



# **Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"

During  **COVID-19**  
For Gynaecologists

This scientific  
update is brought  
to you by



In association  
with





## SURAKSHA MODULE – 3

Keeping PPE kits in UV Rays - Myths vs Reality



## Authors:



**Dr. Kranti Raymane**  
MD DIT PGDEPI  
Past President-Aurangabad Ob. Gyn. Society



**Dr. Bharat Lanjewar**  
MBBS,MD OBGY,FICMCH  
President Bhandara Obgy Society, Consultant,  
Sahayog Hospital,bhandara



**Dr Manoj B. Agalawe**  
MBBS,MS OBGY,FCPS,DGO,DFP,DNB  
Secretary Bhandara Obgy  
Society,consultant Siddhivinayak  
Hospital,lakhani,bhandara



**Dr Meera Jayaprakash**  
MBBS,MS OBGY,FCPS,  
Fellowship In Fetal Medicine-consultant  
Siddhivinayak  
Hospital,lakhani,bhandara

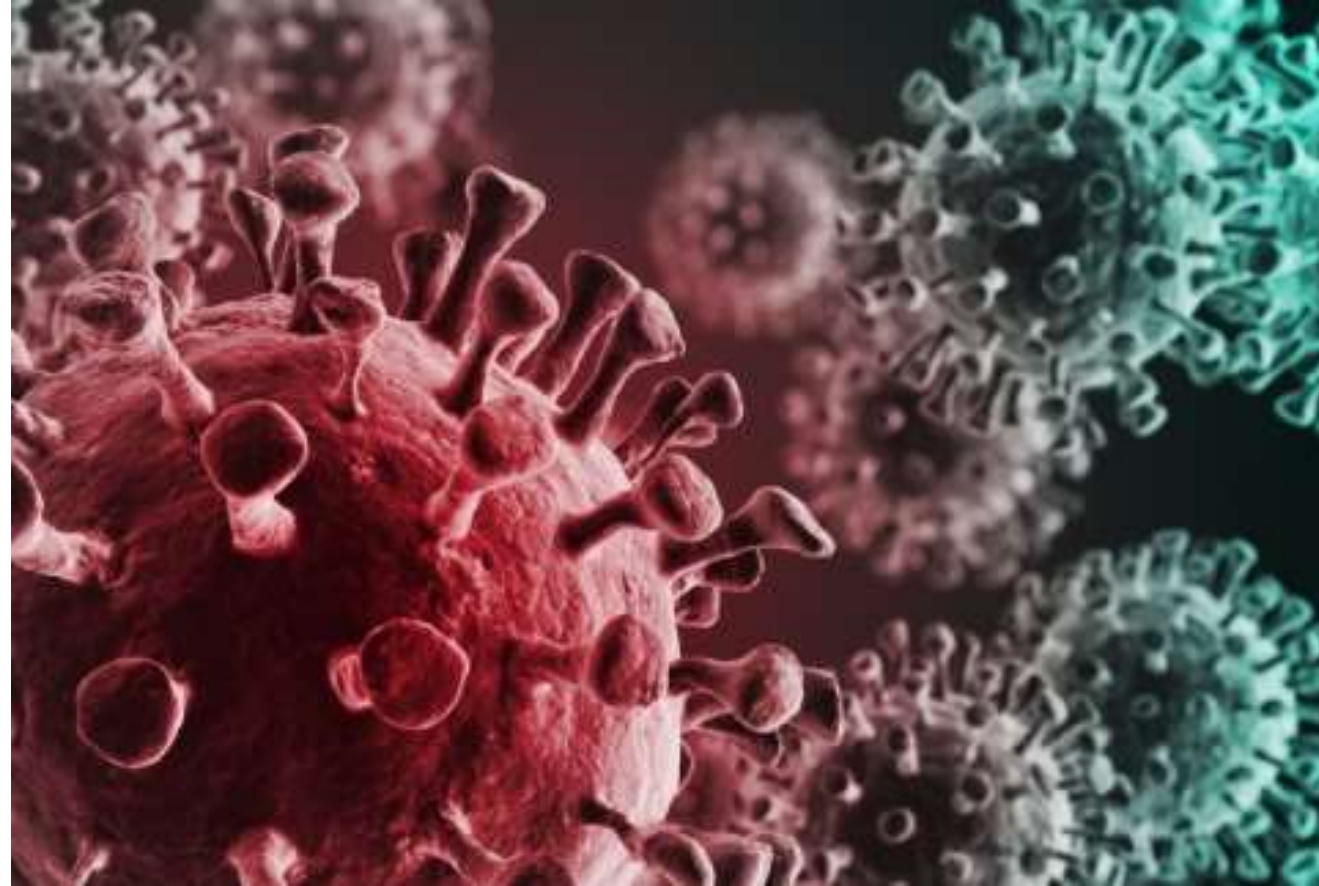
# Suraksha

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"

# Background

- As the novel coronavirus infection (COVID-19) continues to spread worldwide, so does the misinformation surrounding it. Misinformation during a pandemic can be dangerous and life threatening. Here are some myths surrounding COVID-19 and the expert opinions on the reality.<sup>1</sup>



**Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"

# 1. Myth: Ultraviolet (UV) lamps may help disinfect hands or other areas of skin.

- **Reality:** Ultraviolet (UV) lamps are not helpful in disinfecting hands and other skin areas. The radiation can lead to skin irritation and damage eyes. The most effective ways to prevent the virus is to clean hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.<sup>2</sup>

**UV radiation can cause skin irritation and damage your eyes.**

Cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing your hands with soap and water are the most effective ways to remove the virus.

**FACT:**  
Ultra-violet (UV) lamps should not be used to disinfect hands or other areas of your skin.



World Health Organization #Coronavirus #COVID19

27 April 2020



## 2. Myth: Disposable filtering facepiece respirators like N95 can be reused.

- **Reality:** Disposable filtering facepiece respirators (FFRs) are not approved for routine decontamination due to conventional standards of care. Decontamination and subsequent reuse of FFRs should only be practiced during times of shortage to ensure continued availability.<sup>3</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



AMOGS



### 3. Myth: Disinfectants can be used to decontaminate filtering facepiece respirators.

- **Reality:** Any normal disinfectant cannot be used to decontaminate FFRs. Only the respirator manufacturers can provide guidance about decontamination of their specific models of FFRs. Decontamination can cause changes in the fit, filtration efficacy and breathability of disposable FFRs. Thus, they should be used only when FFRs shortage exists.<sup>3</sup>

**Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



AMOGS



**4. Myth: Autoclave, dry heat, isopropyl alcohol, soap, and dry microwave irradiation can be used to disinfect FFRs.**

- **Reality:** Decontamination with the use of an autoclave, 160 °C dry heat, 70% isopropyl alcohol, microwave irradiation and soap and water causes filter degradation and is not effective in disinfecting FFRs.<sup>3</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



AMOGS



## 5. Myth: Any type of personal protective equipment (PPE) will prevent exposure to COVID-19.

- **Reality:** It is important to understand the hazards and risk of exposure while selecting the use of appropriate protective clothing. Factors like the source, mode of transmission, pressures, and type of contact, and duration and type of tasks to be performed should be considered.<sup>4</sup>

**Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 6. Myth: Personal protective equipment can be reused.

- **Reality:** Extended use of PPE is preferred over reuse to decrease the risk of self-contamination due to repeated donning and doffing of the same equipment.<sup>5</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 7. Myth: Facemasks can be reused after contact with patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

- **Reality:** Facemasks should be considered contaminated when in contact with patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Currently, there are no recommended decontamination procedures for between use marks. They should be doffed properly ensuring that the outside surface is inwards and stored in a clean place.<sup>5</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 8. Myth: Antibiotics are effective in preventing and treating COVID-19.

- **Reality:** Antibiotics work against bacteria and not viruses. The novel COVID-19 is caused by a virus and thus antibiotics cannot help prevent or treat it. If hospitalized, antibiotics may be prescribed as bacterial co-infection is possible.<sup>2</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 9. Myth: Pregnant women are at a higher risk of COVID-19.

- **Reality:** Currently there is no evidence that states, pregnant women to be at a higher risk of getting infected by COVID-19. However, they are at a higher risk of some infections due to the changes in their bodies.<sup>6</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 10. Myth: Pregnancy increases the need for critical care in the setting of COVID-19 infection.

- **Reality:** Current evidence does not indicate that pregnant women are at a higher risk of infection or severe morbidity. Pregnant women with comorbidities may be at an increased risk for severe illness. If pregnancy is complicated by severe illness, the woman should be shifted to a critical care unit. However, COVID-19 status alone should not be the reason to transfer noncritical pregnant women with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 to a critical care unit. Adequate location planning should be done based on the levels of maternal and neonatal care.<sup>7</sup>

**Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



AMOGS



11. Myth: Operative vaginal delivery is indicated in patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

- **Reality:** Operative vaginal delivery is not indicated in patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Clinical indications should be followed for operative vaginal delivery in the setting of appropriate personal protective equipment.<sup>7</sup>

**Suraksha**

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 12. Myth: Mother-to-infant transmission is possible during pregnancy.

- **Reality:** It is unlikely that the virus will spread from mother to infant during pregnancy; however, after birth the newborn is susceptible to infection on exposure to an infected person, including the mother or other caregivers. Little evidence has shown newborn babies to be COVID-19 positive but the route of transmission is still unknown. <sup>6</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## 13. Myth: Mothers with COVID-19 can spread the virus to newborn through breast feeding.

- **Reality:** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that breast milk provides protection against many illnesses. It is the best source of nutrition for infants. From the available information it is unlikely that mothers with COVID-19 can spread the virus in their breast milk.<sup>6</sup>

***Suraksha***

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



## References....

Powder J. COVID-19 Myths vs. Realities [Internet] [Updated Mar 20, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.jhsph.edu/covid-19/articles/coronavirus-facts-vs-myths.html>. Accessed on May 05, 2020. **2.** Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public: Myth busters [Internet]. Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>. Accessed on May 07, 2020. **3.** Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) [Internet] [Updated Apr 30, 2020]. Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe-strategy/decontamination-reuse-respirators.html>. Accessed on May 07, 2020. **4.** Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) [Internet] [Updated Mar 14, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirator-use-faq.html>. Accessed on May 07, 2020. **5.** Strategies for Reuse and Extended Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) During COVID-19 Outbreak [Internet] [Updated Apr 06, 2020]. Available at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/imm/strategies-for-the-conservation-of-respiratory-ppe.pdf>. Accessed on May 07, 2020. **6.** Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) [Internet] [Updated May 04, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/pregnancy-breastfeeding.html>. Accessed on May 05, 2020. **7.** COVID-19 FAQs for Obstetrician-Gynecologists, Obstetrics [Internet]. Available at: <https://www.acog.org/clinical-information/physician-faqs/covid-19-faqs-for-ob-gyns-obstetrics>. Accessed on May 05, 2020.

# Suraksha

An OPD Activation Initiative

"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"



**Suraksha**  
An OPD Activation Initiative  
"Hum Surakshit toh Desh Surakshit"