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THE CAUSAL IMPACTS OF HUMAN MIGRATION AND COVID-19

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There is a growing literature that studies and attempts to estimate the impact of a pandemic on air pollution.

A new class of corona virus, known as SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute coronary respiratory syndrome 2), has been shown to be responsible for the onset of this disease.

Migrants - especially in unpaid and irregular jobs - may be more affected and vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19, but migrants also play an important role in responding to COVID-19 by working in critical sectors.

Low-skilled labor migrants have contracted the pandemic in disproportionately high rates than citizens.



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Migration is the movement of people from one permanent home to another.

International migration is the movement from one country to another.

As international migrants are a very heterogeneous group, the effects on their health are also varied.

We define migrants as workers, as displaced people, as asylum seekers, and they are a huge presence across the world, for all kinds of reasons.

Migrants – particularly in lower paid jobs and in irregular situations – may be both more affected by and vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19, but migrants also play an important role in the response to COVID-19 by working in critical sectors.



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Low-skilled migrants, refugees, and internally-displaced migrants are at a higher risk of contracting the virus.

The pandemic has also aggravated the dangers of already-dangerous migration routes.

International migrants have also been affected by mobility restrictions in both their countries of origin and their countries of destination.

COVID-19 restrictions have an impact on the mobility of migrants and their role as humanitarian organizations.



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To discuss data on migrants that may inform how they are potentially affected by COVID-19 syndrome and are part of the pandemic response, to discuss data on migrants that can inform how they are potentially both affected by the impact of COVID-19 syndrome and are part of the response to the pandemic.

We examined the relationship between human migration and air pollution and further evaluated the causal impacts of the lockdowns.



This paper examines the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated nationwide lockdown on internal migrants.

Another peer-reviewed analysis of national data sets shows that migrants from high-income countries are at increased risk of infection and death from COVID-19 syndrome.

Interventional studies aimed at addressing/correcting these perturbations, either through dietary modification, pro/pre-biotic supplementation, or fecal transplantation, may lead to improved outcomes for patients with COVID-19.



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However, all studies included in this review focused on migrants, displaced persons who are at higher risk of becoming infected due to their life and work.

Migrants, regardless of where they work, make important contributions to the pandemic, but are also at greater risk of contracting the virus.

The shutdown of commercial activities effectively cut off the primary source of income for many of these labour migrants, leaving them with little or no resources to ride out a twenty-one-day lockdown period which was likely to be the first among a number of consecutive nationwide lockdowns.

This communication reviews current knowledge relating to Deniplant nutraceuticals and its management in COVID-19.



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Nutraceuticals refer to compounds or materials that can function as nutrition and exert a potential therapeutic effect, may lead to improved outcomes for patients with COVID-19.

Treatments help with symptoms and may modify the disease outcome, especially early in the disease course.

The multidisciplinary management of these patients, including nutritional intervention, helps improve gastrointestinal symptoms, and avoid malnutrition, morbidity and improve quality of life.

Our experiments found that oral consumption of Deniplant nutraceuticals improves the clinical symptoms in patients with COVID-19.



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Natural products can modulate the inflammatory and/or oxidative mediators, regulate the production or function of the immune cells, thereby attenuating the experimental and clinical manifestation of the disease.

Nutraceuticals can be considered an adjunct treatment for COVID-19 to improve the quality of life of patients suffering from this disease.

Appropriate use of these adjunct therapies with antiviral properties may be beneficial in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of COVID-19.



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Here are some natural remedies that have helped in the treatment of COVID-19 disease.

- **Imuniplant tea**
- **antiviral tea**
- **wormwood tea**
- **balneological plants**
- **inhalations and gargle with baking soda and salt**
- **propolis, honey, royal jelly**
- **diet without meat, vegetable soups, compotes, fruits and green vegetables**
- **onions, garlic, beets, black radish.**



Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed human mobility for those of us washing our hands vigorously and avoiding social contact.

As international migrants are a very heterogeneous group, the effects on their health are also varied.

Human migration patterns have subsequently been radically altered and many regions have seen perceived improvements in air quality during the lockdowns.

Nutraceuticals, such as a variety of phytochemicals from medicinal plants and dietary supplements, have been used as adjunct therapies for many disease conditions, including viral infections.



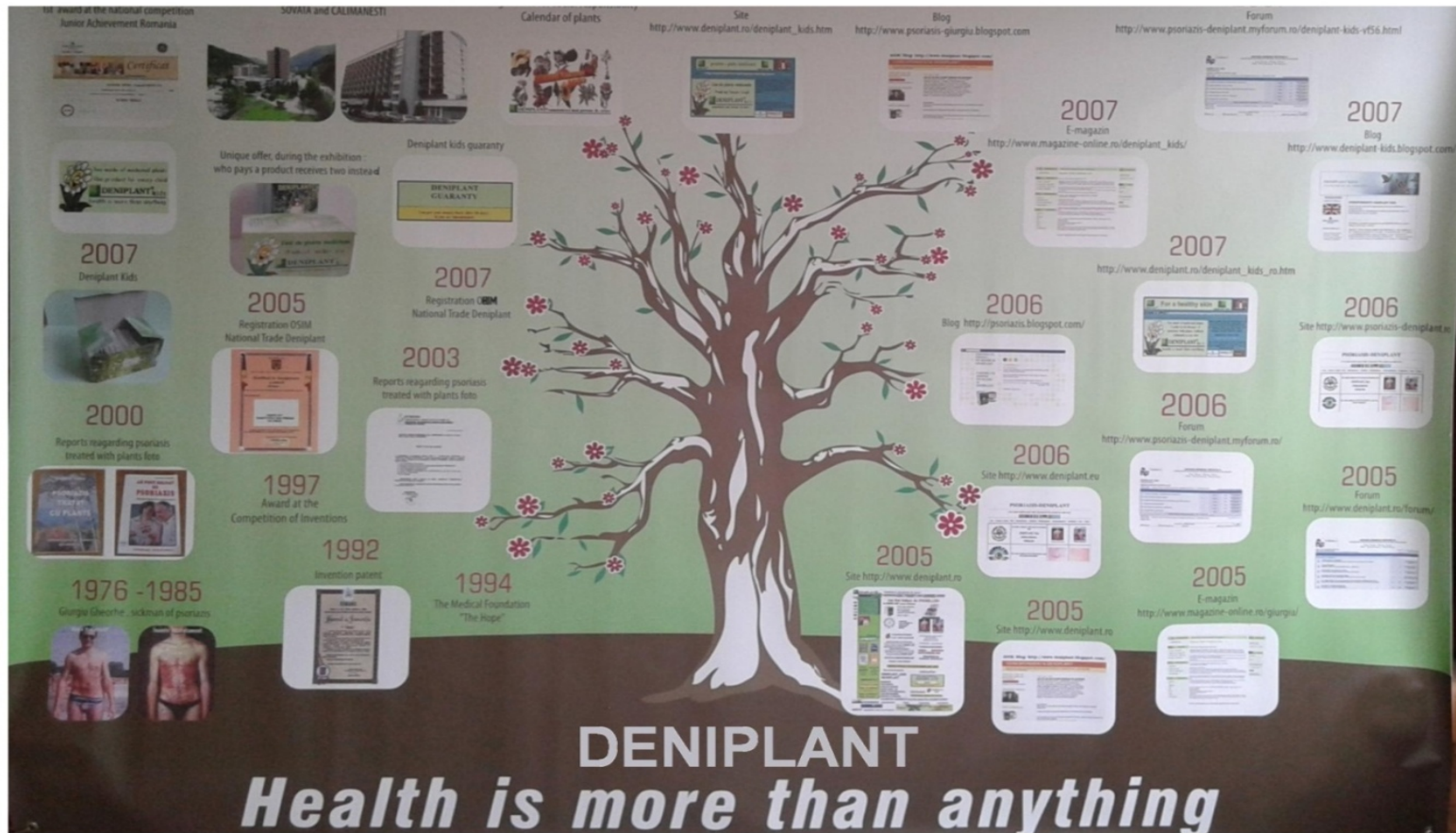
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