

Webinar Long-/Post-Covid | Geesthacht | 02.11.2022

Dr. med. Tobias Kramer

Was die Pandemie uns lehrte

Lehren für die Infektionsprävention

Long-/Post-COVID Präventionsstrategien



Preventing Long COVID

- The best way to **prevent post-COVID** conditions is to **protect yourself and others** from **becoming infected**. For people who are eligible, getting vaccinated and staying up to date with vaccines against COVID-19 can help prevent COVID-19 infection and protect against severe illness.

Does getting vaccinated prevent post COVID-19 condition?

- Research is ongoing. A vaccine's ability to prevent post COVID-19 condition depends on its ability to prevent COVID-19 in the first place. The vaccines we use today are aimed at preventing severe disease and death from COVID-19. However, some people may still get infected with COVID-19 even after they are vaccinated.

Long-/Post-COVID Präventionsstrategien



Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

Prevalence and Correlates of Long COVID Symptoms Among US Adults

Roy H. Perlis, MD, MSc; Mauricio Santillana, PhD; Katherine Ognyanova, PhD; Alana Safarpour, PhD; Kristin Lunz Trujillo, PhD; Matthew D. Simonson, PhD; Jon Green, PhD; Alexi Quintana, BA; James Druckman, PhD; Matthew A. Baum, PhD; David Lazer, PhD

Welche Auswirkungen haben Impfungen auf die Häufigkeit von Long-COVID?

- Cross sectional
- USA
- Februar 2021- Juli 2022
- >16000 Teilnehmende mit nachgewiesener Infektion

Long-/Post- COVID

Auswirkungen von Impfungen auf Long-COVID



Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

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	No Long COVID (N=14086)	Long COVID (N=2005)	Total (N=16091)	p value
Gender				< 0.001
Male	5528 (39.2%)	488 (24.3%)	6016 (37.4%)	
Female	8558 (60.8%)	1517 (75.7%)	10075 (62.6%)	
Age (years)				< 0.001
Mean (SD)	39.99 (15.19)	44.17 (15.07)	40.51 (15.23)	
Education				< 0.001
High School or Less	3440 (24.4%)	529 (26.4%)	3969 (24.7%)	
Some College	4480 (31.8%)	829 (41.3%)	5309 (33.0%)	
Bachelor's Degree	3656 (26.0%)	444 (22.1%)	4100 (25.5%)	
Graduate Degree	2510 (17.8%)	203 (10.1%)	2713 (16.9%)	
Vaccination status				< 0.001
Unvaccinated	11692 (83.0%)	1742 (86.9%)	13434 (83.5%)	
Partial	362 (2.6%)	52 (2.6%)	414 (2.6%)	
Complete	2032 (14.4%)	211 (10.5%)	2243 (13.9%)	

Long-/Post- Covid

Auswirkungen von Impfungen auf Long-COVID



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JAMA Network Open. 2022;5(10):e2238804. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.38804

Variable	No. of respondents	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Age	16 091	1.16 (1.13-1.20)
Gender		
Male	6016	1 [Reference]
Female	10 075	1.95 (1.75-2.16)
Income, \$		
<25 000	3735	1 [Reference]
25 000-74 999	6507	0.94 (0.85-1.06)
75 000-149 999	2244	0.88 (0.75-1.03)

Prior vaccinations

None	13 434	1 [Reference]
Partial	414	0.93 (0.69-1.25)
Complete	2243	0.72 (0.60-0.86)

Predominant variant

Ancestral	8729	1 [Reference]
Epsilon	1557	0.81 (0.69-0.95)
Alpha	1118	0.89 (0.73-1.07)
Delta	2490	1.10 (0.96-1.25)
Omicron	2197	0.77 (0.64-0.92)

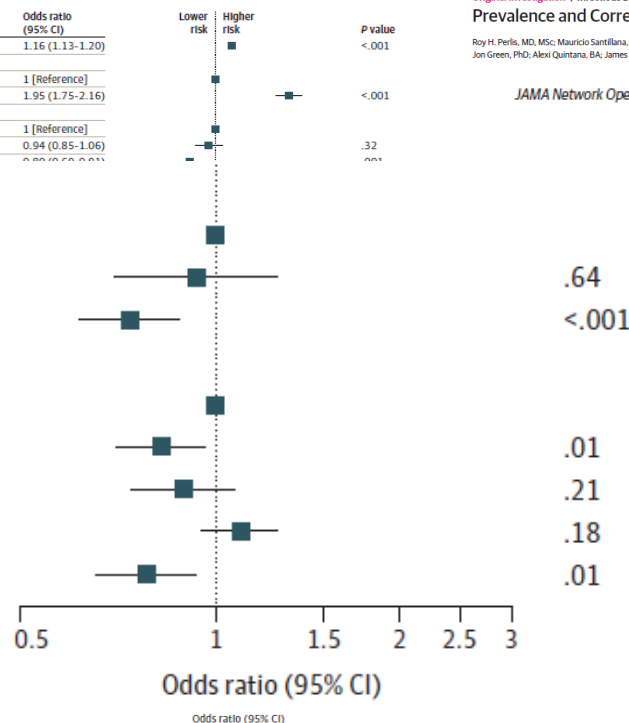
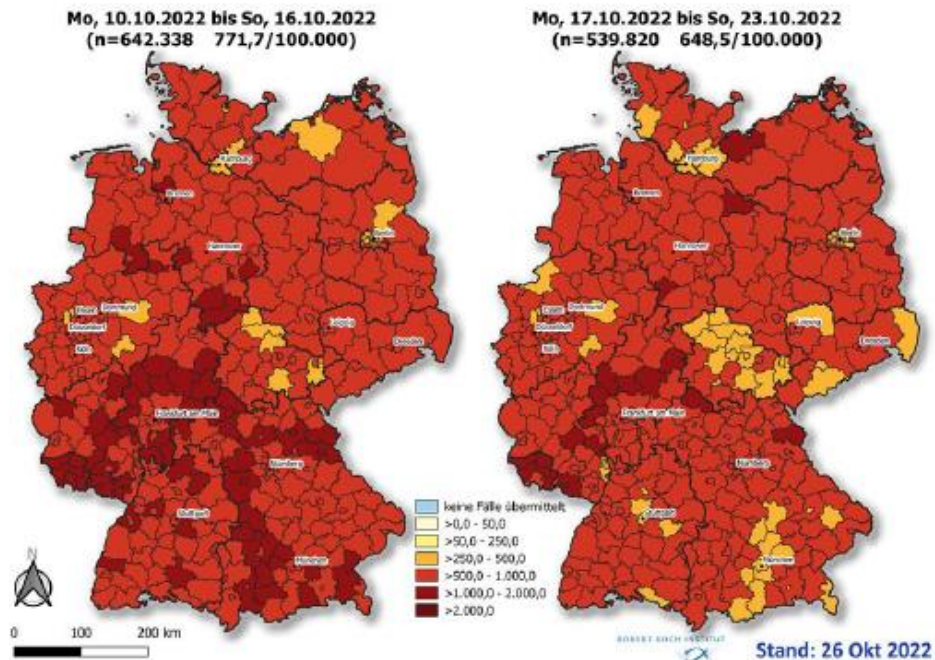
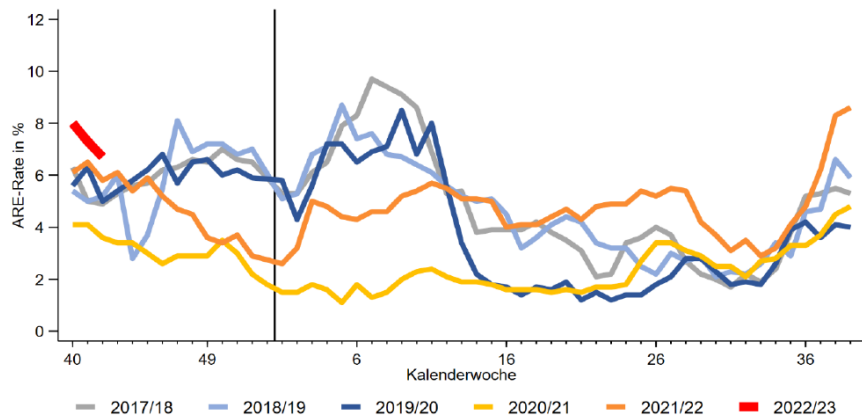


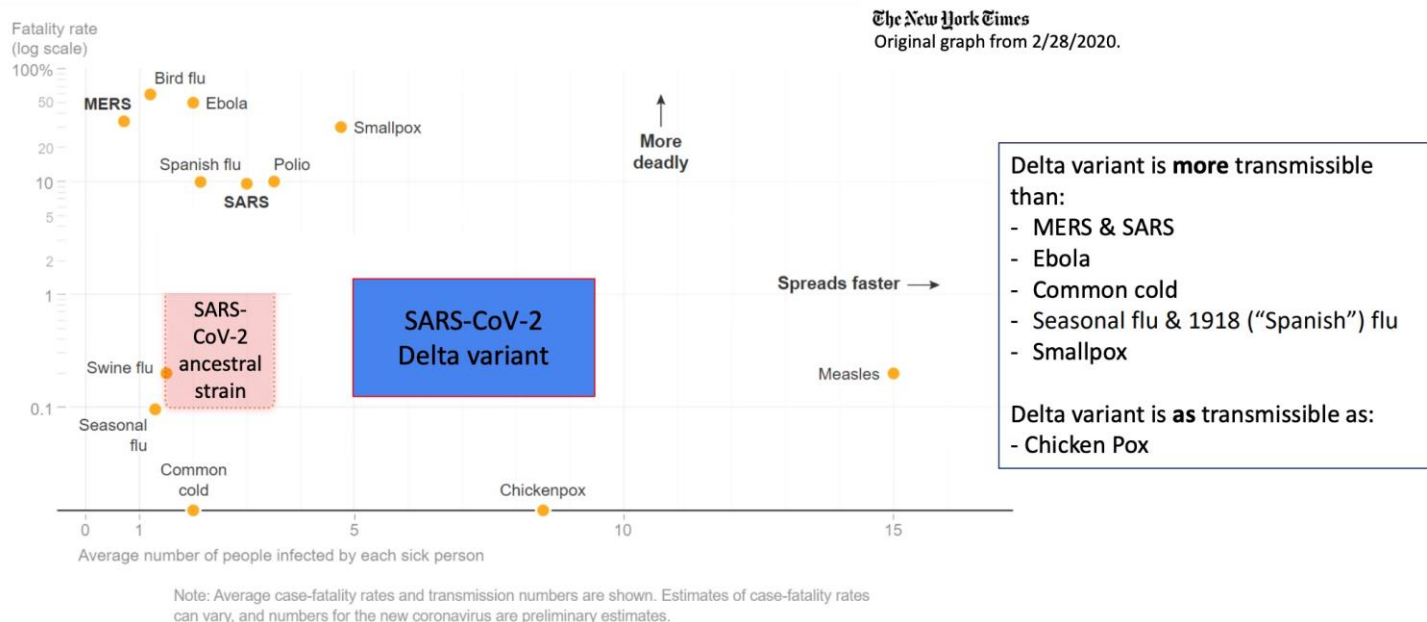
Figure 2. Logistic Regression Model for Development of Long COVID Among Individuals Testing Positive for COVID-19 by Antigen Test or Polymerase Chain Reaction Test, Including Predominant Variant and Vaccination Status at Time of Infection

SARS CoV-2 und Andere ARE Verlauf



RKI Wochenbericht 26.10.22

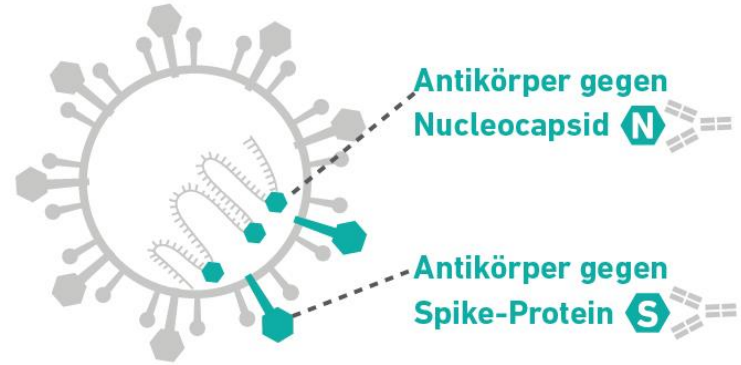
Transmission of Delta variant vs. ancestral strain and other infectious diseases



Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

■ 3 wesentliche Faktoren

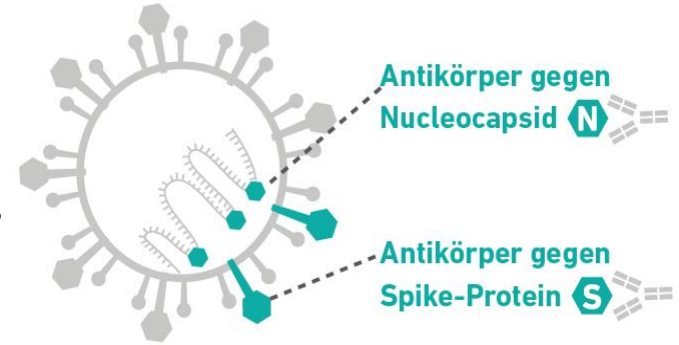


Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

1. wesentlicher Faktor

Die Patienten sind infektiös bevor die Symptome ausbrechen, viele sind auch völlig asymptomatisch.



Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

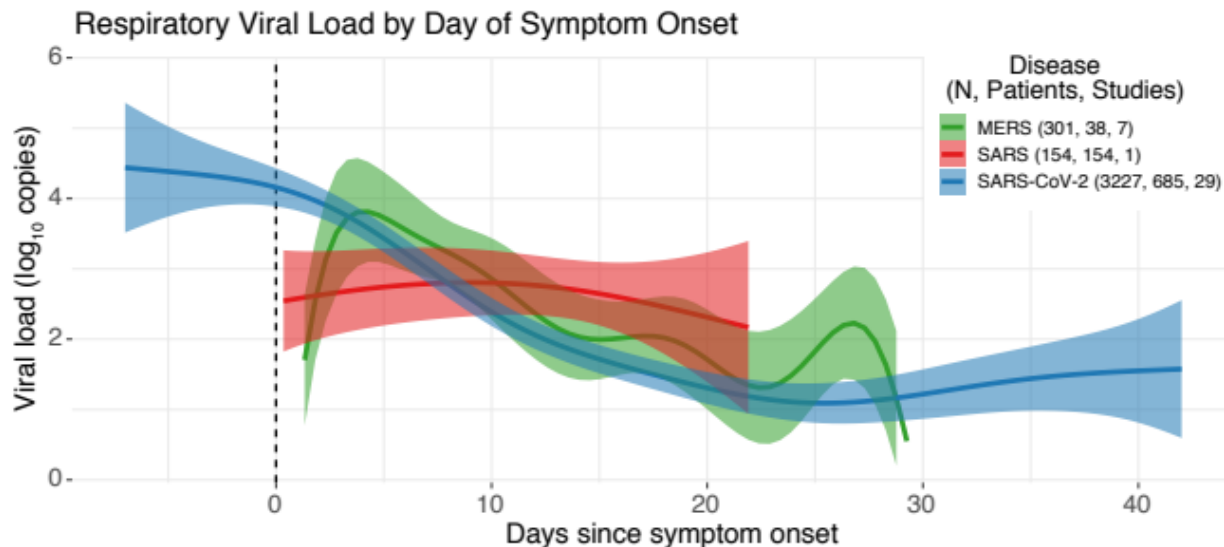


Figure 2: SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV, and SARS-CoV viral loads over time. Figure shows estimates of the three pathogen viral loads over time from the adjusted GAM model.

Benefield AE et al.; medRxiv preprint 2020

Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

Just 2% of SARS-CoV-2–positive individuals carry 90% of the virus circulating in communities

Qing Yang^{a,b}, Tassa K. Saldi^a, Patrick K. Gonzales^a, Erika Lasda^a, Carolyn J. Decker^{c,d}, Kimngan L. Tat^a, Morgan R. Fink^a, Cole R. Hager^a, Jack C. Davis^a, Christopher D. Ozeroff^a, Denise Muhrad^{c,d}, Stephen K. Clark^{a,e}, Will T. Fattor^a, Nicholas R. Meyerson^{a,e}, Camille L. Paige^{a,e}, Alison R. Gilchrist^{a,b}, Arturo Barbachano-Guerrero^{a,e}, Emma R. Worden-Sapper^{a,b}, Sharon S. Wu^{a,b,f}, Gloria R. Brisson^g, Matthew B. McQueen^h, Robin D. Dowell^{a,b,i}, Leslie Leinwand^{a,b}, Roy Parker^{a,c,d,1}, and Sara L. Sawyer^{a,b,1}

^aBioFrontiers Institute, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^bDepartment of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^cDepartment of Biochemistry, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^dHHMI, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^eDarwin Biosciences Inc., Boulder, CO 80303; ^fInterdisciplinary Quantitative Biology Program, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^gWardenburg Health Center, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; ^hDepartment of Integrative Physiology, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303; and ⁱDepartment of Computer Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80303

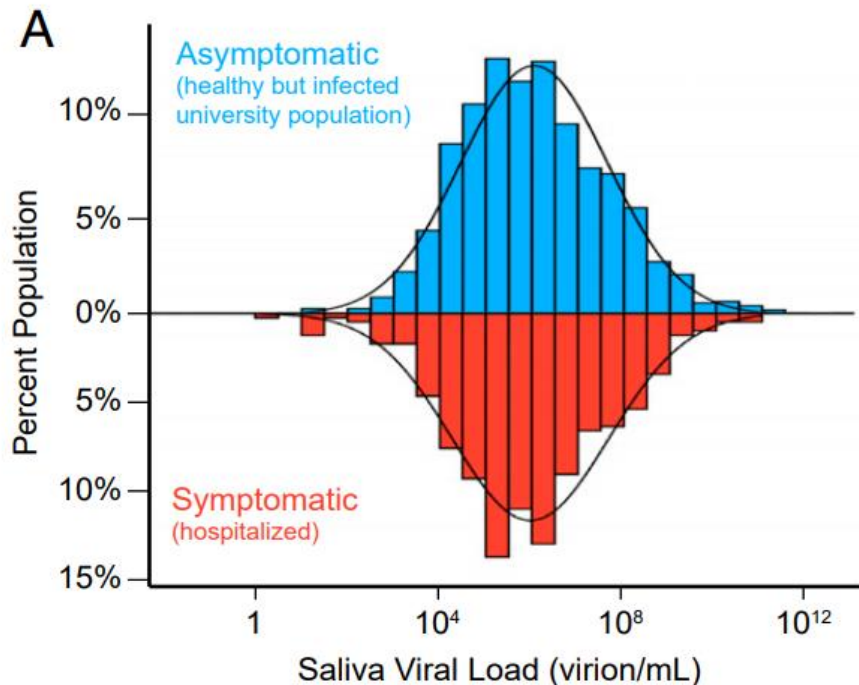
- Daten aus dem Herbst 2020 aus der University of Colorado Boulder
- > 72 500 Speichel-Proben auf SARS-CoV-2 getestet (PCR)
- Assoziation der Befunde mit Information über die Existenz von Befunden am Tag der Diagnostik

Yanga et al. PNAS May 10, 2021;118

Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonderes Virus im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

Verteilung der Viruslast



Yanga et al. PNAS May 10, 2021;118

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 Infections, Including COVID-19 Vaccine Breakthrough Infections, Associated with Large Public Gatherings — Barnstable County, Massachusetts, July 2021

Catherine M. Brown, DVM¹; Johanna Vostok, MPH¹; Hillary Johnson, MHS¹; Meagan Burns, MPH¹; Radhika Gharpure, DVM²; Samira Sami, DrPH²;
Rebecca T. Sabo, MPH²; Noemi Hall, PhD²; Anne Foreman, PhD²; Petra L. Schubert, MPH¹; Glen R. Gallagher PhD¹; Timelia Fink¹;
Lawrence C. Madoff, MD¹; Stacey B. Gabriel, PhD³; Bronwyn MacInnis, PhD³; Daniel J. Park, PhD³; Katherine J. Siddle, PhD³; Vaira Harik, MS⁴;
Deirdre Arvidson, MSN⁴; Taylor Brock-Fisher, MSc⁵; Molly Dunn, DVM⁵; Amanda Kearns⁵; A. Scott Laney, PhD²

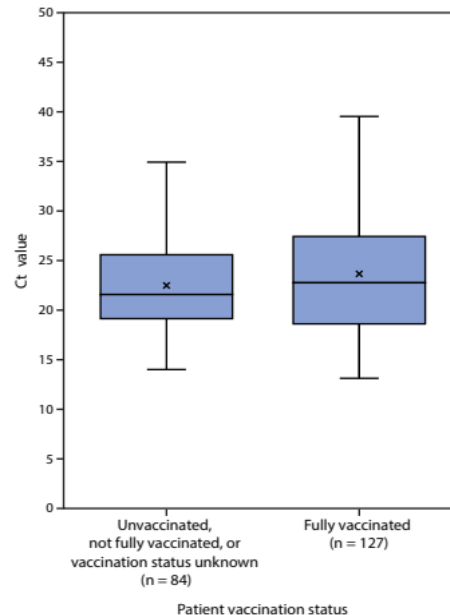
Brown et al. MMWR / August 6, 2021 / Vol. 70 / No. 31

Transmission

Einfluß der Impfung auf die nachgewiesene Viruslast

- Geimpfte und Ungeimpfte haben dieselbe Viruslast wenn sie erkranken (Delta-Variante)

FIGURE 2. SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction cycle threshold values* for specimens from patients with infections associated with large public gatherings, by vaccination status† — Barnstable County, Massachusetts, July 2021[§]



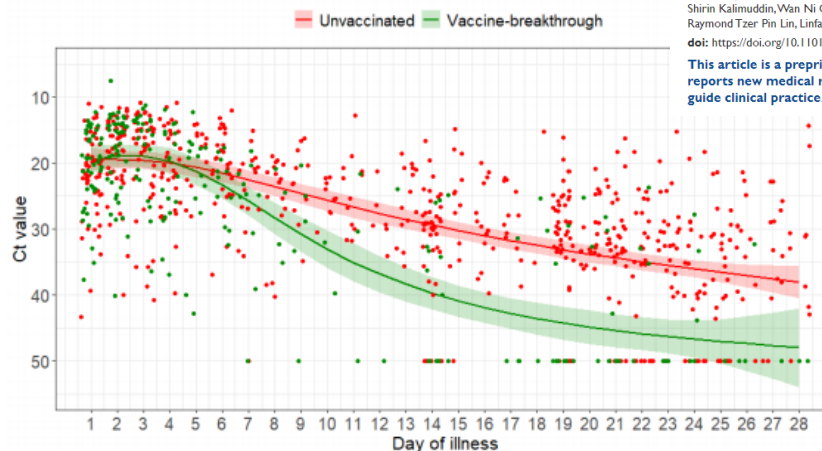
Brown et al. MMWR / August 6, 2021 / Vol. 70 / No. 31

Transmission

Einfluß der Impfung auf die nachgewiesene Viruslast

Aber:

- Die initiale Viruslast bei Geimpften nimmt schneller ab.



Virological and serological kinetics of SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant vaccine-breakthrough infections: a multi-center cohort study

Comments (15)

Po Ying Chia, Sean Wei Xiang Ong, Calvin J Chiew, Li Wei Ang, Jean-Marc Chavatte, Tze-Minn Mak, Lin Cui, Shirin Kalimuddin, Wan Ni Chia, Chee Wah Tan, Louis Yi Ann Chai, Seow Yen Tan, Shuwei Zheng, Raymond Tzer Pin Lin, Linfa Wang, Yee-Sin Leo, Vernon J Lee, David Chien Lye, Barnaby Edward Young
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.28.21261295>

This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]. It reports new medical research that has yet to be evaluated and so should not be used to guide clinical practice.

Figure 1: Scatterplot of Ct values and marginal effect of day of illness of COVID-19 B.1.617.2 infected patients with 95% confidence intervals from generalized additive mixed model with interaction term between vaccination status and day of illness

PY Chia et al. 2021

Transmission

Besonderheiten

Patient:innen sind infektiös bevor die Symptome ausbrechen,
viele sind auch völlig asymptomatisch

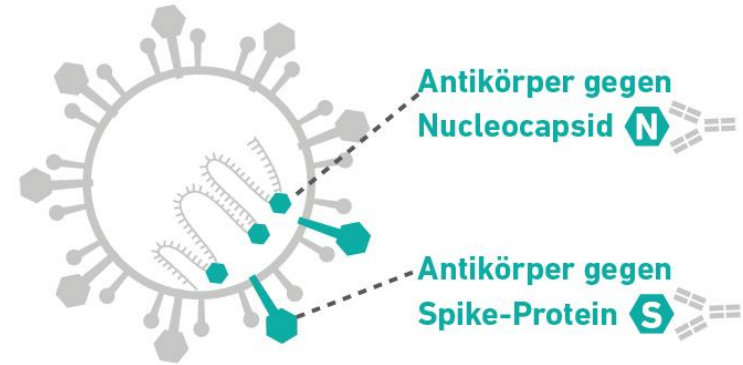
- Großer Unterschied im Hinblick auf Präventionsmaßnahmen im Vergleich mit anderen Infektionserkrankungen:
 - > jeder Patient kann mit SARS-CoV-2 infiziert sein
 - > Präventionsmaßnahmen müssen bei allen Patienten angewendet werden und nicht nur bei Infizierten

Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

2. wesentlicher Faktor

Mitarbeitende haben eine relevante Rolle als Infektionsquelle





Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

Risk Factors Associated With SARS-CoV-2 Seropositivity Among US Health Care Personnel

Jesse T. Jacob, MD; Julia M. Baker, PhD; Scott K. Fridkin, MD; Benjamin A. Lopman, PhD; James P. Steinberg, MD; Robert H. Christenson, PhD; Brent King, MD; Surbhi Leekha, MBBS; Lyndsay M. O'Hara, PhD; Peter Rock, MD, MBA; Gregory M. Schrank, MD; Mary K. Hayden, MD; Bala Hota, MD, MPH; Michael Y. Lin, MD, MPH; Brian D. Stein, MD, MS; Patrizio Caturegli, MD; Aaron M. Milstone, MD, MHS; Clare Rock, MD, MS; Annie Voskertchian, MPH; Sujan C. Reddy, MD; Anthony D. Harris, MD

- Mitarbeitende haben eine relevante Rolle als Infektionsquelle
 - Querschnittstudie bei Mitarbeitern in 4 Unikliniken
 - Virusdiagnostik-Daten und Fragebögen über Exposition in der Community und am Arbeitsplatz

Jacob et al. JAMA Network Open 2021 Mar 10; 4 (3): e211283

Transmission

Infektionsquellen



■ Mitarbeitende haben eine relevante Rolle als Infektionsquelle

Ergebnisse

- Daten von 24 749 Mitarbeitern
- 50,2% Kontakt zu COVID-19-Patienten am Arbeitsplatz
- Seropositivität: 4.4%

- Community COVID-19-Kontakt und hohe Inzidenz in der Community mit SARS-CoV-2-Nachweis assoziiert
Adj. OR für Kontakt in der Community =3.5 (95%CI 2.9-4.1)

- keine Arbeitsplatzfaktoren assoziiert mit SARS-CoV-2-Positivität
(Rolle in der Pflege, Notaufnahme, Station mit COVID-19-Patienten)

Transmission

Infektionsquellen



Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

Risk Factors Associated With SARS-CoV-2 Seropositivity Among US Health Care Personnel

Jesse T. Jacob, MD; Julia M. Baker, PhD; Scott K. Fridkin, MD; Benjamin A. Lopman, PhD; James P. Steinberg, MD; Robert H. Christenson, PhD; Brent King, MD; Surbhi Leekha, MBBS; Lyndsay M. O'Hara, PhD; Peter Rock, MD, MBA; Gregory M. Schrank, MD; Mary K. Hayden, MD; Bala Hota, MD, MPH; Michael Y. Lin, MD, MPH; Brian D. Stein, MD, MS; Patrizio Caturegli, MD; Aaron M. Milstone, MD, MHS; Clare Rock, MD, MS; Annie Voskertchian, MPH; Sujan C. Reddy, MD; Anthony D. Harris, MD

- Mitarbeitende haben eine relevante Rolle als Infektionsquelle
 - Schlussfolgerungen der Autoren
- Exposition in der Community war mit SARS-CoV-2 Positivität assoziiert
- Arbeitsplatzfaktoren dagegen nicht
- Die Infektionspräventionsmaßnahmen am Arbeitsplatz sind effektiv, um Infektionen vom Patienten auf die Mitarbeiter zu übertragen

Ausbrüche Infektionsquellen

Schneider *et al.*
Antimicrob Resist Infect Control (2020) 9:192
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-020-00848-w>


Antimicrobial Resistance
and Infection Control

RESEARCH

Open Access



SARS-Coronavirus-2 cases in healthcare workers may not regularly originate from patient care: lessons from a university hospital on the underestimated risk of healthcare worker to healthcare worker transmission

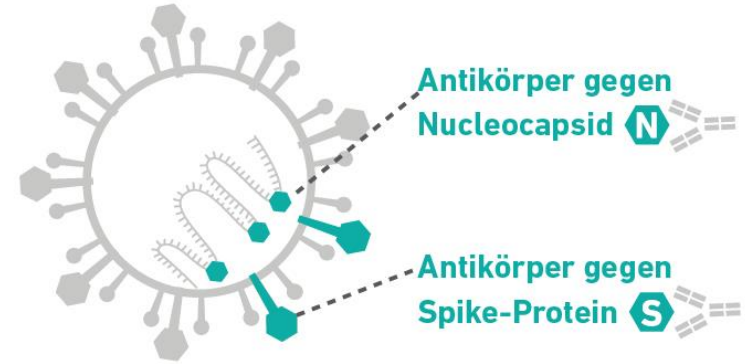
Sandra Schneider¹, Brar Piening¹, Pauline Assina Nouri-Pasovsky¹, Anne Caroline Krüger², Petra Gastmeier¹ and Seven Johannes Sam Aghdassi^{1*} 

Transmission

SARS-CoV-2 ist besonders im Hinblick auf die Infektionsprävention

3. wesentlicher Faktor

Übertragung erfolgt auch aerogen



Transmissionswege

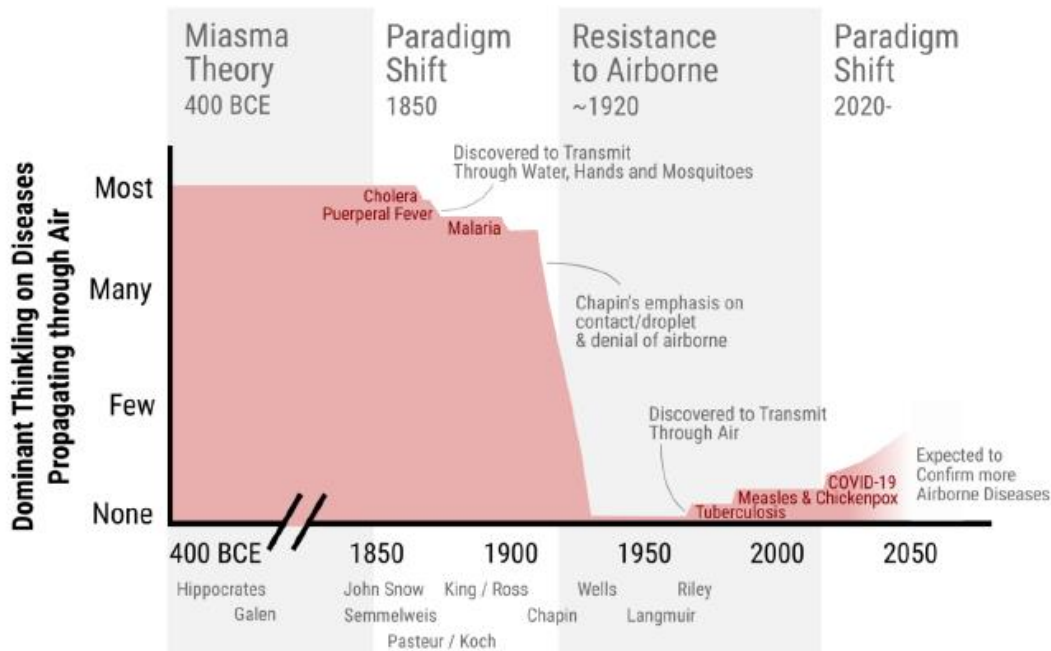
Aerogene Übertragungsweg wurde bisher wenig beachtet

Klassifikation vor COVID-19

KONTAKT- ÜBERTRAGUNG	Infektiöse Durchfallerkrankungen, C.difficile- Enteritis multiresistente Erreger: MRSA, VRE, ESBL
TRÖPFCHEN- ÜBERTRAGUNG (Partikel >5 µm)	Meningokokken, Pneumokokken, Pertussis, Diphtherie, Influenza, Mumps, Röteln
LUFTGETRAGENE ÜBERTRAGUNG (Partikel <5 µm)	Tuberkulose Masern, Varizellen

Transmissionswege

Aerogene Übertragung von Infektionserkrankungen



REVIEW

What were the historical reasons for the resistance to recognizing airborne transmission during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- Jose L. Jimenez¹ | Linsey C. Marr² | Katherine Randall³ | Edward Thomas Ewing⁴ | Zeynep Tufekci⁵ | Trish Greenhalgh⁶ | Raymond Tellier⁷ | Julian W. Tang⁸ | Yuguo Li⁹ | Lidia Morawska¹⁰ | Jonathan Mesiano-Crookston¹¹ | David Fisman¹² | Orla Hegarty¹³ | Stephanie J. Dancer¹⁴ | Philomena M. Bluysen¹⁵ | Giorgio Buonanno¹⁶ | Marcel G. L. C. Loomans¹⁷ | William P. Bahnfleth¹⁸ | Maosheng Yao¹⁹ | Chandra Sekhar²⁰ | Pawel Wargocki²¹ | Arsen K. Melikov²¹

Practical Implications

Since the early 20th century, there has been resistance to accept that diseases transmit through the air, which was particularly damaging during the COVID-19 pandemic. A key reason for this resistance lies in the history of the scientific understanding of disease transmission: Transmission through the air was thought dominant during most of human history, but the pendulum swung too far in the early 20th century. For decades, no important disease was thought to be airborne. By clarifying this history and the errors rooted in it that still persist, we hope to facilitate progress in this field in the future.

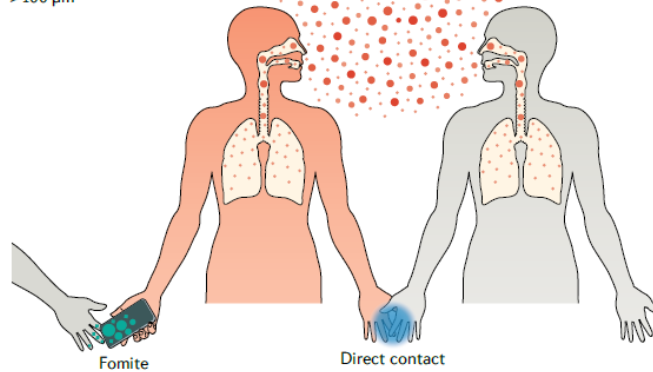
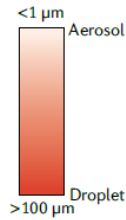
Indoor Air. 2022;32:e13070

Transmissionswege SARS-CoV2

Short-range transmission

- Droplet
- Aerosol
- Direct (physical) contact
- Indirect contact (fomite)

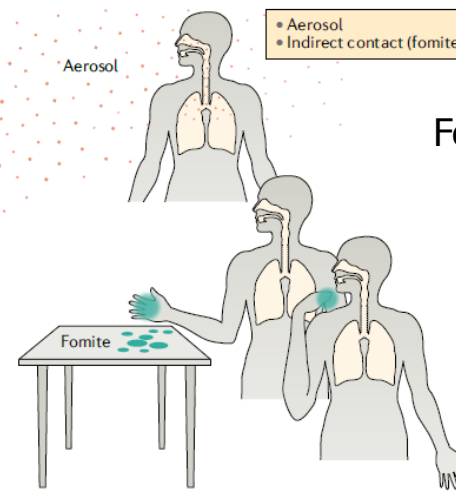
Nahfeld



Long-range transmission

- Aerosol
- Indirect contact (fomite)

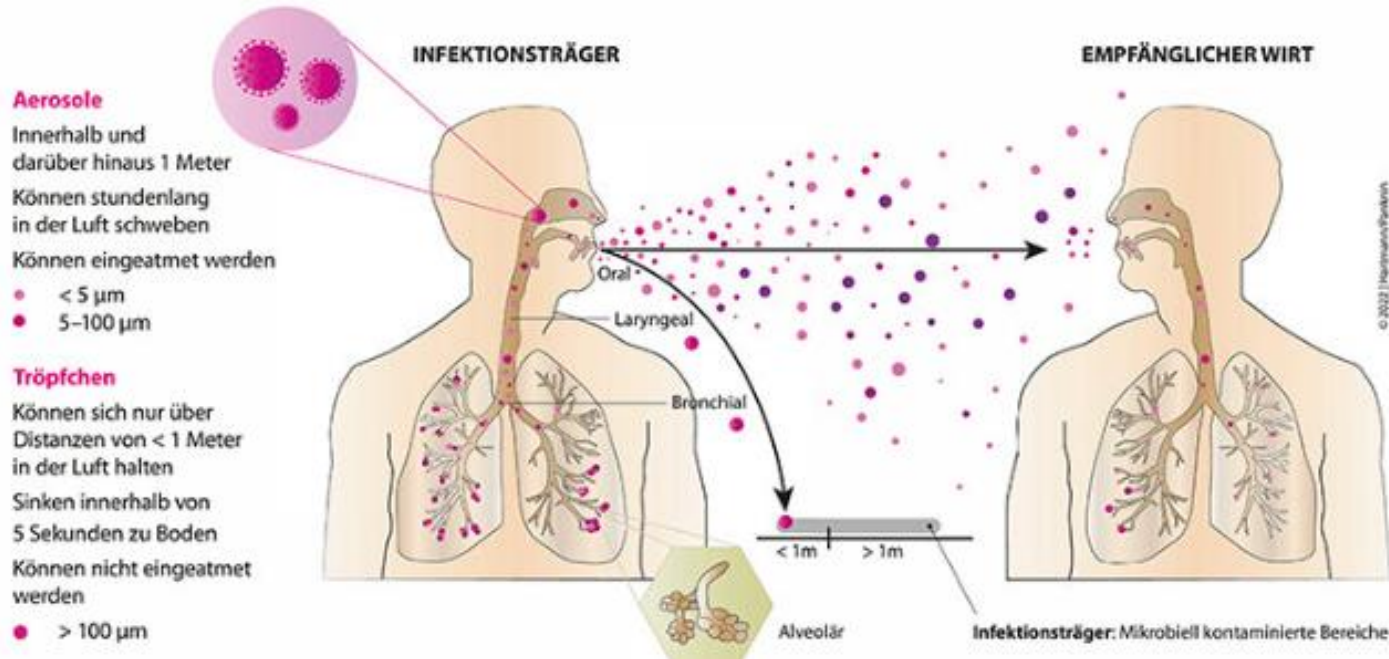
Fernfeld



Leung N Nature Reviews microbiology 2021

Transmissionswege

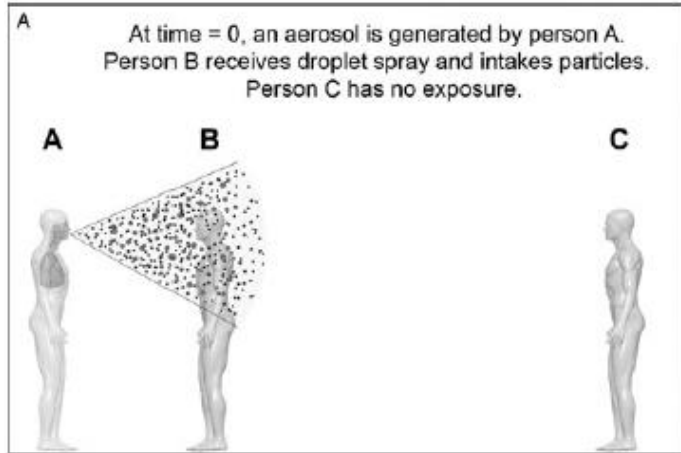
Aerosol vs. Tröpfchen TROPFCHEN vs. AEROSOL



Hartmann/Panknin modifiziert nach Wang CC et al.

Transmissionswege

Aerosol vs. Tröpfchen



Nahfeld

Fernfeld

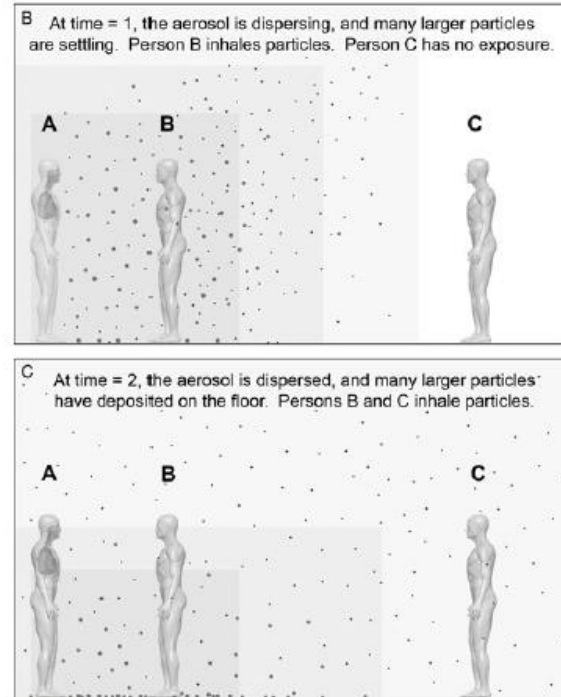


FIGURE 1. Schematic of aerosol emission and dispersion over time. Made by Carlyn Iverson, used with permission from the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy.

Fokus auf
das
Fernfeld !

Transmissionswege

Aerosol vs. Tröpfchen

■ Untersuchung an Freiwilligen (Gefängnisinsassen)

TABLE 6. Clinical response of volunteers to inoculation with rhinovirus NIH 1734

Inoculation method	No. of infected volunteers	No. ill	Illness		
			URI	URI-LRI ^a	LRI
Coarse spray and nose drops.....	48	43	41	2	0
Aerosol, 0.3 to 2.5 μ particles	41	33	23	5	5

^a Upper and lower respiratory tract illness.

Effect of Route of Inoculation on Experimental Respiratory Viral Disease in Volunteers and Evidence for Airborne Transmission

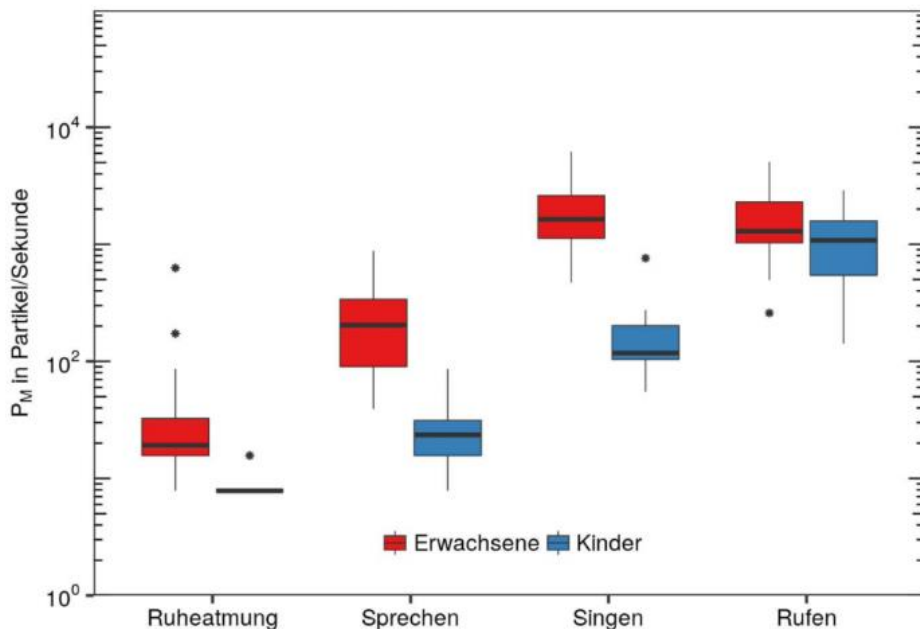
ROBERT B. COUCH,¹ THOMAS R. CATE,² R. GORDON DOUGLAS, JR.,¹ PETER J. GERONE, AND VERNON KNIGHT¹

Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, U.S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, and U.S. Army Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Couch et al. Bacteriological Reviews 1966

Transmissionswege

Partikelemission bei Grundschulern und Erwachsenen



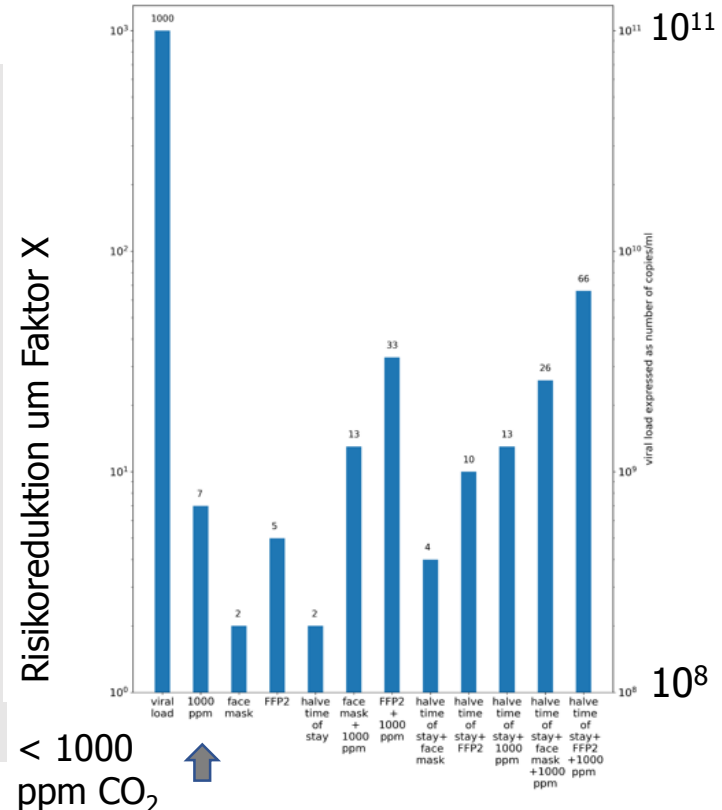
Kleine Partikel:
bleiben länger in der
Luft
tragen nicht alle ein
Virus

Große Partikel:
höhere
Wahrscheinlichkeit,
dass sie ein Virus tragen

Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

Einfluss verschiedener Präventionsmaßnahmen auf das Risiko der Entwicklung eines Ausbruchs

- Die Präventionsmaßnahmen (mehr Belüftung, Masken, verkürzte Aufenthaltsdauer) haben größenordnungsmäßig einen vergleichbaren Effekt
- Gute Belüftung: Reduktion von 4000 ppm CO₂-Konzentration auf 1000 ppm
-> Reduktion auf 1/7 Risiko
- Bei sehr hoher Konzentration hilft auch die Kombination von allem nicht !
- Der Virus-assoziierte Faktor variiert um den Faktor 1000 und ist dominant! (VOCs)



Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

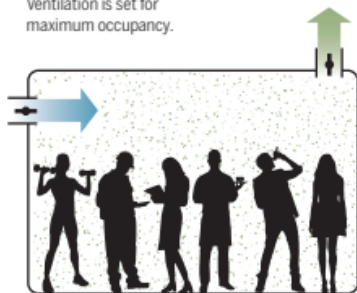
Raumlufttechnische Maßnahmen

Flexible ventilation systems, dependent on the building's purpose

Ventilation airflow rates must be controlled by the number of occupants in the space and their activity.

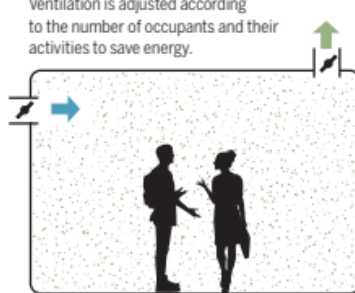
Design occupancy

Ventilation is set for maximum occupancy.



Demand controlled

Ventilation is adjusted according to the number of occupants and their activities to save energy.



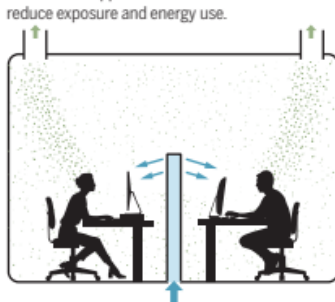
Improved air distribution

Different system designs can decrease exposure and save energy.



Personalized ventilation

Clean air is supplied where needed to further reduce exposure and energy use.



POLICY FORUM

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A paradigm shift to combat indoor respiratory infection

Building ventilation systems must get much better

By Lidia Morawska, Joseph Allen, William Bahnfleth, Philomena M. Bluysen, Atze Boerstra, Giorgio Buonanno, Junji Cao, Stephanie J. Dancer, Andres Floto, Francesco Franchimon, Trisha Greenhalgh, Charles Haworth, Jaap Hogeling, Christina Isaxon, Jose L. Jimenez, Jarek Kurnitski, Yuguo Li, Marcel Loomans, Guy Marks, Linsey C. Marr, Livio Mazzarella, Arsen Krikor Melikov, Shelly Miller, Donald K. Milton, William Nazaroff, Peter V. Nielsen, Catherine Noakes, Jordan Peccia, Kim Prather, Xavier Querol, Chandra Sekhar, Olli Seppänen, Shin-ichi Tanabe, Julian W. Tang, Raymond Tellier, Kwok Wai Tham, Pawel Wargocki, Aneta Wierzbicka, Maosheng Yao

Morawska et al. Science 2021; 372:689-91

Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

Vergleich des Risikofaktors x_r für verschiedene Situationen Referenz: 30 min. Aufenthalt im Supermarkt mit Maske

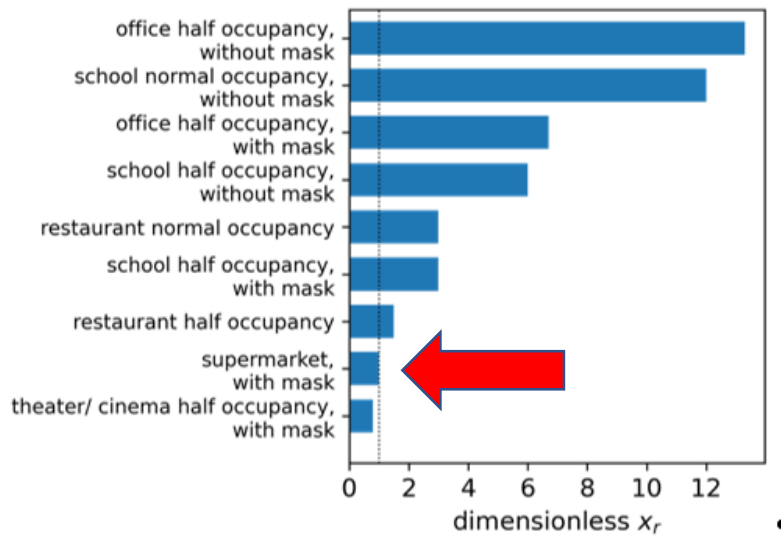
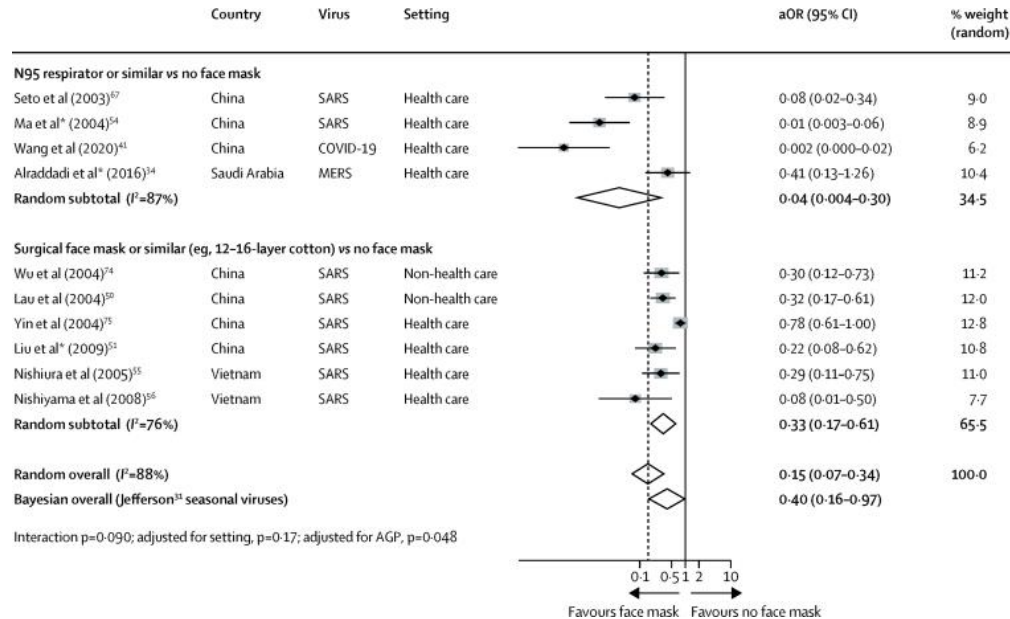


Figure 6: comparison of the risk factor x_r for different everyday life situations: a 5-hour stay in a supermarket, wearing a mask as reference

Was bringen Masken?

Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis



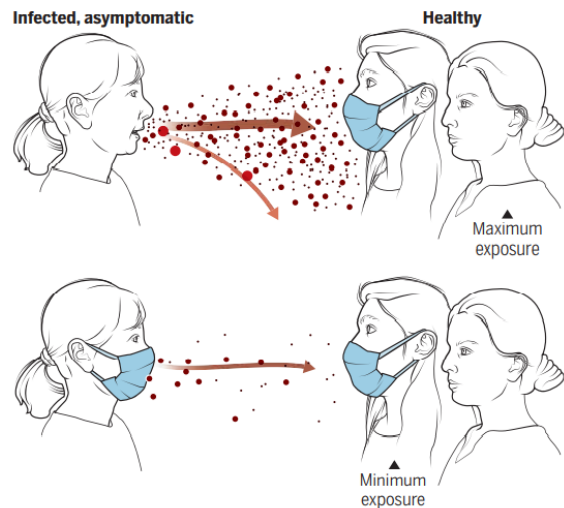
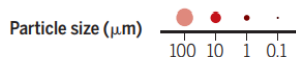
Chu et al.; Lancet 2020 Jun 27;395(10242):1973-1987.

Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

Nutzen von Masken?

Masks reduce airborne transmission

Infectious aerosol particles can be released during breathing and speaking by asymptomatic infected individuals. No masking maximizes exposure, whereas universal masking results in the least exposure.



Eigenschutz

Fremdschutz

Prather et al. Science 10.1126/science.abc6197 (2020)

Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

Was bringen Masken?

1. Ohne Zweifel ist das korrekte Tragen einer FFP2-Maske eine wichtige infektionspräventive Maßnahme, deren anlassbezogener Einsatz im Hygieneplan festzulegen ist.¹

Es besteht jedoch keine ausreichende infektionsepidemiologische Evidenz dafür, dass das dauerhafte routinemäßige Tragen von FFP2-Masken im Hinblick auf Prävention nosokomialer Übertragungen dem Tragen eines medizinischen Mund-Nasen-Schutzes (MNS) überlegen ist.²⁻⁶

Effektiv ist eine Maßnahme nur, wenn diese auch einen hohen Umsetzungsgrad erreicht.

ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT



AKTUELLE DATEN UND INFORMATIONEN
ZU INFektionsKRANKHEITEN UND PUBLIC HEALTH

42
2022

**Epidemiologisches
Bulletin**

20. Oktober 2022

Stellungnahme der Kommission für Krankenhaushygiene und Infektionsprävention (KRINKO) zu Anforderungen des § 28b des Gesetzes zur Stärkung des Schutzes der Bevölkerung und insbesondere vulnerabler Personengruppen vor COVID-19

Facial Hairstyles and Filtering Facepiece Respirators

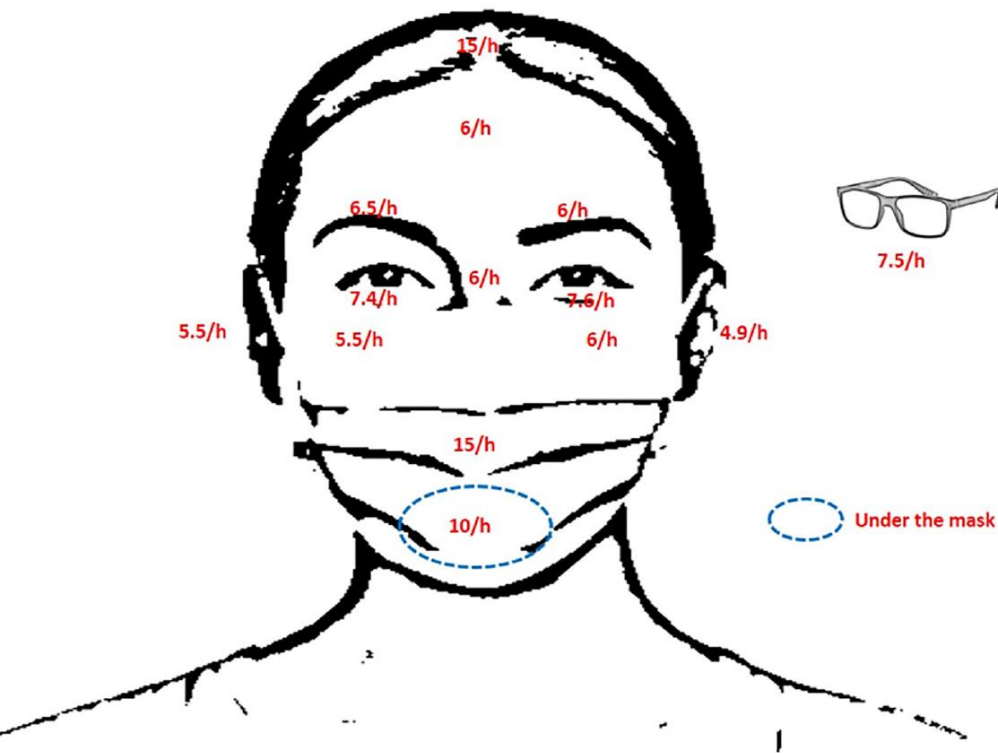
Intended for workers who wear tight-fitting respirators

Hairstyle	Compatibility	Notes
CLEAN SHAVEN	✓	
STUBBLE	✗	
LONG STUBBLE	✗	
FULL BEARD	✗	
FRENCH FORK	✗	
DUCKTAIL	✗	
VERDI	✗	
GARIBALDI	✗	
BANDHOLZ	✗	
SOUL PATCH	✓	
GOATEE	✗	(Careful! Chin hair may easily cross the seal)
CHIN CURTAIN	✗	
EXTENDED GOATEE	✗	
CIRCLE BEARD	✗	
ANCHOR	✗	(Careful! Chin hair may easily cross the seal)
BALBO	✗	
VAN DYKE	✗	
IMPERIAL	✗	
SIDE WHISKERS	✓	
MUTTON CHOPS	✗	
HULIHEE	✗	
HORSESHOE	✓	(Careful not to cross the seal)
ZAPPA	✓	
WALRUS	✓	
PAINTER'S BRUSH	✓	
CHEVRON	✓	
HANDLEBAR	✓	
PENCIL	✓	
LAMP SHADE	✓	
ZORRO	✓	
VILLAIN	✗	(Careful not to cross the seal)
WET NOODLE	✗	
ENGLISH	✗	
DALI	✗	

*If your respirator has an exhalation valve, some of these styles may interfere with the valve working properly if the facial hair comes in contact with it.
 *This graphic may not include all types of facial hairstyles. For any style, hair should not cross under the respirator sealing surface.
 Source: OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard
 https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshweb/br/owadsp/show_document?p1=table&standardsp_id=12716
 Further Reading: NIOSH Respirator Trusted Source Website
 https://www.cdc.gov/osh/npptf/topics/respirators/disp_part/resource3f.html

Original image vector by freedrisher/Shutterstock.com





The face mask-touching behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic: Observational study of public transportation users in the greater Paris region: The French-mask-touch study

Aziz Guellich^{a,b,*}, Emilie Tella^a, Molka Ariane^a, Camille Grodner^a, Hoai-Nam Nguyen-Chi^a, Emmanuel Mahé^a

^a Dermatology Department, Hôpital Victor Dupouy Argenteuil, Argenteuil, France

^b Primary Care Department, Université Paris-Est Créteil (UPEC), School of Medicine, Créteil, France



ABSTRACT

Background: To limit the spread of the new coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), the World Health Organization recommends the use of face mask as a part of the pandemic control strategy. It has published also “best practices” in which it advises to avoid touching the mask while wearing it. This might be challenging. The purpose of this study was to investigate the frequency of mask-touching behavior in public transportation.

Methods: Observational study using data collected in real life. This survey was conducted in subways and local trains of the greater Paris region, France, between May 4th and 25th, 2020. Public Transportation users were covertly observed. Demographic characteristics, type of mask and the main activity were collected by the investigator. The duration of observation, the frequency of touching face mask, hair and the uncovered area of the face were also recorded. Frequency of mask-touching per hour was determined.

Results: One hundred eighty two persons were observed. The median of estimated age [1st and 3rd interquartile] was 35 [30;45] years and 87 (48%) were women. One hundred forty three (79%) were wearing surgical mask. The median time of observation was 8 [4;12] minutes. During this period, 87 (48%) persons touched their mask 15 [7.5;30] times per hour of whom only two (8%) have used hydroalcoholic solution to disinfect their hands.

Conclusions: Mask touching is frequent and is rarely followed by hand disinfection. Actions regarding mask use should be taken to improve compliance.

Clinical Infectious Diseases

MAJOR ARTICLE



The Impact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) on Healthcare-Associated Infections

Meghan A. Baker,^{1,2,a} Kenneth E. Sands,^{1,3,a} Susan S. Huang,⁴ Ken Kleinman,⁵ Edward J. Septimus,^{1,6} Neha Varma,¹ Jackie Blanchard,³ Russell E. Poland,^{1,3} Micaela H. Coady,¹ Deborah S. Yokoe,⁷ Sarah Fraker,³ Allison Froman,¹ Julia Moody,³ Laurel Goldin,³ Amanda Isaacs,¹ Kacie Kleja,³ Kimberly M. Korwek,³ John Stelling,² Adam Clark,² Richard Platt,¹ and Jonathan B. Perlin³; For the CDC Prevention Epicenters Program

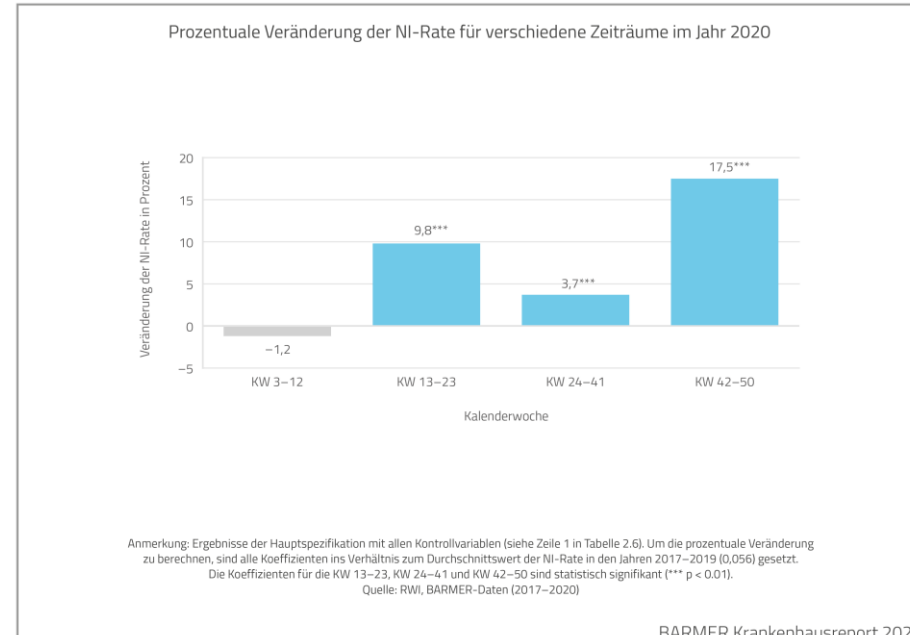
¹Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ²Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ³HCA Healthcare, Nashville, Tennessee, USA; ⁴University of California Irvine School of Medicine, Orange, California, USA; ⁵University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts, USA; ⁶Texas A&M College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA; and ⁷University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA

- Daten aus 148 US-Krankenhäusern (März bis Sept. 2020)
- 60 % mehr CLABSI
- 43 % mehr CAUTI
- 44 % mehr MRSA Bakteriämien
- Kein Anstieg bei CDI

Kollateralschäden

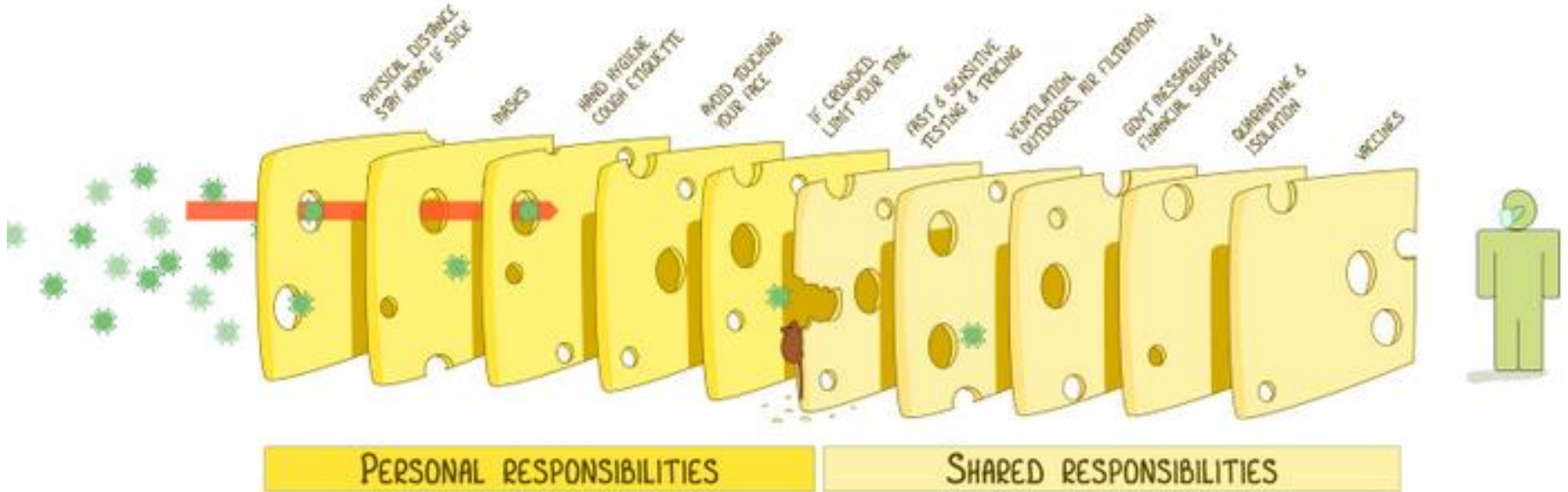
Nosokomiale Infektionen?

- Höhere Rate an nosokomialen Infektionen im Vergleich zu präpandemischen Situation
- Anstieg Belastungsabhängig?



THE SWISS CHEESE RESPIRATORY VIRUS PANDEMIC DEFENCE

RECOGNISING THAT NO SINGLE INTERVENTION IS PERFECT AT PREVENTING SPREAD



EACH INTERVENTION (LAYER) HAS IMPERFECTIONS (HOLES).
MULTIPLE LAYERS IMPROVE SUCCESS.

Zusammenfassung

Zusammenspiel der Präventionsmaßnahmen

- Aerogene Übertragung spielen eine relevante Rolle
- Inzwischen gute Evidenz für Effektivität verschiedener Einzelmaßnahmen zur Vermeidung von Infektionen/schweren Verläufen

Aber:

- Effektivität von einzelnen Maßnahmen für Long-COVID ist unklar?
- Effektivität in der Kombination der Maßnahmen?

- Zusätzliche Maßnahmen benötigen Ressourcen und haben Konsequenzen

Vielen Dank für ihre Aufmerksamkeit! Fragen?

Dr. med. Tobias Kramer, MSc. (LSHTM)

Facharzt für

Mikrobiologie, Virologie und Infektionsepidemiologie

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ABS Expert (DGI)

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