

e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2320-6710



IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2020



Impact Factor: 7.512





6381 907 438





| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.512|

||Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2020||

# Hand Sanitizers Playing a Vital Role in Fighting the Viruses in the Covid-19 Pandemic Circumstances Across the Globe

#### Dr. A. Yudhistra Kumar

Head Environment, Health and Safety, Lake Chemicals Pvt Ltd, Bangalore, India

**ABSTRACT:** Hand sanitizers playing a vital role during the COVID -19 out break from the Wuhan City of People's Republic (PR) of China in December 2019, which has been declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Keeping the present scenario of the Coronaviruses pandemic, very little known information is known for its transmission across the globe. Health practitioners across the world have recommended for the frequent hand washing with the alcohol-based hand sanitizers is one of the best alternatives for keeping the viruses at the bay. Hence the increased use of the alcohol-based sanitizers has resulted in a tremendous growth across the globe and also more care to be taken while handling the hand sanitizer as it is flammable in nature. The awareness of the personal hand hygiene has been increased in the COVID-19 out break in several geographies have propelled the demand for hand cleaners in the healthcare, hospitality, residential, education, corporates, and government & defence agencies are major end-users witnessing high demand.

**KEYWORDS**: COVID – 19, WHO, Health practitioners, Alcohol based sanitizers

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Using of the hand sanitizers throughout the world, speciality alcohol based sanitizers playing a vital role in the COVID - 19 circumstances. It has been well known fact that the sanitizers are known in various forms, which is used for killing and decreasing the bacteria and viruses in our hands (1 & 2). It is generally recommended to use the alcoholbased sanitizer after hand washing with soap and water (3, 4 &5). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), alcohol-based hand sanitizers can help reduce the amount of germs and bacteria on your hands, but they do not get rid of all types of bacteria. They may also be less effective if you have dirt, grease or other substances on your hands, so should not be used to replace hand washing. Always necessary to clean the hands and use the hand sanitizers. Hand sanitizers is an effective liquid, which can be used to kill the emerging infections and viruses such as Coronavirus, which has emerged from the Wuhan City of People's Republic (PR) of China in December 2019. The PR of China, under its obligations for International Health Regulations (2005), reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) between December 31, 2019 and January 3, 2020, 44 cases with pneumonia of unknown aetiology had taken place, the disease Spread rapidly within and outside the Hubei Province, which has resulted in the spreading Coronavirus pandemic across large number of countries such as Thailand, Japan and the Republic of Korea and now across many countries in the globe, which is considered to be a serious issue. Proper working practices along with good hand hygiene practices to be followed in the working environment (6). It is recommended to use the alcohol based hand sanitizes tor killing the viruses (COVID-19) in most cases. One of the greatest disadvantages of using sanitizers is that some of the germs such as norovirus and clostridium cannot be eliminated and as well as it cannot be used for removing the chemicals from the hands (3). As the emerging of the COVID-19 people are using the disinfectants as well the sanitizers in a regular basis but they are not practising standards for the usage of sanitizers, it is a lacklustre approach by a common man, people use the soap by washing their hands and apply the sanitizers immediately, which may not give the desired results. Hand washed with the disinfectant soap should be dried before we use the hand sanitizer, as the minimum recommended time of at least 15 seconds for the alcohol based sanitizers, so that it can dried off in our palm and its back. Such type of practises has not been followed means it may result in the ineffectiveness of use of the hand sanitizers, overall and above it is difficult to eliminate the emerging pandemic COVID-19, if proper hand hygiene practises are not followed along with the inhalation protection by using the N (95) mask.

#### II. PREPARATION OF THE ALCOHOL BASED SANITIZER

Preparation of hand sanitizers has been increased in the COVID-19 circumstances. In this regard World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended the standards for producing the alcohol based sanitizers to avoid the



e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.512|

#### ||Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2020||

coronaviruses spreading from the hands. WHO health hygiene practices recommend the following procedure for the producing the alcohol based hand sanitizers. Alcohol based sanitizers are manufactured in various forms such as gel based, liquid based, foam based, hand wipes and sprays. Preparation of 100 litres alcohol based sanitizers as per WHO are given in the below figure. 1

### Preparation procedure for the usage of the Hand sanitizers as recommended by WHO

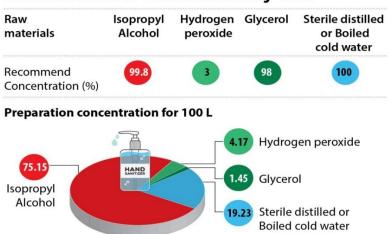


Figure.1

Alcohol is primarily used as an antiseptic in the early years of 1363 with evidence to support its use becoming available in the late 1800s. Alcohol-based hand sanitizer has been commonly used in Europe from 1980s (7). The alcohol based sanitizers are most recommended (3), which are considered as an effective needed medicine in the health care system as recommended by the WHO (8). Considering the above table 1, care must be taken while using the alcohol based hand sanitizers because sanitizers consist of 75.17 L alcohol (for 100 L preparation of hand sanitizers), where the amount of alcohol used in the preparation of the sanitizers is the highest. The alcohol is highly flammable in nature (8). It is recommended to keep it away from the fire and the hot conditions. Without the use of the alcohol hand sanitizers are not recommend (3). The alcohol based sanitizer's works well against most variety of microorganisms but not the spores (2). The non-alcohol based sanitizers, which contains benzalkonium chloride or triclosan; but are less effective than alcohol-based sanitizers (9, 10 and 11). In the present scenario the demand for alcohol based sanitizers have become high and they are shortage of resources because of the Coronavirus pandemic (12). In this situations many or the manufacture's around the globe who were involved in manufacturing of liqueurs and perfumes now they have started manufacturing the hand sanitizers (5). Alcohol based hand rubs provide a better skin tolerance as compared to antiseptic soap (13). Many peoples and organisations reported simple hand washing could save one million lives a year (14 & 15) and many public health campaigns worldwide have addressed "hand hygiene" with varying success. (16, 17 & 18). Considering the present scenario in the world in this global COVID-19 pandemic there is an increased growth across the globe for the alcohol hand sanitizer products could rise up to 2.1 billion dollars by 2027 according to the one of the estimate, which has been conducted by the market research firm Fior Markets, which was released recently. Above and all the alcohol-based sanitizers are flammable in nature and it is 63-degree c. Also it is very much important to put a flammable sticker on the alcohol based sanitizer bottle (Figure - 1a). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US, in order to make sure that the sanitizer does not catch fire, one has to make sure that their hands are dry after using hand sanitizer. Only then they can continue with their work, and the chances of catching fire are zero.



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.512|

||Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2020||



Figure 1a - Flammable symbol

#### IIU.ALCOHOL-BASED SANITIZERS FOR THE PALM AND ITS BACK SIDE

Sufficient quantity of the hand sanitisers should be used to eradicate the viruses such as COVID -19. Few drops are inadequate to kill the viruses and the emerging pandemic in the world. American council of science and health has communicated that a team of European researches have conducted a study for the sufficiency of quantity of the alcohol based sanitizer to be used for killing the viruses; in this regard the volunteers have been encouraged to use 1, 2 and 3 ML of alcohol based sanitizer on the palm and its back. In order to track the sufficiency of the alcohol based sanitizer for killing the bacteria and viruses, they have used UV tracer, they have identified UV light stains on the palm and its hand. The team has considered 90 % of the hand coverage to be adequate, which is considered to be more than half of a teaspoon. They found (Figure.2) that the 1 and 2ml alcohol based sanitizer, which has coverage of less than 90 % of the palm and its back side of the palm but whereas 3ml has coverage of more than 90 % for the palm and almost it is 90 % to its back also. Taking the above study and the figure.2 it is recommended to take 3.5 ml of hand sanitizer to be rubbed in the palm and its back, which will be sufficient for the large and medium size hands for covering of 95 % of palm and its back. It should be dried for at least 15 seconds for the better efficiency of killing the bacteria and getting the efficiency viruses in the COVID – 19 pandemic circumstances.

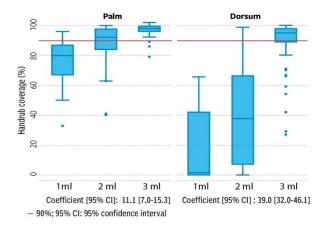


Figure - 2 - Source - By Alex Berezow, Jan 2017, American council on science and health

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Alcohol based sanitizers playing a vital role in protecting against the Coronavirus in the COVID-19 pandemic circumstances across the globe and also it has resulted in the increased demand over the manufactures of alcohol based hand sanitizers across various countries in this present scenario. It is recommended to use 3.5 ml of alcohol based sanitizer for the palm and its back and dry it for 15 seconds for the effective killing of the bacteria or viruses. Considering the present outbreak of the COVID – 19, it also gives hope to the possible development of newer

#### International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.512|

#### ||Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2020||

diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines to combat COVID-19 although alcohol based hand sanitizers are recommended for the hand hygiene. A comprehensive approach is needed to break the chains of transmission, and more aggressive testing, early diagnosis and isolation along with adequate treatment seem to be the way forward in tackling this infection in the future.

Note - My condolences and prayers for the dear and near once who have lost their life in the COVID -19 pandemic

#### REFERENCES

- 1. <u>Hand sanitizer definition of hand sanitizer in English | Oxford Dictionaries"</u>. Oxford Dictionaries | English. <u>Archived</u> from the original on 18 September 2017. Retrieved 12 July 2017.
- Boyce JM, Pittet D, Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee, HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force (October 2002). "Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Health-Care Settings. Recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee and the HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force. Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America/Association for Professionals in Infection Control/Infectious Diseases Society of America" (PDF). MMWR. Recommendations and Reports. 51 (RR-16): 1–45, quiz CE1–4. PMID 12418624.
- 3. "Show Me the Science When & How to Use Hand Sanitizer in Community Settings | Hand washing | CDC". cdc.gov. 3 March 2020. Retrieved 16 March 2020. CDC recommends washing hands with soap and water whenever possible because handwashing reduces the amounts of all types of germs and chemicals on hands. But if soap and water are not available, using a hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol can help... sanitizers do not eliminate all types of germs... Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy... Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals
- 4. de Witt Huberts, J; Greenland, K; Schmidt, WP; Curtis, V (1 July 2016). "Exploring the potential of antimicrobial hand hygiene products in reducing the infectious burden in low-income countries: An integrative review". American Journal of Infection Control. 44 (7): 764–71. doi:10.1016/j.ajic.2016.01.045. PMID 27061254.
- 5. Meadows, E; Le Saux, N (1 November 2004). "A systematic review of the effectiveness of antimicrobial rinse-free hand sanitizers for prevention of illness-related absenteeism in elementary school children". BMC Public Health. 4: 50. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-4-50. PMC 534108. PMID 15518593.
- 6. A. Yudhistra kumar and Linga Murty. Safety Precautions against the Coronavirus pandemic to be adopted during the working Environment. Vol.9, Issue.4, April 2020. <a href="https://www.ijert.org/research/safety-precautions-against-the-coronavirus-pandemic-to-be-adopted-in-the-working-environment-IJERTV9IS040624.pdf">https://www.ijert.org/research/safety-precautions-against-the-coronavirus-pandemic-to-be-adopted-in-the-working-environment-IJERTV9IS040624.pdf</a>
- 7. Block, Seymour Stanton (2001). <u>Disinfection, Sterilization, and Preservation</u>. Soil Science. **124**. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. p. 14. <u>Bibcode:1977SoilS.124..378B</u>. <u>doi:10.1097/00010694-197712000-00013</u>. <u>ISBN 9780683307405</u>. Archived from the original on 2017-09-18.
- 8. World Health Organization (2019). World Health Organization model list of essential medicines: 21st list 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization. hdl:10665/325771. WHO/MVP/EMP/IAU/2019.06. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
- Long, Bruce W.; Rollins, Jeannean Hall; Smith, Barbara J. (2015). Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures (13 ed.). Elsevier Health Sciences. p. 16. ISBN 9780323319652. Archived from the original on 2017-09-18.
- 10. Baki, Gabriella; Alexander, Kenneth S. (2015). <u>Introduction to Cosmetic Formulation and Technology</u>. John Wiley & Sons. p. 173. <u>ISBN 9781118763780</u>. <u>Archived</u> from the original on 2017-09-18.
- 11. "Alcohol-free hand sanitizer prices are skyrocketing, but they don't actually work to prevent the coronavirus, Business Insider Business Insider Singapore". www.businessinsider.sg. Retrieved 11 April 2020.
- 12. <u>Guide to Local Production: WHO-recommended Handrub Formulations"</u> (PDF). WHO. April 2010. Retrieved 27 February 2020.
- 13. Boyce, John M.; Kelliher, Susan; Vallande, Nancy (July 2000). "Skin Irritation and Dryness Associated With Two Hand-Hygiene Regimens: Soap-and-Water Hand Washing Versus Hand Antisepsis With an Alcoholic Hand Gel". Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. **21** (7): 442–8. <a href="doi:10.1086/501785">doi:10.1086/501785</a>. <a href="PMID">PMID</a> 10926393</a>.
- 14. V, Cairncross S (2003) Effect of washing hands with soap on diarrhea risk in the community: a systematic review. Lancet Infect Dis 3: 275–81.
- 15. WHO (2000) World Health Report 2000. Geneva: World Health Organization
- 16. Erasmus V, Kuperus MN, Richardus JH, Vos MC, Oenema A, et al. (2010) Improving hand hygiene bahanviour of nurses using action planning: a pilot study in the intensive care unit and surgical ward. J Hosp Infect76: 161–4.
- 17. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Byce J (2009) The World Health Organization guidelines on hand hygiene in health care and their consensus recommendations. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol30: 611–22.
- 18. Son C, Chuck T, Childers T, Usiak S, Dowling M, et al. (2011) Practically speaking: rethinking hand hygiene improvement programs in health care settings. Am J Infect Control39: 716–24.









**Impact Factor:** 

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY







📵 9940 572 462 🔯 6381 907 438 🔀 ijirset@gmail.com

