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## عنوان مقاله:

The Effect of Decontamination Methods on the Functionality of N۹a Respirators in Particle Removal and SARS-CoV-Y Eradication

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Background: During the early days of COVID-\9 pandemic, due to the shortage of N9Δ respirators in hospitals and healthcare centers, the reuse of N9Δ respirators was posed as a crisis capacity strategy. Several studies have evaluated the efficacy of various decontamination methods on N9Δ respirators of well-known and approved brands. However, fundamental question is whether decontamination and reuse methods can be applied to all types of respirators. Methods: Six types of respirators were selected from well-known and lesser-known brands which their manufacturers claimed to be N9Δ. The selected respirators decontaminated with dry heat, ultraviolet germicidal irradiation, and ethylene oxide methods in seven consecutive cycles and their particle filtration efficiency and pressure drop were measured before and after each decontamination cycle. Results: As the initial measurements revealed, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ respirators (group A) showed a sharp drop in efficiency and also, negative efficiency in removing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ µm particles in most of the experiments. In these respirators (group A), the maximum efficiency in removing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ µm particles was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ %, while the last two respirators (group B) achieved an efficiency of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ %. Subsequent experiments following the decontamination process revealed that the non-authentic N9Δ respirators within group A which were not resistant to decontamination. However, the second group demonstrated a removal rate of over \$\frac{1}{2}\$ % of particles ranging from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ µm after six consecutive decontamination cycles using all three methods. The results demonstrated that ultraviolet germicidal irradiation and ethylene oxide methods could eradicate the covid-\9 virus from respirators. Conclusion: The results indicated that decontamination can be successfully applied to original N9Δ respirators, even under critical conditions

كلمات كليدى:

SARS-CoV-۲, Respirator, Decontamination, Particle, N90

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