

Climate Change and Environmental Destruction in Connection with the Outbreak of Coronavirus

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Over the past hundred years, many pandemic diseases of viral origin have been transmitted from wild or even domestic animals to humans. Researchers believe that human intervention in nature and the rapid change of natural environments have provided more opportunities for the evolution of new destructive viruses than at any other time in geological history. Human invasion of wildlife habitats also exposes us to more contact with them. Research shows that high temperatures, ultraviolet rays of sunlight and humidity play an important role in killing the coronavirus. Ultraviolet rays both directly damage the genetic material of the virus and help make vitamin D and beta-endorphin peptide as both boost the body's immune system. Studies also show that dry air and temperatures in the range of 5 to 10 °C create a favorable condition for the spread of the coronavirus. However, since coronaviruses have considerable environmental resistance, the summer heat alone does not seem to be sufficient to combat the deadly virus. Therefore, in parallel with controlling COVID-19 disease, it is also important to limit the emergence cycle of new deadly viruses by reducing human involvement in nature and the natural habitats of animals.

Keywords: Environment, Coronavirus, Temperature, Humidity, Ultraviolet rays.

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