

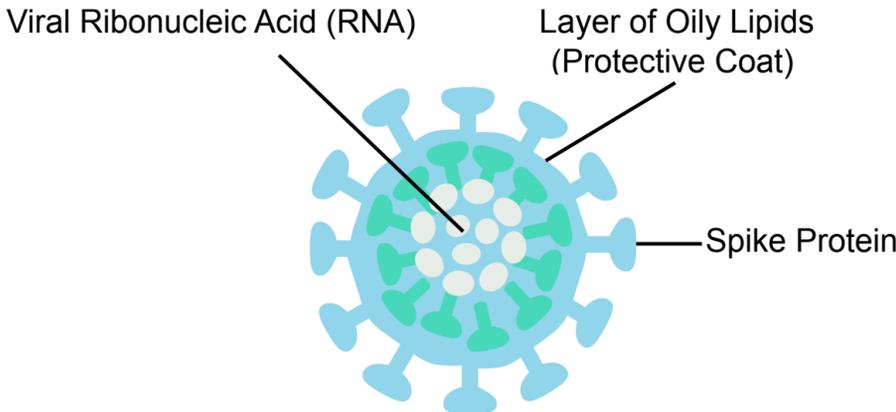
COVID-19

Prevention Practices

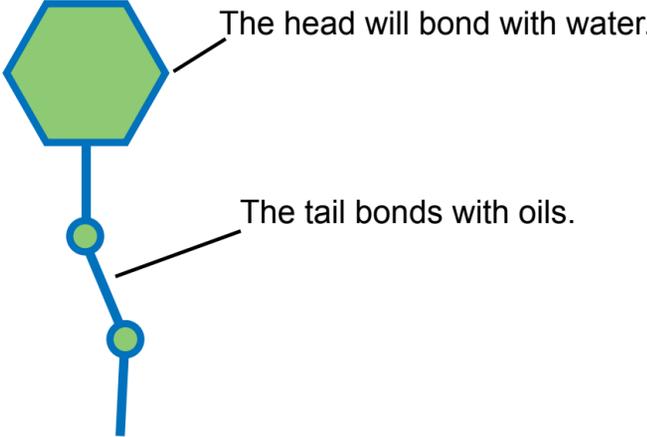
Why is soap better?



Make Up of the Virus



Soap Molecule

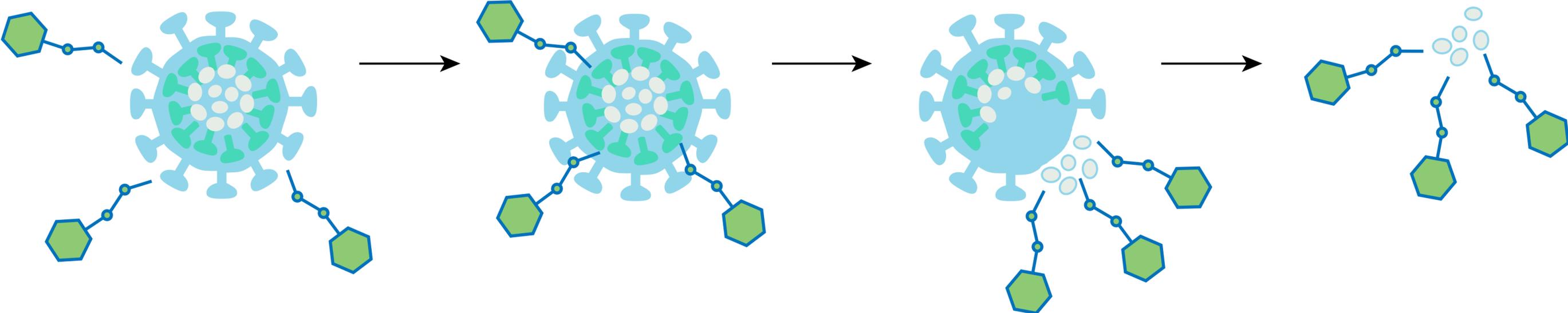


When using soap and water to wash the hand, the soap molecules will have a head that bonds with water and a tail that bonds with oily lipids.

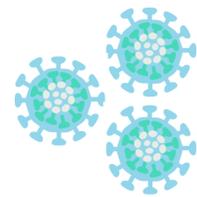
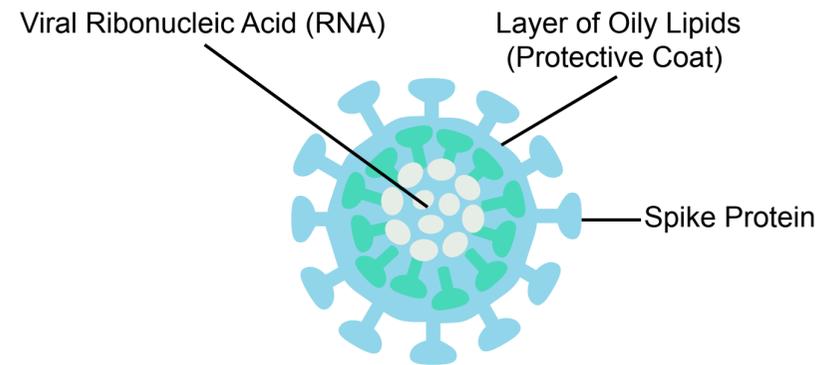
The tails of the soap molecules will attempt to bond with the oily protective barrier of the virus.

The tails will group and wedge together into the barrier causing it to break down and release fragments of the virus.

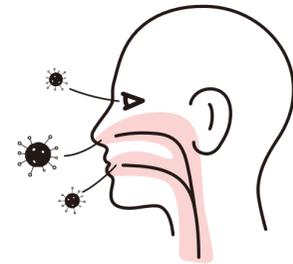
The soap molecules then surround the fragments, encapsulating them before being washed away with water.



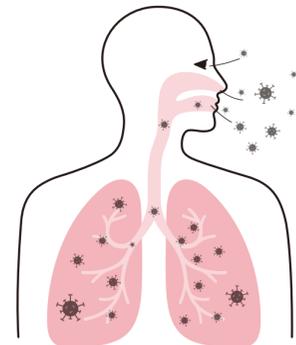
Make up of the Virus



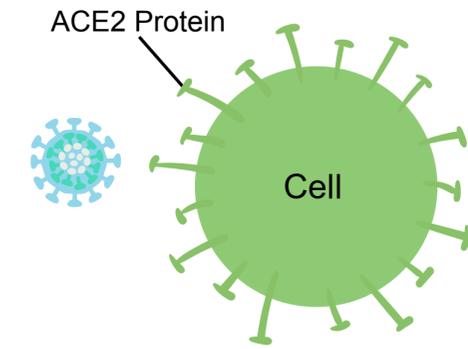
The virus is made of a RNA strand of code and is transmitted via air or touch.



The virus can enter the body through the eyes, nose, or mouth passages.

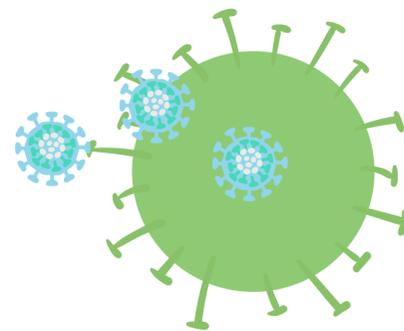


The virus travels down the respiratory system looking for cells to infect.



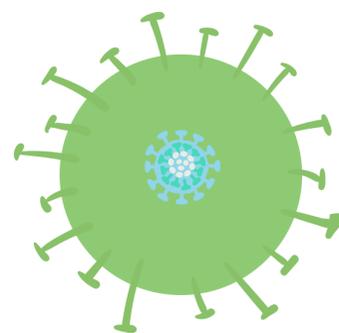
The virus is attracted to cells which carry a certain protein called ACE2.

ACE2 protein is found in many organs of the body.

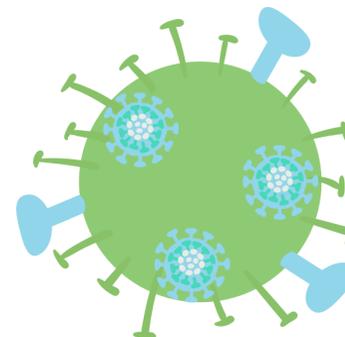


The virus spike will hook onto the ACE2 receptor of the cell.

Once pulled in, the virus will use its oily lipid surface to slip and penetrate through the membrane of the cell.



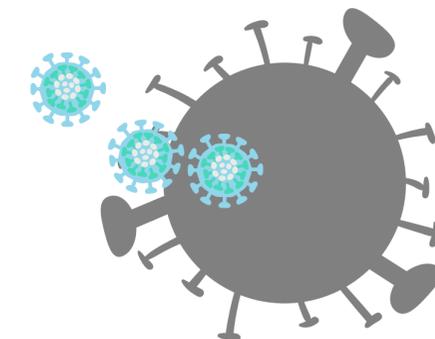
Once inside, the virus will release its RNA code.



Unaware of what is happening, the cell will read the vector's new code and start replicating it, making more.

The cell will start producing more proteins which will not allow the immune system to attack the virus.

The newly produced virus copies push to the outer edge of the cell.



Once the cell dies, the new copies of the virus are released and they move onto look for other healthy cells to infect.