TABLE OF CONTENTS

LISTS OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

COVID 19 is the one of the most disturbing circumstance in this year in entire world.COVID19 first recognized at eighth march in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is at her fifth month of pandemic circumstance. . The investigation endeavors to comprehend the covid19 circumstance in Bangladesh in June. In this investigation I found that the infected rate in June has expanded than the earlier months. Furthermore, the death rate is higher than the earlier months. Recovery rate expanding in this month. A large portion of the cases are found in Dhaka division in this month. Infected and death rate are discovered higher in male than female. The most elevated infected rate are found in the age bunch between 31-40 and the most noteworthy death rate are found in the age bunch between 61-70. The most elevated recoveryrate are found in Rangpur division and least recovery rate are found in Chattogram division. Relating to the way that it is a war like circumstance. As the corona infection episode rapidly floods around the world, numerous nations are embracing non-restorative preventive measures, which incorporate travel bans, remote office activities, country lockdown, and above all, social removing be that as it may, these measures face difficulties in Bangladesh, a lower-center salary economy with one of the world's densest population. Social distancing is troublesome in numerous zones of the nation, and with the negligible assets the nation has, it would be incredibly testing to actualize the relief measures.

Keywords:COVID 19, pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

Human coronaviruseswhich causes gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections, were first introduced by the discovery of HCoV-229E and HCoV-OC43, from the nasal cavities of human patients with the common cold, in1960s (Myint, 1994 [1]; Tyrrell &Bynoe, 1966 [2]). Other discovered human coronaviruses, which have involvedserious respiratory tract infections, include SARS-CoV (2003), HCoV NL63 (2004), HKU1 (2005), MERS-CoV(2012), and the latest one, SARSCoV-2 (2019) resulting in Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)(Lim, Ng, Tam, & Liu,2016 [3]; Syed, 2020 [4])

The first case of novel coronavirus was reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Those early cases have been linked to a live animal market in Wuhan and has been since spreading person to person. The virus has since spread around the globe. First showing up in the United States on January 2, 2020, in Snohomish County, Washington

The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic is the defining global health crisis of our time and the greatest challenge we have faced since World War Two. Since its emergence in Asia late last year, the virus has spread to every continent except Antarctica.

But the pandemic is much more than a health crisis, it's also an unprecedented socio-economic crisis. Stressing every one of the countries it touches, it has the potential to create devastating social, economic and political effects that will leave deep and longstanding scars. UNDP is the technical lead in the UN's socio-economic recovery, alongside the health response, led by WHO, and the Global Humanitarian Response Plan, and working under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinators.

Every day, people are losing jobs and income, with no way of knowing when normality will return. Small island nations, heavily dependent on tourism, have empty hotels and deserted beaches. The International Labour Organization estimates that 195 million jobs could be lost.

The World Bank projects a US$110 billion decline in remittances this year, which could mean 800 million people will not be able to meet their basic needs.

Bangladesh is not new to disasters or major humanitarian crises. Sitting astride a river delta at the bottom of the Himalayan range, the country is fighting a longstanding battle against the impact of climate change and currently hosts the world's largest refugee

camp along its southern border. In its 49-year existence, Bangladesh and its people have shown tremendous resilience in fending off not only natural disasters such as floods and cyclones but also manmade ones, like the 1997 Asian financial crisis and 2008 global financial crisis.

The COVID-19 pandemic, however, is a crisis of a completely different magnitude and one that will require a response of unprecedented scale. Bangladesh's leaders in the public and private sector must come together to respond to the immediate threats to health systems and the long-term effects to the country's economy.

The objectives of the study are:

1)Prevalance of covid19 in june 2020.

2)Analysis of risk factors such as age, sex ,region etc.

METHODOLOGY

The study depends on quantitative data. The outcomes depends on quantitative examination. In this examination the infected rate, death rate and recovery rate has been determined by MS excel. Later the gathered information has been arranged and introduced in graphically to give cross sectional view towards the circumstance of covid-19 in Bangladesh in June.

The data has been collected from secondary sources.The secondary sources that has been used to develop the analysis are corona BD website, IEDCR website, press release by IEDCR,local newspaper, articles etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

June was expected as a pinnacle period for corona infection in Bangladesh. All information identified with covid19 are appended underneath.

Number of test and cases
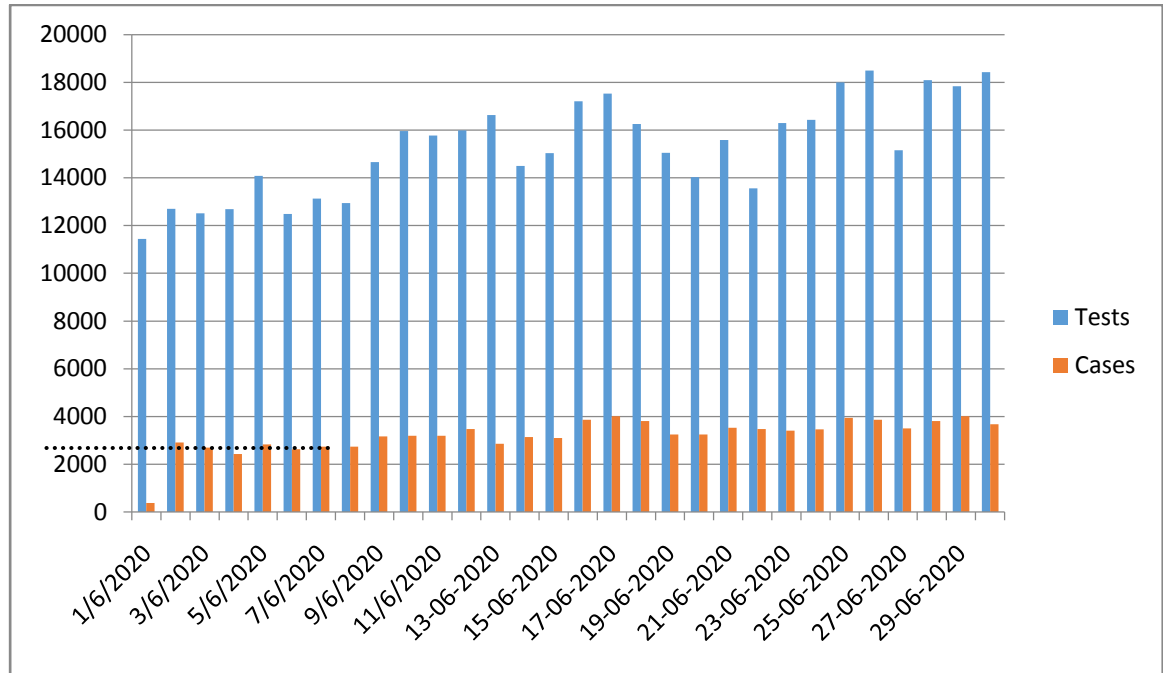
Figure 1: A line chart on cases in relation to tests

In this month absolute 460528 individuals are tried for covid-19 from which 98330(21.35%) are discovered positive. The highest cases 4014 found on 29 June in which the total number of test were 17837.The highest test 18498 were performed on 26 June and the highest percentages of cases 23.39% that was found on 18 June.
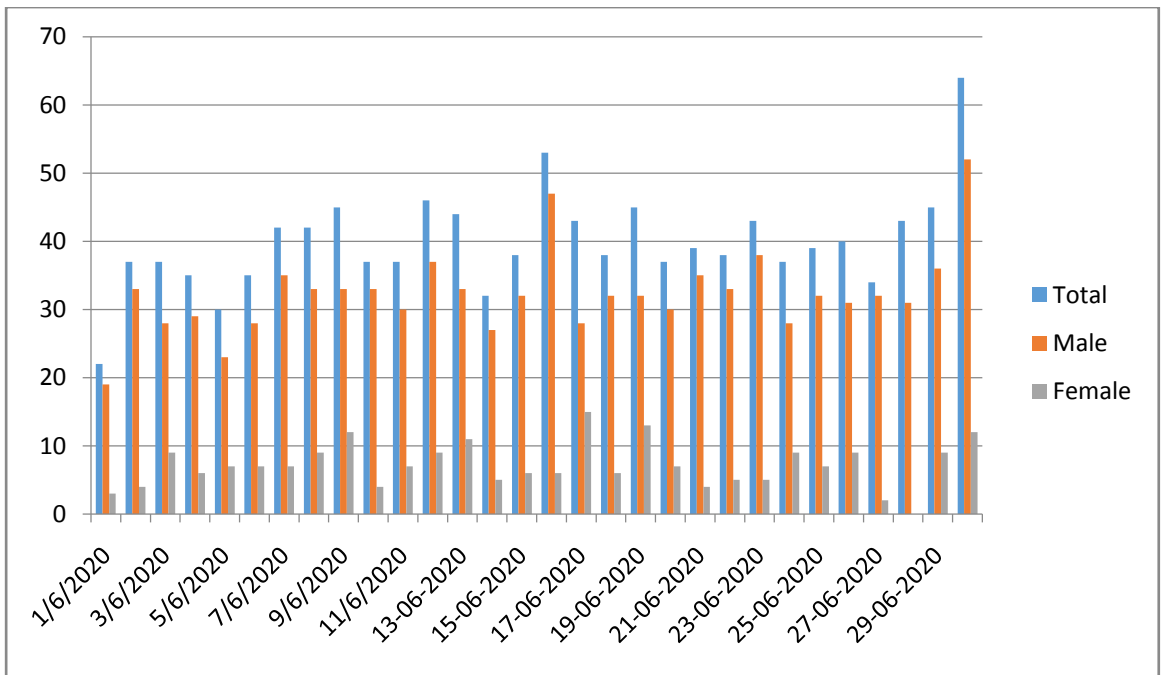
Death percentage

Figure 2: A line chart on death in relation to sex

The total number of death 1197 were found from the 98330 infected cases that was 1.22 % within the month of June in which the number of male and female were 969 (80.95%) and 228 (19.05%) respectively.The highest death 64 were found on 30 June in which the number of male and female were 52 and 12 respectively.

Age wise death distribution

Figure 3: A line chart on death distribution in relation to age

In this figure, I found that the most elevated death rate is found in the age level between 61-70 which is 28.2%. The most reduced death rate is found in the age level between 0-10.

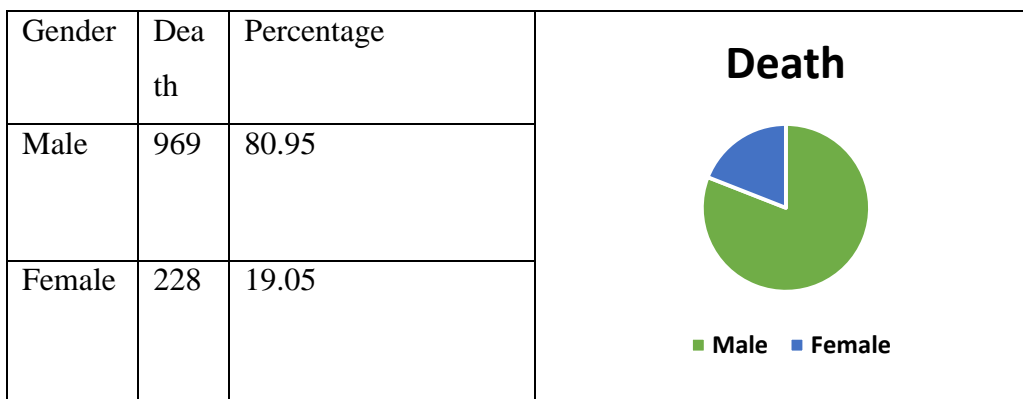| Gender	Death	Percentage
Male	969	80.95
Female	228	19.05

Death

Figure 4: Death percentage on gender basis

The most elevated death rate is found in male which is 80.95%.And least death rate is found in female which is 19.05%.
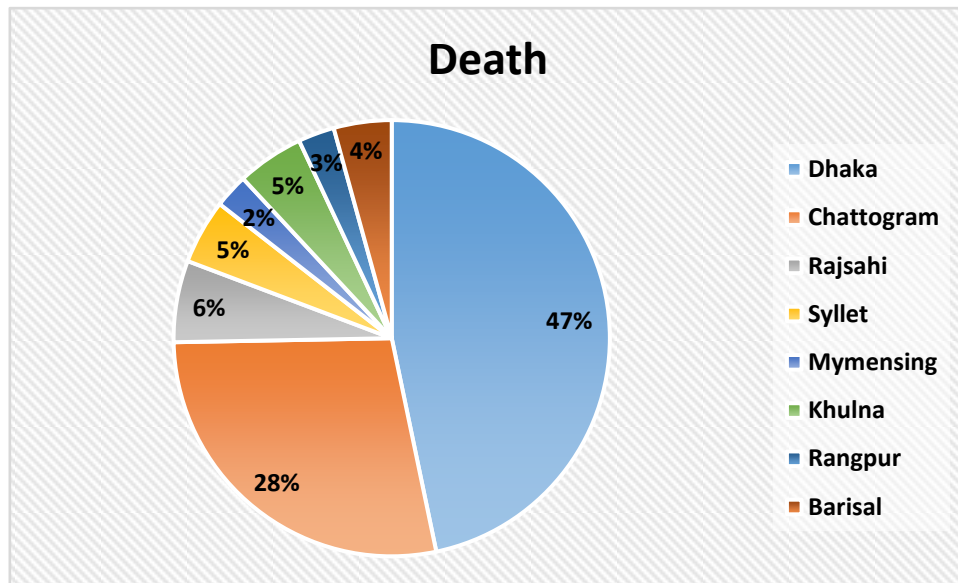
Figure 5: A pie chart on death distribution in relation to divisions

The most elevated death 556are found in Dhaka division that was 47% of total death. What's more, the most minimal death 32 are found in Rangpur division which was 2% .

Infected%

The most elevated infected rate 70% was found in male where female was 30%.
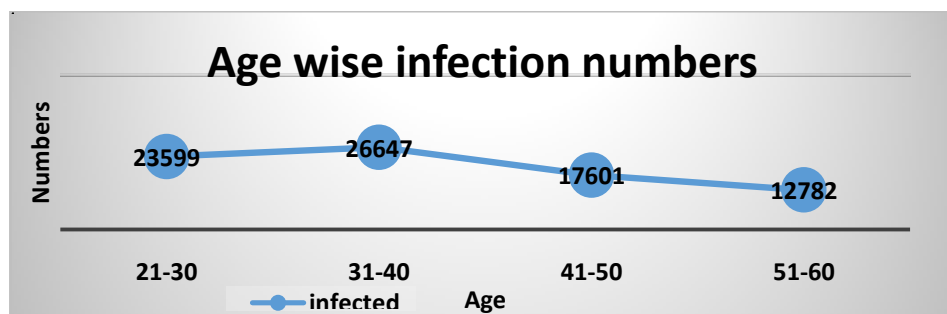

Figure 6: A line chart on infection numbers in relation to age

In this figure, the most infected number 26647 were found within the age level between 31-40 that was 27.1% from the total infected number.
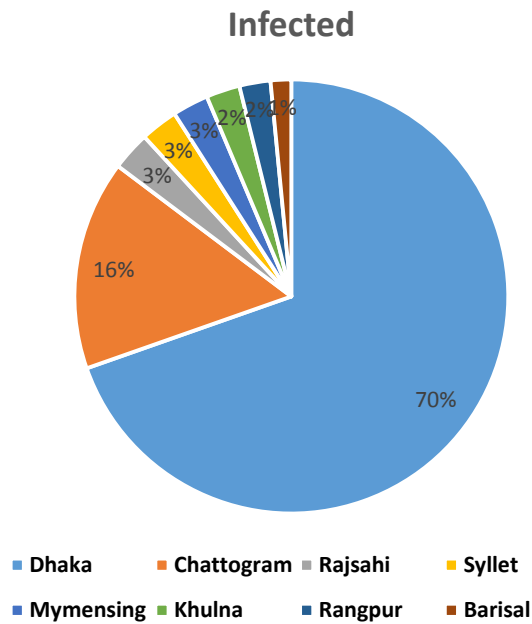
Infected

Figure 7: A pie chart on infection numbers in relation to divisions

Most cases 68044 were found in Dhaka division that was 70% of total infected number. What's more, least cases 1500 were found in Barisal division.
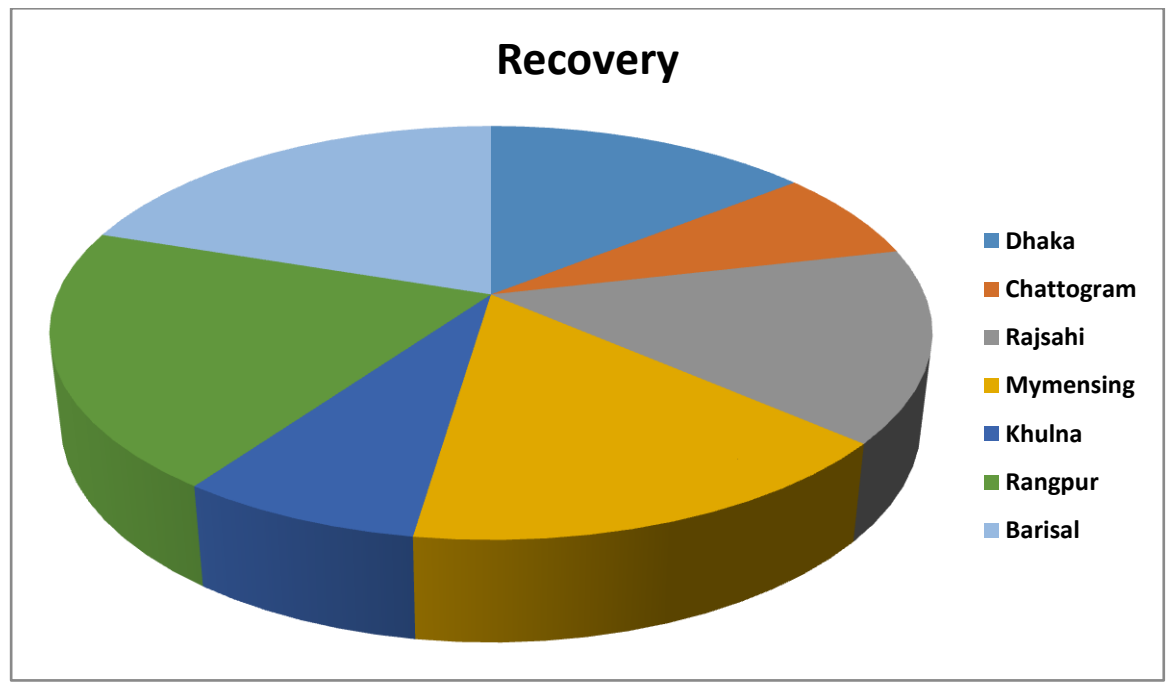
Recovery rate

Figure 8: A pie chart on recovery rate in relation to divisions

In this chart shows the highest recovery percentage 54 that was found in Rangpur division where the lowest recovery percentage was 19 in Chattogram division.

CONCLUSION

Covid19 is one of the most concerning issue in this century. Its effect on human wellbeing as well as at financial perspective. Covid19 circumstance underscore society's dependence on ladies. What's more, there are confirmations and signs that budgetary and banking enterprises the world over might need to confront exceptional insecurity in the anticipated months. Exceptional the affected rate and the death rate are not slipping. Our administration attempt its ideal to recover this circumstance.

REFERENCES

Ashikujaman Syed. Coronavirus: A mini-review. Int. J. Curr. Res. Med. Sci, 6(1):8–10, 2020 76–7, 1966.

bdnews24.com. Bangladesh to Ban All Rallies After Coronavirus Advice Defied. (2020). Available online at: https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2020/03/20/bangladesh-to-ban-all-rallies-after-coronavirus-advice-defied

DAJ Tyrrell, ML Bynoe, et al. Cultivation of viruses from a high proportion of patients with colds. Lancet, pages

Dhaka Tribune. Covid-19: Immediate Expansion of Testing Labs to Districts Needed. (2020)Availableonlineat: https://www.dhakatribune.com/health/coronavirus/2020/04/11/covid-19-immediate-expansion-of-testing-labs-to-districts-needed

Directorate General of Health Services.Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Press Release. (2020). Available online at: https://www.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/en/home/5373-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-press-release (accessed April 11, 2020).

Institute of Epidemiology DC and R. COVID-19. (2020). Available online at: https://www.iedcr.gov.bd/index.php/component/content/article/73-ncov-2019 (accessed April 11, 2020).

Maswood MH, Chowdhury SI. Bangladesh Bans Travellers' Entry From Europe. (2020). Available online at: https://www.newagebd.net/article/102202/bangladesh-bans-travellers-entry-from-europe

Molla MA-M. Govt Now Scrambles for Testing Kits, PPE. (2020). Available online at: https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/news/govt-now-scrambles-testing-kits-ppe-1882633

Perera W. Bangladesh Government Downplays COVID-19 Threat as Job Losses Mount. (2020). Available online at: https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2020/03/16/bang-m16.html

SH Myint. Human coronaviruses: a brief review. Reviews in Medical Virology, 4(1):35–46, 1994.

Worldometer.Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic. (2020). Available online at: www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/ (accessed April 13, 2020)

Yvonne Xinyi Lim, Yan Ling Ng, James P Tam, and Ding Xiang Liu. Human coronaviruses: a review of virus–host

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises are due to the Almighty creator and supreme authority of the universe, who has blessed me with the strength and opportunity to complete the report successfully.

In my journey towards this achievement I have found a teacher, an inspiration, a role model and a pillar of support in my supervisor, Professor **Dr. AMAM Zonaed Siddiki**, Department of pathology and parasitology.

I would like to thank & take pride in acknowledging the insightful guidance of to Vice Chancellor, Professor **Dr. Goutam Buddha Das**, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude and thanks to Professor **Dr. Abdul Ahad**, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, CVASU.

I express my sincere gratitude and thanks to Professor **Dr. A. K. M. Saifuddin**, Director of External Affairs, and for his supervision and kind co-operation during the period of internship.

Very Special thanks to all my friends without whom this work can't be done at all.

Last but not least, I am profoundly grateful to my family members for their endless sympathies, kind co-operation, sacrifices and prayers.

BIOGRAPHY

This is Zahirul Islam, son of Jahangir Alam and ShahinurAkter.Iam from Cumilla District. I completed S.S.C in 2011 from Sudra T.A High School,Barura and H.S.C in 2013 from Hajigonj Model University College.I got admitted into Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree under Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University in 2014-2015 session. As an upcoming Veterinarian, I would like to dedicate my rest of the life for the welfare of animals. I am keen to be a field veterinarian as well as.a skilled practitioner