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Epidemiological and clinical features of SARS-CoV-2: A retrospective study from East Karachi, Pakistan.**Arslan Memon***District Health Office, Pakistan*

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has spread to almost every country on the globe, and each is reporting the presentation of their patients to give better insight into the various clinical presentations of SARS-CoV-2. However, the epidemiological literature from Pakistan is scanty. Methods: We retrospectively analyzed data of 412 patients from East Karachi and tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 between February 26 to April 24, 2020. Patients' demographics, symptoms, travel and contact history, and outcomes were recorded. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS Ver: 22. Results: Most of the patients were male (64.6%), the majority (43.3%) belonging to the 21- to 40-year age group. A total of 15.8% of the patients were admitted to the hospital, and 3.9% expired. The three most common presenting symptoms were fever (74.8%), cough (60.4%), and flu (35.5%). The majority of patients (89.3%) gave a history of contact with SARS-CoV-2 patients. Conclusion: The number of SARS-CoV-2 cases is rapidly increasing in Karachi, Pakistan. There is a need to educate the population about the most common sign and symptoms of the virus so that individuals can identify these symptoms and get themselves tested. The concerned authorities should devise an adequate effective plan to flatten the infectivity curve.

Biography

Arslan Memon is an enthusiastic medical professional, specialized promoting wellbeing in community. His expertise in Epidemiology instigates great effect in Pandemic, Epidemic and Endemic Disease study, control and Prevention that help public health policies & global strategies in order to prevent future outbreaks of disease.