Dear Editor,

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). This virus was first detected in Wuhan, Hubei, China, in December 2019, and was named as a pandemic disease by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020. In March 21, 2020, the confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased to more than 303,000 in over 187 countries and territories around the world. Based on published reports, major outbreaks (>20,000 cases) have been reported in mainland China, Italy, Spain, USA, Germany, and Iran, respectively. SARS-CoV-2 is a member of the family Coronaviridae. This RNA-containing virus is an enveloped virion with a positive-sense, single-stranded genome. Structurally coronavirus virions are spherical, approximately 50-200 nm in diameter, with the prominent feature of club-shaped spikes on the surface of the virion.1 This virus has caused three epidemic respiratory diseases in the 21st century from which the lately introduced one (SARS-CoV-2) has massively spread and become prevalent around the world. This novel coronavirus has had a remarkable effect on health and economic systems of countries. Although the precise mode of transmission of this virus is unclear, some transmission routes like spreading by droplets, touching the face after a close direct or indirect contact with confirmed cases, touching the contaminated surfaces with hands are presumed. Based on some limited studies, it has been declared that SARS-CoV-2 may stay in aerosols for hours and on surfaces for days.2 This is while in new research published in The New England Journal of Medicine it has been mentioned that half-life of SARS-CoV-2 in aerosols is similar to that of SARS-CoV-1 and is estimated about 1.1 to 1.2 hours with 95% confidence intervals.3 Two points about this virus are very important in comparison with other members of the Coronaviridae family: (1) it has a higher transmission power (R0: reproduction number of roughly 2 to 3), and (2) it has a longer incubation period (median from 5 to 6-12 days, with a range from one to up to 14 days) than other respiratory viral infections, and is highly contagious during this period.4,5 Due to the high similarity of this novel coronavirus with other SARS-like coronaviruses (>88%), this assumption is formed that the viability of this new virus is similar to that of other members of this family, however, some evidence denies this (i.e., it is widespread). Owing to the global outbreak of COVID-19, one of the great points about controlling the SARS-CoV-2 is having information about the propagation power and how to control and destroy it in the environment and human population. According to the documents, some viruses of family Coronaviridae like SARS-CoV-1 become inactive at 56°C for 15 minutes, and when exposed to ultraviolet at pH>12 or <3; however, it is stable for days following drying on plastic materials.6 This is while SARS-CoV-2 is a new infection with novel specifications and activity.7 Due to this novelty, the survival of SARS-CoV-2 in different environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity is of significant importance in understanding the persistence and transmission of the virus. Although the SARS-CoV-2 function and behavior have been determined in the environment to some extent, this issue needs further study. One of the key points about the potency of this virus is its pandemic status in the world which allows the virus to be highly adapted to various environmental conditions such as different temperatures and humidity. Moreover, it has been shown that SARS-

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Specification and Misconception About COVID-19 Disappearing

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1. Avoid spitting.
2. Handle raw animal and dairy products with care.
3. Consumption of raw or undercooked animal products should be avoided.
4. Disinfect items that are frequently touched throughout the day.
5. Follow the cough or sneeze etiquette.
6. Stay at home if you begin to feel unwell.
7. Keep social distancing.
8. No handshaking during the outbreak.
9. Wash the hands by rubbing them with an alcohol-based formulation frequently.
10. Keep social distancing.

Conclusion
In conclusion, it is highly recommended that the recent disaster is prevented and controlled in such a way that the lowest mortality rate and related costs are endured. Such an aim could be reached provided that sanitation and personal hygiene is well observed. The following guidelines in two steps are recommended:

First: Personal guidelines: 1. Wash the hands by rubbing them with an alcohol-based formulation frequently. 2. Avoid touching the face with dirty hands. 3. No handshaking during the outbreak. 4. Keep social distancing. 5. Follow the cough or sneeze etiquette (covering mouth/nose with the bent elbow or tissue). 6. Stay at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms.

Second: Social and environmental guidelines: 1. Avoid consumption of raw or undercooked animal products. 2. Handle raw animal and dairy products with care. 3. Disinfect items that are frequently touched throughout the day. 4. Isolation and quarantine of patients confirmed positive. 5. Discard correctly the masks, gloves, and so on used by patients or their caregivers (in buckets). 6. Avoid unnecessary travels during the virus epidemic or if you have a fever or a dry cough.

Ethical Approval
Not applicable.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure
None.

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