



# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

LEADING HEALTH, POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE STORIES OF THE DAY  
Monday 2020706

## WHO

**Hundreds of scientists say coronavirus is airborne, ask WHO to revise rules WHO had said coronavirus spreads primarily from person to person through small droplets from nose or mouth (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/hundreds-of-scientists-say-coronavirus-is-airborne-ask-who-to-revise-rules-109281>

Hundreds of scientists say there is evidence that novel coronavirus in smaller particles in the air can infect people and are calling for the World Health Organization to revise recommendations, the New York Times reported on Saturday.

The WHO has said the coronavirus disease spreads primarily from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth, which are expelled when a person with COVID-19 coughs, sneezes or speaks.

In an open letter to the agency, which the researchers plan to publish in a scientific journal next week, 239 scientists in 32 countries outlined the evidence showing smaller particles can infect people, the NYT said <https://nyti.ms/2VlXp67>.

The WHO did not immediately respond to a request for comment from Reuters.

Whether carried by large droplets that zoom through the air after a sneeze, or by much smaller exhaled droplets that may glide the length of a room, the coronavirus is borne through air and can infect people when inhaled, the scientists said, according to the NYT.

However, the health agency said the evidence for the virus being airborne was not convincing, according to the NYT.

"Especially in the last couple of months, we have been stating several times that we consider airborne transmission as possible but certainly not supported by solid or even clear evidence," Dr. Benedetta Allegranzi, the WHO's technical lead of infection prevention and control, was quoted as saying by the NYT. Reuters

## **Food and Nutrition**

### **Want to lose some weight? Read on Oats, rye bran may reduce weight gain, hepatic inflammation (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/want-to-lose-some-weight-read-on-108946>

Want to lose some weight? Read on

Researchers have found that the consumption of dietary fibre from oat and rye brans increased the growth of beneficial microbes in the intestines and reduced hepatic inflammation.

Want to lose some weight? Read on. Researchers have found that the consumption of dietary fibre from oat and rye brans increased the growth of beneficial microbes in the intestines and reduced hepatic inflammation.

In addition, diets enriched with oat or rye bran were shown to attenuate weight gain. The effects of oat and rye were partly different, but both were beneficial for health.

For the study, published in the *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research*, the research team from the University of Eastern Finland, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland collaborated with the University of Hong Kong.

The health benefits of oat, rye and other whole-grain products have been widely studied, and their use has been associated with decreased inflammation and improved glucose, lipid and adipose tissue metabolism in human and animal experimental research.

In addition, they have been linked to a decreased risk of obesity, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular diseases and type-2 diabetes. Different dietary fibres are also known to have different health effects.

In the current study, the research team wanted to investigate differences in metabolites produced by gut microbiota and their interactions with host metabolism in response to supplementation with oat and rye bran fibres.

The study was an animal experiment during which mice were fed a high-fat Western diet for 17 weeks. Two groups were fed the same diet enriched with 10 per cent of either oat or rye bran.

Among the various gut microbial metabolites, this study focused on those especially relevant to the development of fatty liver disease, which is often associated with obesity. Thus, microbial metabolites were assessed by measuring cecal short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), ileal and faecal bile acids, and the expression of genes related to tryptophan metabolism.

The findings suggest that both brans have the capacity to create a favourable environment in the gut by supporting the growth of beneficial microbes.

Both bran fibres enhanced the production of SCFAs, leading to improved gut integrity, reduced liver inflammation. “In addition, both oat and rye supplementation were shown to attenuate weight gain associated with a high-fat diet,” the authors noted.—IANS

## **Hydroxychloroquine**

### **WHO ending hydroxychloroquine trial for COVID Hydroxychloroquine and lopinavir/ritonavir “produce little or no reduction in the mortality of hospitalized COVID-19 patients” (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/who-ending-hydroxychloroquine-trial-for-covid-108899>

WHO ending hydroxychloroquine trial for COVID

The World Health Organization says it is ending a trial into whether anti-malaria drug hydroxychloroquine helps patients hospitalised with COVID-19.

The World Health Organization says it is ending a trial into whether anti-malaria drug hydroxychloroquine helps patients hospitalised with COVID-19.

WHO said Saturday it has “accepted the recommendation” from the committee overseeing the trial to discontinue testing of hydroxychloroquine and lopinavir/ritonavir, a drug combination used to treat HIV/AIDS. The drugs were being compared with standard care for hospitalized patients.

WHO says a review of the interim results showed hydroxychloroquine and lopinavir/ritonavir “produce little or no reduction in the mortality of hospitalized COVID-19 patients when compared to standard of care.”

The agency adds that while there was no “solid evidence” of increased mortality for hospitalized patients given the drugs, there were “some associated safety signals in the clinical laboratory findings” of an associated trial.

WHO says the decision won’t affect possible trials on patients who aren’t hospitalized, or on those receiving the drugs before potential exposure to the coronavirus or shortly afterward. —

## **Covid-19 vaccine**

### **‘Covid-19 vaccine not this year’; CCMB Director contradicts ICMR The ICMR on Friday wrote to select medical institutions and hospitals to fast-track clinical trial approvals for the coronavirus vaccine candidate Covaxin (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/covid-19-vaccine-not-this-year-ccmb-director-contradicts-icmr-108512>

‘Covid-19 vaccine not this year’; CCMB Director contradicts ICMR

A vaccine for COVID-19 cannot be expected before early next year as the process involves a lot of clinical trials and data testing, a top official of CSIR- CCMB said on Saturday, a day after ICMR said it aims to launch the world’s first COVID-19 vaccine by August 15.

Don’t second-guess India’s top scientists: ICMR rejects apprehensions on Covid vaccine  
When coronavirus vaccine will be available, at what price: Adar Poonawalla, CEO, Serum Institute of India, explains

Impossible to have vaccine by August 15, say experts

Rakesh K Mishra, Director of CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, said the ICMR’s letter in this regard may be for internal consumption and aimed at putting pressure on hospitals to get ready for clinical human trials.

“If everything goes absolutely really like a textbook plan, then we are talking about six to eight months to think of something that now we have a vaccine.

“Because you have to test in large numbers.

“It is not like a drug that if somebody is sick you give and see if it is cured or not,” Mishra told PTI when asked about the possibility of the vaccine becoming ready by August 15.

The Indian Council of Medical Research on Friday wrote to select medical institutions and hospitals to fast-track clinical trial approvals for the coronavirus vaccine candidate Covaxin, being developed in collaboration with Bharat Biotech, a city-based vaccine maker, which it plans to release on August 15.

“Actually vaccine development takes many years, but you are in very desperate conditions. Maybe by the beginning of the next year if the vaccine clicks, we can expect. Not before that.

“Before that (it is) very unlikely as far as I understand,” Mishra said.

He said thousands of people are given vaccine during clinical trials and one has to wait for the data and results, which normally takes months.

To a query, he said CCMB is currently doing 400-500 COVID-19 tests every day and had sent proposals to the ICMR for undertaking a new way of testing, which will consume less time and manpower.

“We are doing a lot of tests... 400 to 500 tests every day. But there are limitations that you cannot go beyond certain numbers.

“But we had proposed to the ICMR a new way of testing. It is a shorter method. It can be done in a safer way and will take half the time.

“It is much less expensive and less human resources required. We are waiting for the ICMR to give an advisory on that,” he said. PTI

## **Covid-19 patients with low oxygen level**

### **Why some Covid-19 patients with low oxygen level breathe well (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/why-some-covid-19-patients-with-low-oxygen-level-breathe-well-108471>

Researchers have found possible explanations for Covid-19 patients who present with extremely low, otherwise life-threatening levels of oxygen, but no signs of difficulty in breathing.

How the brain responds to the low oxygen level could be one of the factors behind the condition, known as silent hypoxemia or "happy hypoxia," said the study published in the online American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine.

This new understanding of the condition could prevent unnecessary intubation and ventilation in patients during the current and expected second wave of coronavirus.

The study found that "several pathophysiological mechanisms account for most, if not all, cases of silent hypoxemia.

This includes the initial assessment of a patient's oxygen level with a pulse oximeter.

"While a pulse oximeter is remarkably accurate when oxygen readings are high, it markedly exaggerates the severity of low levels of oxygen when readings are low," said lead author of the study Martin Tobin, Professor, Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine in the US.

"Another factor is how the brain responds to low levels of oxygen. As oxygen levels drop in patients with Covid-19, the brain does not respond until oxygen falls to very low levels -- at which point a patient typically becomes short of breath," he said.

In addition, more than half of the patients had low levels of carbon dioxide, which may diminish the impact of an extremely low oxygen level.

It is also possible that the coronavirus is exerting a peculiar action on how the body senses low levels of oxygen which could be linked to the lack of smell, experienced by two-thirds of COVID-19 patients, according to Tobin.

While acknowledging that further research is needed, the study concludes that "features about Covid-19 that physicians find baffling become less strange when viewed in the light of long-established principles of respiratory physiology." "This new information may help to avoid

unnecessary endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation, which presents risks, when the ongoing and much anticipated second wave of COVID-19 emerges," said Tobin.

The study included a small group of Covid-19 patients with very low levels of oxygen without shortness of breath or dyspnea.

The term hypoxia generally refers to insufficient oxygen supply for use by the tissues.

However, there is also a condition called cerebral hypoxia which refers to a condition in which there is a decrease of oxygen supply to the brain even though there is adequate blood flow, according to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, an institute within the US National Institutes of Health.

## **Pregnancy**

**Women with history of pregnancy not eligible to donate plasma in Delhi, doctors tell why**

**Women with history of pregnancy not eligible to donate plasma in Delhi, doctors tell why**

**Photo for representation only.(The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/women-with-history-of-pregnancy-not-eligible-to-donate-plasma-in-delhi-doctors-tell-why-108108>

Women who have either conceived or delivered babies in the past are not eligible to donate plasma as per the norms issued by authorities here as a certain type of antibody, which may have developed during the pregnancy, might harm the recipient in rare cases, doctors have said.

India's first plasma bank was inaugurated by Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal at the state-run Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences (ILBS) on Thursday.

However, strict guidelines have been issued as to who are eligible to donate plasma and who aren't, at present.

So, people aged 18-60, who have fully recovered from COVID-19 and showed no symptoms for 14 days can go for donation, subject to strict guidelines for eligible donors.

Someone weighing less than 50 kg, women who have a history of pregnancy, cancer survivors, and those with kidney, heart, lung or liver diseases are not eligible to donate plasma.

Asked why women with history of pregnancy are not eligible for it, a senior doctor at ILBS, who is part of the plasma bank team, said, when women are exposed to their baby's blood during pregnancy and delivery, they may develop Human Leukocyte Antigens (HLA) antibodies, which are directed against antigens on the white blood cells (surfaces).

"This happens as the embryo has genetic component from the father as well, so in response to this foreign element the mother's immune system generates antibodies," the doctor said.

The presence of HLA antibodies in a healthy individual's blood do not cause health problems, according to experts.

However, when HLA antibody-containing plasma is transfused, in rare cases, it may cause TRALI reaction in a transfusion recipient.

TRALI (transfusion-related acute lung injury) is an acute complication following transfusion that is characterized by severe shortness of breath, often associated with fever and low blood pressure. Although rare, it is one of the most common causes of transfusion-related death, say experts.

TRALI can occur rapidly after a blood transfusion and is often associated with the receipt of plasma or platelet products, they said.

"So, either woman with pregnancy history are not eligible to donate (if not tested), or we need to test the plasma for HLA antibodies to determine if they are present," the doctor said, adding, if found present, the plasma should not be used.

While the guidelines issued by Delhi government on plasma donation clearly says women who have ever been pregnant are not eligible to donate, there is no mention of doing prior screening in case of such women.

However, as per the Recommendations for Investigational COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma published on the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the US government, "female donors who have not been pregnant, or female donors who have been tested since their most recent pregnancy and results interpreted as negative for HLA antibodies" are eligible to donate.

A person who has recently recovered from COVID-19, usually develops antibodies against SARS CoV 2 virus and then this is collected and transferred to a sick patient through plasma.

Each person can donate 250-500 ml of plasma. The first dosage of 250 ml is given to the recipient, and if needed second dosage of 250 ml after 24 hours can be given.

On first day of the starting of the 'plasma bank' in Delhi, ten people had donated plasma. PTI

**‘Happy hypoxia’**

**‘Happy hypoxia’ condition in COVID-19 patients decoded  
Scientists have found an explanation for why some patients experience  
extremely low levels of oxygen (The Tribune: 2020706)**

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/health/happy-hypoxia-condition-in-covid-19-patients-decoded-108025>

‘Happy hypoxia’ condition in COVID-19 patients decoded  
Scientists have found an explanation for why some patients experience extremely low levels of oxygen

Scientists have found a possible explanation for why some COVID-19 patients experience extremely low, otherwise life-threatening levels of oxygen, known as happy hypoxia, but no signs of difficulty in breathing.

The new understanding of the condition, also known as silent hypoxemia, could prevent unnecessary intubation and ventilation in patients during the current and expected second wave of coronavirus, according to the study published in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine.

Intubation is the process of inserting a tube, called an endotracheal tube (ET), through the mouth and then into the airway. It is done so that a patient can be placed on a ventilator to assist with breathing.

Happy hypoxia “is especially bewildering to physicians as it defies basic biology,” said Martin J. Tobin, a professor at Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine in the US.

“In some instances, the patient is comfortable and using a phone at a point when the physician is about to insert a breathing (endotracheal) tube and connect the patient to a mechanical ventilator which while potentially lifesaving carries its own set of risks,” said Tobin.

The study included 16 COVID-19 patients with very low levels of oxygen—as low as 50 per cent compared to normal blood oxygen saturation between 95 and 100 per cent—without shortness of breath or dyspnea.

The researchers found that “several pathophysiological mechanisms account for most, if not all, cases of silent hypoxemia.”

This includes the initial assessment of a patient’s oxygen level with a pulse oximeter, they said.

“While a pulse oximeter is remarkably accurate when oxygen readings are high, it markedly exaggerates the severity of low levels of oxygen when readings are low,” said Tobin.

He noted that another factor is how the brain responds to low levels of oxygen.

“As oxygen levels drop in patients with COVID-19, the brain does not respond until oxygen falls to very low levels—at which point a patient typically becomes short of breath,” said Tobin.

In addition, more than half of the patients had low levels of carbon dioxide, which may diminish the impact of an extremely low oxygen level, the researchers said.

“It is also possible that the coronavirus is exerting a peculiar action on how the body senses low levels of oxygen,” said Tobin, which could be linked to the lack of smell, experienced by two-thirds of COVID-19 patients.

While acknowledging that further research is needed, the study concludes that “features about COVID-19 that physicians find baffling become less strange when viewed in the light of long-established principles of respiratory physiology.”

“This new information may help to avoid unnecessary endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation, which presents risks, when the ongoing and much anticipated second wave of COVID-19 emerges,” said Tobin. —PTI

**Covid Care Centre (The Asian Age: 2020706)**

<http://onlinepaper.asianage.com/articledetailpage.aspx?id=14973241>

# L-G inaugurates 10K-bed Covid care centre in city

*Sardar Patel Covid care centre billed as the 'largest' of its kind in the world*

**AGE CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI, JULY 5

Delhi lieutenant governor Anil Baijal inaugurated a 10,000-bed Covid care centre in the Chhattarpur area of the national capital on Sunday. The Covid care centre in South Delhi is billed as the "largest" of its kind in the world. It is 1,700 feet long, 700 feet wide — roughly the size of 20 football fields — and has 200 enclosures with 50 beds each. On the first day, around 21 patients belonging to Delhi were admitted to the centre.

"The Sardar Patel Covid care centre and hospital has been developed to help the citizens of Delhi and NCR who are affected by the coronavirus. Our team of doctors and medical staffs will take care of this facility. Sardar Patel Covid care centre and hospital have 10 per cent of beds with oxygen facility," the Delhi LG said after the inaugural.

Talking about the facili-



L-G Anil Baijal inspects Sardar Patel Covid care centre and hospital at Radha Soami Beas, Chhattarpur, in New Delhi on Sunday.  
— ASIAN AGE

ties at the centre, Mr Baijal further said: "We have counsellors for mentally traumatic patients. We have a team of good psychiatrists and specialists in medicine."

The centre has been set up for treating mild and asymptomatic coronavirus patients. It will also serve as a treatment centre for those who are asymptomatic but cannot afford home isolation. Gaming facilities have also been arranged to keep the spir-

its of patients high inside the centre.

"Our doctors, nurses and paramedic staff will take care of this Covid-19 care facility. ITBP has experience of several months in handling Covid patients. Initially, ITBP was deployed at quarantine centres. We are also running a 200 bedded centre for the police forces in Noida," ITBP DG S.S. Deswal said.

While the Delhi government has provided admin-

istrative support, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) will be the nodal agency operating the centre.

Union home minister Amit Shah, defence minister Rajnath Singh, health minister Harsh Vardhan and Delhi chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Sunday visited another newly-created temporary hospital with 1,000 beds for Covid-19 patients near the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport.

"DRDO's 1,000-bed coronavirus hospital is ready. I thank the Central government on behalf of Delhiites. It (hospital) has 250 ICU beds, which is very much needed in Delhi at the moment," Mr Kejriwal said in a tweet.

"For now, there is no scarcity of hospital beds, we have over 15,000 beds out of which 5,300 are occupied. There is a paucity of ICU beds. If there is any spike in Covid cases, these ICU beds are very critical for us," he said.

**Fresh Cases (The Asian Age: 2020706)**

<http://onlinepaper.asianage.com/articledetailpage.aspx?id=14973229>

■ 63 deaths, 2,505 fresh cases, total 99,400

# ‘Covid-19 war room’ to be set up at Delhi Secretariat

AGE CORRESPONDENT  
NEW DELHI, JULY 5

The national capital on Sunday recorded 2,505 fresh novel coronavirus cases, pushing the total number of cases towards 99,400. Along with that, the death toll increased to 3,067 after 63 more fatalities were reported since Friday.

There are currently 25,038 active patients in the national capital while 71,399 patients have been discharged or have migrated after recovering from the highly contagious disease.

Meanwhile, the Delhi government will set up a ‘Covid-19 War Room,’ which will monitor the city’s fight against the novel coronavirus 24x7 and suggest measures to effectively deal with the prevailing situation, officials said on Sunday.

The ‘Covid-19 War Room,’ which is being set up at the Delhi Secretariat, will be manned by around 25 experts. It is expected to

▶ **‘COVID-19 WAR Room’** will closely monitor the city’s fight against the novel coronavirus 24x7 and will suggest measures to effectively deal with the prevailing situation.

▶ **THE NEW strategic facility** will cover all aspects such as testing, bed strength, medical equipment, ambulance infrastructure, and containment zones.

become operational in the next few days.

According to the plan, the new strategic facility will cover all aspects such as testing, bed strength, medical equipment, ambulance infrastructure, and containment zones. It will represent a snapshot of the city’s position when it comes to tackling the Covid-19 situation, the officials said, adding that chief secretary Vijay Dev has directed officials to set up the same as soon as possible.

Officials said that the ‘Covid-19 War Room’ will

also flag discrepancies in those areas wherein authorities can take steps to prepare a robust system.

“The ‘Covid-19 War Room’ will closely monitor measures being taken by the authorities. It will also project the future requirements of medical infrastructure to deal with the surge in the coronavirus cases.

“For instance, if there is shortage of ambulance in the city, it will inform authorities about it,” he said. Another official noted that the district administration has been taking steps in their respective areas and that the war room will operate in a centralised manner for better coordination among the districts.

“An IAS officer has been given the charge of this war room for better coordination with higher authorities in the government. The Covid-19 War Room will have 20-25 experts who will work round the clock,” the official said.

**TB**

**WHO nod for Truenat rapid molecular assays for TB (The Hindu: 2020706)**

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/who-nod-for-truenat-rapid-molecular-assays-for-tb/article31982366.ece>

The tests can detect tuberculosis bacteria as well as drug resistance World Health Organisation (WHO) has now endorsed three rapid molecular Truenat assays for initial diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) and subsequent detection of rifampicin resistance in adults and children with signs and symptoms of pulmonary TB.

You have reached your limit for free articles this month.

## **High blood pressure**

### **Young children with high blood pressure more vulnerable to eye issues (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119684.htm>

According to a new study, young children with narrow retinal artery diameters were more likely to develop higher blood pressure, which made them more vulnerable to develop retinal microvascular impairment during early childhood.

The first study to show this connection in children was published today in Hypertension, an American Heart Association journal.

High blood pressure, the main risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease (CVD), can manifest as early as childhood, and the prevalence of high blood pressure among children continues to rise. In previous studies, analysis of blood vessels in the retina has shown promise as a predictor of CVD risk among adults. In the study titled, "Retinal Vessel Diameters and Blood Pressure Progression in Children," researchers sought to predict the development of high blood pressure in children over four years based on retinal blood vessel measurements.

"Hypertension continues as the main risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases and mortality," says Henner Hanssen, M.D., the study's lead author and a professor in the department of sport, exercise and health at the University of Basel in Switzerland. "Primary prevention strategies are needed to focus on screening retinal microvascular health and blood pressure in young children in order to identify those at increased risk of developing hypertension. The earlier we can provide treatment and implement lifestyle changes to reduce hypertension, the greater the benefit for these children."

Researchers screened 262 children ages six to eight from 26 schools in Basel, Switzerland, in 2014, for baseline blood pressure and retinal arterial measurements. Both measures were taken again in 2018. Blood pressure measurements at both baseline and follow-up were performed in a sitting position after a minimum of five minutes of rest and were categorized based on the American Academy of Pediatrics' blood pressure guidelines. These guidelines utilize the same measurements as the American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology 2017 Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults.

Results from the analysis indicate

- Children with narrower retinal vessel diameters at baseline developed higher systolic blood pressure at follow-up;
- Retinal vessel diameters could explain 29 -31 per cent of the changes in systolic blood pressure progression between 2014 and 2018;
- Children with higher blood pressure levels at baseline developed significantly narrower arteriolar diameters at follow-up, depending on weight and cardiorespiratory fitness; and
- Initial blood pressure measures explained 66-69 per cent of the change in retinal arteriolar diameter from baseline to follow-up.

"Early childhood assessments of retinal microvascular health and blood pressure monitoring can improve cardiovascular risk classification. Timely primary prevention strategies for children at risk of developing hypertension could potentially counteract its growing burden among both children and adults," said Hanssen. Researchers noted limitations of their study include that they could not confirm blood pressure measurements over a single 24-hour period, so they would not account for "white coat" hypertension, a condition where patients have high blood pressure readings when measured in a medical setting.

Developmental stage including puberty status of each child was not accounted for in the study, as well as genetic factors or birth weight - variables that could impact blood pressure development and microvascular health.

In addition, reference values for appropriate retinal vessel diameters in children do not currently exist, so future studies are needed to determine age-related normal values during childhood.

## **Brain cancer**

### **New study suggests promising strategy to treat brain cancer patient (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119675.htm>

In breakthrough discovery with respect to the most common brain tumours diagnosed in younger adults aged 18 to 45 years, a team of investigators have uncovered a potentially promising strategy to target brain tumours -- isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) genes.

Led by investigators at Massachusetts General Hospital, the finding of their study are published in Cancer Discovery, a journal of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Prior work by the group, led by Mass General's Daniel Cahill, MD, PhD, Hiroaki Wakimoto, MD, PhD, and Julie Miller, MD, PhD, revealed that IDH mutant gliomas have a metabolic weakness making them especially susceptible to treatments that lower NAD+ levels, a

ubiquitous and vital metabolic molecule commonly thought of as the "currency of metabolism" in cells.

Also, previous work by other researchers found that chemotherapy activates an enzyme that stimulates NAD<sup>+</sup> molecules to join together to make poly(ADP-ribose), or PAR, a key DNA damage signal. This PAR signal is a known susceptibility in IDH mutant gliomas.

Researchers also discovered that activation of the enzyme by chemotherapy causes available NAD<sup>+</sup> to be critically depleted for the production of PAR in IDH mutant glioma cells, but not normal cells. These findings indicated that maintaining high PAR levels (and low NAD<sup>+</sup> levels), in combination with chemotherapy, may uniquely target IDH mutant glioma cells. Considering this, Hiroaki Nagashima, MD, PhD, research fellow and lead author, devised a new treatment strategy and tested it in tumour cells and animal models.

"We found that maximum effectiveness was achieved by combining two agents temozolomide, the chemotherapy most commonly used to treat patients with IDH mutant gliomas, with a drug that blocks PAR breakdown, known as a PAR glycohydrolase inhibitor," said Dr Cahill, a Neurosurgical Oncologist at Mass General and an Associate Professor of Neurosurgery at Harvard Medical School.

"We showed, for the first time, that PAR glycohydrolase inhibitors can be used to enhance the effectiveness of chemotherapy in tumours with metabolic weaknesses in the NAD<sup>+</sup> pathway," said Dr Wakimoto, an Associate Professor of Neurosurgery at Harvard Medical School.

Dr Miller, an Instructor in Neurology and a Neuro-Oncologist at Mass General who treats patients with IDH mutant glioma, noted that PAR glycohydrolase inhibitors are a newly-emerging class of drugs.

"The long-term significance is that, based on our findings, they could be tested in individuals with IDH mutant gliomas, with a goal of hopefully improving outcomes in these patients," she said.

## **Infant sleep problems**

### **Infant sleep problems linked to mental health issues in adolescent (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119631.htm>

Infant sleep problems linked to mental health issues in adolescents

Researchers have found that sleeping problems in early childhood may be linked to the development of certain mental health disorders in adolescence.

The study, published in the journal JAMA Psychiatry, found that young children who routinely woke up frequently during the night and experienced irregular sleep routines were associated with psychotic experiences as adolescents. The researchers also found that children who slept

for shorter periods at night and went to bed later were more likely to be associated with borderline personality disorder (BPD) during their teenage years.

"We know from previous research that persistent nightmares in children have been associated with both psychosis and borderline personality disorder," said study lead author Dr Isabel Morales-Muaoz from the University of Birmingham in the UK. "But nightmares do not tell the whole story - we've found that, in fact, a number of behavioural sleep problems in childhood can point towards these problems in adolescence," Morales-Muaoz added.

For the findings, the researchers examined questionnaire data from more than 7,000 participants reporting on psychotic symptoms in adolescence, and more than 6,000 reporting on BPD symptoms in adolescence. Sleep behaviour among participants was reported by parents when the children were six, 18 and 30 months, and assessed again at 3.5, 4.8 and 5.8 years old.

The results show particular associations between infants at 18 months old who tended to wake more frequently at night and who had less regular sleep routines from six months old, with psychotic experiences in adolescence. This supports existing evidence that insomnia contributes to psychosis, but suggests that these difficulties may be already present years before psychotic experiences occur.

The team also found that children who had less sleep during the night and went to bed later at the age of three-and-a-half years were related to BPD symptoms. The researchers also investigated whether the links between infant sleep and mental disorders in teenagers could be mediated by symptoms of depression in children aged 10 years old.

"We found that depression mediated the links between childhood sleep problems and the onset of psychosis in adolescents," the study authors wrote.

## **Heart disease**

### **MRI scan used for heart disease can detect aggressive cancers: Study (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119630.htm>

According to recent research, the MRI imaging technique, known as T1-mapping, could offer crucial insights into the biology of childhood cancers and give an early warning of how effective targeted treatments were likely to be.

T1 mapping scans measure how water molecules interact at a microscopic level inside cells to understand the cellular make-up of tissue and are used in heart disease to assess damage to heart muscle tissue.

Now scientists at The Institute of Cancer Research, London, have shown that the non-invasive scanning technique has the potential to pick out children with high-risk forms of neuroblastoma, a type of childhood tumour.

The researchers believe T1 mapping scans could improve the use of precision medicine in children with neuroblastoma and potentially in cancer patients more widely, by ensuring treatments are tailored for each patient, and rapidly stopped when they are not working.

The study was published in the journal *Cancer Research* and funded by Children with Cancer UK, Cancer Research UK, and The Rosetrees Trust.

Researchers studied T1 mapping in mice with an aggressive form of neuroblastoma to get a clear picture of the microscopic and physical characteristics of the tumour.

The team at The Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) used artificial intelligence to map the different cell populations in tumours and compared these maps with those created using non-invasive T1 mapping MRI scans.

The researchers found that regions with high T1 values - where water molecules can behave 'more freely' - corresponded to hotspots of more aggressive cancer cells, which spread and grow faster. Meanwhile, areas with low T1 values corresponded to more benign or dead tissue, which is less harmful.

The researchers also looked at whether the imaging technique could help assess how mice with neuroblastoma would respond to two targeted drugs, alisertib and vistusertib, which target MYCN, a key protein linked to aggressive forms of the disease.

They found that when alisertib and vistusertib successfully stopped the growth of tumours in mice, there was a decrease in T1 measures - reflecting the death of aggressive cancer cells. This suggests T1 measures could be used as a biomarker - a measurable indicator which can guide treatment by indicating whether a drug is working or not.

The researchers believe aggressive cancer cells have high T1 values because they tend to be small, but have large nuclei - the control centres within each cell containing our DNA, near which water can behave 'more freely'.

By evaluating tumours' cellular make-up with T1 MRI scans, clinicians would be able to get an accurate understanding of the stage and aggressiveness of the disease in children with neuroblastoma.

Next, researchers at the ICR - a charity and research institute - plan to assess the clinical benefit of T1 mapping as part of a clinical study involving children.

The new research is the first to assess the benefit of the MRI technique as a 'smart' cancer biopsy - and researchers believe the results could be replicated more widely in other cancer types in children and adults.

"Our findings show that an imaging technique readily available on most MRI scanners has the potential to pick out children with aggressive cancer and give us early signs of whether a treatment is working. We've shown in mice that this technique can give us detailed insights

into the biology of neuroblastoma tumours and help guide use of precision medicine, and next we want to assess its effectiveness in children with cancer," said Study leader Dr Yann Jamin, Children with Cancer UK Research Fellow at The Institute of Cancer Research, London.

"It is easy to perform and analyse T1 MRI scans, and they could be used to provide insights into many aspects of cancer biology - and help doctors to design tailored treatments based on how aggressive a tumour appears to be," Jamin said.

"It is exciting that we have shown that a scan widely used to image the heart has the potential to greatly improve our understanding and treatment of cancer too. There is already a lot of experience in using this technique in NHS hospitals, and I hope we can rapidly move to assessing its use in clinical trials of cancer patients," said Professor Paul Workman, Chief Executive of The Institute of Cancer Research, London.

"It is vital that we find ways to improve treatments for aggressive childhood cancers like neuroblastoma - and also that we spare children unnecessary side effects by minimising exposure to drugs that do not seem to be working," added Workman.

"Neuroblastoma is one of the most common childhood tumours with around 100 children, mostly under five years old, diagnosed every year in the UK. Yet it also has one of the lowest survival rates and in its high-risk form is one of the most difficult childhood cancers to cure," said Mark Brider, Chief Executive Officer, Children with Cancer UK.

"It is crucial that we find more effective and personalised treatments for children with neuroblastoma. The findings of Dr Jamin and his team represent an important step towards the development of new and kinder treatments that reduce the burden of toxicity for young cancer patients and improve survival rates in this aggressive and hard-to-treat cancer," added Brider

## **Alzheimer's disease**

### **Abnormal proteins in the gut linked to Alzheimer's disease (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119625.htm>

Misfolded protein build-up in the gut could contribute to the development of Alzheimer's-like symptoms, researchers have shown.

This new finding, published in the Journal of Physiology, suggests a new treatment approach for Alzheimer's disease that would target the gut before symptoms of cognitive deficits appear in patients.

"As these proteins were found in the gut, this suggests environmental factors might be contributing to cognitive deficits seen in Alzheimer's disease and other conditions," the researchers from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, wrote.

Beta-amyloid, the misfolded protein known to be involved in Alzheimer's disease, was injected into the guts of mice and travelled to the "gut-brain" (the nervous system in the gut), and also to the brain.

The proteins moved to the nervous system in the gut.

The misfolded proteins were seen a year later in parts of the brain involved in cognitive deficits of Alzheimer's disease including the hippocampus, the part of the brain that affects the memory.

According to the researchers, these animals experienced cognitive impairment.

As this study was conducted in mice, it needs verification by looking for post-mortem changes in inflammation in the gut and brain of patients with Alzheimer's disease, the research team noted.

"This concept is similar to the transport of misfolded proteins from the gut such as those responsible for mad cow disease," said study senior author John A. Rudd.

"If this is the case, a similar process may start in humans many years ahead of the manifestations of the classical hallmarks of AD including memory loss, and so prevention strategies would need to start earlier as well," he added.

"Development of drug treatments for Alzheimer's disease has been unsuccessful so we instead need new approaches for preventing AD development," the study authors wrote. "This could be a potential route for preventing the disease by targeting these misfolded proteins in the gut," they noted.

## **Sensory hearing cells**

### **Simpler way to generate sensory hearing cells: Study (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119558.htm>

Researchers have now found a simpler way of generating the sensory cells of the inner ear. The team uses a direct reprogramming approach to produce sensory cells known as hair cells, due to their hair-like protrusions that sense sound waves.

Led by scientists from the USC Stem Cell laboratories of Neil Segil and Justin Ichida, the results of the study were published in the journal eLife.

"We have succeeded in directly reprogramming a variety of mouse cell types into what we are calling induced hair cell-like cells or iHCs. This allows us to efficiently generate large numbers of iHCs to identify causes and treatments for hearing loss," said PhD student Louise Menendez, the study's lead author.

The scientists successfully reprogrammed three different types of mouse cells to become iHCs. The first two types were embryonic and adult versions of connective tissue cells, known as fibroblasts. The third was a different type of inner ear cell, known as a supporting cell.

To achieve reprogramming, the scientists exposed fibroblasts and supporting cells to a cocktail of four transcription factors, which are molecules that help convey the instructions encoded in DNA. The scientists identified this cocktail by testing various combinations of 16 transcription factors that were highly active in the hair cells of newborn mice.

"The four key ingredients turned out to be the transcription factors Six1, Atoh1, Pou4f3, and Gfi1," said Menendez.

The resulting iHCs resembled naturally occurring hair cells in terms of their structure, electrophysiology, and genetic activity. The iHCs also possessed several other distinct characteristics of hair cells, including vulnerability to an antibiotic known to cause hearing loss.

"Hair cells are easy to damage, and currently impossible to repair in humans," said Segil, a professor in the Department of Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine, and the USC Tina and Rick Caruso Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, and one of the corresponding authors of the study.

"Aging, loud noises and certain chemotherapy drugs and antibiotics can all lead to the permanent loss of hair cells, which is the leading contributor to hearing loss worldwide," Segil added.

iHCs have the potential to accelerate hearing loss research in at least two important ways, according to Ichida, who is the John Douglas French Alzheimer's Foundation Associate Professor of Stem Cell Biology and

Regenerative Medicine at USC, and the other corresponding author of the study.

"In the near term, researchers can use iHCs to screen large numbers of drug candidates that might prevent or treat hearing loss," said Ichida, who is also a New York Stem Cell Foundation-Robertson Investigator.

"And further in the future, it could become possible to directly reprogram supporting cells in the inner ear of a deafened individual, as a way to restore hearing," added Ichida.

## **Popular chemotherapy drug**

### **Popular chemotherapy drug may be less effective in obese women (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119557.htm>

Breast cancer patients, who are overweight or obese, might benefit less from treatment with docetaxel, a common chemotherapy drug, than lean patients, warn researchers. It is not widely known, but obese women have a higher risk of getting breast cancer and obese patients have a higher risk of relapsing.

Moreover, while many cancer patients are overweight or obese, the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs according to their body mass index (BMI) is generally not known.

"Docetaxel is a lipophilic drug, suggesting that fat present in the body could absorb part of the drug before it can reach the tumour," Christine Desmedt from the KU Leuven Laboratory for Translational Breast Cancer Research in Belgium, explained.

For the current study, published in the Journal of Clinical Oncology, the research team analysed data from a clinical trial with over 2,800 breast cancer patients that started around the turn of the millennium.

Patient data was collected over the course of more than ten years. The patients in the trial were treated with a combination of chemotherapy drugs with or without docetaxel, one of the most widely used chemotherapy drugs in the world

The researchers then looked at how many patients relapsed and how many had passed away. Their statistical analysis of the data shows that overweight and obese patients who received docetaxel as part of their treatment had poorer outcomes than lean patients. The results raise concerns about treating overweight and obese cancer patients with docetaxel.

"If follow-up research confirms that this finding is solely related to the pharmacological characteristics of docetaxel, this might also apply to patients with other cancer types that are treated with docetaxel, such as prostate or lung cancer," Desmedt said. "These results also make us wonder whether other chemotherapy drugs from the same family, like paclitaxel, will show the same effect."

The researchers said that more research is needed before changes in treatment can be implemented. Patients who have concerns about docetaxel can discuss these with their doctor.

## **Yoga and Physical Fitness**

### **Morning exercise can resolve sleep problems after heart bypass surgery: Study (New Kerala: 2020706)**

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/2020/119551.htm>

Sophia Antipolis [France], July 5: Taking morning walks can be a solution if you are facing trouble sleeping after heart bypass surgery, according to recent research.

The research was presented on ACNAP Essentials 4 You, a scientific platform of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC).

"Many patients have trouble sleeping after heart bypass surgery. When this persists beyond six months it exacerbates the heart condition and puts patients at risk of having to repeat the surgery. It is therefore of utmost importance to find ways to improve sleep after bypass surgery," said study author Dr Hady Atef of Cairo University, Egypt.

Previous studies examining the effect of exercise on sleep after heart bypass surgery have failed to simultaneously assess the impact on functional capacity (the ability to do usual activities), which often declines after surgery.

This study investigated the effect of exercise on both sleep and functional capacity. The study enrolled 80 patients aged 45 to 65 years who had sleep disorders six weeks after heart bypass surgery and also had reduced functional capacity.

Three baseline measurements were performed. First, a six-minute walk test, which measures the distance patients are able to walk in six minutes on a hard, flat surface, and is a validated way to assess functional capacity. Second, participants completed the Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) questionnaire which asks about sleep disorders. Third, patients wore an actigraph watch for 96 hours to monitor rest and activity. Many of these patients have trouble staying awake during the day but have insomnia at night - the actigraph picks up both problems.

Patients were then randomly allocated to two exercise groups aerobic exercise or a combination of aerobic and resistance exercise. Both groups did 30 exercise sessions in the morning over a 10-week period. During the aerobic exercise sessions, participants walked on a treadmill for 30 to 45 minutes. During the aerobic and resistance exercise sessions, participants walked on a treadmill for 30 to 45 minutes and did circuit weight training (a form of light resistance exercise).

After 10 weeks, patients completed the three assessments again the six-minute walk test, the PSQI questionnaire, and wearing the actigraph watch for 96 hours. Changes in sleep and functional capacity were compared between the two exercise groups.

The researchers found that both exercise programmes (aerobic exercise alone and combined aerobic/resistance exercise) improved sleep and functional capacity over the 10-week period. But the isolated aerobic exercise was much more beneficial.

Prior studies on sleep have used the PSQI questionnaire or an actigraph. A strength of this study was to use both methods of assessment, thereby providing a complete picture of the sleep disturbance. Together these measurements showed that exercise helped patients fall asleep, sleep continuously rather than waking up in the night, and sleep longer and more deeply.

"Our recommendation for heart bypass patients with difficulty sleeping and performing their usual activities is to do aerobic exercise only. We think that resistance exercise requires a high level of exertion for these patients. This may induce the release of stress hormones that negatively affect sleep," aid Dr Atef.

"Aerobic exercise means physical activity that does not require a very high level of exertion. Choose an activity you enjoy like walking, cycling, or swimming. Aim for 30 to 45 minutes

and do it in the morning because research shows this releases the hormone melatonin which helps us sleep well at night," he explained.

## Cronavirus Infection (Hindustan: 2020706)

[https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview\\_179812\\_52928976\\_4\\_1\\_06-07-2020\\_4\\_i\\_1\\_sf.html](https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview_179812_52928976_4_1_06-07-2020_4_i_1_sf.html)



● राजधानी में अनलॉक की शुरुआत के बाद एक माह में रिकवरी दर 31 फीसदी बढ़ी ● 70 हजार के करीब लोग ठीक हो चुके ● जांच बढ़ने से संक्रमितों की संख्या में भी इजाफा

# सुकून : संक्रमण से स्वस्थ होने वाले मरीज सात गुना बढ़े

04 गुण तक संक्रमितों की संख्या भी बढ़ गई राजधानी में जांच में तेजी आने के बाद

जई दिल्ली। हेमवती बंदरा राजौरा

राजधानी दिल्ली में 4 जून के बाद से लॉकडाउन खत्म करने के साथ अनलॉक की शुरुआत हुई। अनलॉक के दौरान 4 जून से 4 जलाई तक एक महीने में दिल्ली में कोरोना पीड़ित मरीजों की संख्या चार गुना बढ़ गई। लेकिन, अच्छी बात यह रही कि सभी दोषी दिल्ली में ठीक होने वाली की संख्या भी लगभग सात गुना तक बढ़ गई।

दिल्ली में 4 जून को कोरोना के कुल 25004 मरीज खाने आए थे। अनलॉक के एक महीने के दौरान इनकी संख्या चार गुना बढ़कर लगभग एक लाख हो गई। वहीं दूसरी ओर 4 जून तक दिल्ली में मिला 9898 कोरोना पीड़ित मरीजों की संख्या होकर खीर बढ़ गई। अनलॉक के दौरान ठीक होने वाले मरीजों की संख्या सात गुना बढ़कर लगभग 70 हजार हो गई है।

**जई गुन से अधिक जांच बढ़ी :** राजधानी में अनलॉक के दौरान कोरोना की जांच भी बढ़ गुना से अधिक बढ़ी है। 4 जून तक दिल्ली में सिर्फ 2,36,506 जांच हुई थी। अनलॉक के बाद एक माह में 4 जलाई तक जांच गुना जांच बढ़ी और कुल 2,04,662 रीजल अपर तक जांच हुआ है।

**संक्रमण दर में जांच फीसदी का ह्रास :** दिल्ली में अनलॉक से पहले तक 236,506 रीजल को जांच के बाद कुल 25,004 लोग कोरोना पीड़ित निकले थे। जांच के हिसाब से संक्रमण दर 10 फीसदी के आसपास रही। हालांकि, अनलॉक के बाद संक्रमण दर 13 फीसदी से बढ़कर 15 फीसदी तक पहुंच गई। 4 जलाई तक दिल्ली में 6,20,368 कोरोना रीजल की जांच की गई। इसमें से 97,200 रीजल पॉजिटिव निकले। यानी कुल जांच पर सैक में से 15.66 फीसदी रीजल पॉजिटिव निकले। यह साल लंबे में जांच बढ़ गुना से अधिक बढ़ी है। सरकार जांच का दायरा बढ़कर संक्रमितों की पहचान और उनको उपचार प्रदान करने में जुटी है जिससे कोरोना पर कब्जा पचा जा सके।



कोरोन में जंग लड़ रहे लोग एकता की वजह से अंतराह में न आ जाए इसलिए उनके मनोरंजन के लिए खेल और टीवी जैसी आराम का प्रबंध भी किया गया है। नई दिल्ली के शहमाई कैंपेट हॉल में बने कोविड कैम्प सेंटर में रोजाना को बुझे खेलेते लोग। ● संजय शर्मा

**रिकवरी दर बढ़ी**  
राजधानी में अनलॉक से पहले 4 जून तक कुल 99 फीसदी मरीज ठीक करके निकले थे। अनलॉक के बाद रिकवरी दर 31 फीसदी से बढ़कर 70 फीसदी तक पहुंच गई।

**यह चिंता भी गौत 4 गुना बढ़ी**  
अनलॉक के बाद दिल्ली में कुल 650 कोविड पीड़ितों की मौत की खबरें आई हैं। हालांकि, इनकी संख्या बढ़ पड़ संख्या तीन हजार से भी अधिक हो गई। 4 जलाई तक 3004 कोविड पीड़ित दिल्ली में जान गमा चुके हैं। यानी अनलॉक के बाद कोरोना से मौत की संख्या भी सात गुना से अधिक बढ़ी है।

अनलॉक से पहले तक	अनलॉक के बाद
कुल मामलों 25004	कुल मामलों 97200
कुल ठीक हुए 9898	कुल ठीक हुए 68256
कुल मौत 650	कुल मौत 3004
कुल जांच 236506	कुल जांच 620368
रिकवरी दर 31%	रिकवरी दर 67%

## महामारी पर नियंत्रण को रोज एक लाख टेस्ट करे दिल्ली

सलाह

जई दिल्ली। हिन्दुस्तान न्यूज

देश के सर्वाधिक प्रभावित राज्यों दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु में रोजाना जांच की संख्या 25 से 35 हजार के बीच बनी हुई है। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि कोरोना पर कब्जा पाने के लिए रोजाना जांच की संख्या तीन से चार गुना बढ़कर कम से कम एक लाख करनी होगी, जबकि महंगे आधे भी पॉजिटिविटी रेट राष्ट्रीय औसत के तीन से चार गुना ज्यादा है।

महाराष्ट्र में संक्रमण के मामले दो लाख, तमिलनाडु में एक लाख और दिल्ली में भी एक लाख के करीब हैं। प्रधानमंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद की पूर्व सदस्य प्रोफेसर शोषिका शर्मा का कहना है कि दिल्ली में पॉजिटिविटी रेट काफी (1 को जांच में संक्रमित पाए गए मरीज) चले ही जून के पहले 15 दिनों में 20 फीसदी से अब 17 फीसदी पर आ गया है। महाराष्ट्र में यह 22 फीसदी और तमिलनाडु में 11

**विना लक्षण वालों की जांच में तेजी आने पर चिंता**  
दिल्ली में विना लक्षण वाले व्यक्ति की जांच में तेजी आने पर चिंता जताई है। महाराष्ट्र का उदाहरण देते हुए प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने कहा कि वहां 75 फीसदी रीजल पॉजिटिविटी रेट पाए गए हैं। देश में अब मरीजों में 70 फीसदी तक ऐसे ही हैं।

**रोज जांच आनाएं जाएं**  
● जांच से ज्यादा निजी सेब को आरटी-पीसीआर जांच की इजाजत दी जाए  
● कोविड टेस्टिंग और पेशेवर और पुलिस को भी शामिल किया जाए  
● लॉजिंग वाले पर व्यक्ति की जांच की जाए, चाहे लॉजिंग हो या नहीं  
● मॉल टेस्टिंग और पुनर्टेस्टिंग से भी जांच का रिकॉर्ड में फायदा

राज्य	टेस्ट (प्रतिदिन)	कुल टेस्ट	पॉजिटिविटी रेट
राजस्थान	40-41 हजार	8.9 लाख	2.5%
दिल्ली	20-25 हजार	6.20 लाख	17%
महाराष्ट्र	22 हजार	10.8 लाख	22%
तेलंगाना	6427	1.10 लाख	25%
तमिलनाडु	35 हजार	12.7 लाख	15%

से 15 फीसदी के बीच बना हुआ है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत यह प्रसिद्धि के आसपास है। ऐसे में जांच को रफ्तार

**कंटेनमेंट जेन से बाहर जांच**  
दिल्ली के 445 कंटेनमेंट जेन में रोज का काम पूरा हो गया है। अब सरकार अपने वाले जेन में इन्हें बाहर सौंप करने जा रही है। इसके लिए दिल्ली को अलग-अलग जेन में बांट दिया है।

**अस्पताल में सभी की जांच**  
सरकार अपने वाले जेन में रोज एंटीजन जांच करने जा रही है। इसमें परसल तब तक लोगों को बाहर आयात में नहीं सभी लोगों की जांच की जाएगी। अंतिम रिजल्ट, जांचिंग सेवा काफिर आने की जाए होगी।

## सुरक्षा : जांच का दायरा बढ़ाकर कोरोना वायरस की चेन तोड़ी जाएगी

जई दिल्ली। प्रसिद्ध संवाददाता

जांच की संख्या बढ़ने के बाद भी मौतों एक सप्ताह से कोरोना परीक्षणों की संख्या में 30 फीसदी से बढ़कर 40 फीसदी हो गई है। यह स्थिति अपने को परकवार रहे इसके लिए कंटेनमेंट जेन में शुद्ध हुए सर्वे और रीट्रिब्यूट जेन जांच अधिचार का दायरा सरकार बढ़ाने जा रही है। सरकार जेन 14 दिनों में फिर नए इलाकों में कोरोना के जांच करेगी और जहां संक्रमण होने वाले सर्वे में अधिक संभावित लोग हैं वहां रीट्रिब्यूट जेन जांच करेगी।

**दिल्ली में कोरोना संक्रमण के मामले ऐसे बढ़े**



**सिलेक्शन में सर्वे संक्रमण के व्यापक अस्पष्ट पता चलने**  
दिल्ली में सिलेक्शन में 20 हजार लोगों के रीजल कलिकरण का काम पूरा हो गया है। इस में तीन दिनों में इलाकी रीजल आया। इसके बाद संक्रमण के व्यापक फैलाव का पता चलने। उसके आधार पर आगे फिर सर्वे की रणनीति बनने।

## Covid War Room (Hindustan: 2020706)

[https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview\\_179814\\_52913310\\_4\\_1\\_06-07-2020\\_6\\_i\\_1\\_sf.html](https://epaper.livehindustan.com/imageview_179814_52913310_4_1_06-07-2020_6_i_1_sf.html)

इसी हफ्ते यह कोविड वार रूम काम करने लगेगा, चौबीसों घंटे सातों दिन लगातार काम करेगा

# कोविड वार रूम से कोरोना पर नजर

कवायद

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

कोरोना वायरस पर निगरानी के लिए दिल्ली सरकार कोविड वार रूम तैयार कर रही है। वार रूम 24 घंटे 7 दिन काम करेगा। यह कोरोना संक्रमण पर निगरानी रखने के साथ इसे रोकने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं उसके बारे में सरकार को अवगत कराएगी। दिल्ली सरकार के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के मुताबिक इसी हफ्ते यह कोविड वार रूम काम करने लगेगा।

कोविड वार रूम जो कि दिल्ली सचिवालय के संगोष्ठी कक्ष एक में बनाया जा रहा है। उसमें कुल 25 विशेषज्ञों की टीम बैठेगी। यह अलग-अलग क्षेत्र से होगी।

**सुझाव भी देगी:** जो कि वार रूम के जरिए पूरी दिल्ली में कोरोना वायरस के खिलाफ उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर निगरानी करने के साथ उसमें बेहतर करने का सुझाव भी देगी, जिससे उठाए जा रहे कदमों को और बेहतर तरीके से उठाया जा सके। मुख्य सचिव विजय देव ने अधिकांशियों को जल्द से इस वार रूम को शुरू करने का निर्देश दिया है।

25 विशेषज्ञों की टीम दिल्ली में बने इस वार रूम में तैनात रहेंगे

24 घंटे सातों दिन काम करेगा यह वार रूम, निगरानी के साथ सुझाव भी देगा



वार रूम की योजना के मुताबिक वार रूम से शहर में चल रहे जांच प्रक्रिया, अस्पतालों में बेड बढ़ाने, मेडिकल उपकरण, एंबुलेंस समेत अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाना। साथ ही कंटेनमेंट जोन में निगरानी बढ़ाने के साथ वहां संक्रमण रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाएं पर भी यह वार रूम काम करेगा। इसके अलावा वार रूम उन क्षेत्रों की विसंगतियों को भी चिन्हित

करेगा जहां पर संक्रमण फैल रहा है। जिससे अधिकारी उस क्षेत्र में कोई मजबूत रणनीति अपना सके।

इसके अलावा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर भी यह वार रूम बहुत नजदीक से निगरानी रखेगा। जिससे भविष्य में मेडिकल सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सके। जैसे एंबुलेंस की संख्या बढ़ाने के साथ उसके रिस्पॉस टाइम को बेहतर बनाना।

## आदेश : 65 से अधिक उम्र वालों की जांच जरूरी

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

दिल्ली में 65 साल से अधिक उम्र के सभी बुजुर्गों को कोरोना जांच होगी जो किसी न किसी बीमारी से ग्रसित है। दिल्ली सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने रविवार को एक आदेश जारी करते हुए चार अलग-अलग श्रेणी में कोरोना जांच के लिए रैपिड एंटीजन किट से जांच को अनिवार्य किया है। इसमें बगैर लक्षण वाले लोग भी शामिल होंगे जो इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

पहली श्रेणी में फ्लू की बीमारी से ग्रसित लोगों को रखा गया है। इनकी पहचान घर-घर सर्वे के दौरान या इलाके में स्थिति सरकारी व निजी अस्पताल की ओपीडी में आने वाले मरीजों से चिन्हित किए जाएंगे। दूसरी श्रेणी में सांस की बीमारी से ग्रसित ऐसे लोग जो कि अस्पताल में भर्ती हैं उनकी एंटीजन किट से कोरोना जांच की जाएगी।

तीसरी श्रेणी में हाई रिस्क समूह को

रखा गया है, जिनमें कोई लक्षण नहीं होने के बाद भी उनकी जांच की जाएगी। इसमें 65 साल या उससे अधिक उम्र वाले वो बुजुर्ग जिन्हें कोई न कोई बीमारी है। उन सभी की जांच की जाएगी। मतदाता सूची की माने तो दिल्ली में 65 साल से अधिक उम्र वाले बुजुर्गों की संख्या करीब 12 लाख होगी। इसके अलावा कीमो थेरेपी कराने वाले मरीज, एड्स की बीमारी से ग्रसित लोग, ट्रांसप्लांट कराने जा रहे मरीज या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रसित भी शामिल होंगे।

चौथी श्रेणी में उन स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों को शामिल किया गया है जो ऐसे मरीज के इलाज में लगे हैं जिससे वह उनके सांस के संपर्क में रहते हैं। उन्हें संक्रमण का खतरा रहता है। बताते चलें कि निजी लैब और निजी अस्पतालों को पहले ही एंटीजन किट से जांच की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। सरकार का कहना है कि इससे संक्रमण को चिन्हित करके उसे फैलने से रोका जा सकेगा।—