

DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INFECTION WITH COVID-19.

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Introduction. In the new millennium, humanity has faced infectious diseases that no one knew about. Plague and typhus were replaced by dangerous viruses. In December 2019, a series of unexplained cases of pneumonia was registered in China. Subsequent studies have identified a new strain of coronavirus - SARS-CoV-2, which is the causative agent of acute infectious disease COVID-19. In a short period of time, the epidemic of a new coronavirus infection has grown into a pandemic that has spread to more than 200 countries. At the beginning of 2021, more than 2 million people died from this disease in the world. This is 2.2% of those who fell ill (96 million). Anti-infective systems help prevent disease and save lives. Coronavirus infection is an acute viral disease with a predominant lesion of the upper respiratory tract. Etiology: RNA virus of the genus Betacoronavirus of the family Coronaviridae. Natural reservoir: unknown. probably wild animals (bats, snakes, etc.). Source of infection: animals or sick people. Ways of transmission: airborne (virus secretion when coughing, sneezing, talking), airborne, contact. Transmission factors: air, food, household items. Incubation period: From 2 to 14 days, more often 2-7 days. According to the latest data, the disease becomes contagious 2-3 days before the onset of symptoms. Treatment: pathogenetic, symptomatic. The main reasons for the risk of Covid-19 infection among health care workers: lack of experience in working with respiratory pathogens; insufficiently strict disinfection measures; shortcomings of personal protective equipment; long working time (contact).

Aim. The aim of the work is to develop measures to organize the activities of some institutions and reduce the risk of infection with Covid-19.

Materials and methods. Mortality from Covid-19 varies from 0.1 to 17%. The dead included more elderly people over the age of 60 and people with chronic diseases. The WHO recommendations for the population in connection with the spread of the new coronavirus are considered. In the course of the study, we analyzed the current state of the SARS-CoV-II pandemic and the activities of international and regional authorities to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-II infection. Possible risks and inconsistencies that lead to the spread of coronavirus have been identified and analyzed. A new practice of brainstorming in quarantine, or physical distance of participants, through online conferencing was applied. A brainstorming session was conducted to improve methods for preventing SARS CoV-II infection. A causal diagram was used for a detailed analysis of the results of the brainstorming.

Results and discussion. Recommendations for reducing the risk of coronavirus infection: Use personal protective masks or respirators, especially in crowded places and change them every 2-3 hours. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and treat your hands regularly with an alcohol-based product after visiting public places and before each meal. Follow the rules of respiratory hygiene: when coughing and sneezing, cover your mouth and nose with a napkin or elbow bend; immediately throw the napkin in the trash can with a lid and treat your hands with an alcohol-based antiseptic or wash them with soap and water. Keep your distance in public places. Keep people at least 1 meter away, especially if they have a cough, runny nose or fever. If possible, do not touch your eyes, nose and mouth with your hands. If you have a fever, cough or breathing problems, seek medical attention as soon as possible. Ventilate the room more often and carry out wet cleaning with disinfectants. Eat only cooked foods, do not buy meat, dairy and fish products in the open-air markets. Personnel in contact with patients must wear a medical suit throughout their shift. Clean medical suits should be provided daily. Staff must also wear special changeable shoes at work, which then remain in the hospital. Personnel should wash their hands thoroughly at the end of the shift and after removing the PPE. If possible, staff should be able to take a shower before leaving the workplace. Personnel should

regularly wash and disinfect electronic equipment, such as mobile and desktop phones and other communication devices, tablets, monitors, keyboards, and printers, especially if they are used by many people. Develop illustrated handouts and distribute in public.

At all enterprises, job descriptions should be supplemented with information on the prevention of coronavirus infection. All purchased items, food and other items considered potentially contaminated upon arrival home should be disinfected immediately. When you come home, you should not only wash your hands thoroughly, but also wash your face and hair, if it was not covered with a hat. When they came home to process clothes, shoes and everything they brought home. All personal belongings and purchased items must be considered infected them and disinfect.

Conclusions. An analysis of the current state of the SARS-CoV-II pandemic and the activities of international and regional authorities to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-II infection. Possible risks and inconsistencies that lead to the spread of coronavirus have been identified and analyzed.

A brainstorming session was conducted with the help of Internet spreads to improve the prevention of SARS CoV-II infection. A causal diagram of possible risks of infection is constructed. A number of proposals have been made to improve measures to reduce the risk of Covid-19.