

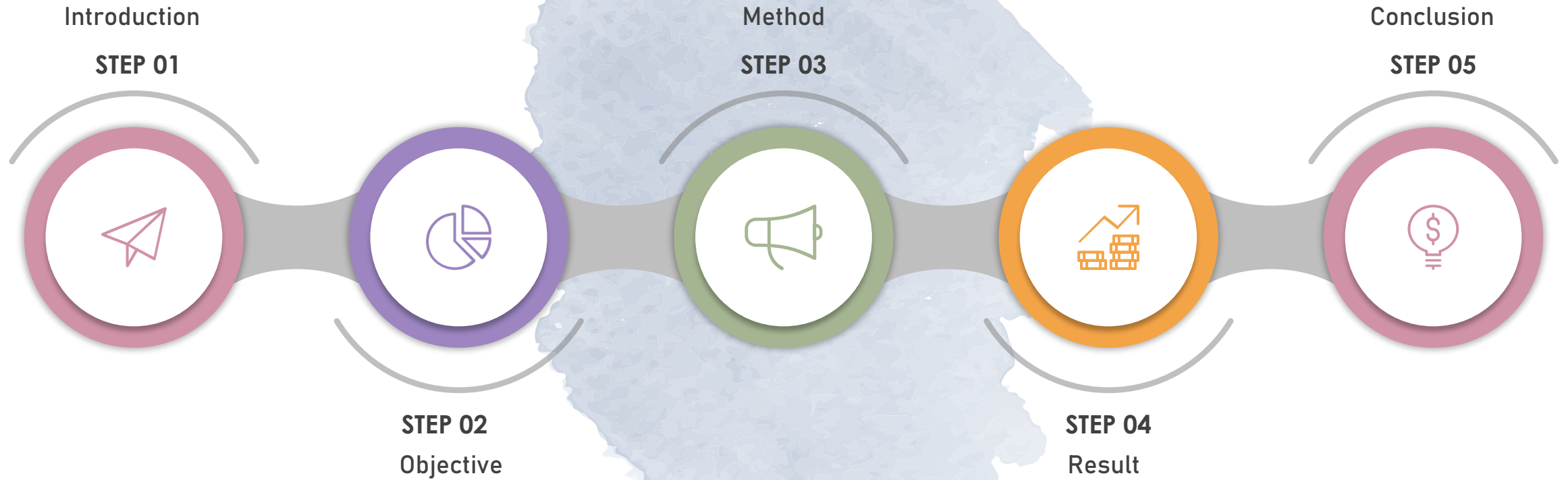


SUMMER REPORT

Presented by-
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MBA-HM

A Systemic
review on
malaria and
covid-19
symptoms with
effectiveness of
HCQ and CQ

OVERVIEW



INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus contamination 2019 (COVID-19) has become pandemic that previously rose in WUHAN, China in late early December

According to serological grouping. It has 4 subgroups namely, alpha, beta, gamma, delta. Seven of these viruses infected humans

COVID-19 and malarial prone to run together and their side effects may cover, general wellbeing. Health care clinicians need to adjust in malaria-endemic settings.

OBJECTIVE

Objective of this study was to do systemic review on malaria endemic area and covid-19 symptoms with effectiveness of HCQ and CQ

METHDOLOGY

We have done 13 Literature review including 1 clinical trials.

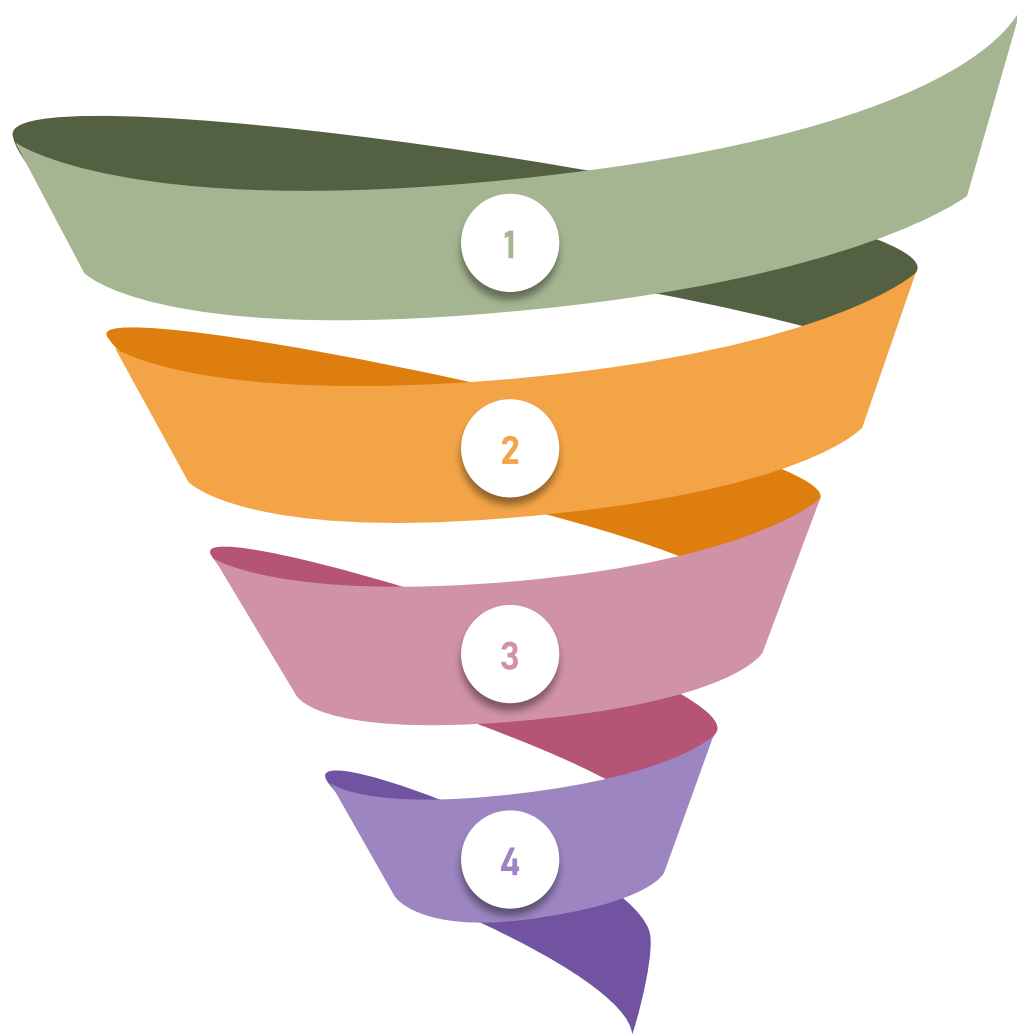
Literature review has been collected from diverse sources , including WHO Data base, JAMA, Lancet, BMJ, Elsevier

Literature Review End point

All the contextual analyses mainly focus on screening in malarial endemic zones as COVID-19 is probably going to co-run together.

Malaria and covid-19 shares some of the highly recognizable symptoms so it important to screening at the front point.

Also it is thought that the chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine may be valuable, but in later on in the current assessment, stated that chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine might be significant but more randomized control trials are required future to check the efficacy of these drugs possess more side effect.



Study type- Descriptive



Study Design- Cross sectional



Research approach- Qualitative



Data collection- Secondary data from diverse sources

RESULT

One of in vitro study suggestive(not conclusive) that administration of Hydroxychloroquine did not result in a significantly higher probability of negative conversion of COVID virus rather than supportive standard care of COVID virus.

One of the cross-sectional studies also stated that administration HCQ and CQ was not associated with greatly with lowered COVID-19 infection (but not conclusive).

A proactive methodology is required for screening of COVID-19 disease and malaria as them two are having some profoundly recognizable symptoms.

CONCLUSION

Countries are still struggling to meet the testing demand of COVID-19, while malaria kit are easily and widely available therefore it is necessary for sensitization on the potential COVID-19 and malaria coinfection.

Hence healthcare worker must perform a rapid screening test for malaria as they screened for COVID-19, it is critical to respond to two diseases simultaneous to reduce mortality and morbidity.

HCQ and CQ upheld by the proof of adequacy later end up being more destructive than gainful, henceforth they have been pulled back because of unfriendly response hence we need more and better RCT(randomized control preliminaries) for CQ and HCQ

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THANK YOU

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Data analytics for lean six sigma



Duration- Approximately 15 hours.



Learning Methodology



Video lectures



Reading Material



Practice exercises and Quiz



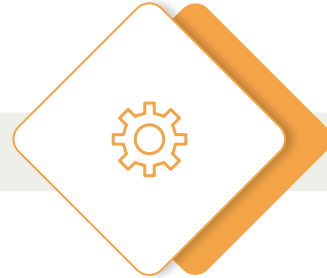
Learning platform- Coursera.

OVERVIEW



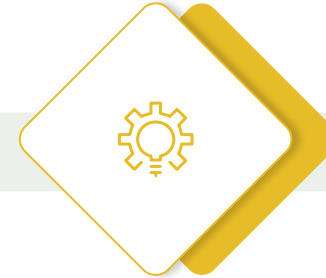
Objective

1. To understand basics of lean six sigma improvement projects.
2. How data analysis technique is useful in lean six sigma.
3. To understand basic functions of software MINITAB



Key Learnings

- I have been able to learn the follow key terms
1. Statics
 2. Lean six sigma
 3. Data analysis
 4. Minitab



Course Description

1. Data analytics technique that is typically useful within six sigma improvement project
2. A brief explanation about lean six sigma
3. How to use data analytics tools and interpretation of outcome from a different example



MINITAB

- It's a statistical tool used widely by many organization.
- Easy to use
 - Execute all the statistical calculation
 - Matches excellently with Lean six sigma



WEEK 1

- ✓ Explain what Lean Six Sigma is
- ✓ Distinguish between the five phases of DMAIC
- ✓ Use CTQs to make a problem quantifiable and measurable
- ✓ Collect a representative sample
- ✓ Organize data and distinguish between units and variables
- ✓ Operational definition corresponding to a CTQ



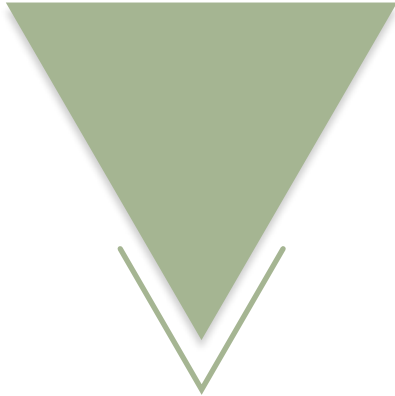
WEEK 2

- ✓ Judge if data is numerical or categorical
 - Interpret descriptive statistics
- ✓ Create a histogram and boxplot, and interpret both graphs
- ✓ Create a bar chart, a pie chart or a tally table, and interpret the results
- ✓ Create a Pareto chart and interpret the chart
- ✓ Create a suitable graphical visualization for two variables and interpret the results



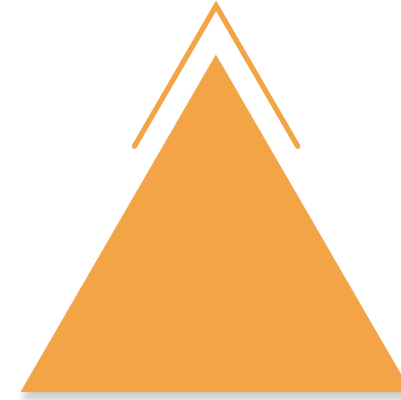
WEEK 3

- ✓ Understand the relationship between a sample and its population
- ✓ Understand the concept and use of estimation
- ✓ Quantify the precision of an estimate (using confidence intervals)
- ✓ Distinguish between different types of probability distributions (normal, lognormal, Weibull)
- ✓ Determine the distribution of a numerical variation using probability plots
- ✓ Determine the probabilities and percentages using the Empirical CDF



WEEK 4

- ✓ Judge when ANOVA is the applicable method
- ✓ Perform an ANOVA and interpret the output, especially p-value and R-squared
- ✓ Judge the validity of ANOVA using a residual analysis
- ✓ Compare two groups by the means of two sample t-test



WEEK 5

- ✓ Interpret and use of correlation
- ✓ Judge when regression is the applicable method
- ✓ Perform a regression and interpret output, especially p-value and R-squared
- ✓ Compute and interpret a prediction interval
- ✓ Perform and interpret a quadratic regression
- ✓ Judge the validity of regression using a residual analysis

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