

Editorial Note on Nano Technology in Covid Treatment

Received: April 19, 2020; **Accepted:** April 22, 2021; **Published:** April 30, 2021

Editorial Note

The latest outbreak of coronavirus 2019 was caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19). Despite the fact that pandemics such as SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) have been around for nearly two decades, no successful drug against the CoV family has yet to be licenced, necessitating the quest for newer therapeutic targets. Currently, research is being conducted simultaneously around the world to find effective vaccines or medicines, including both traditional therapies used to treat past related diseases and new therapies such as nanomedicine.

Nanomedicine has already proved its worth in the treatment of other diseases through the use of drug delivery and nanosensors. Nanomedicine and its components have the potential to play a significant role in COVID-19 prevention, diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, and study at various levels. Antimicrobial nanotechnology can be incorporated into personal equipment to improve the safety of healthcare staff and the general public. COVID-19 can be diagnosed using a variety of nanomaterials, including quantum dots.

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Citation: Nikitha Y (2021) Editorial Note on Nano technology in covid treatment. Nano Res Appl Vol.7 No.4:11

Nanotechnology enables the improvement of pharmacological drug properties by allowing the use of nanosystems for drug encapsulation, such as liposomes, polymeric and lipid nanoparticles, metallic nanoparticles, and micelles. COVID-19 binding, entry, replication, and budding can all be targeted with antiviral nanoparticle functions. One of the limiting factors of its use is toxicity-related inorganic nanoparticles, which should be studied and updated further. We will address nanomedicine options for COVID-19 management, as well as similar applications for related viral diseases and knowledge gaps, in this study.