

## VIRUS DETAILS

Pilot Coli is spread by cockroaches who bite through human skin. Cockroaches that are infected with the virus go on to bite humans, transferring the virus in the process.

After being bitten by an infected cockroach, the virus particles are injected into the bloodstream of an individual and travel towards the lymphatic system. This impacts the host's immune system heavily.

Pilot Coli also damages other regions of the body, such as the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, for greater replication. Once it replicates within these systems, tumors and blood clotting may form, preventing the heart, brain, and lungs from operating properly. Buildup of excess fluid in the arteries and veins of these essential organs may compress them and lead to further complications.

Pilot Coli is also transmitted through respiratory droplets, similar to COVID-19, from infected person to person.

Similar to COVID-19, the Pilot Coli genome contains four major structural proteins: the spike (S), membrane (M), envelope (E) and the nucleocapsid (N) protein. The S protein controls the attachment of the virus to the host cell surface receptors. The M protein is the largest and most abundant as it defines the shape of the viral envelope. The E protein is the smallest of the major structural proteins and is responsible for viral budding. The N protein is the only one that binds to the RNA genome and is also involved in viral budding. Replication of Pilot Coli begins with attachment and entry. Transmission of the virus to the host cell is initiated by interactions between the S protein and its specific receptor. The virus then enters the host cell cytosol through cleavage of S protein by a protease enzyme, followed by fusion of the viral and cellular membranes. (PubMed, SARS-CoV 22019)

Infected individuals have been documented to lose various senses, most commonly smell, within 5-7 days of infection. Within a few hours of infection onset, many individuals also begin to have impaired function in various limbs, resulting in complete limb loss in extreme circumstances. However, one of the most terrifying and lethal aspects of this virus is the progressive confusion and other neurologic problems that occur after infection has invaded the central nervous system.

These symptoms make Pilot Coli an extremely dangerous virus, with individuals having an average of 12-24 hours to live upon first infection. Coupled with high transmissibility, many hospital systems across the world have been overwhelmed with influxes of infected patients. Most nations have recently entered into some form of quarantine to limit community spread, but have not taken further action, as opposed to what the global situation mirrored during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the past two weeks since the onset of this virus, over 100,000,000 individuals globally have been infected.

Pilot Coli has a much higher case-fatality rate than COVID-19. The fatality rate varies in each country, with developed countries (with increased hospital access) having a lower case-fatality rate and developing countries having a higher case-fatality rate. Globally, the case-fatality rate is 65%, that is 65 people out of 100 people who test positive for Pilot Coli die from the virus for those in the age ranges of infants under 1, and over 65. For those within this range, the case-fatality rate drops to 35% .