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Can race be effective against the COVID-19 virus?

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Abstract

The COVID-19 virus, which started in China in December 2020, has so far infected 69,143,017 people and killed 1,576,516 people in 220 countries. Despite the development of various vaccines, there is still no definitive and single treatment for it. Evidence on the consequences of COVID-19, mainly suggests that the elderly, as well as people with underlying diseases such as diabetes, kidney, liver and heart disease are at greater risk for the disease.

Key Summery Points:

- Whether the race/gens of individuals is effective in infecting them with COVID-19 virus?
- Different vulnerability or response to COVID-19 in different populations under similar conditions.
- Asian race in all age groups had the lowest risk of illness from COVID-19 along with Hispanic and black race.
- Epidemiological studies is suggested to be done on people of different races such as Chinese in other countries, or in national epidemiological studies, the race of individuals be determined to allow comparison and analysis for COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, Ethnic, Race