

5. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): A Regional Autonomy Point of View

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Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): A Regional Autonomy Point of View

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the comparison between Afghanistan, Albania and Algeria. The research method used was narrative analysis of the data processed by researchers from WHO. The results of this study are that in each country Afghanistan, Albania and Algeria have statistical differences in cases of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The impact of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic case is on an unstable country situation. Researcher's recommendation is to carry out further research on the deepening of economics, politics and others.

Keywords: Covid-19, Coronavirus and Pandemic

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INTRODUCTION

In previous studies such as (Giersing et al., 2019) in their research, the third meeting of the WHO Product Development Committee for Vaccine Advisors (PDVAC) was held in June 2016, with the aim of reviewing areas of pathogens where significant progress has occurred since the recommendations of the meeting, 2015, as well as to consider new advances in vaccine development against other pathogens. Since the previous meeting, significant progress has been made with regulatory approval for the first malaria and dengue vaccines, and the first phase III trials of a respiratory viral vaccine (RSV) candidate have started in elderly and pregnant women. In addition, PDVAC has also supported vaccine development efforts to fight important emerging pathogens, including the Middle Eastern Coronavirus (MERS CoV) and the Zika virus. Trials of HIV and tuberculosis vaccine candidates are continuing toward important data points, and the leading norovirus vaccine candidates have entered phase IIb efficacy studies. The WHO Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biology (IVB) is actively working in a number of pathogens at the recommendation of PDVAC, as well as continuing to scan the horizon for advances in vaccine development that

may benefit low and middle income countries (LMICs), such as licensing enterovirus 71 vaccines (EV71) recently in China. In continuation of discussions with the WHO Expert Strategic Advisory Group (SAGE) on Immunization, PDVAC will also look beyond licensing and consider the need for data for vaccine recommendations and implementation to reduce delays between vaccine approval and vaccine impact.

Furthermore, in the study (Materassi, 2019) some ideas are presented about the geometric motivation of the apparent capacity of the general logistical equation to describe an outbreak of quite a number of epidemics, possibly including COVID-19 infection. This interpretation pivots on complex, perhaps fractal, locus structures that describe "sets of contagion events", and on what can be learned from trophic net models with "herd behavior". Under the hypothesis that the number of cases, as a function of time, is assigned to the solution of the Generalized Richards Model, it is argued that the exponents that appear in the differential equation, usually determined empirically, represent the geometric signature of the space-filling, network-like locus in which infectious contact occurs.

The previous research can be explained in the image below:

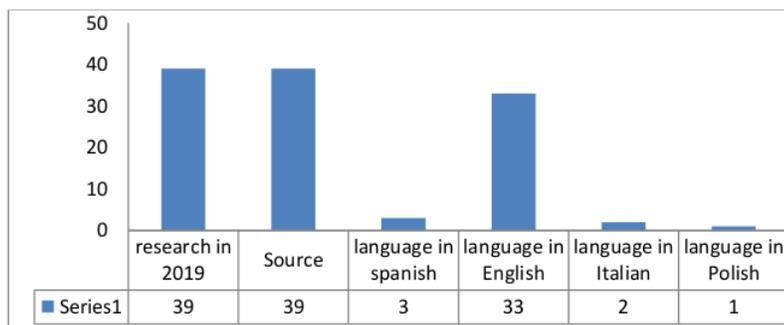


Figure 1. Previous research with 2019 Scopus data source

METHODS DAN DATA SOURCE

The method used in this study is a qualitative narrative analysis, while the data source used is Scopus and the data

from WHO data. Then the researcher processed the data by describing and analyzing the general point of view.

General Results

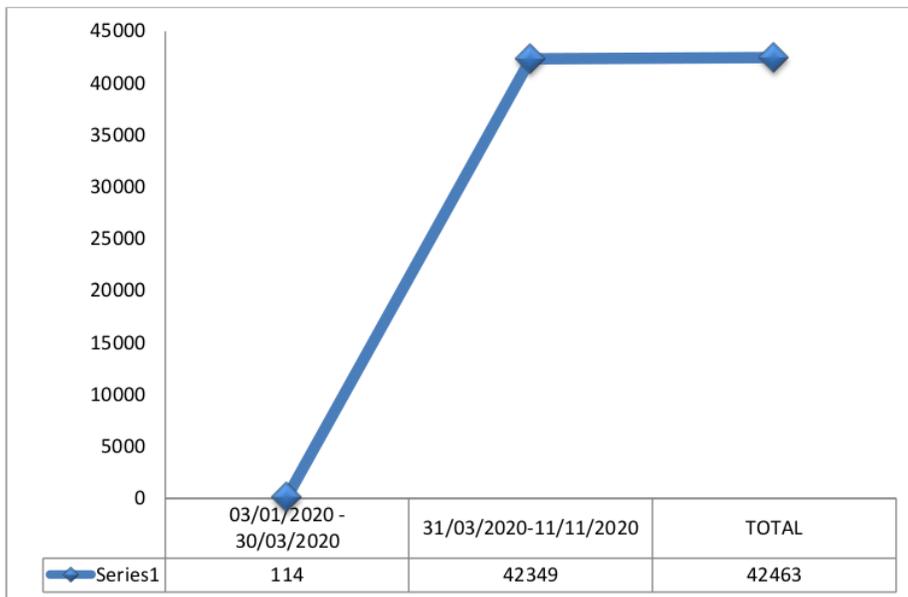


Figure 2. The dynamics of 03 January 2020 to 11 November 2020 in Afghanistan

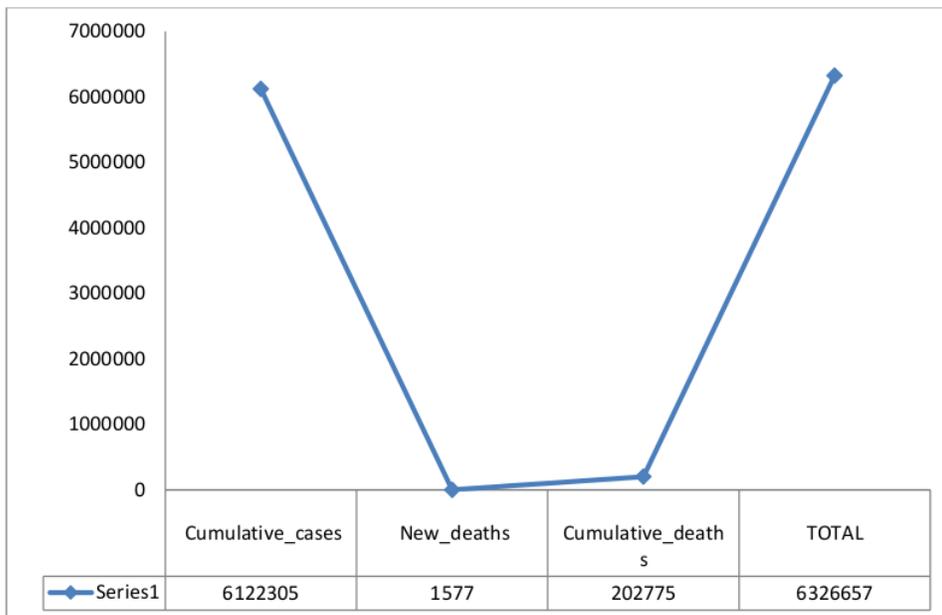


Figure 3. Development of Cumulative cases, New deaths and Cumulative deaths in the State of Afghanistan.

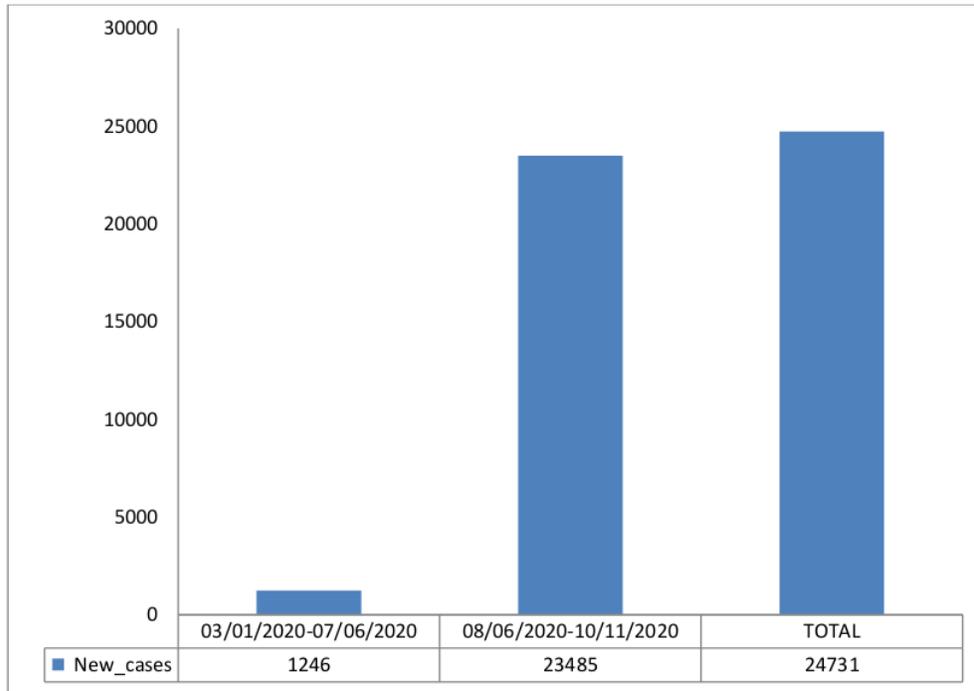


Figure 4. 03 January 2020 to 10 November 2020 in the State of Albania

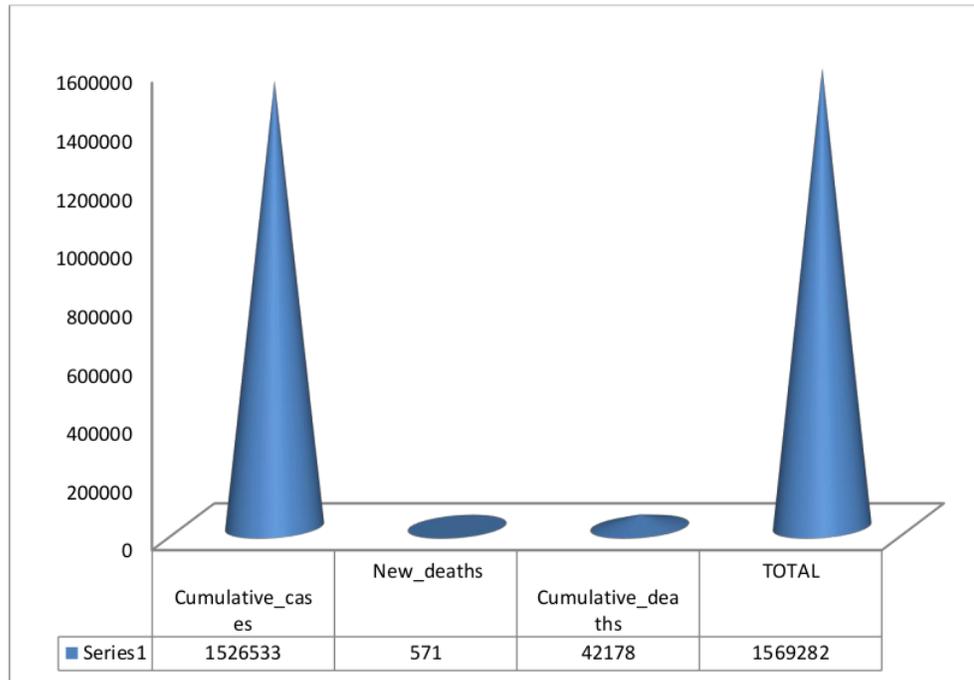


Figure 5. Development of Cumulative cases, New deaths and Cumulative deaths in the State of Albania.

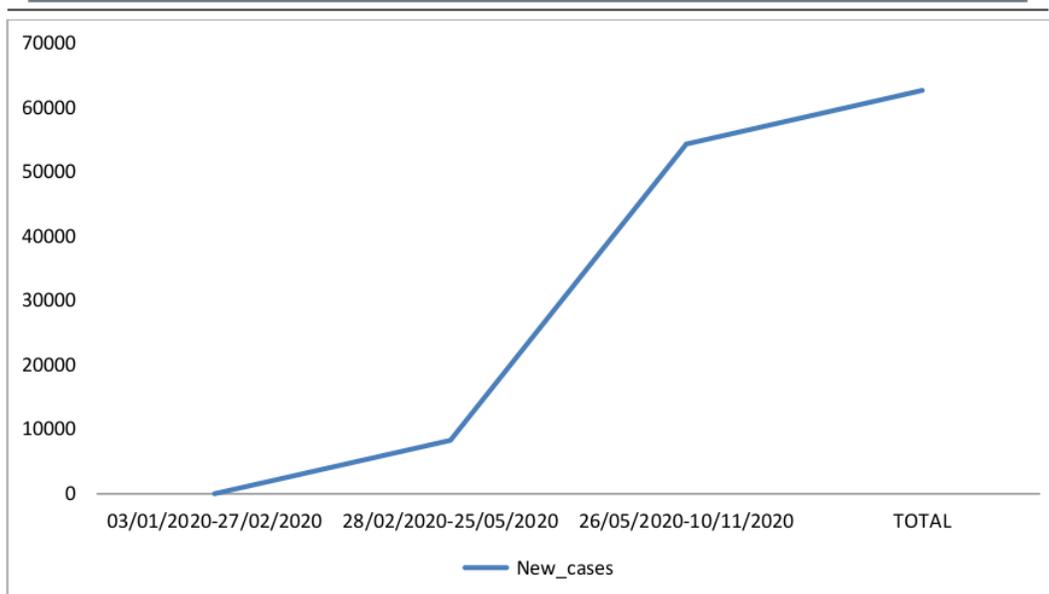


Figure 6. Dynamics of 03 January 2020 to 10 November 2020 in the State of Algeria

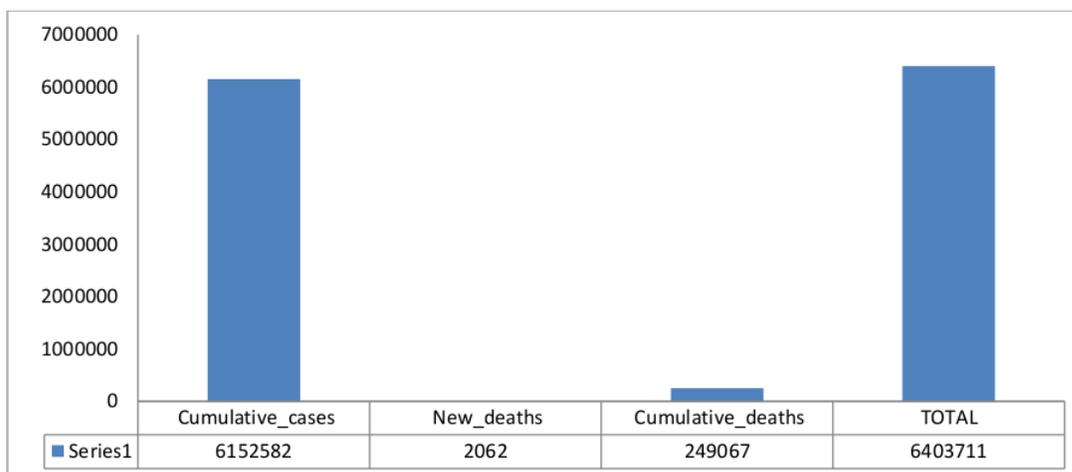


Figure 7. Development of Cumulative cases, New deaths and Cumulative deaths in the State of Algeria.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Figure 2 is the case of the development of Dynamics 03 January 2020 to 11 November 2020 in Afghanistan with a total of 42463 cases of Covid 19. There was an increase on March 31, 2020. Then in Figure 3 Cumulative case developments, new deaths and cumulative deaths in Afghanistan with a total of 6326657 cases. Where the death rate will increase greatly in 202275 cases. In Figure 4. 03 January 2020 to 10 November 2020 in the State of Albania, the increase in the increase occurred on 08 June 2020 with 23485 cases. Next Figure 5. Development of Cumulative cases, New deaths and Cumulative deaths in the State of Albania. With a death rate of 42178 cases. In Figure 6. Dynamics of 03 January 2020 to 10 November 2020 in the State of Algeria experienced an increase from 28 February 2020

until the increase occurred on 26 May 2020. And in Figure 7. Development of Cumulative cases, New deaths and Cumulative deaths in the State of Algeria. Is with a death rate of 249067 cases. The conclusion from the dynamics of these 3 countries is that the country with the highest number of cases is Algeria with the number of cases 54327, while the lowest number of cases in these 3 countries is Albania with 24731 cases. Then the country with the highest mortality rate was Algeria with 249067 cases and the country with the lowest death case was Albania with a total of 42178 deaths in the COVID-19 pandemic.

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