

To understand well on the source of COVID-19: *Rhinolophus affinis*-2

Cemil Koyunoğlu

Energy Systems Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Cinarcik Road 5th km, 77200, Yalova, Turkey.

Corresponding Author: Cemil Koyunoğlu, Energy Systems Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Cinarcik Road 5th km, 77200, Yalova, Turkey.

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Abstract

At the beginning of the epidemic, most of the research done in Wuhan showed that the first patients worked or visited a seafood market in Wuhan. It was thought to have originated from snakes first, and later studies showed that it has something to do with bats. As the epidemic progresses, this virus infection has been shown to be transmitted from person to person through droplets and by placing hands on the face that come into contact with contaminated floors. The virus can be found in patients' respiratory secretions 1-2 days before the onset of clinical symptoms and two weeks after disease symptoms.

Keywords: COVID-19; *Rhinolophus affinis*-2

Introduction

The incubation period of the disease is, on average, 4-6 days. In a study conducted in China involving 291 patients, the median of incubation time was found to be four days. At the beginning of the disease, the main symptoms were fatigue, fever, dry cough, myalgia and dyspnea, and less common symptoms were nasal congestion, headache, runny nose, sore throat, vomiting, and diarrhea. Severe cases usually have dyspnea and hypoxemia one week after their onset, and then they entered septic shock, followed by Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) [1-7].

In December 2019, the China Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Wuhan city health authorities reported an unknown pneumonia outbreak in Wuhan City. On January 7, 2020, the China

Center for Disease and Control detected a new coronavirus from patients' lower respiratory tract samples, and on January 11, it revealed a genomic sequence. This new coronavirus was later called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). The World Health Organization (WHO) named this infection caused by SARS-CoV-2, which was identified in 2019 as COVID-19[1-7].

Rhinolophus affinis (RA)

Rhinolophus affinis, the bat species of the *Rhinolophidae* family, is common in intermediate horseshoe bat, Central and South China, South Asia, and most of Southeast Asia. *Rhinolophus affinis* is found in India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bhutan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Brunei, China, Nepal, and Thailand.

Vietnam	China	Malaysia	Laos	Myanmar	Indonesia	Thailand
57	47	36	10	5	8	31

Table 1. *Rhinolophus affinis* numbers in a collection sites.

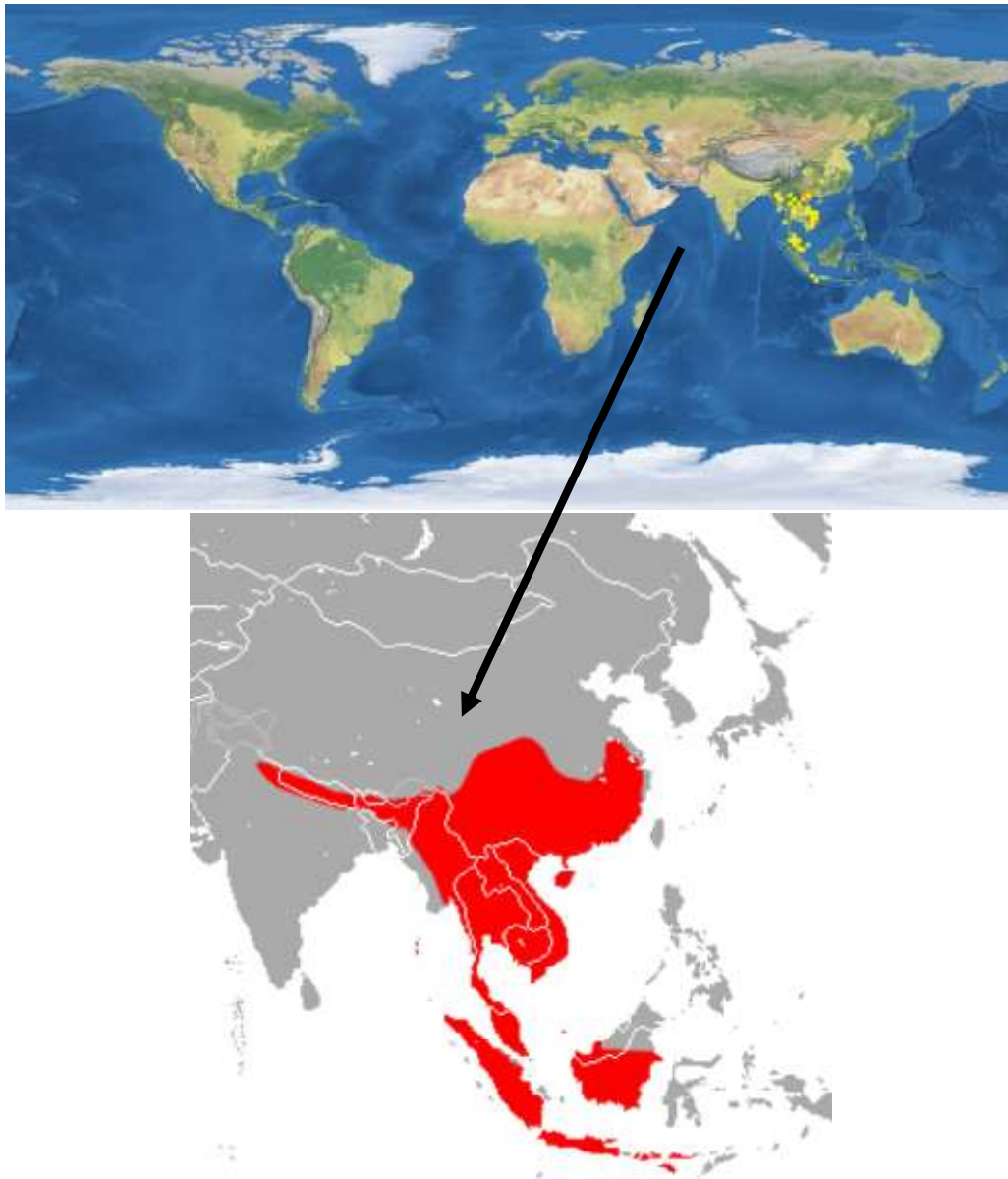


Figure 1. RA population maps [8-9].

RA preys on Alderflies, Fishflies, and dobsonflies (Megaloptera). Megaloptera are vulnerable to pollution, logging, natural phenomena degrading water quality, and other human activities, as with other species. These insects are an outstanding ingredient for the recycling of food chains and materials in some freshwater ecosystems [10].

Conclusion

The non-contamination of the water sources of the bats' food source, insects, will keep the population of these bats at the desired level and will facilitate the production of the food required for the human generation. Otherwise, the fact that factors such as reduced pollination will reduce people's food resources is evident.

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