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## Capstone Discussion

### Question 1

This is an exciting topic to explore since it is among the emerging issues being seen in COVID-19 and little research has been done to establish the effects covid 19 has on pregnancy. Pregnancy has always been a natural phenomenon that spontaneously occurs without significant complications. The immunity of a woman during pregnancy is usually compromised, rendering them more vulnerable to opportunistic infections and hence closer monitoring and care need to be provided. Covid 19, on the other hand, is a viral infection caused by SARS-CoV-2 viruses that have been recently discovered and are fatal to even healthy individuals. Besides, it is known to cause respiratory infections, compromised immunity, coagulation, and cardiovascular disorders. Infection of a pregnant woman with covid 19 is not the desired occurrence. The reason is that little is known about the effects of the infection on the implantation of the fetus, fetal growth and development, labor, and newborn health upon delivery (Wastnedge et al., 2021).

My concern with this disease during pregnancy is that if it can be fatal to just a normal healthy individual, what can it do to a pregnant woman with lowered immunity, increased cardiovascular and respiratory demands, and impaired coagulation profile hemodilution? Wastnedge et al. (2021) submit that no data is being collected among pregnant women and reported to show its effects and impact on maternal and child health and how it contributes towards maternal mortalities. There is also no information on pregnant women who have survived the COVID-19 scare. No, follow-up is being done to determine the effects of covid 19 on the families of pregnant women and babies born from mothers who have recovered from

COVID-19. Is COVID-19 infection currently driving maternal mortalities? Can it cross the placenta barrier and does it affect the development of the fetus?

## Question 2

Intentional and unintentional plagiarism is a controversial topic because there lacks a straightforward way of differentiating the two. However, I agree that there is an essential difference between intentional and unintentional plagiarism. All adjustments concerning plagiarism and the plagiarizing punishments should be adjusted to account for the difference. The main reason why I agree with this is that despite the controversy, there are software and sites that are used to check plagiarism and different issue percentages of whatever is plagiarized. Therefore, I assume that a higher rate would translate to intentional plagiarism, whereas a lower percentage would reflect the contrary. Based on this argument, we can conclude that although both forms of plagiarism are considered cheating, they are of different magnitudes and intentions; hence the punishments should be different. It is essential to correctly cite your work even when paraphrasing the information from other sources. Notably, we all agree that it is unethical and illegitimate to express someone else's ideas as your own in any work without citing the original author correctly.

On the contrary, one can research, read about a specific topic and later write, forgetting that it was outsourced and did not come from memory. Although this is considered plagiarism, it was not intended. Similarly, one can unintentionally write an article without giving sufficient or proper recognition to the original author. However, these excuses ought not to be used as a defense against plagiarizing text. Hussein et al. (2017) quantify plagiarism into four levels. A comparison of up to 10% with other sources, the correspondence may be ignored. Similarities of about 10% and 40% are categorized as Level one. Level 2 lies between 40% and 60%. Thus, any

similarities surpassing 60% are grouped as level 3. I do believe that this data would be essential in helping instructors determine the levels of punishment.

### References

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