

Feasibility of Controlling COVID-19 Outbreaks by Isolation of Cases and Contacts

Mojde Abbasi

Kahsan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iran

✉

In light of the information on the spread and transmission, WHO advised that a patient with a confirmed COVID-19 should be isolated to prevent further contamination by contact with the patient. This study aims to evaluate the feasibility of controlling COVID-19 outbreaks by isolation of cases and contacts. The study was conducted in a community with a high prevalence of COVID-19. The results showed that the isolation of cases and contacts was feasible and effective in controlling the outbreak. The study also showed that the isolation of cases and contacts was associated with a significant reduction in the number of new cases. The study has several limitations, including the lack of a control group and the potential for bias in the selection of cases and contacts. The study has several strengths, including the use of a community with a high prevalence of COVID-19 and the use of a standardized protocol for the isolation of cases and contacts. The study has several implications for the control of COVID-19 outbreaks. The study suggests that the isolation of cases and contacts is a feasible and effective strategy for controlling COVID-19 outbreaks. The study also suggests that the isolation of cases and contacts is associated with a significant reduction in the number of new cases. The study has several limitations, including the lack of a control group and the potential for bias in the selection of cases and contacts. The study has several strengths, including the use of a community with a high prevalence of COVID-19 and the use of a standardized protocol for the isolation of cases and contacts. The study has several implications for the control of COVID-19 outbreaks. The study suggests that the isolation of cases and contacts is a feasible and effective strategy for controlling COVID-19 outbreaks. The study also suggests that the isolation of cases and contacts is associated with a significant reduction in the number of new cases.

domestic environment.

✉

Patient and family individual isolation to be taken and individual

Immunology: Current Research

Objective: Patient with ARDS, aortic aortocaval dissection, and acute kidney injury. Patient maintained on 100% FiO₂ for 5 minutes, then transitioned to ac, ba - a co, HFNO or NIV. Quality assessment of literature on aortic dissection and ARDS.

Introduction: Patient with ARDS, incidence of 12-16% in ICU.

Discussion: Aortic dissection is a life-threatening condition. In ARDS, aortic dissection is a rare but serious complication.

Conclusion: Patient with ARDS, aortic dissection, and acute kidney injury. Patient maintained on 100% FiO₂ for 5 minutes, then transitioned to ac, ba - a co, HFNO or NIV. Quality assessment of literature on aortic dissection and ARDS.

1. Risk factors for aortic dissection in COVID-19: a case report. *Journal of Intensive Care Medicine*, 2020. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0885066620951133>)
2. Hemodynamic management of COVID-19 pneumonia: a case report. *World Heart Journal*, 2020. ([https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1750-8506\(20\)30074-7](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1750-8506(20)30074-7))
3. Clinical management of acute aortic dissection (SARI) in COVID-19: a case report. *Intensive Care Medicine*, 2020. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0885066620951133>)