

Combust with SARS-COV-2 Virus, COVUID-19 Pandemic

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Department of Biological Chemistry, Ariel University, 40700 Ariel, Israel. The currently roaring corona pandemic can be seen as a leading event in the deadly outbreak controlling the various health facilities and hospitals for years. The nosocomial microbial epidemic kills thousands of people every year in Israel around the world. Hygiene is the culprit for these fatal diseases [1]. And now it seems that the politicians, in macup to take care of the eradication of the disease-causing microbe, are taking advantage of the situation for the purpose of accumulating political capital and additional economic power. There is no escape from fighting the virus and tanning that bring about its reproduction, strengthening and transformation.

The current corona disease virus is a primitive parasite. Its existence, as a biological unit- the ability to fertilize and multiplying. It depends on its ability to penetrate the internal fluids of the host cell. It also means to abuse all the biological systems of the living cell life to include itself. Nowadays, we will know more about the importance of the envelope proteins and spines of the virus in cell penetration and the next victim.

It is true: man transmits the coronavirus. Human involvement amplifies and increases the disease-virus spread among the oncology but must not be ignored: the air's microbiome contains the deadly virus and it also infects various surfaces [2, 3]. A mask and social alienation will eradicate it but appropriate medicines and antimicrobial (antiviral) moieties are the ones we need to eliminate the deadly virus.

It is the criminal neglect of the entire area of antimicrobial disinfectants that is now being tested. The politicians who are convinced that wisdom would die with them, are the ones who have neglected the antimicrobial issue for decades. Now they are sticking to face masks and other "vegetables" of this kind, but not where they are lost.





UNFORTUNATELY, THERE ARE NO very effective ANTIVIRAL MATERIALS THAT COULD BE EFFECTIVELY APPLIED AS ANTISEPTICS

Disinfectants are antimicrobial substances applied to tissue / liv-

ing skin to reduce the possibility of infection, sepsis, or decay [4]. Disinfectants are usually distinguished from antibiotics by their ability to be transmitted through the lymphatic system to destroy bacteria in the body, and by disinfectants, which destroy microorganisms found on non-living objects. Some disinfectants are real microbes killer, capable of killing microbes (bacteriocidal), while others are bacterial and only prevent or inhibit their growth.

Researchers to test the strength and contact time of disinfectants used for viruses. Detergents, alcohol-based cleaners and other common chemicals are all used on surfaces to try to kill the virus that causes COVID-19, but how many use it and how long to use it is unknown, according to scientists.

Chemical structures and uses of biocides in antiseptics and disinfectants

Alcohols	Ethanol	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CHOH}$	Antiseptic
	Isopropanol	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CHOH}$	Disinfectant
		$\text{CH}_2 - \text{CHOH}$	Preservative
Aldehydes	Glutaraldehyde	$\text{O}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{O}$	Disinfectant
	Formaldehyde	$\text{H}-\text{C}-\text{HO}$	Disinfectant
			Preservative
Acidic	General structure	$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{NO}_2$	Antiseptic
	Triclosan		
Biguanides	Chlorhexidine		Antiseptic
	Alicyclic polyamines		Antifungal agents
	Biguanides		Preservative
	Biguanides		Disinfectant
Biophenols	Triclosan		Antiseptic
	Hexachlorophene		Antifungal agents
			Disinfectant

Disinfectants and disinfectants are widely used in hospitals and other health settings for a variety of difficult local and surface applications. A wide variety of active chemicals (biocides) are found in these products, many of which have been used for centuries, including alcohols, phenols, iodine and chlorine. Most of these active agents exhibit broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity. However, little is known about the behavior of these substances compared to antibiotics. This review examines what is known about the mode of action and spectrum of activity of disinfectants and disinfectants. The widespread use of these products has sparked some speculation about the development of antimicrobial resistance, especially if antibiotic resistance is caused by disinfectants or disinfectants. Known mechanisms of microbial resistance (both internal and acquired) to biocides are reviewed, emphasizing the clinical implications of these reports.

According to researchers, only a few data indicate whether the common products used in hospitals and other places for disinfecting work surfaces. "More importantly, the length of contact required is unknown. It can be immediate, or it will take two minutes or more of contact," he said.

Funding for a rapid response seed grant from the Penn State Hack Institutes of Life Sciences to research across the university to address COVID-19 will allow a team to test three groups of chemicals for their effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 surrogate. The above article is from 1999. Nowadays things changed to the worse. The United States Environmental Protection Agency(E-

PA) issued a guideline paper in regard of SARS-COV -2 disinfection and eradication [1b]. The EPA works to ensure that families, American communities, businesses, hospitals and others are aware of effective surface disinfectants for effective use against SARS-CoV-2, the new coronary virus that causes COVID-19.

As part of the federal government’s efforts to minimize risks to its citizens, in January 2020 the EPA activated the evolving guideline of viral pathogens for microbial pesticides for the first time ever. Under this guideline, the EPA allows manufacturers to provide the agency with data, even before an outbreak, to show that their products are effective against harder-to-kill viruses. Once approved, these companies can file marketing claims for use against the new coronary virus. Read the EPA notice on activating the evolving training of viral pathogens.

In early March, the EPA released its initial List N: Disinfectants for use against SARS-CoV-2 (List N) [5]. This list continues to be updated on a weekly basis. Can be searched and sorted, comes with helpful tips for using disinfectants properly, and includes frequently asked questions to ensure proper use of the product. As with any EPA registered product, read the label carefully and use only the product as described in its instructions.

EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	Company	Contact Time (in minutes)
67023-4	Quaternary ammonium Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	Spray Disinfectant	Sherwin Williams Diversified Brands	10
67039-1	Sodium hypochlorite	CPFC Bleach	Clorox Professional Products Company	5
69151-1	Sodium chloride	Paras Hospital Disinfectant	Paromed LLC	5
84545-4	Silver	Peradex HC Solution Part A	Sblomed LLC	15
84545-5	Hydrogen peroxide; Peroxyacetic acid (Peracetic acid)	Peradex HC Activator Solution Part B	Sblomed LLC	15

List-N-Advanced-Search-Page:- Disinfectants-for-Coronavirus-(COVID-19)This-webpage-contains-the-same-information-as-the>List-N-Tool,-but-in-the-original-format-for-those-who-prefer-this-search-method.¶

A PART OF “LIST N” PUBLISHED BY EPA

Also in March, the EPA launched an expedited testing process to file a new claim for emerging viral pathogens with the aim of adding products relevant to List N as soon as possible. Read the EPA notice on accelerating the filing of viral pathogen claims.

In May, the EPA expanded its rapid review program to include new products as well as amendments to existing product labels that require new efficacy data testing. Read the EPA notice on the expedited review for the Pesticide Improvement Act (PRIA).

In July, EPA began speeding up applications to add instructions for use with electrostatic sprayers to products designed to kill SARS-CoV-2. Electrostatic spraying has aroused more interest during the COVID-19 crisis because of the need to disinfect large interior spaces or areas with many surfaces. Read EPA guidelines for subscribers to add electrostatic spray instructions to disinfectant product labels.

General recommendations for cleaning and disinfecting households with isolated people in home care (e.g. suspected / confirmed to have COVID-19)

Household members should educate themselves about COVID-19

symptoms and prevent COVID-19 spread in homes [6]. Cleaning and disinfection of high-contact surfaces daily in common home areas (e.g. tables, chairs with hard backs, door handles, lighting switches, phones, tablets, touch screens, remote control, keyboards, handles, desks, toilets, sinks). In the bedroom / bathroom intended for a sick person: Consider reducing the frequency of cleaning as needed (for example, items and dirty surfaces) to avoid unnecessary contact with the sick person.

As much as possible, a sick person should stay in a specific room and stay away from other people in his or her home, following home care guidelines. The caregiver can provide personal cleaning equipment for a sick person’s room and bathroom unless the room is occupied by a child or other person for whom such equipment would not be suitable. This equipment includes tissues, paper towels, detergents and disinfectants registered with the EPA (see Exemplary External Symbol).

If there is no separate bathroom, the bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected after each sick person’s use. If this is not possible, the caregiver should wait as long as possible after use by a sick person to clean and disinfect the high-contact surfaces. Household members should follow home care guidelines when communicating with people with the suspected / approved COVID-19 and their isolation / bathrooms.

Polylysines were prepared and tested already by Katchalaski and collaborators [7]. French scientists report in a PNAS article that “specific antiviral activity of poly (L-lysine) coupled oligoadenylribonucleotides complements the mRNA initiation site of bladder stomatitis protein. 15-mer were attached at their ends 3 to electronic amino groups of poly-lysine residues (L-lysine) (mr, 14,000) [8]. Specifically inhibits the synthesis of VSV proteins and activates antiviral activity against VSV. Thus, the coupling of poly-oligonucleotide-poly (L-lysine) linkers may be effective in studies of gene expression regulation and antiviral chemotherapy.

Conclusion

Practical, the means to keep away from the virus are very limited. The most effective is the closure [9, 10]. But, people, try, although too late now, but better late than never. Good hygiene is critical at this time to the global epidemic of COVID-19, especially in vulnerable communities. We have already distributed thousands of kits to local shelters, health facilities, school districts, faith-based programs, a food pantry, public safety organizations and more. And the simple reality is that we need more kits to keep pace with this unprecedented demand. So we go virtual. To encourage everyone to stay safe and stay at home, we offer you to “sponsor” the kit. The kit will then be built at the Heart to International Office, following all safety guidelines and requirements. You can sponsor one kit for \$ 10, and it will provide hygiene equipment (including soap, toothpaste, shampoo, hand washing instructions and more) that will be delivered to a needy person. That’s what we do.

Please help us continue with our efforts. We are trying to provide the first line of defense against the spread of disease and provide normalcy.

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