात सामने आई थी। इसके अलावा मुंबई के स्लमों में भी 57% पॉजिटिविटी देखने को मिली। दिल्ली का पहला सीरो सर्वे बताता है कि टेस्ट हुए लोगों में से 23% सीरो-पॉजिटिव थे। वहां दूसरे सीरो सर्वे के नतीजे इस हफ्ते आएंगे।

'मजबूत है भारतीयों की इम्युनिटी'

शरीर में एंटीबॉडीज मिलने का मतलब है कि उस शख्स को कोरोना से इम्युनिटी हासिल हो चुकी है। मगर यह इम्युनिटी कितने वक्त के लिए है, इसपर अभी एक्सपर्ट्स की एक राय नहीं है। जब एक सीमा से ज्यादा लोगों में एंटीबॉडीज मिलती हैं तो इससे नोवेल कोरोना वायरस के प्रति हर्ड इम्युनिटी डेवलप हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र कोविड टास्क फोर्स के सदस्य डॉ शशांक जोशी ने कहा, "भारत इकलौता ऐसा देश है जहां के कुछ इलाकें इतनी ज्यादा सीरो-पॉजिटिविटी दिखा रहे हैं। साफ है कि भारतीयों की इम्युनिटी ज्यादा मजबूत है।"

कोरोना ने एक दिन में छीनी सबसे ज्यादा जिंदगियां

दिल्ली में 29% लोग सीरो-पॉजिटिव

देशभर में थायरोकेयर लैबोरेटरी की तरफ से किए गए एंटीबॉडी टेस्ट्स में पता चला कि लोकल लेवल पर पॉजिटिविटी ज्यादा है। लैब के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर अरोकियास्वामी वेलुमणि ने कहा कि भारत में अबतक दो लाख से ज्यादा लोगों का टेस्ट हुआ है। इनमें से करीब 24% में कोविड-19 के प्रति एंटीबॉडीज मिली हैं। दिल्ली में यह आंकड़ा 29% रहा जबकि महाराष्ट्र में 27% लोग वायरस के प्रति एक्सपोज हुए। ठाणे का हर तीसरा शख्स सीरो पॉजिटिव मिला जबकि नवी मुंबई में यह दर 21% रही।

## Corona Vaccine (Hindustan: 2020819))

[https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview\\_259718\\_79704828\\_4\\_1\\_19-08-2020\\_2\\_i\\_1\\_sf.html](https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview_259718_79704828_4_1_19-08-2020_2_i_1_sf.html)

# भारत में कोरोना वैक्सीन का तीसरा चरण शुरू होगा

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

देश में कोरोना की तीन वैक्सीन पर काम हो रहा है। नीति आयोग के सदस्य डॉ वीके पॉल ने कहा कि मंगलवार को इनमें से एक के तीसरे चरण का परीक्षण बुधवार से शुरू हो जाएगा। हालांकि, उन्होंने इसका नाम नहीं बताया।

पॉल ने कहा, हम सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। वैक्सीन की सप्लाई चेन भी शुरू होगी। हालांकि, यह नहीं बताया कि वैक्सीन कब तक तैयारी होगी। इसकी सफलता पर भी कोई दावा नहीं किया

संक्रमण की जांच ऑन डिमांड

पॉल ने मंगलवार को बताया कि केंद्र सरकार ऑन डिमांड कोविड टेस्ट की इजाजत दे सकती है। इससे जांच कराने के इच्छुक हर व्यक्ति की तुरंत कोरोना जांच हो सकेगी।

गया है। सरकार टीका निर्माता कंपनियों से संपर्क में है। स्वतंत्रता दिवस के मौके पर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने तीन वैक्सीन का जिक्र किया था। इसी पर पॉल ने जानकारी दी है।

**Coronavirus Infection (Hindustan: 2020819))**

[https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview\\_259718\\_79717038\\_4\\_1\\_19-08-2020\\_2\\_i\\_1\\_sf.html](https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview_259718_79717038_4_1_19-08-2020_2_i_1_sf.html)

# सक्रिय मरीज घटने से संक्रमण के सफाये की उम्मीद जगी

## नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

कोरोना से जंग के बीच एक अच्छी खबर। देश में नए मामले लगातार दूसरे दिन घटे हैं। जबकि एक दिन पहले की तुलना में करीब डेढ़ लाख ज्यादा टेस्ट हुए हैं। वहीं, पहली बार एक दिन में नए मरीजों से अधिक स्वस्थ होने वालों की संख्या दर्ज की गई है। इन आंकड़ों से संक्रमण के सफाये की उम्मीद जगी है।

**55 हजार नए मामले:** स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अनुसार बीते चौबीस घंटों में कोरोना के 55079 नए मामले आए और 57587 लोग

स्वस्थ हुए। वहीं, मंगलवार को लगातार दूसरे दिन 60 हजार से कम नए केस मिले। पिछले 24 घंटों में रिकॉर्ड 899864 जांच हुई है। इनमें से 55079 नमूने ही पॉजिटिव निकले हैं। इससे एक दिन का पॉजिटिविटी रेट 6% के करीब आ गया है। जबकि इसका साप्ताहिक औसत 8.84 के करीब है।

**19 लाख से ज्यादा ठीक:** अब तक ठीक होने वाले रोगियों की संख्या 19,77,780 हो गई है। 67,3,166 लोग उपचाराधीन हैं और 51,797 लोगों की मौत हो गई। अब तक 27,02,743 लोग संक्रमित हो चुके हैं। मंत्रालय ने



कहा कि देश में कोरोना का रिकवरी रेट 73.18 फीसदी हो गया है जबकि मृत्यु दर घटकर 1.92 फीसदी तक आ गई है। वहीं कोरोना के सक्रिय मामले सिर्फ 24.91 फीसदी ही रह गए हैं।

## शिखर पर पहुंचने के बाद मामले घटे

देश	शिखर पर	एक हफ्ते बाद केस कम (नए)	केस कम (सक्रिय)
इटली	16-23 मार्च	17.1%	4%
फ्रांस	23-30 मार्च	18.23%	2.3%
ब्रिटेन	13-20 अप्रैल	5.91%	1%
स्पेन	23-30 मार्च	29.29%	7%

स्रोत: विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

## राहत के 4 बड़े संकेत

- 1 महाराष्ट्र-बिहार जैसे हॉटस्पॉट वाले राज्यों में बड़ी गिरावट
- 2 देश में लगातार दूसरे दिन 60 हजार से कम मामले मिले
- 3 दो हफ्ते पहले सौ टेस्ट पर 10 मरीज मिलते थे, मंगलवार को 6.1 मिले
- 4 मंगलवार को रिकॉर्ड 57937 मरीज स्वस्थ हुए