



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 2 epidemic and pandemic

1

Tabassum Zafar

Department of Bioscience, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India

1.1 Introduction

In the history of travel and tourism, a microscopic creature wrote a dark note, which interrupted the fast pace of globalization. In December 2019, in the seafood market of Wuhan city of China, a severe viral pneumonia-like infection was initiated, and which was new to the world and resulted in the emergence of a global health emergency. Thousands of passengers traveled through the city without knowing that one travel can change not only their lives but the future of the world. When WHO declared the severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak as a global emergency, still no one thought of the conversion of the epidemic into the worst pandemic of the ongoing decade (Cucinotta & Vanelli, 2020). Initially, the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection over a wide area with a lot of patients at the same time declared it as a global epidemic, but the rapid escalation of the infection at more comprehensive geographical locations with a significant portion of the infected population soon turned the epidemic into the pandemic. The imported cases soon spread to their native places and turn the disease pandemic. While many countries are imposing partial or complete lockdown for the safety of travelers and civilians, the vacant human-made spaces and tourist architectures are asking that where the lacunae were, which has put the globe in such a devastating phase (Wu et al., 2020). The emergence of SARS-CoV-2 created a colossal health crisis for the entire world. From a provincial health concern to a global meltdown, the impact of SARS-CoV-2 has undeniably impacted the world medically, socially, financially, and psychologically (Ali et al., 2020; Preti et al., 2020). The footprints of SARS-CoV-2 are impactfully imprinted on the decade that will require a lot of time for global recovery.

1.2 Severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 2: the member of the coronavirus family

SARS-CoV-2 is the pathogen of zoonotic origin that belongs to the family “Coronaviridae,” order “Nidovirales” and realm “Riboviria.” coronavirus is not a new entity as four categories of the existing coronaviruses are already known to the world. The alpha, beta, delta, and gamma coronaviruses