

Understanding and Controlling SARS-CoV2 Transmission

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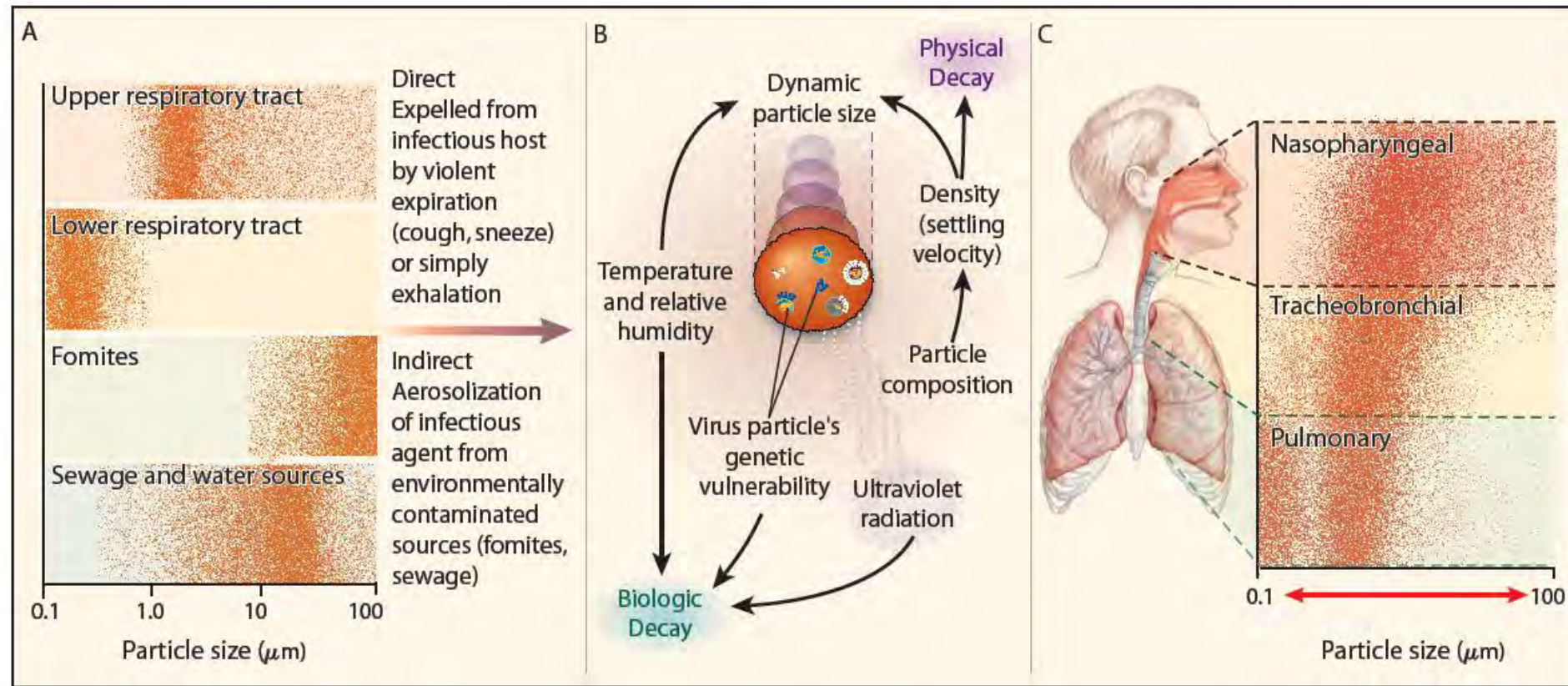
Outline

- Understanding transmission
 - The elusive pathway and what is an aerosol anyway?
 - Humans as aerosol generators
 - How to catch a breath (sampling the elusive aerosols).
 - SARS-CoV-2 receptors
- Control
 - Source control
 - Environmental control



The Elusive Pathway

The Aerobiological Pathway for Transmission of Communicable Respiratory Disease



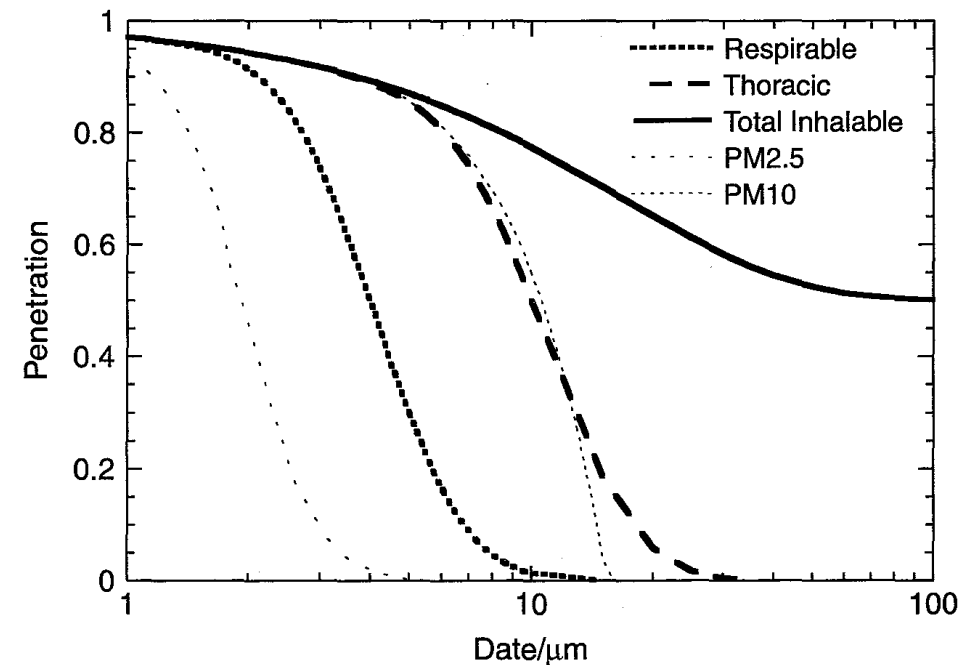
A: Source, B: Transport and Dispersion, C: Deposition

Two ways to define droplets and particles that can carry respiratory viruses

Medical categories

- Respiratory droplets
 - Droplets that do not travel very far
 - Mode of inoculation unclear but generally not thought to be 'inhaled'
 - Not considered "airborne infection transmission"
- Aerosols
 - Sometimes called droplet-nuclei
 - Less than $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ in diameter
 - Small enough to travel long distances and cause infection far from the source.
 - Considered the only cause of "airborne infection"

Exposure science based categories



Total & Regional Respiratory Tract Deposition

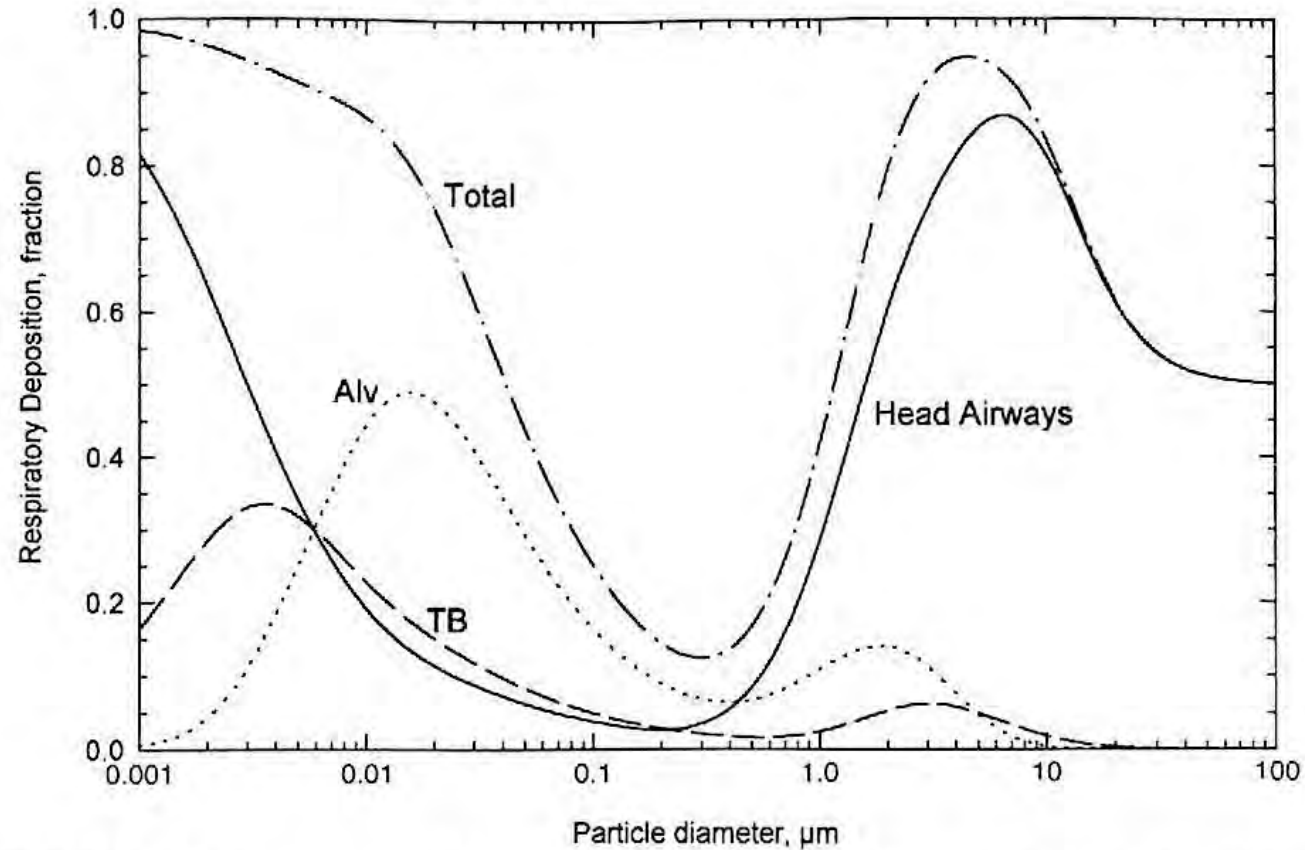


FIGURE 11.3 Predicted total and regional deposition for light exercise (nose breathing) based on ICRP deposition model. Average data for males and females.



Exposed to TB in coarse aerosol droplets $> 5 \mu\text{m}$

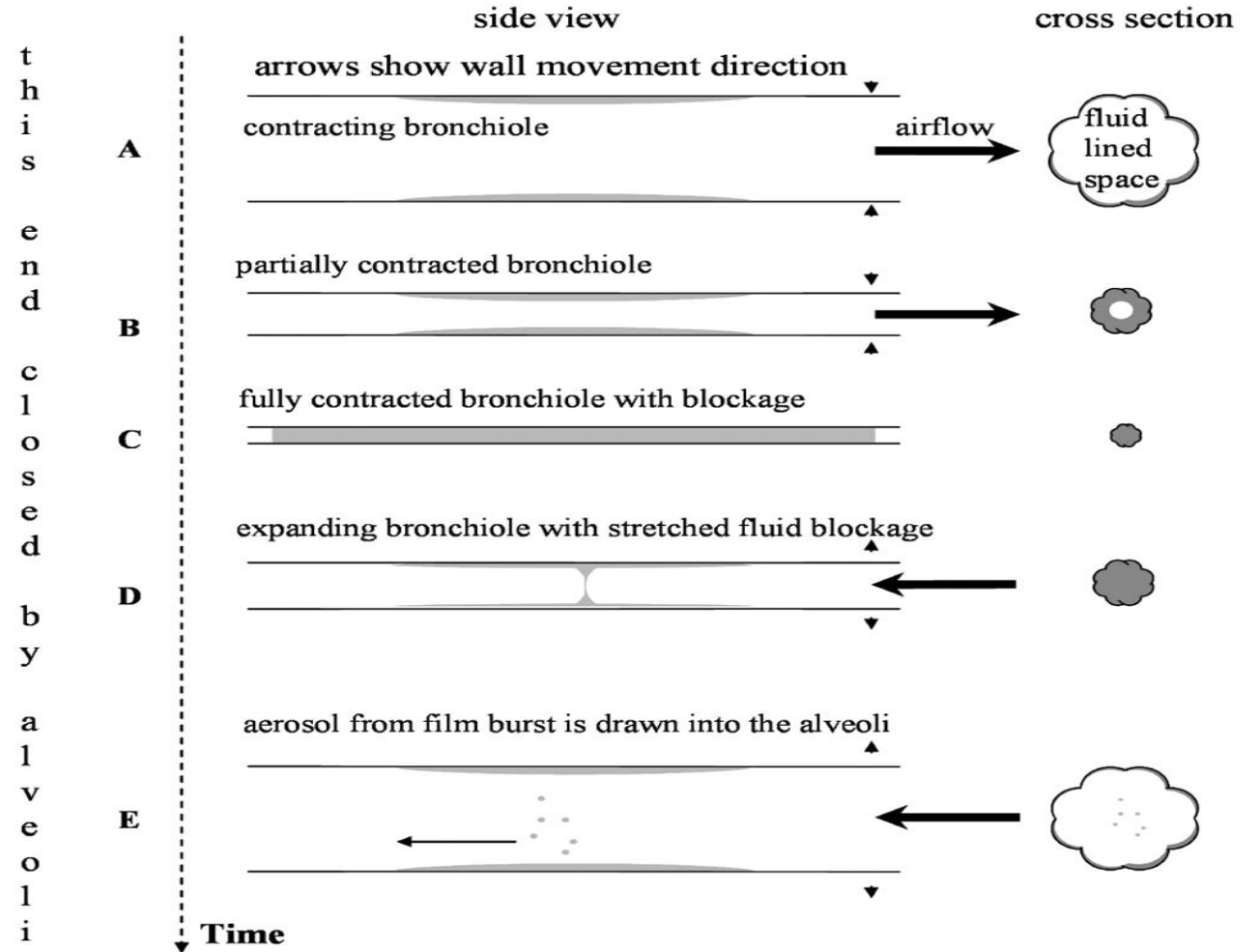
Exposed to TB in fine aerosol droplets $\leq 5 \mu\text{m}$



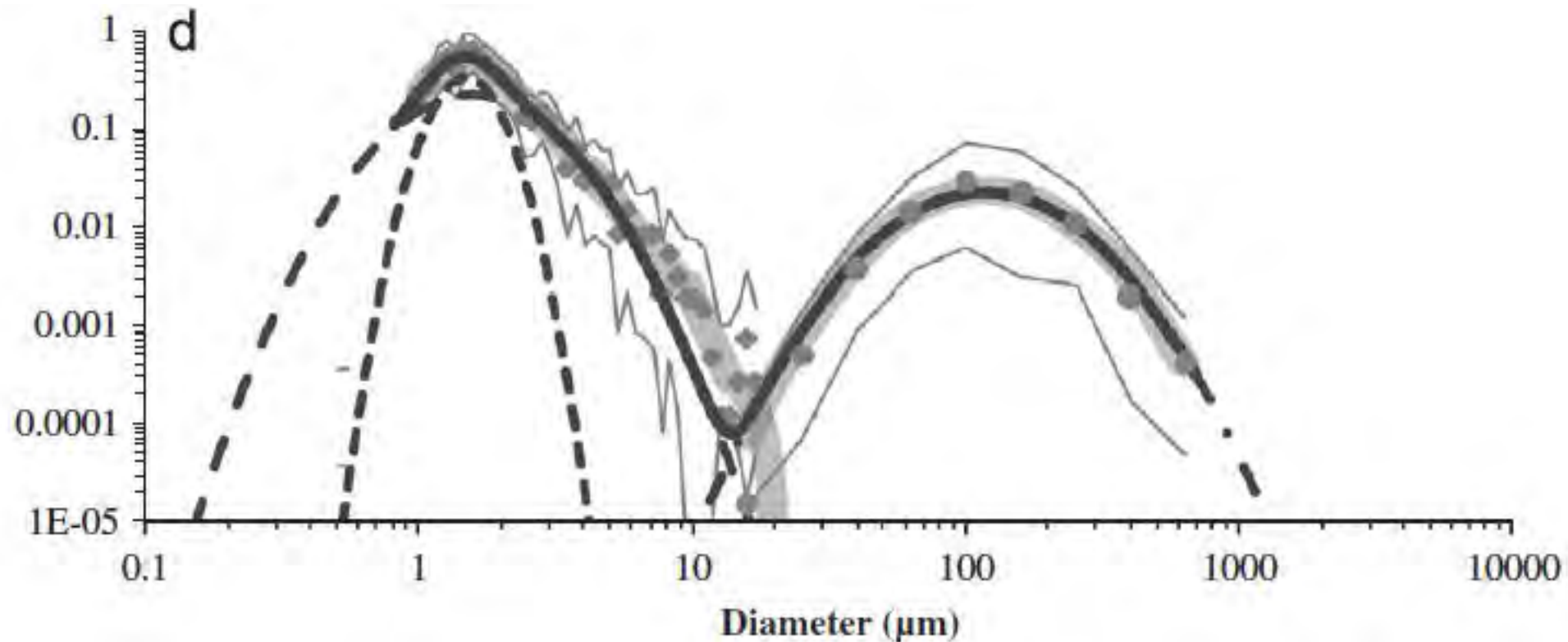
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W. F. Wells, *Airborne Contagion and Air Hygiene: An Ecological Study of Droplet Infection* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1955).

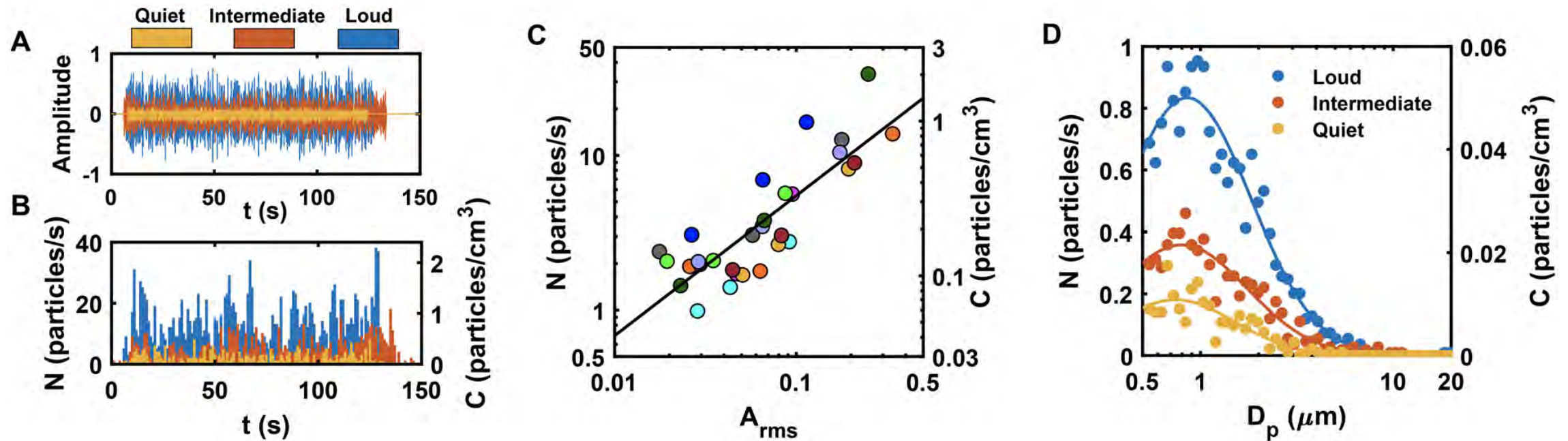
Mechanism of Aerosol Formation in the Lung During Breathing



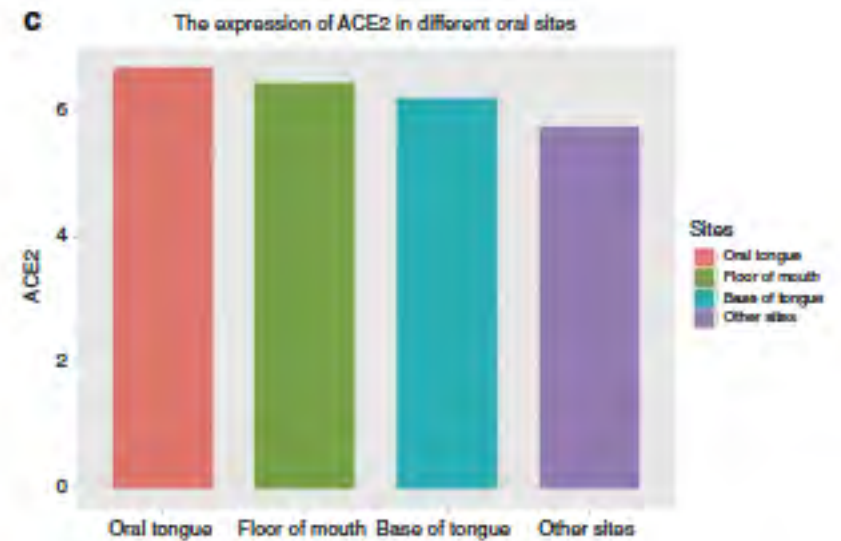
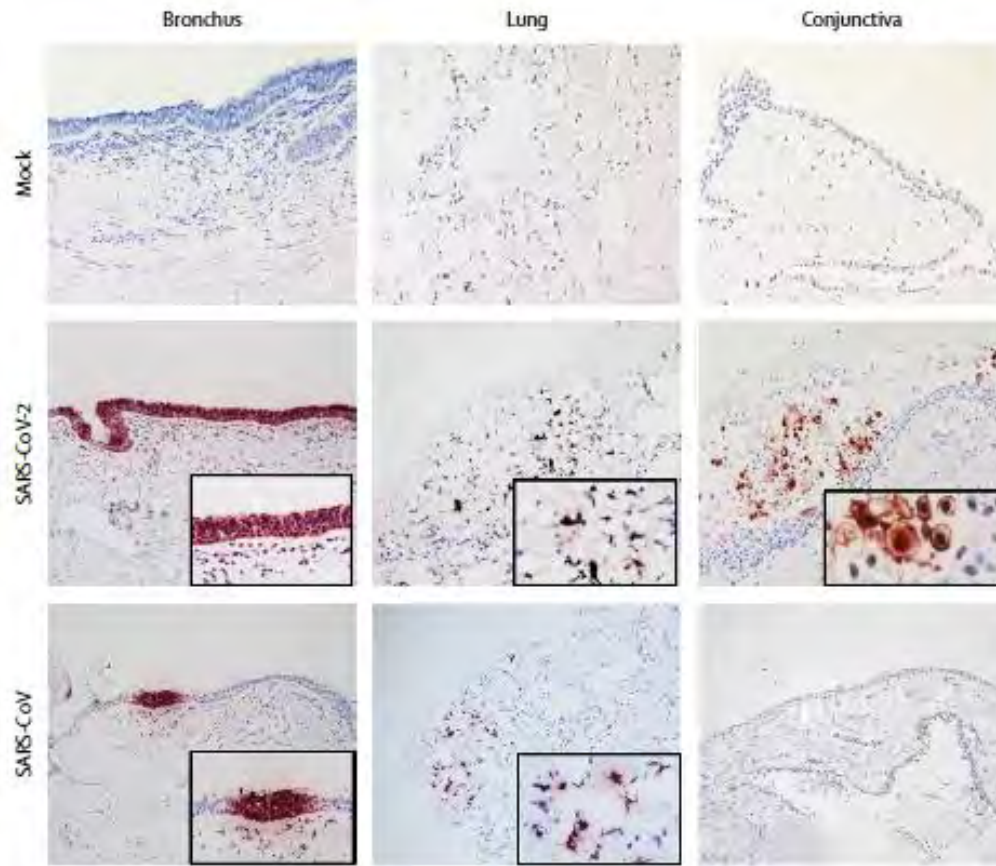
Size Distribution of Aerosols from Voluntary Coughing: Breath, Laryngeal, and Oral Modes



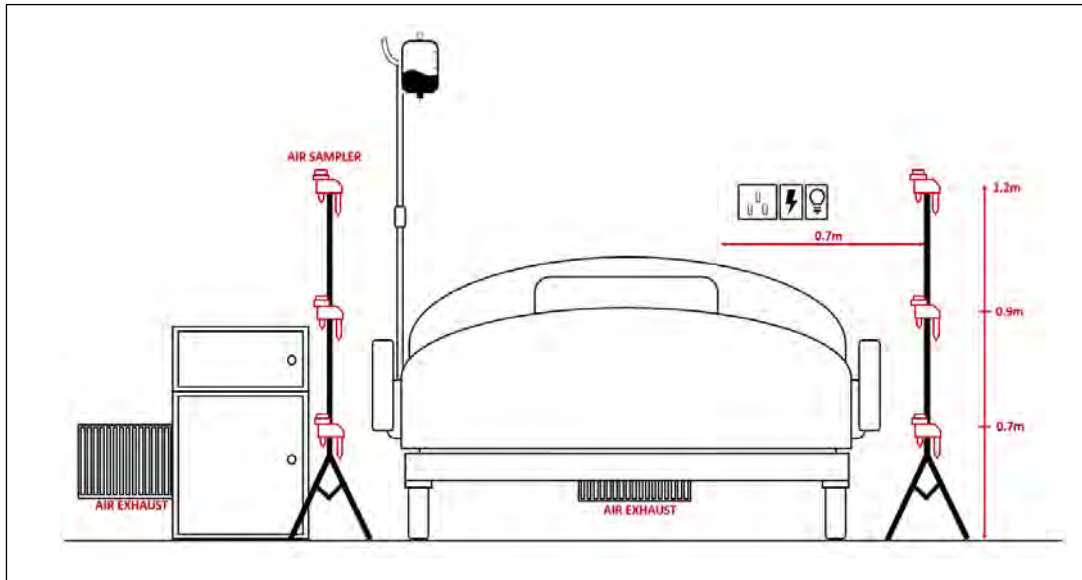
Aerosol emission and superemission during human speech increase with voice loudness



Where SARS Viruses Bind and Infect



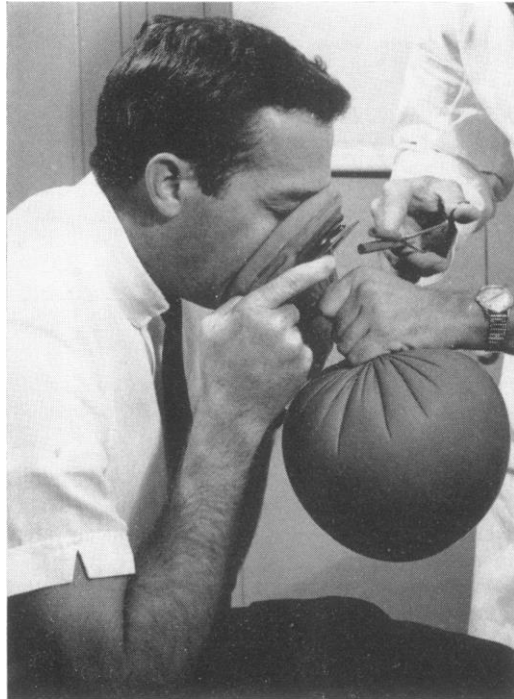
SARS-CoV-2 Aerosols in Containment Unit, Singapore



Patient	Day of illness	Symptoms reported on day of air sampling	Clinical Ct value*	Airborne SARS-CoV-2 concentrations (RNA copies m ⁻³ air)	Aerosol particle size	Samplers used
1	9	Cough, nausea, dyspnea	33.22	ND	--	NIOSH
				ND	--	SKC Filters
2	5	Cough, dyspnea	18.45	2,000	>4 µm	NIOSH
				1,384	1-4 µm	
3	5	Asymptomatic [†]	20.11	927	>4 µm	NIOSH
				916	1-4 µm	

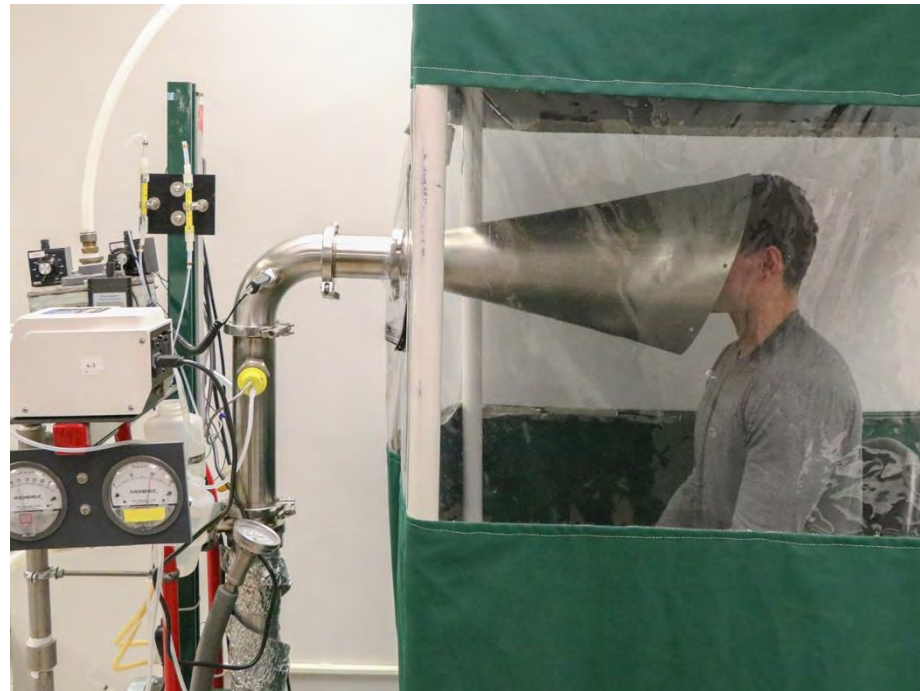
Average breathing rate ~12-14 m³ per day

Human Cough and Sneeze Collectors 1960s

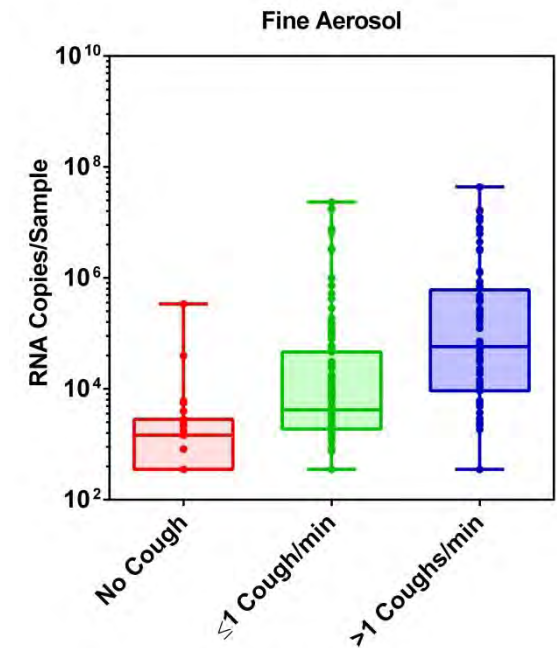


Gesundheit-II Human Bioaerosol Collector

- Coarse aerosol (> 5 and $< 80 \mu\text{m}$)
- Fine aerosol ($> 0.05 \mu\text{m}$ and $\leq 5 \mu\text{m}$)
- **Influenza virus was cultured from fine aerosol ($\sim 1/\text{min}$)**
- **Influenza virus is present in exhaled breath – even without coughing.**

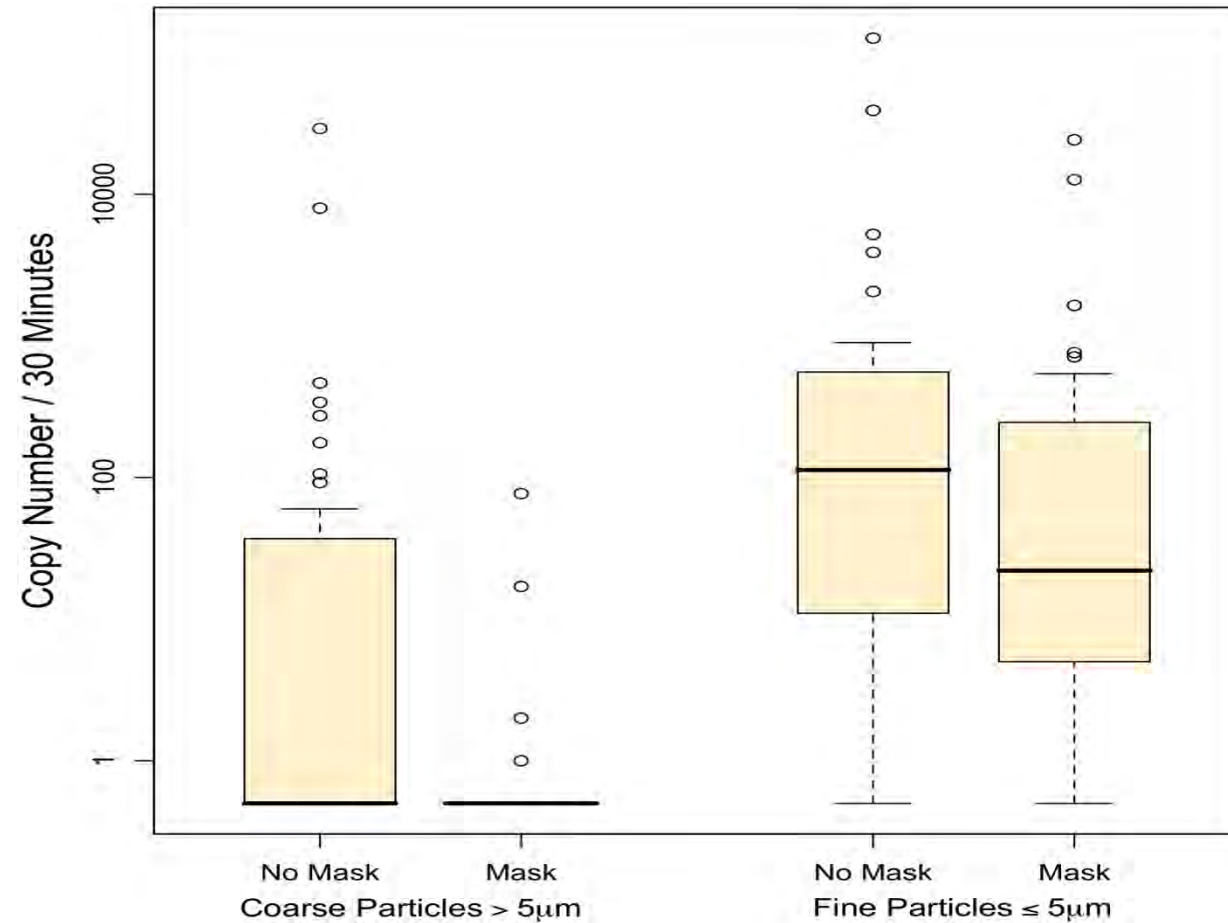


Influenza virus in exhaled breath

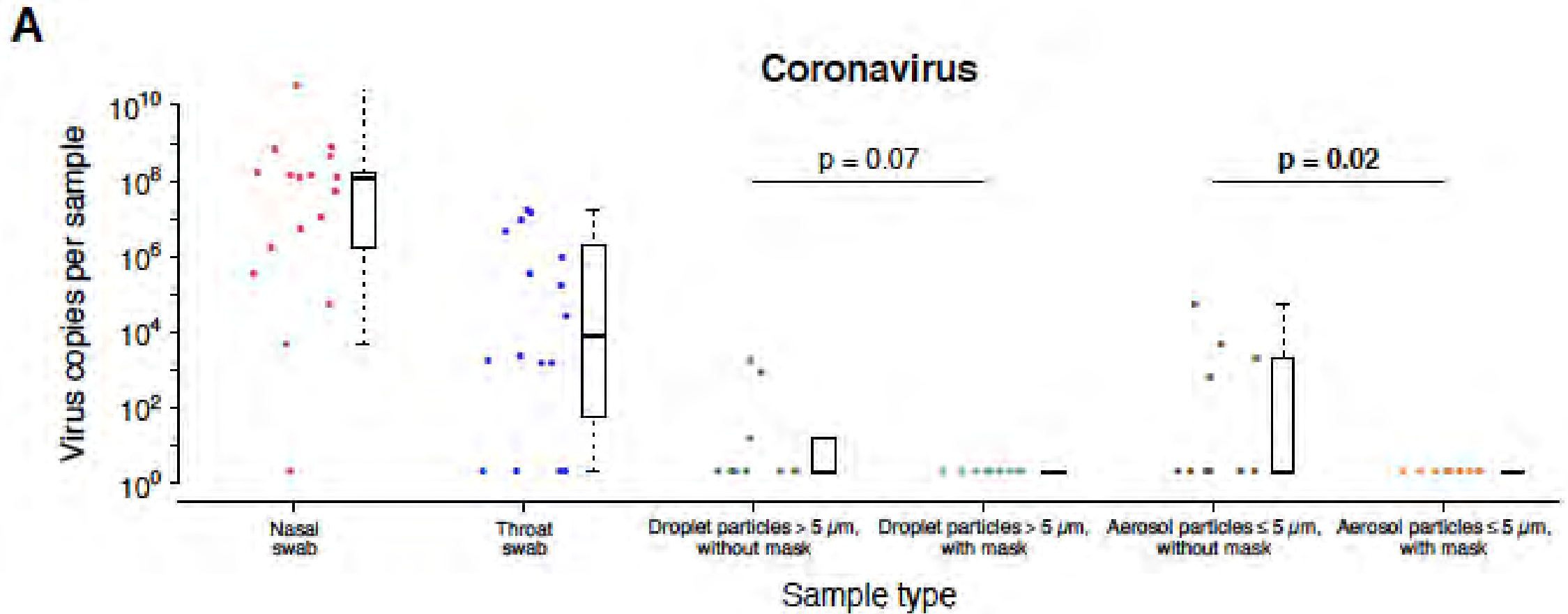


Masks as Source Control

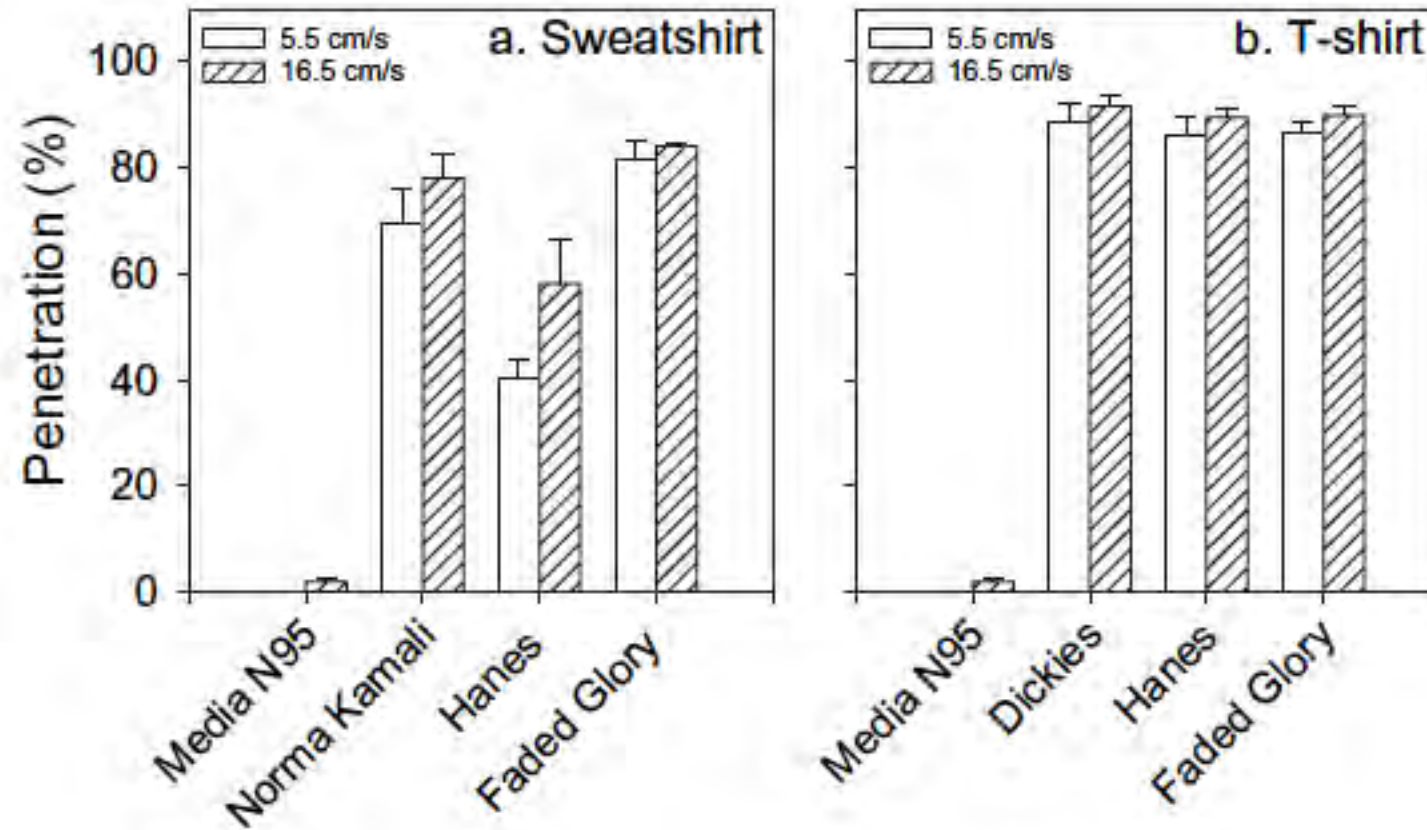
Influenza Virus Copy Number In Aerosol Particles Exhaled By Patients With And Without Wearing Of An Ear-loop Surgical Mask



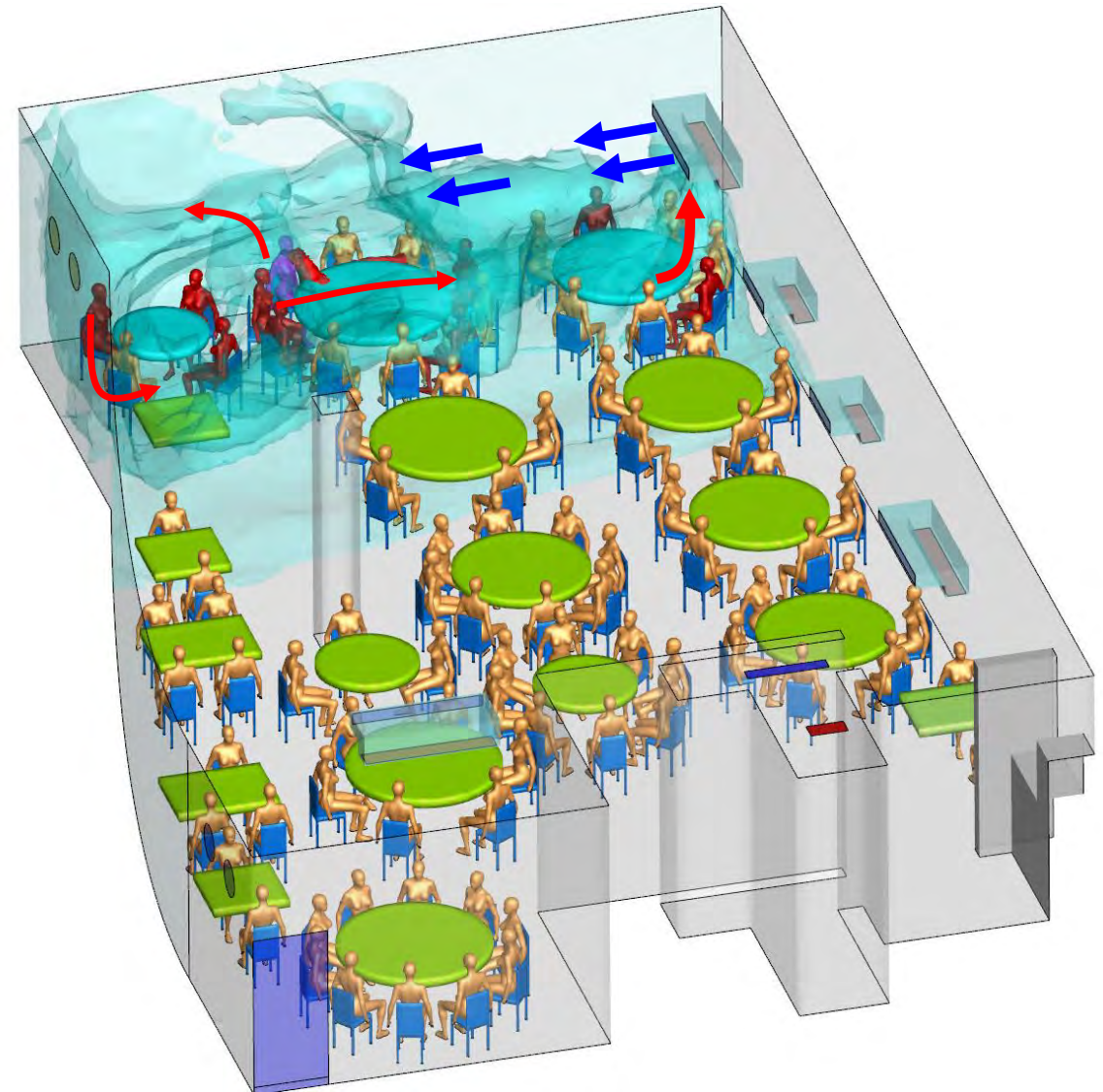
Masks as Source Control



Evaluation of the Filtration Performance of Cloth Masks and Common Fabric Materials

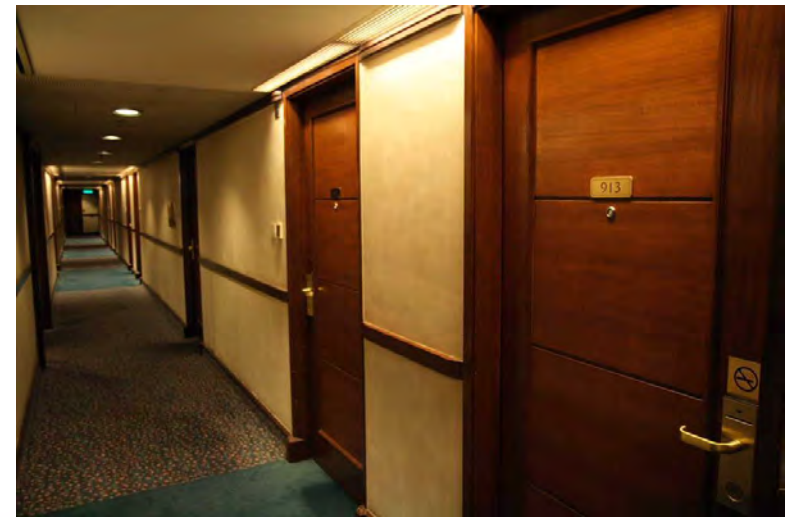


If only the exhaust
vents had been
open!



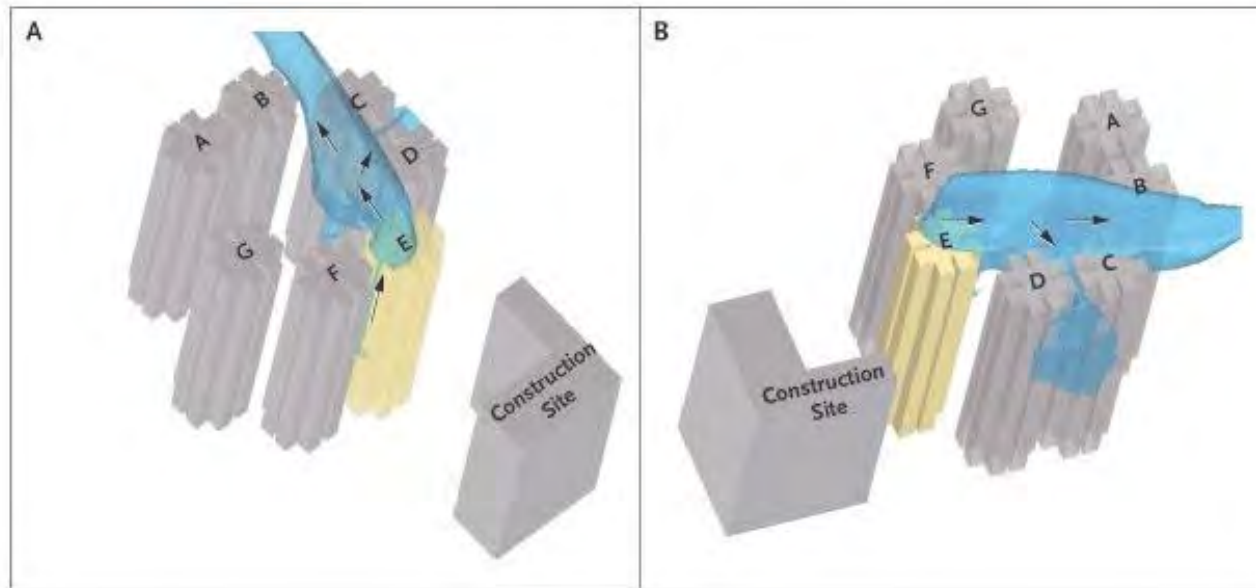
Metropol Hotel Hong Kong

Were elevator
buttons key to
global dissemination
of SARS?



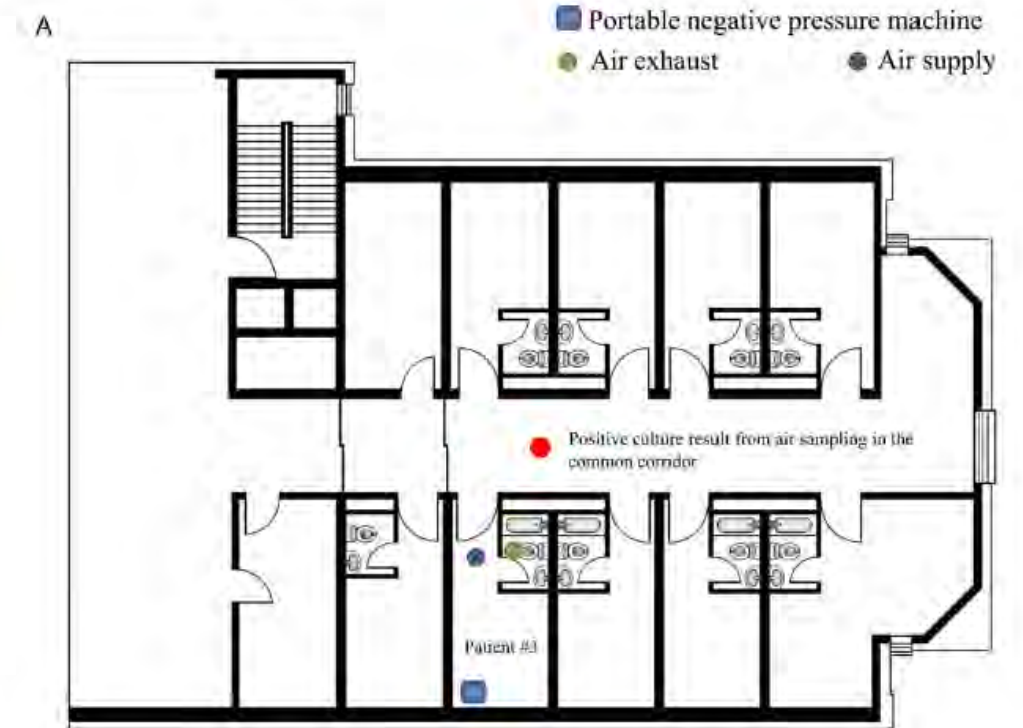
Aerosols in SARS and MERS

Amoy Gardens SARS Outbreak 187 Cases



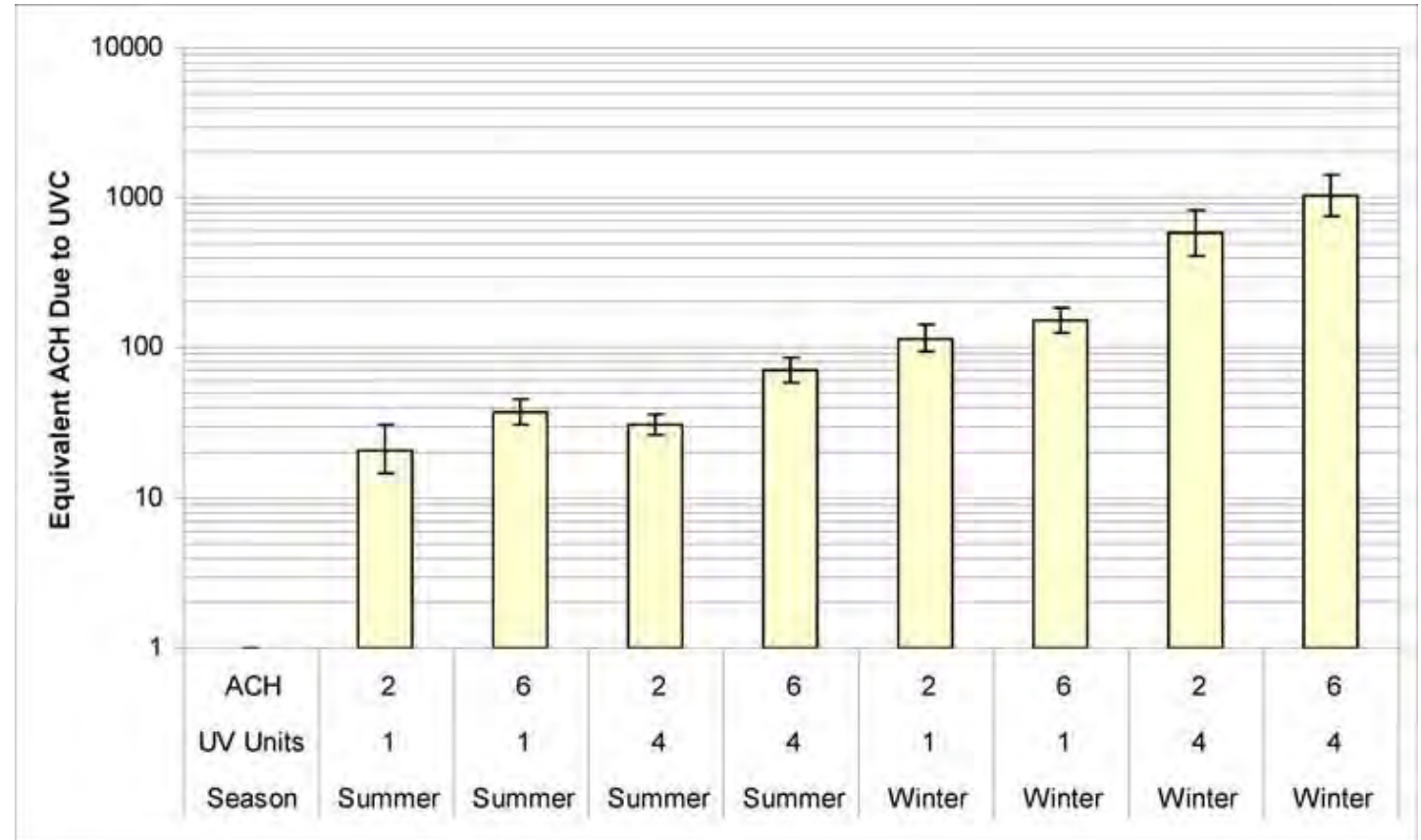
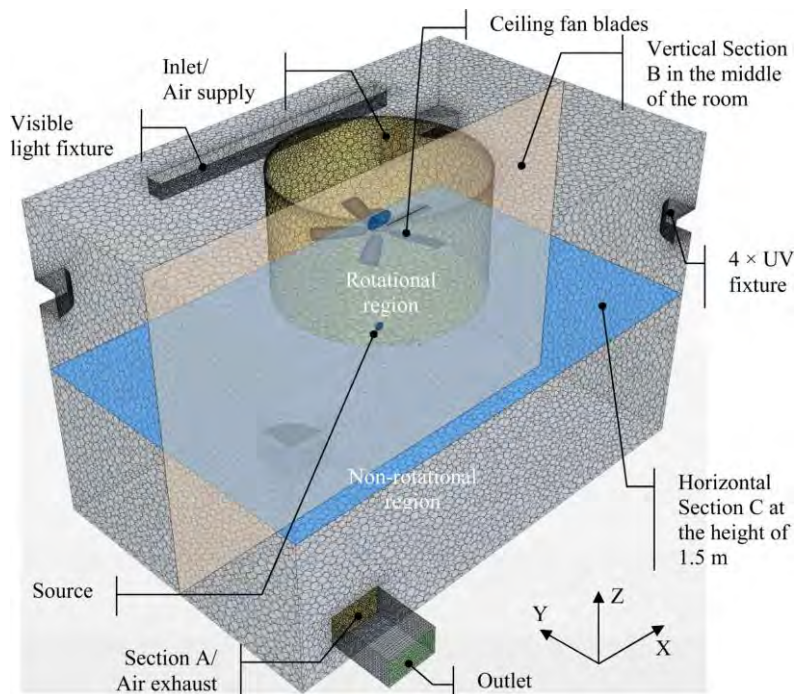
Yu, I. T.S. et al. N Engl J Med 2004;350:1731-1739

Infectious MERS-CoV in Hospital Corridor Air



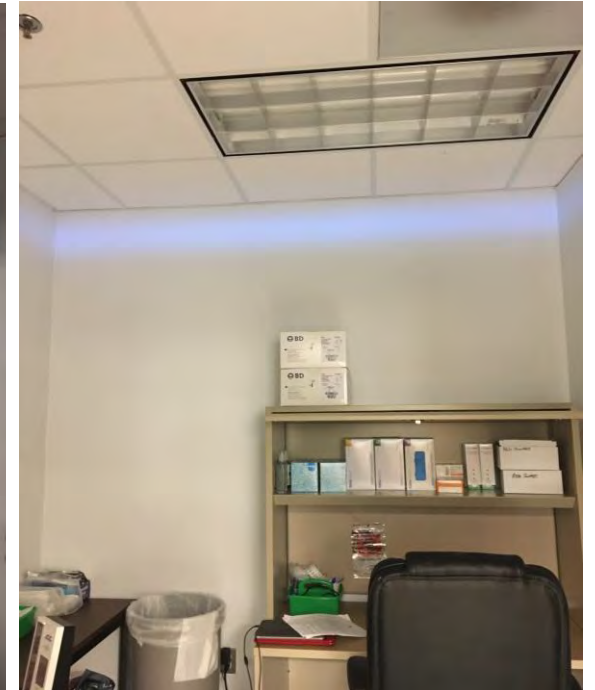
S.-H. Kim et al., Clin. Infect. Dis. 63, 363–369 (2016).

Upper-room Germicidal UV (gUV) Air Sanitation: Additional Air Changes per Hour Equivalent (ACHe) Vaccinia Virus



Research Clinic at University of Maryland with gUV

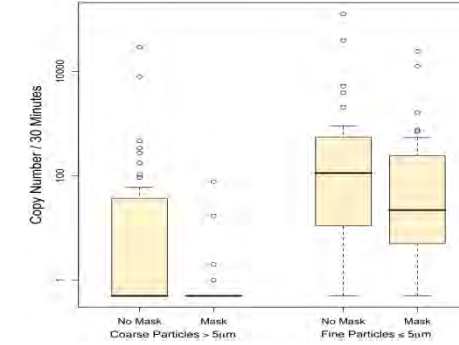
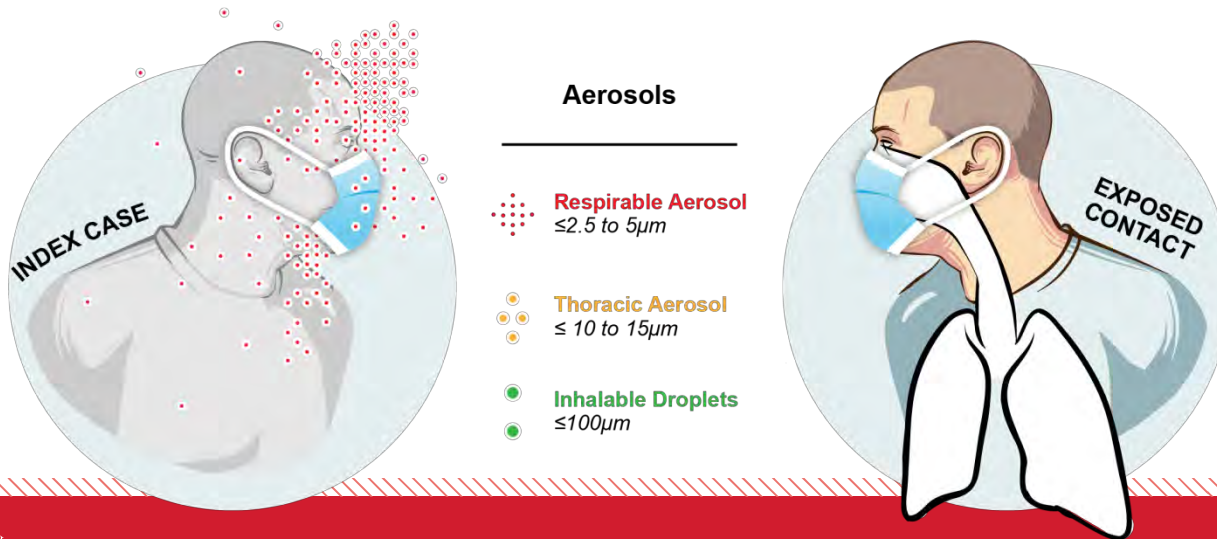
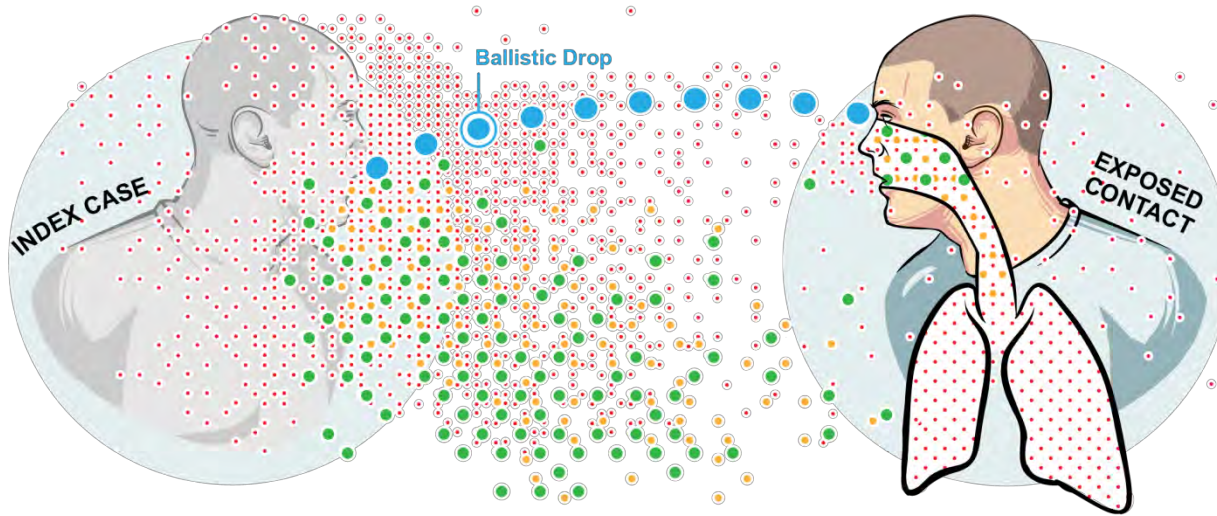
- Coronaviruses are $\sim 1/5^{\text{th}}$ as sensitive to gUV as Vaccinia
- ACHe Vaccinia
 - Summer 1 fixture 20
 - Winter 4 fixtures 1000
 - With ceiling fan
- 480 ACHe for Coronaviruses
 - Half-life = 5.25 sec.
 - 99.9% removal in 37 sec.



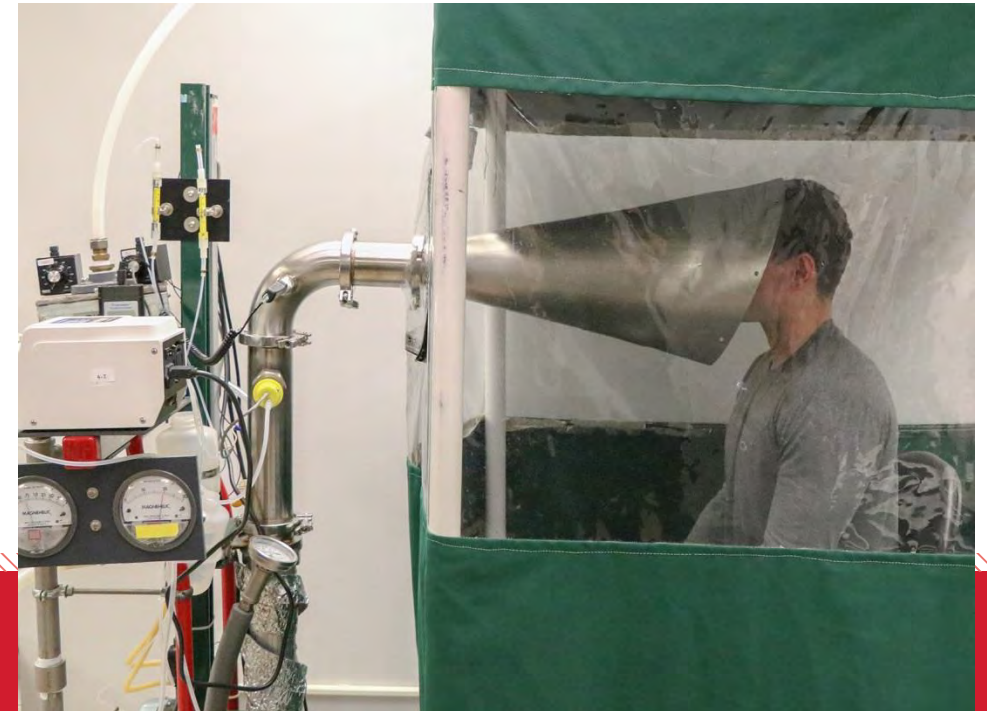
Classroom with UV Lights and Mixing Fan



Masks and SARS-Cov-2?



Milton DK et al. (2013) PLoS Pathog 9(3): e1003205.



The UMD Team and Collaborators



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