

Asymptomatic COVID-19 Infection Management: The Key to Stop COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 disease, emerged in December 2019, has spread rapidly, with new cases confirmed in multiple countries. Many efforts to contain the virus are ongoing, such as containment, individual measures of protection, the authorization of use of some drugs as chloquorine in some countries. Also, it has been known that symptomatic and asymptomatic people whom are infected by COVID-19 have the same contagiousness which expose a far greater portion of the population to virus and increase the late diagnosis and thereafter enhance COVID-19 mortality. Thereafter, it is fundamental to review our COVID-19 screening approach and enlarge COVID-19 testing to the general population by using rapid testing appliances such as rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgG-IgM combined antibody since another appliance more efficient will be performed.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, screening, diagnosis

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The COVID-19 disease, emerged in December 2019, has spread rapidly, with new cases confirmed in multiple countries [1]. Many efforts to contain the virus are ongoing, such as containment, individual measures of protection, the authorization of use of some drugs as chloquorine in some countries [2]. However, given the many uncertainties regarding pathogen transmissibility and virulence, the effectiveness of these efforts still unknown.

The clinical illness of coronavirus disease is characterized by a long, mild prodrome that can last 5- 9 days before people seek medical assistance, which is a risk period for community transmission [3-5]. Indeed, it has been known that symptomatic and asymptomatic people have the same contagiousness which expose a far greater portion of the population to virus and increase the late diagnosis and thereafter enhance COVID-19 mortality [6,7]. Therefore, the key to limit the spread of Covid-19 is the management of both symptomatic and asymptomatic COVID-19 cases by wide COVID-19 screening of the population.

COVID-19 diagnosis is based on (i) clinical examination which needs the presence of symptoms in patient, (ii) chest imagery which needs the presence of symptoms to explain the need of imagery, and (iii) RT-PCR testing an expensive test which needs specialized and well-equipped laboratories which delays the issuance of the results [8,9].

A rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgG-IgM combined antibody was newly performed using lateral flow immune assay techniques that It takes less than 15 minutes to generate results and determine whether there is recent SARS-CoV-2 infection [10]. The low cost, easiness of use, quick result, and possibility of using everywhere such as home, are determinant advantages of the rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgG-IgM test. Despite the lower sensitivity of this rapid text, it seems to be an ultimate and very practical tool of covid-19 diagnosis.

It has been fundamental to review our COVID-19 screening approach and enlarge COVID-19 testing to the general population by using rapid testing appliances such as rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgG-IgM combined antibody since another appliance more efficient will be performed.

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