

NOUVEL HAY MAGAZINE

SANS FRONTIÈRES

Covid-19, monde : 66 000 guéris, + de 4000 morts & 121 000 cas(1/3 hors de Chine) ; 366 décès & 7375 cas en Italie, 48 morts & 2281 cas en France, USA-Canada: 38 décès + de 1200 cas ; 99 pays dans le monde, l'or à 1667 \$ l'once , l'€ à 1,13 \$, le baril à moins de 35 \$

La Chine, l'Italie, l'Iran, la Corée du Sud, la France, l'Espagne, les Pays-Bas, l'Irak, Hong Kong et l'Australie ont de nouveaux décès, tandis que **l'Argentine** et **l'Égypte** ont leurs premiers morts . La Bulgarie, le Bangladesh, la Moldavie et le Paraguay ont leurs premiers cas .

L'Asie a 89725 cas (3.163 décès), **l'Europe** 11.887 cas (408 décès), **le Moyen-Orient** 6.912 cas (200 décès), **les États-Unis** et le **Canada** + de 1200 cas (38 décès), **l'Océanie** 83 cas (3 décès), **l'Afrique** 80 cas (1 décès), **l'Amérique latine** et les **Caraïbes** 74 cas (1 décès).

Le Coronavirus peut ne pas montrer de signe d'infection pendant plusieurs jours. Au moment où les patients ont de la fièvre et / ou de la toux et vont à l'hôpital, le poumon est généralement à 50% de fibrose . Les experts de Taïwan fournissent **une auto-vérification simple** . Respirez profondément et retenez votre souffle pendant plus de 10 secondes. Si vous le terminez avec succès sans tousser, sans

inconfort ni raideur ou étanchéité, , cela prouve qu'il n'y a pas de fibrose dans le poumons, donc aucune infection. Vérifier chaque matin dans un environnement avec de l'air pur. D'excellents conseils de médecins japonais traitant des cas de COVID-19:Tous devraient s'assurer que leur bouche et leur gorge sont humides, jamais sèches. Prenez quelques gorgées d'eau au moins toutes les 15 minutes. Car même si le virus pénètre dans votre bouche, l'eau potable ou d'autres liquides le laveront ,les descendront dans la gorge et dans l'estomac. Une fois sur place, votre acide gastrique tuera tout le virus. Si vous ne le faites pas, buvez suffisamment d'eau plus régulièrement, le virus peut pénétrer dans votre trachée et dans les poumons.

Pierre Kurkdjian .

The new Coronavirus may not show sign of infection for many days.

How can one know if he/she is infected?

By the time they have fever and/or cough and go to the hospital, the lung is usually 50% Fibrosis and it's too late.

Taiwan experts provide a simple self-check that we can do every morning.

Take a deep breath and hold your breath for more than 10 seconds. If you complete it successfully without coughing, without discomfort, stiffness or tightness, etc., it proves there is no Fibrosis in the lungs, basically indicates no infection.

In critical time, please self-check every morning in an environment with clean air.

Serious excellent advice by Japanese doctors treating COVID-19 cases:

Everyone should ensure your mouth & throat are moist, never dry.

Take a few sips of water every 15 minutes at least. Why? Even if the virus gets into your mouth, drinking water or other liquids will wash them down through your throat and into the stomach.

Once there, your stomach acid will kill all the virus. If you don't drink enough water more regularly, the virus can enter your windpipe and into the lungs.

That's very dangerous.

Please send and share this with family and friends.

Take care everyone and may the world recover from this Coronavirus soon

Pierre Kurkdjian

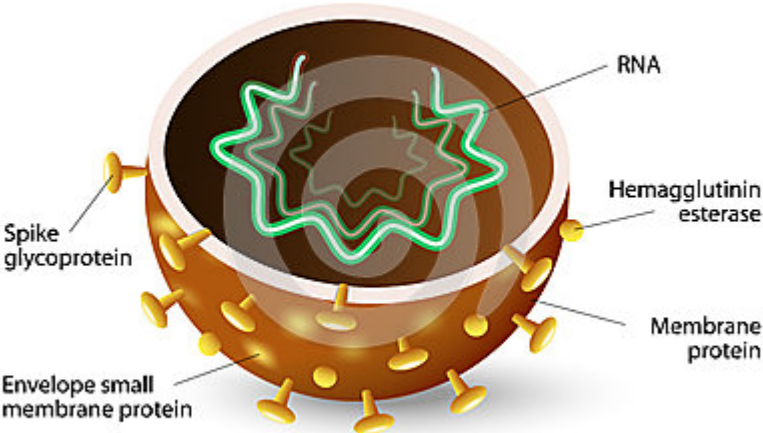


7 morts en France , 423 cas répertoriés , dont 2 à Neuilly sur Seine

à Paris une agente de la ligne 6 de la RATP , infectée après un voyage privé. En Italie 148 décès

Plus de 3220 morts dans le monde . Plus de 75 pays touchés par le coronavirus . Plus de 94 000 cas répertoriés Des chercheurs chinois identifient 2 souches .Bienôt le stade 3 en France .

CORONAVIRUS





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(7 morts en France 423 cas répertoriés, en augmentation , 140 morts en Italie 3858 cas , 15 malades & 1 mort aux USA, 500 morts en Chine , le Japon ferme ses écoles ,+ de 3000 décès dans le monde , + de 94 000 cas dans 75 pays)

2 chercheurs allemands ont découvert que le virus était actif jusqu'à 9 jours .

40 à 70 % de l'humanité seraient susceptibles d'attraper le coronavirus.

Les précautions à prendre : les billets de banque doivent être nettoyés (la Chine prend ces mesures)

"Ne visitez pas les marchés (avec présence d'animaux vivants) ou les fermes. Évitez de toucher votre visage. Assurez-vous que les aliments, y compris les œufs et la viande, sont bien cuits." (source OMS)

Le masque FFP 2 pour se protéger du virus : en France les masques sont réquisitionnés par l'Etat.

Se laver régulièrement les mains, avec de l'eau et du savon, dès qu'elles sont sales, & aussi avant de faire la cuisine, de manger, de nourrir les enfants, de s'occuper d'un bébé, après s'être mouché le nez, avoir toussé ou éternué, avoir pris les transports en commun, avoir visité une personne malade, avoir caressé un animal, être allé aux toilettes...
En complément du lavage, utiliser une solution hydro-alcoolique pour désinfecter les mains.

Utiliser des mouchoirs à usage unique pour se moucher, puis les jeter dans une poubelle idéalement fermée et se laver les mains.

Il faut éternuer ou tousser dans le pli du coude pour ne pas contaminer ses mains, vecteur majeur de transmission des microbes.

Porter un masque chirurgical (disponible en pharmacie) lorsque l'on est malade, pour ne pas transmettre la maladie par les postillons.

Nettoyer les surfaces et objets qui peuvent être contaminés (téléphones portables, poignées de porte, interrupteurs...). Le virus 2019-nCoV peut survivre quelques heures dans l'environnement et jusqu'à quelques jours dans des milieux humides.

Aérer son logement 10 minutes chaque jour.

sources : Institut Pasteur, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, LeJournaldesFemmes



f le traitement

"Les résultats obtenus jusqu'à présent sur plus de 100 patients ont démontré que le phosphate de chloroquine était plus efficace que le traitement reçu par le groupe comparatif pour contenir l'évolution de la pneumonie, pour

améliorer l'état des poumons, pour que le patient redevienne négatif au virus et pour raccourcir la durée de la maladie", publient des chercheurs chinois.

"Les capacités antivirales et anti-inflammatoires de la chloroquine pourraient jouer dans son efficacité potentielle à traiter des patients atteints de pneumonies provoquées par le Covid-19", poursuit l'article sur l'étude menée par les professeurs Jianjun Gao, Zhenxue Tian et Xu Yang, de l'université de Qingdao et de l'hôpital de Qingdao.

Une nouvelle d'autant plus intéressante que "la chloroquine est un médicament peu cher et sans danger, utilisé depuis plus de 70 ans", insiste l'article.

Selon les chercheurs chinois, un traitement de 500 mg de chloroquine par jour pendant dix jours serait suffisant.

"C'est une extraordinaire nouvelle ce traitement qui ne coûte rien", dit le professeur Raoult, se félicitant du travail des chercheurs chinois pour un médicament efficace, voie à privilégier plutôt que la recherche d'un vaccin qui ne serait pas disponible avant plusieurs mois.

Le ministre de la santé a fait "remonter à la direction générale de la santé qui est en train de faire toutes les analyses".

"On sait qu'il y a des études intéressantes en effet sur un impact in vitro mais les études sur le patient sont à déterminer", a dit le ministre.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries, but the increase has been most dramatic in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 16% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 1997. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the expansion of the welfare state, the growth of the health and education sectors, and the expansion of the public sector in other areas such as housing and transport.

The expansion of the public sector has had a number of implications for the economy. On the one hand, it has provided a source of employment and income for many people, particularly those who are unable to find work in the private sector. On the other hand, it has also led to a significant increase in government spending, which has contributed to a rise in public debt and a reduction in the government's budget surplus.

In order to address these issues, governments have implemented a number of policies, including the introduction of public sector reforms and the privatization of public enterprises. These policies have had mixed results, with some countries experiencing a reduction in public sector employment and others experiencing a continued increase.

The expansion of the public sector has also had a number of implications for the environment. On the one hand, it has led to a significant increase in government spending on environmental protection, which has helped to reduce pollution and improve the quality of the environment. On the other hand, it has also led to a significant increase in government spending on infrastructure, which has contributed to a rise in public debt and a reduction in the government's budget surplus.

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of the 1990s. The concept of a 'user' is becoming more and more important for the development of information systems [25].

There are many reasons for the importance of the user in the development of information systems. In the first place, the user is the one who has to interact with the system and who has to be satisfied with the results. In the second place, the user is the one who has to provide the requirements for the system. In the third place, the user is the one who has to be involved in the development process. In the fourth place, the user is the one who has to be educated about the system. In the fifth place, the user is the one who has to be motivated to use the system.

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