

Masken-Studie

Description

Bundgaard, H., Bundgaard, J. S., Raaschou-Pedersen, D. E. T., von Buchwald, C., Todsén, T., Norsk, J. B., ... Iversen, K.. (2021). Effectiveness of adding a mask recommendation to other public health measures to prevent sars-cov-2 infection in danish mask wearers a randomized controlled trial. *Annals of Internal Medicine*

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“Background: observational evidence suggests that mask wearing mitigates transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (sars-cov-2). it is uncertain if this observed association arises through protection of uninfected wearers (protective effect), via reduced transmission from infected mask wearers (source control), or both. objective: to assess whether recommending surgical mask use outside the home reduces wearers’ risk for sars-cov-2 infection in a setting where masks were uncommon and not among recommended public health measures. design: randomized controlled trial (danmask-19 [danish study to assess face masks for the protection against covid-19 infection]). (clinicaltrials.gov: nct04337541) setting: denmark, april and may 2020. participants: adults spending more than 3 hours per day outside the home without occupational mask use. intervention: encouragement to follow social distancing measures for coronavirus disease 2019, plus either no mask recommendation or a recommendation to wear a mask when outside the home among other persons together with a supply of 50 surgical masks and instructions for proper use. measurements: the primary outcome was sars-cov-2 infection in the mask wearer at 1 month by antibody testing, polymerase chain reaction (pcr), or hospital diagnosis. the secondary outcome was pcr positivity for other respiratory viruses. results: a total of 3030 participants were randomly assigned to the recommendation to wear masks, and 2994 were assigned to control; 4862 completed the study. infection with sars-cov- 2 occurred in 42 participants recommended masks (1.8%) and 53 control participants (2.1%). the between-group difference was -0.3 percentage point (95% ci, -1.2 to 0.4 percentage point; p= 0.38) (odds ratio, 0.82 [ci, 0.54 to 1.23]; p= 0.33). multiple imputation accounting for loss to follow-up yielded similar results. although the difference observed was not statistically significant, the 95% cis are compatible with a 46% reduction to a 23% increase in infection. limitation: inconclusive results, missing data, variable adherence, patient-reported findings on home tests, no blinding, and no assessment of whether masks could decrease disease transmission from mask wearers to others. conclusion: the recommendation to wear surgical masks to supplement other public health measures did not reduce the sars-cov-2 infection rate among wearers by more than 50% in a community with modest infection rates, some degree of socia...”

Eine dänische wissenschaftliche Studie (publiziert in “Annals of Internal Medicine”) kommt zu diesem Ergebnis:

„Vergleicht man zwei Gruppen von Personen, Träger von Masken und Personen, die keine Masken

tragen, dann ergeben sich keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede in der Inzidenz von SARS-CoV-2 Infektionen."

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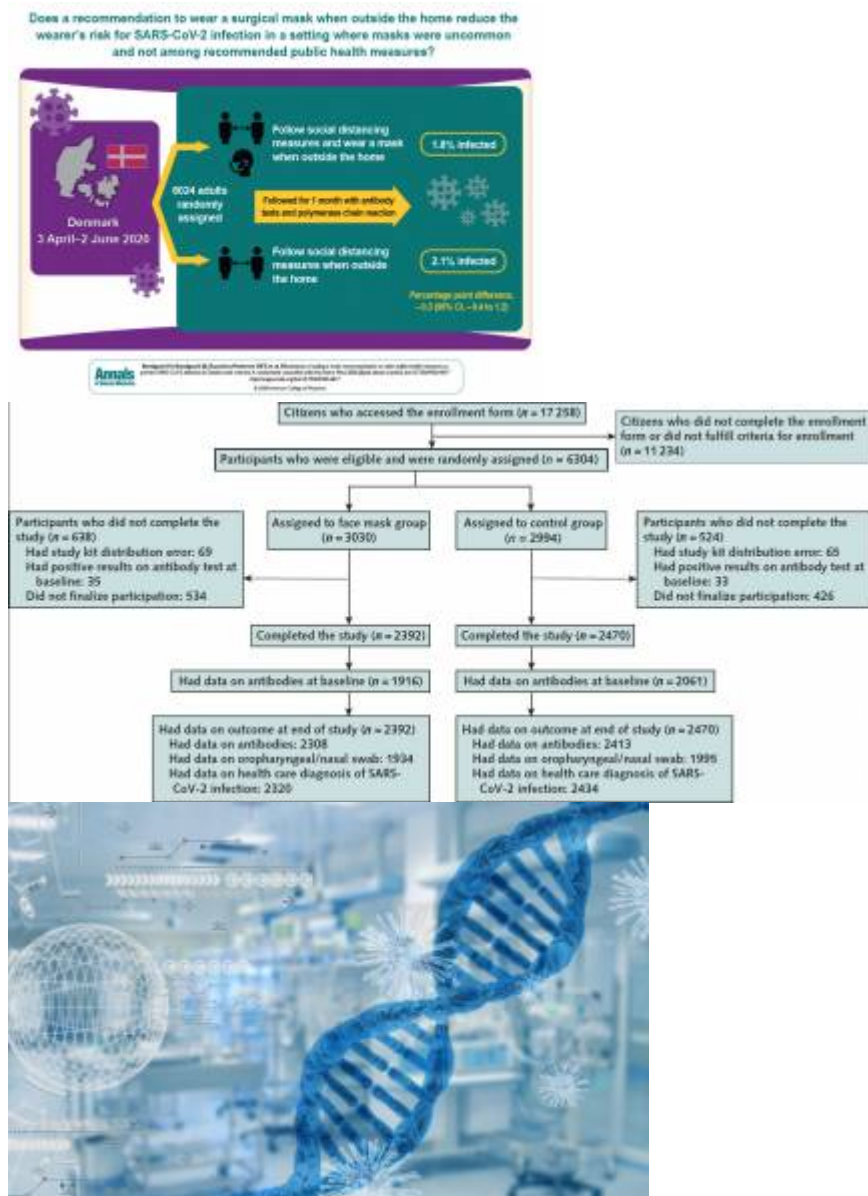
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<http://corona-propaganda.de/wp-content/uploads/Virus-vs.-Mask-Size-Comparison-3D-Cloth-and-Surgical-Mask.mp4>

Dharmaraj, S., Ashokkumar, V., Hariharan, S., Manibharathi, A., Show, P. L., Chong, C. T., & Ngamcharussrivichai, C.. (2021). The COVID-19 pandemic face mask waste: A blooming threat to the marine environment. Chemosphere

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“Recently, the covid-19 disease spread has emerged as a worldwide pandemic and cause severe threats to humanity. the world health organisation (who) releases guidelines to help the countries to reduce the spread of this virus to the public, like wearing masks, hand hygiene, social distancing, shutting down all types of public transports, etc. these conditions led to a worldwide economic fall drastically, and on the other hand, indirect environmental benefits like global air quality improvement and decreased water pollution are also pictured. currently, use of face masks is part of a comprehensive package of the prevention and control measures that can limit the spread of covid-19 since there is no clinically proven drugs or vaccine available for covid-19. mostly, face masks are made of petroleum-based non-renewable polymers that are non-biodegradable, hazardous to the environment and create health issues. this study demonstrates the extensive use of the face mask and how it affects human health and the marine ecosystem. it has become a great challenge for the government sectors to impose strict regulations for the proper disposal of the masks as medical waste by the public. neglecting the seriousness of this issue may lead to the release of large tonnes of micro-plastics to the landfill as well as to the marine environment where mostly end-up and thereby affecting their fauna and flora population vastly. besides, this study highlights the covid-19 spread, its evolutionary importance, taxonomy, genomic structure, transmission to humans, prevention, and treatment.”