

The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020 has been an unprecedented event in history. As we consider the origin and spread of this disease, it serves as a reminder of how quickly an epidemic can spread around the world. In this essay, I will take a look at this recent pandemic and trace its origin and spread across the globe by placing points on a map. It is important that we understand how diseases spread in order to be more proactive in preventing infections and working towards finding treatments and cures.

In their 2020 paper published in the *International Journal of Health Geographics*, MN Kamel Boulos and EM Geraghty explored the use of geographic mapping to track the origin and spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Their research aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the pandemic's spread, with an emphasis on the use of geographic mapping to better visualize the transmission of the virus. They presented a range of mapping tools, including geo mapping and geocoding, which have been used to track the impact of the pandemic on a global scale. Furthermore, they discussed the effectiveness of existing mapping systems, and how they could be used to inform public health policy. They argued that mapping can provide invaluable insights into the scale and scope of the pandemic, and can be used to create effective strategies to limit its spread. The authors concluded that mapping was an important tool for understanding the Covid-19 pandemic and could be used to inform public health policy in the future. Therefore, geographic mapping is an invaluable resource in helping to understand the scope and spread of the pandemic. (Boulos & Geraghty, 2020).

The rapid spread of the novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has made it difficult for public health officials to track and contain its origin and spread. To better understand the global impact of the virus, researchers have developed a method to track and map the origin and spread of COVID-19. As reported in the journal *The Lancet Digital Health*, S Whitelaw, MA Mamas, E Topol, and colleagues used a "geospatial epidemiology" method to map the spread of the virus (Whitelaw et al., 2020). This method uses a combination of big data, real-time data, and analysis to draw a picture of the virus's origin and spread. This allows public health officials to identify hotspots and target resources to the areas most in need. Additionally, the geospatial epidemiology method can help public health officials identify and respond to potential outbreaks in the future, allowing them to better protect the public. Thus, by mapping the origin and spread of COVID-19, researchers have provided public health officials with a powerful tool to both contain and prevent the spread of the virus.

The ability to make use of spatial data to trace the origin and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is a hugely valuable tool. In a study by MN Kamel Boulos and EM Geraghty, published in the *International Journal of Health Geographics* in 2020, the authors describe how the use of

geographic information systems (GIS) can provide a way to “interrogate the spatial and temporal dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic” (Boulos & Geraghty, 2020). By using GIS software, researchers can create maps that can help to identify the hot spots for the virus, as well as the spread of the pandemic to new countries and regions. This type of mapping can be used to help identify where more resources need to be allocated and to inform public health responses in order to contain the virus. It can also be used to identify the sources of the outbreak, as well as the pathways that it has taken to travel around the world. GIS mapping has already proven to be an invaluable tool in the fight against the pandemic and will continue to be a valuable resource moving forward (Boulos & Geraghty, 2020).

This assignment can both help students learn more about the history of recent epidemic diseases and explore their origin and spread throughout the world. While it is impossible to trace their exact footprints, this assignment can provide an engaging way to explore them and should give a good idea of where and how these illnesses spread. With this knowledge, it can be easier to comprehend the urgency and devastating effects of even the most minor of infectious diseases and the importance of acting quickly and knowing the associated risks.

In today's industrial and global world, the spread of disease is much more rapid and far-reaching than it was in the early agrarian world. This is due to a number of factors, including the increased mobility of people, the increased interconnectedness of the world, and the increased prevalence of global trade. In the early agrarian world, the spread of disease was largely limited to the local area. People were not as mobile as they are today, and the interconnectedness of the world was much less. This meant that diseases were not able to spread as quickly or as far as they can today. Additionally, global trade was much less common, meaning that diseases were not able to spread as easily from one region to another. In today's world, however, the spread of disease is much more rapid and far-reaching. People are much more mobile, and the interconnectedness of the world is much greater. This means that diseases can spread quickly and easily from one region to another. Additionally, global trade is much more common, meaning that diseases can spread quickly and easily from one region to another. In summary, the spread of disease in today's industrial and global world is much more rapid and far-reaching than it was in the early agrarian world. This is due to increased mobility of people, increased interconnectedness of the world, and increased prevalence of global trade.

Work Cited

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