Update report and analysis on the global trends and progress of Covid -19 pandemic on 18th January, 2022 across different countries of the world.

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Abstract:

***Background/Aim*: there has been lots of curiosity and pandemonium caused by upsurge of Covid -19 to global level. Steady global observation is immensely necessary track progress and drawbacks. This study is aim at analysising the global trends and progress of Covid -19 pandemic as at 18th January, 2022 across different countries of the world.**

***Method*: Data from one hundred and eighty one (181) countries and regions of the world. Information was gotten from United Nations Geoscheme, WHO. Data were collated and analyzed**

***Result*: American continent appears to still be most affected by the virus with a high infection rate and even higher report of mortality. Europe is also affected but with better control of mortality, while African continents, with exception of South Africa, have are been less affected base on available data.**

***Conclusion*: While there appears to be a conflicting approach on how best to manage and live with the virus, the new variants suggests that understanding and utilizing Africans biological survival mechanism may be the best way to regain near normal freedom.**

***Keyword*: continents, countries, Africa, USA, COVID-19**

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronaviruses (CoV) is among the family of viruses that cause illness ranging from less severe to more severe diseases. nCoV is a new variant that has not been previously identified in humans (1). The new virus was subsequently named the "COVID-19 virus. The novel virus was first identified in Wuhan, a city in China, in December of 2019; an immediate lockdown in Wuhan and other surrounding cities failed to contain the outbreak, resulting in it spread to different parts of the word(2,3). On 30 January 2020, The World Health Organization (WHO) declared an international Public Health Emergency on pandemic (2,4). different variants of the virus have since emerged and become dominant in many countries since the outbreak, with the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta variants and Omicron being the most prevalent per period(5). COVID-19 symptoms range from simple to life-threatening. Studies have shown that severe illness is more likely in elderly patients and those with underlying co morbidity diseases(6). Transmission most times occurs when people breathe in virus contaminated air by droplets and airborne particles. The risk of infection via breathing in is more when people are in close proximity, but the virus can also transmit, over longer distances, particularly closed and in poorly ventilated areas. Transmission can also rarely occur, through contaminated surfaces, equipment or fluids. They are contagious for about 20 days, and can still spread the virus without developing symptoms (7).

Scientists are still puzzled by the outbreak. Some believed that the virus began in animals while others think it's from Wuhan lab. At some point one or more humans acquired infection from an animal or laboratory leakage to affect humans, and those infected humans may have transmitted the original or mutated viral version to other humans (8). It can also be transmitted through contact with hands or surfaces that have been previously exposed by the virus and touch the body opening with the contaminated hands (9,10).

Their serious concern and study on the different waves of the disease has. This may be due to change in weather and continuously mutated strain of the virus that has been identified (11). There is the need to study this cases per country and region with respect to the virulent and spreadability of the mutated strain. Also, some interesting studies has been carried out on the dermographic, nature and strength of the virus, but analyzing an updated information per time is also predicated in managing the trend (12,13,14,15). The aim of this study is to analyze and understand the progress, trend and consequences of Covid -19 pandemic over a seven days period across different countries of the world.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

One hundred and eighty one (181) nations from different continents and regions of the world were selected. Data used where obtained January 18, 2022 from United Nations Geoscheme and WHO (16). The Data obtained for these countries over 7 days per 100000 populations, were analyzed and compared directly with the values gotten for USA. USA was used as a Comparism Factor (CF) or Oyepata Factor (OF) because it a populous country with one of the best health system and also has highest COVID-19 cases with a relatively large population in the world.

Statistical Analysis

In this work markers as cumulative cases and cumulative cases of death per 100000 population were compared against values of USA. Bivariate analysis, was used and Chi-square test, to compare proportions of all variables. In reporting this study, country observations are scaled to present a comparison of two countries similar in all other respects. Thus, rate ratios less than one insinuate that lesser levels of a given characteristic are associated with lesser rates of infection or mortality and vice versa.

III. RESULT

American continent appears to still be most affected by the virus with a high infection rate and even higher report of mortality. Europe is also affected but with better control of mortality, while African continents, with exception of South Africa, have developed an unexpected survival mechanism to the infection (Table 1).

Table 1: Cases And Death Of COVID-19

S/N	Country, Other	Total Cases A	Total Deaths B	Tot Cases/ 1M pop C	Deaths/ 1M pop D	C/209001	D/2638
1	USA	**69,808,350**	**880,976**	**209,001**	**2,638**	**1.00**	**1.00**
2	India	**38,218,773**	**487,719**	**27,279**	**348**	**0.13**	**0.13**
3	Brazil	**23,420,861**	**621,927**	**108,985**	**2,894**	**0.52**	**1.10**
4	UK	**15,506,750**	**152,872**	**226,580**	**2,234**	**1.08**	**0.85**
5	France	**15,175,464**	**127,869**	**231,696**	**1,952**	**1.11**	**0.74**
6	Russia	**10,938,261**	**324,060**	**74,903**	**2,219**	**0.36**	**0.84**
7	Turkey	**10,664,372**	**85,253**	**124,374**	**994**	**0.60**	**0.38**
8	Italy	**9,219,391**	**142,205**	**152,831**	**2,357**	**0.73**	**0.89**
9	Spain	**8,676,916**	**91,437**	**185,472**	**1,954**	**0.89**	**0.74**
10	Germany	**8,262,398**	**116,868**	**98,129**	**1,388**	**0.47**	**0.53**
11	Argentina	**7,446,626**	**118,628**	**162,455**	**2,588**	**0.78**	**0.98**
12	Iran	**6,236,567**	**132,152**	**72,808**	**1,543**	**0.35**	**0.58**
13	Colombia	**5,624,520**	**131,437**	**108,744**	**2,541**	**0.52**	**0.96**
14	Mexico	**4,495,310**	**302,112**	**34,307**	**2,306**	**0.16**	**0.87**
15	Poland	**4,406,553**	**103,378**	**116,630**	**2,736**	**0.56**	**1.04**
16	Indonesia	**4,277,644**	**144,199**	**15,387**	**519**	**0.07**	**0.20**
17	Ukraine	**3,799,382**	**98,843**	**87,692**	**2,281**	**0.42**	**0.86**
18	Netherlands	**3,680,896**	**21,178**	**214,085**	**1,232**	**1.02**	**0.47**
19	South Africa	**3,568,900**	**93,707**	**59,023**	**1,550**	**0.28**	**0.59**
20	Philippines	**3,324,478**	**53,153**	**29,726**	**475**	**0.14**	**0.18**
21	Canada	**2,844,910**	**32,008**	**74,368**	**837**	**0.36**	**0.32**
22	Malaysia	**2,817,163**	**31,831**	**85,348**	**964**	**0.41**	**0.37**
23	Peru	**2,723,166**	**203,750**	**80,847**	**6,049**	**0.39**	**2.29**
24	Czechia	**2,678,767**	**36,972**	**249,425**	**3,443**	**1.19**	**1.31**
25	Belgium	**2,575,313**	**28,726**	**220,721**	**2,462**	**1.06**	**0.93**
26	Thailand	**2,353,062**	**21,990**	**33,581**	**314**	**0.16**	**0.12**
27	Iraq	**2,131,500**	**24,267**	**51,215**	**583**	**0.25**	**0.22**
28	Vietnam	**2,094,802**	**36,266**	**21,225**	**367**	**0.10**	**0.14**
29	Israel	**2,035,432**	**8,362**	**218,253**	**897**	**1.04**	**0.34**
30	Australia	**2,022,581**	**2,890**	**77,918**	**111**	**0.37**	**0.04**

31	Portugal	**2,003,169**	**19,413**	**197,344**	**1,912**	**0.94**	**0.72**
32	Japan	**1,972,893**	**18,457**	**15,673**	**147**	**0.07**	**0.06**
33	Romania	**1,964,021**	**59,428**	**103,159**	**3,121**	**0.49**	**1.18**
34	Chile	**1,902,657**	**39,431**	**98,225**	**2,036**	**0.47**	**0.77**
35	Switzerland	**1,833,443**	**12,659**	**209,473**	**1,446**	**1.00**	**0.55**
36	Greece	**1,723,496**	**22,285**	**166,615**	**2,154**	**0.80**	**0.82**
37	Sweden	**1,700,336**	**15,587**	**166,752**	**1,529**	**0.80**	**0.58**
38	Bangladesh	**1,653,182**	**28,180**	**9,886**	**169**	**0.05**	**0.06**
39	Austria	**1,503,668**	**13,956**	**165,493**	**1,536**	**0.79**	**0.58**
40	Serbia	**1,484,516**	**13,152**	**170,971**	**1,515**	**0.82**	**0.57**
41	Hungary	**1,385,500**	**40,757**	**143,988**	**4,236**	**0.69**	**1.61**
42	Pakistan	**1,345,801**	**29,042**	**5,915**	**128**	**0.03**	**0.05**
43	Denmark	**1,188,908**	**3,535**	**204,147**	**607**	**0.98**	**0.23**
44	Ireland	**1,122,428**	**6,087**	**223,449**	**1,212**	**1.07**	**0.46**
45	Jordan	**1,117,397**	**13,028**	**107,857**	**1,258**	**0.52**	**0.48**
46	Kazakhstan	**1,100,876**	**13,105**	**57,564**	**685**	**0.28**	**0.26**
47	Morocco	**1,068,941**	**15,025**	**28,438**	**400**	**0.14**	**0.15**
48	Georgia	**1,021,943**	**14,582**	**256,944**	**3,666**	**1.23**	**1.39**
49	Cuba	**1,008,616**	**8,348**	**89,133**	**738**	**0.43**	**0.28**
50	Slovakia	**896,798**	**17,520**	**164,136**	**3,207**	**0.79**	**1.22**
51	Nepal	**887,769**	**11,632**	**29,644**	**388**	**0.14**	**0.15**
52	Bulgaria	**851,945**	**32,431**	**124,056**	**4,722**	**0.59**	**1.79**
53	Croatia	**848,150**	**13,300**	**208,594**	**3,271**	**1.00**	**1.24**
54	Lebanon	**840,514**	**9,429**	**124,005**	**1,391**	**0.59**	**0.53**
55	Tunisia	**817,051**	**25,881**	**68,030**	**2,155**	**0.33**	**0.82**
56	UAE	**816,945**	**2,204**	**81,083**	**219**	**0.39**	**0.08**
57	Bolivia	**785,094**	**20,439**	**65,866**	**1,715**	**0.32**	**0.65**
58	Belarus	**721,103**	**5,882**	**76,352**	**623**	**0.37**	**0.24**
59	S. Korea	**712,503**	**6,480**	**13,879**	**126**	**0.07**	**0.05**
60	Guatemala	**659,655**	**16,203**	**35,796**	**879**	**0.17**	**0.33**
61	Saudi Arabia	**638,327**	**8,914**	**17,904**	**250**	**0.09**	**0.09**
62	Costa Rica	**631,311**	**7,434**	**122,201**	**1,439**	**0.58**	**0.55**
63	Ecuador	**629,507**	**34,232**	**34,861**	**1,896**	**0.17**	**0.72**
64	Azerbaijan	**628,166**	**8,550**	**61,101**	**832**	**0.29**	**0.32**
65	Panama	**602,606**	**7,554**	**136,339**	**1,709**	**0.65**	**0.65**
66	Sri Lanka	**598,536**	**15,243**	**27,771**	**707**	**0.13**	**0.27**
67	Lithuania	**589,074**	**7,708**	**221,171**	**2,894**	**1.06**	**1.10**
68	Slovenia	**569,620**	**5,732**	**273,937**	**2,757**	**1.31**	**1.05**
69	Norway	**554,778**	**1,412**	**101,110**	**257**	**0.48**	**0.10**
70	Uruguay	**543,166**	**6,258**	**155,529**	**1,792**	**0.74**	**0.68**
71	Myanmar	**533,604**	**19,306**	**9,706**	**351**	**0.05**	**0.13**
72	Dominican Republic	**517,611**	**4,274**	**46,986**	**388**	**0.22**	**0.15**
73	Paraguay	**516,555**	**16,887**	**71,071**	**2,323**	**0.34**	**0.88**
74	Kuwait	**479,640**	**2,480**	**109,799**	**568**	**0.53**	**0.22**
75	Venezuela	**461,059**	**5,392**	**16,285**	**190**	**0.08**	**0.07**

76	Ethiopia	**459,959**	**7,190**	**3,853**	**60**	**0.02**	**0.02**
77	Palestine	**448,398**	**4,767**	**84,846**	**902**	**0.41**	**0.34**
78	Mongolia	**417,557**	**2,092**	**124,273**	**623**	**0.59**	**0.24**
79	Finland	**416,079**	**1,790**	**74,914**	**322**	**0.36**	**0.12**
80	Egypt	**403,990**	**22,238**	**3,836**	**211**	**0.02**	**0.08**
81	Libya	**401,444**	**5,889**	**57,219**	**839**	**0.27**	**0.32**
82	Moldova	**396,678**	**10,470**	**98,690**	**2,605**	**0.47**	**0.99**
83	Honduras	**386,756**	**10,465**	**38,110**	**1,031**	**0.18**	**0.39**
84	Armenia	**349,329**	**8,026**	**117,547**	**2,701**	**0.56**	**1.02**
85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**324,026**	**13,912**	**99,725**	**4,282**	**0.48**	**1.62**
86	Kenya	**319,011**	**5,520**	**5,737**	**99**	**0.03**	**0.04**
87	Oman	**318,272**	**4,125**	**59,967**	**777**	**0.29**	**0.29**
88	Bahrain	**317,380**	**1,398**	**177,014**	**780**	**0.85**	**0.30**
89	Latvia	**314,142**	**4,759**	**169,451**	**2,567**	**0.81**	**0.97**
90	Qatar	**314,073**	**632**	**111,857**	**225**	**0.54**	**0.09**
91	Zambia	**299,971**	**3,879**	**15,640**	**202**	**0.07**	**0.08**
92	Singapore	**296,077**	**844**	**50,000**	**143**	**0.24**	**0.05**
93	Estonia	**278,498**	**1,994**	**209,725**	**1,502**	**1.00**	**0.57**
94	Nigeria	**251,571**	**3,117**	**1,175**	**15**	**0.01**	**0.01**
95	North Macedonia	**249,704**	**8,153**	**119,863**	**3,914**	**0.57**	**1.48**
96	Botswana	**239,887**	**2,534**	**98,919**	**1,045**	**0.47**	**0.40**
97	Albania	**239,129**	**3,283**	**83,235**	**1,143**	**0.40**	**0.43**
98	Cyprus	**233,082**	**689**	**190,899**	**564**	**0.91**	**0.21**
99	Algeria	**228,918**	**6,443**	**5,078**	**143**	**0.02**	**0.05**
100	Zimbabwe	**227,552**	**5,276**	**14,973**	**347**	**0.07**	**0.13**
101	Mozambique	**220,908**	**2,140**	**6,774**	**66**	**0.03**	**0.03**
102	Uzbekistan	**209,578**	**1,529**	**6,124**	**45**	**0.03**	**0.02**
103	Montenegro	**208,171**	**2,493**	**331,383**	**3,969**	**1.59**	**1.50**
104	Kyrgyzstan	**193,028**	**2,842**	**28,850**	**425**	**0.14**	**0.16**
105	Uganda	**159,454**	**3,454**	**3,324**	**72**	**0.02**	**0.03**
106	Afghanistan	**159,303**	**7,386**	**3,954**	**183**	**0.02**	**0.07**
107	Namibia	**154,756**	**3,864**	**59,246**	**1,479**	**0.28**	**0.56**
108	Ghana	**154,614**	**1,354**	**4,820**	**42**	**0.02**	**0.02**
109	Luxembourg	**131,644**	**941**	**205,136**	**1,466**	**0.98**	**0.56**
110	Rwanda	**126,685**	**1,417**	**9,420**	**105**	**0.05**	**0.04**
111	Cambodia	**120,914**	**3,015**	**7,080**	**177**	**0.03**	**0.07**
112	Jamaica	**116,084**	**2,555**	**38,939**	**857**	**0.19**	**0.32**
113	Cameroon	**109,666**	**1,853**	**3,978**	**67**	**0.02**	**0.03**
114	Maldives	**108,732**	**265**	**195,816**	**477**	**0.94**	**0.18**
115	China	**105,411**	**4,636**	**73**	**3**	**0.00**	**0.00**
116	Trinidad and Tobago	**102,942**	**3,238**	**73,190**	**2,302**	**0.35**	**0.87**
117	Angola	**94,779**	**1,877**	**2,751**	**54**	**0.01**	**0.02**
118	Senegal	**83,752**	**1,917**	**4,806**	**110**	**0.02**	**0.04**
119	Malawi	**83,219**	**2,491**	**4,183**	**125**	**0.02**	**0.05**
120	DRC	**82,984**	**1,278**	**885**	**14**	**0.00**	**0.01**

121	Ivory Coast	**79,558**	**764**	**2,905**	**28**	**0.01**	**0.01**
122	Malta	**65,005**	**520**	**146,617**	**1,173**	**0.70**	**0.44**
123	Fiji	**60,509**	**752**	**66,750**	**830**	**0.32**	**0.31**
124	Mauritania	**56,296**	**914**	**11,635**	**189**	**0.06**	**0.07**
125	Madagascar	**55,827**	**1,169**	**1,939**	**41**	**0.01**	**0.02**
126	Iceland	**53,121**	**44**	**154,120**	**128**	**0.74**	**0.05**
127	Sudan	**53,080**	**3,390**	**1,168**	**75**	**0.01**	**0.03**
128	Syria	**50,821**	**2,956**	**2,799**	**163**	**0.01**	**0.06**
129	Gabon	**45,405**	**299**	**19,682**	**130**	**0.09**	**0.05**
130	Belize	**44,145**	**611**	**107,987**	**1,495**	**0.52**	**0.57**
131	Channel Islands	**37,613**	**124**	**213,292**	**703**	**1.02**	**0.27**
132	Barbados	**37,063**	**271**	**128,727**	**941**	**0.62**	**0.36**
133	Burundi	**36,785**	**38**	**2,957**	**3**	**0.01**	**0.00**
134	Papua New Guinea	**36,446**	**596**	**3,958**	**65**	**0.02**	**0.02**
135	Togo	**36,120**	**264**	**4,210**	**31**	**0.02**	**0.01**
136	Guinea	**35,719**	**410**	**2,610**	**30**	**0.01**	**0.01**
137	Mayotte	**35,189**	**186**	**124,345**	**657**	**0.59**	**0.25**
138	Curaçao	**34,886**	**207**	**211,261**	**1,254**	**1.01**	**0.48**
139	Seychelles	**32,846**	**140**	**330,809**	**1,410**	**1.58**	**0.53**
140	Tanzania	**32,393**	**753**	**519**	**12**	**0.00**	**0.00**
141	Lesotho	**31,899**	**690**	**14,710**	**318**	**0.07**	**0.12**
142	Aruba	**31,603**	**187**	**294,069**	**1,740**	**1.41**	**0.66**
143	Bahamas	**31,549**	**719**	**79,058**	**1,802**	**0.38**	**0.68**
144	Andorra	**29,888**	**142**	**385,871**	**1,833**	**1.85**	**0.69**
145	Mali	**29,257**	**701**	**1,383**	**33**	**0.01**	**0.01**
146	Haiti	**28,030**	**780**	**2,413**	**67**	**0.01**	**0.03**
147	Benin	**26,309**	**163**	**2,086**	**13**	**0.01**	**0.00**
148	Mauritius	**25,035**	**762**	**19,635**	**598**	**0.09**	**0.23**
149	Somalia	**24,261**	**1,335**	**1,463**	**81**	**0.01**	**0.03**
150	Congo	**23,244**	**371**	**4,058**	**65**	**0.02**	**0.02**
151	Burkina Faso	**20,414**	**353**	**937**	**16**	**0.00**	**0.01**
152	Tajikistan	**17,095**	**124**	**1,732**	**13**	**0.01**	**0.00**
153	South Sudan	**16,607**	**136**	**1,457**	**12**	**0.01**	**0.00**
154	Brunei	**15,986**	**98**	**36,007**	**221**	**0.17**	**0.08**
155	Equatorial Guinea	**15,558**	**179**	**10,553**	**121**	**0.05**	**0.05**
156	New Zealand	**15,334**	**52**	**3,066**	**10**	**0.01**	**0.00**
157	Gambia	**11,572**	**347**	**4,589**	**138**	**0.02**	**0.05**
158	Gibraltar	**11,216**	**100**	**333,066**	**2,970**	**1.59**	**1.13**
159	Grenada	**10,707**	**204**	**94,475**	**1,800**	**0.45**	**0.68**
160	San Marino	**10,639**	**103**	**312,535**	**3,026**	**1.50**	**1.15**
161	Yemen	**10,407**	**1,994**	**337**	**65**	**0.00**	**0.02**
162	Bermuda	**9,144**	**110**	**147,670**	**1,776**	**0.71**	**0.67**
163	Eritrea	**9,115**	**89**	**2,516**	**25**	**0.01**	**0.01**
164	Niger	**8,472**	**294**	**331**	**12**	**0.00**	**0.00**
165	Dominica	**7,957**	**48**	**110,112**	**664**	**0.53**	**0.25**

166	Comoros	**7,784**	**159**	**8,666**	**177**	**0.04**	**0.07**
167	Saint Martin	**7,713**	**60**	**194,351**	**1,512**	**0.93**	**0.57**
168	Sierra Leone	**7,562**	**125**	**919**	**15**	**0.00**	**0.01**
169	Guinea-Bissau	**7,140**	**153**	**3,500**	**75**	**0.02**	**0.03**
170	Liberia	**7,121**	**287**	**1,359**	**55**	**0.01**	**0.02**
171	Monaco	**7,041**	**44**	**177,476**	**1,109**	**0.85**	**0.42**
172	Chad	**6,887**	**185**	**401**	**11**	**0.00**	**0.00**
173	St. Vincent Grenadines	**6,604**	**88**	**59,236**	**789**	**0.28**	**0.30**
174	Caribbean Netherlands	**5,824**	**27**	**218,947**	**1,015**	**1.05**	**0.38**
175	Antigua and Barbuda	**5,741**	**121**	**57,882**	**1,220**	**0.28**	**0.46**
176	Sao Tome and Principe	**5,651**	**66**	**25,065**	**293**	**0.12**	**0.11**
177	British Virgin Islands	**5,449**	**47**	**178,404**	**1,539**	**0.85**	**0.58**
178	Turks and Caicos	**5,271**	**32**	**133,349**	**810**	**0.64**	**0.31**
179	Saint Kitts and Nevis	**5,065**	**28**	**94,176**	**521**	**0.45**	**0.20**
180	Bhutan	**3,317**	**3**	**4,227**	**4**	**0.02**	**0.00**
181	St. Barth	**2,927**	**6**	**294,942**	**605**	**1.41**	**0.23**

Key:

Data used were obtained from WHO/World meter's as at 18th, January, 2022
Figures obtained for USA were used in determing the comparism factor (CF) or Oyepata Factor which is a ratio of figure obtained to that of a particular country population divided by that of the USA.
Values of CF1 (or OF1) and CF2 (or OF2) represent case/incidence and mortality index.
Factor of more than 1 = very high infection and mortality index
Factor of approximately 1 = high infection and mortality index
Factor of ≤1 but ≥0.5 = moderately high infection and mortality index
Factor of ≤ 0.5 but ≥ 0.1 = low infection and mortality index
Factor of <0.1 = very low infection, mortality and recovery index

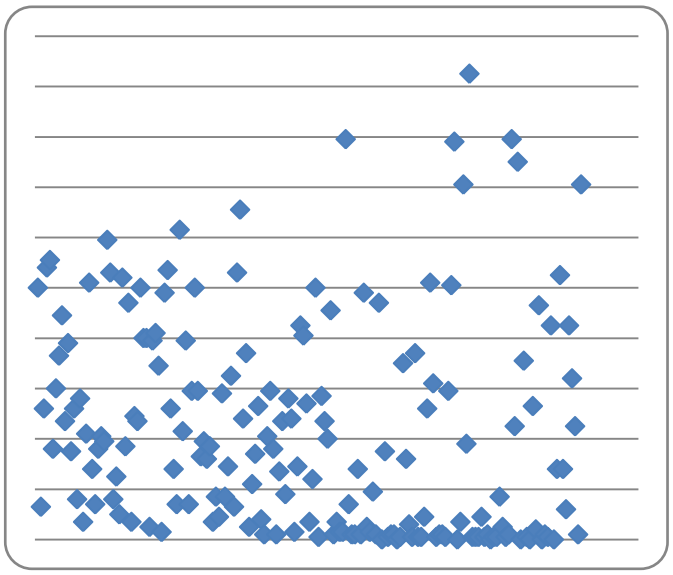

Figure 1: Graph Showing Comparism Factor Per Country Relative To Usa As At January 18, 2022.

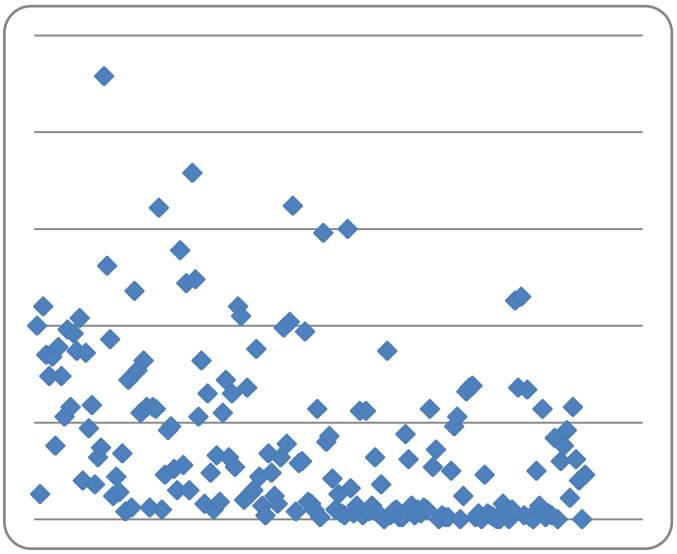

Figure 2: Graph Showing Death Oyepata Factor Caused By Covid-19 For Each Country Relative To Usa As At 18th, January, 2022.

IV. DISCUSSION

There has been lot of medical, political and media arguments on how best to understand, manage and survive with the pandemic. The scientific world still struggles to grabble on

how best to contain the seemly unending onslaughts of virus, with no convincing end in sight(17,18). Recently, there has been new mutated strain of the virus from the original strain, with many possible strain unfortunately expected to keep reshaping our understanding of the situation(19,20,21).This has caused unprecedented burden to public health, food and world workforce. Various variant have been indentified in several countries, and it could potentially affect thousands to millions of deaths if not properly handled (22,23).

The number of cases and mortality are increasing daily, couple with the socio-economic and psychological devastation left behind by the pandemic(24,25). More recent vaccines contain the blueprint for producing antigens rather than the antigen itself (26,27). The weakened version is not expected to cause the disease in the receiver of the vaccine, but it will trigger the immune system to responded appropriately much as if its first reaction to the actual pathogen attack (28,29). Some vaccines may require more than one doses to be administer over a period of time. This is sometimes necessary so as to give more room for development of long-lived antibodies and establishing of memory cells (30,31). Hence, the body might be trained to combat specific infection-causing organism (32).

America continent, appears to have more infectivity and higher reports of mortality from the new variant of Covid-19. Africa has been least plagued by the all variant at all phases. Also, most European countries have lesser mortality ratio when compared to American continents. These observations interesting, compared previous works on the cumulative effect of the virus (33,34,35). Africans appear to be unaffected from this seemly uncontrollable and lethal unleash. Apart from fewer cases of the infection, Africans have showed potential to have much lesser mortality even when compared to case of the infection (36,37,38). This suggest that Africans body system have over time developed a more progressive, robust and faster immune response that reduces chances of the virus causing disease related health complication. Compared to previous cumulative observation, though mortality rate remained higher than other western countries, USA has made remarkable stride in preventing and reducing the cases of infection compared to several other countries that suffered same fate from the virus. From available data, Africa which generally is classified as third world or clearly underdeveloped do not have severe medical consequences of the infection, and when infected they tends to recover faster with lower chance of complications and mortality.

As previously noted, Africans lives as a community and in dense clusters which is obviously different to most western countries that exist in solitary system (39,40). Thus, it is expected that most individuals in Africa may have been exposed to the virus without knowing or developing major symptoms. This has made several observers around the world to speculate that Africa may consequentially become a graveyard. Reasons for this fortunately unexpected result has puzzled many analyst around the world. Studies have shown, that because of poor health and environment, the immune systems of African children tends to develop faster and more robust compared to Dutch children (41,42,43). Childhood Exposure to pathogenic organism may have boasted the immune system and protect children from developing certain allergies and other infectious diseases, on later exposure to the similar allergen or pathogen (44,45). This view is also supported with data and comparism factor obtained from Haiti. Haiti is currently the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean region and among least developed countries in the world (46,47). They have one the least case of infection and mortality resulting in little to no significant value of comparism factor. Thus, childhood or early exposure to some diseases in poor countries may have encouraged a more robust immune response to same or related infection. Therefore, several African countries be both vulnerable and potentially more defensive against the coronavirus.

V. CONCLUSION

There is the likelihood of the virus spreading fast across African populations within a minimal period of time causing a large proportion to have been exposed to the virus without showing obvious symptoms and may have possibly recovered fully. Therefore, there is need for a more robust COVID-19 testing; antibody testing, which will explain who has been exposed than the popular antigen testing which only provides active disease state. This will significantly affect the quantity and quality time and resources that a give region need.

Many underdeveloped countries, particularly Africans and Haiti, have developed an unexpected cradle and natural mechanism to survive the infection. While there appears to be a conflicting approach on how best to manage and beyond the pandemic, the new variants suggests that understanding and utilizing Africans biological survival mechanism may be the best way to regain near normal freedom.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are not any potential conflicts of interest

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Authors' contributions

Joseph OS and Joseph OT were involved in collection of data and development of model for analysis. Joseph OS, Joseph SO, Joseph OT and Sebastine AZ were responsible for analysis and writing of this manuscript..

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