Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large group of viruses that are common among animals. In rare cases, they are zoonotic (can be transmitted from animals to humans). The common hosts of coronaviruses are especially camels, pigs and bats. The rarest of the rare CoV infects humans. But now it can be assumed that they have evolved and can infect humans. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and the recent novel Coronavirus-2019 (2019-nCoV) are the current examples.
Reports say that the incubation period of coronavirus remains unknown, but it is supposed to be between 10 to 14 days. The mortality rate of 2019-nCoV infections may be quite high; about 2-3 persons out of 10 are reported dead. The severity of 2019-nCoV infection is more in persons with weak immune systems, infants, pregnant women, elderly and people with cardiopulmonary diseases.

Although detailed information about 2019-nCoV is still under laboratory investigation, the proposed transmission of coronaviruses from human to human is assumed to be through the air by coughing or sneezing and close personal contacts such as touching nose, eyes and shaking hand with an infected person. Currently, there is no scientific evidence about the transmission of 2019-nCoV from animals to humans.

There are only speculations that since China is one of the largest seafood markets, the primary hosts maybe sea animals such as snakes, etc. Recent investigations have raised concerns that coronavirus infected persons might be able to spread it even if they do not have flu-like symptoms.

Prevention is the only Treatment
Currently, no vaccine is available against coronavirus infections. Preventive measures are the only way to treat this life-threatening pathological event. Proper sanitation, frequent hand washing with soap and disinfectants at least for 20 seconds, using the appropriate category mask and avoiding direct contact with suffering/suspected people are some preventive measures that can be taken to prevent the coronavirus infections.

A person with 2019-nCoV infection can only be treated for their symptoms. Since 2019-nCoV infection is a concern with immunity, immune booster healthy foods, consuming plenty of water, and enough rest are other lifestyle behaviours which can be helpful in combating the situation. Young individuals are most likely to contract coronavirus. In fact, people can contract more than one infection over the course of a lifetime.

Many questions related to 2019-nCoV are yet to be answered including the period of propagation when humans are most at risk, the symptomatic difference from the common flu, its complete genome sequences to develop vaccines and threshold a quantity of infection to express. Besides, the exact mode of transmission of 2019-nCoV is also a matter of investigation to prevent its spread.

Some researches are also claiming that 2019-nCoV can live in the urine and saliva samples of an infected person. However, no scientific evidence has been provided yet. The mingling of symptoms, lack of proper information and unavailability of both vaccine/medication and reliable rapid diagnostic tests raises the concern that 2019-nCoV infection may spread globally.