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Editorial

COVID -19 AND ROBOTICS creativities spark in the adverse

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Since the start of the new year 2020, a new respiratory infection outbreak called COVID-19 has spread to more than 180 countries, including China. It is caused by a new type of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. Confirmed novel coronavirus cases increased ten-fold in less than a month, from 100,000 in the first week of March to more than one million on 02 April, while more than 52,000 deaths have been reported across the world. Europe, Russia, and Brazil are the new hot spot of coronavirus. Severe acute respiratory illness with fever and respiratory symptoms, such as cough and shortness of voice, droplets, and fomites are key routes of transmission. Human coronaviruses can maintain their viability outside the host for as long as 9 days, which greatly increases transmission risk through fomites. Research Studies on corona have suggested that COVID-19 can have high transmission rates with the average infected person able to spread the disease to two or three other individuals. Worldwide, as millions of people stay at home to minimise transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, health-care workers prepare to do the exact opposite. Health workers are at the front line of the COVID-19 outbreak response and, as such, are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection. Hazards include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, occupational burnout, stigma, and physical and psychological violence. To reduce the load of Covid -19 infection in India. We should accelerate the emerging technology, to replace the man with robots. Robots are useful tools in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Robots may be used for health treatment, such as food delivery, measuring vital signs, telemedicine, decontamination, a hazardous waste collection including storage, and tracking compliance with voluntary quarantines. Robot-assisted nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabbing and blood monitoring will improve the process and reduce the risk of infection for health workers. Robots also play a role in disease prevention by non-contact UV surface disinfection. The robots are the potential to deployed in intelligent navigation and detection of high risk and high touch areas. Robots are the potential corona warriors to sweep the globe from COVID-19.

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