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Expert scientists should know the past lessons from SARS and MERS

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Kimberly A. Prather et al. wrote a letter published in Science on Oct. 16 in 2020 (1). Why do they talk about the fact now as of Oct. 16 in 2020. SARS-CoV-2 uses human ACE2 as entry receptor which was discovered and published on April 8 in 2020 and published online 2020 March 5 (2). Both SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 use the same ACE2 entry receptor and human proteases as entry activators (2). This deduces that the COVID-19 infection transmission is the same as SARS.

SARS-CoV-2 was named after SARS by WHO on Feb. 11 2020 (3). This virus naming means that SARS-CoV-2 is very similar to SARS-COV.

Expert scientists must know the past lessons learned from SARS and MERS which should be utilized for mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic. Two facts from SARS are summarized as follows:

1. SARS is an airborne virus and can spread through small droplets of saliva in a similar way to the cold and influenza. It was the first severe and readily transmissible new disease to emerge in the 21st century and showed a clear capacity to spread along the routes of international air travel (3). The important fact of SARS airborne virus has been supported by four papers (4,5,6,7).
2. SARS is an asymptomatic infection disease (8,9,10,11,12,13).

Conclusion

We must use the past lessons for mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic. On March 5 in 2020 expert scientists knew that COVID-19 is an airborne virus.

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