

In vitro studies for FMS

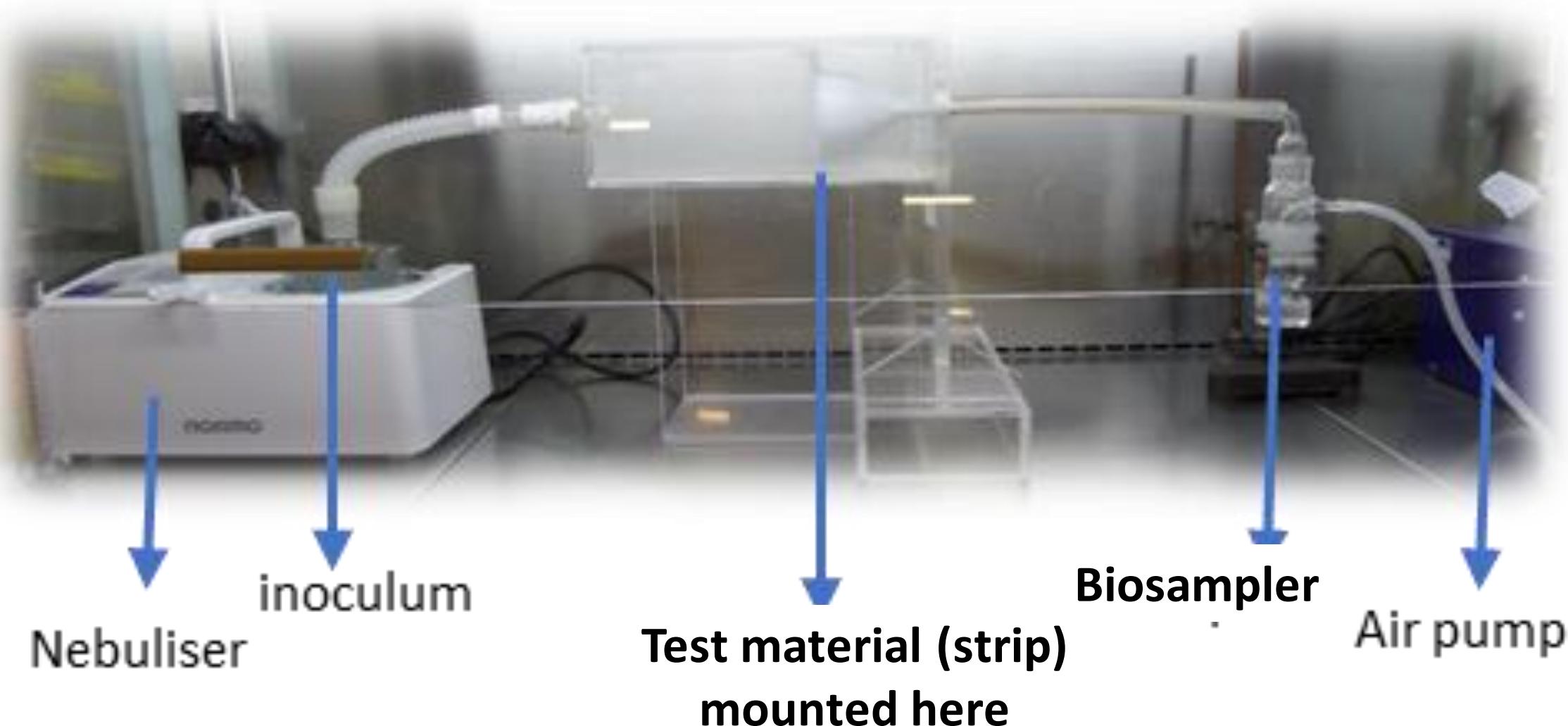
Bacterial signals captured from aerosols vary between different breathing activities, sampling matrices and microbial identities inform development of face mask sampling

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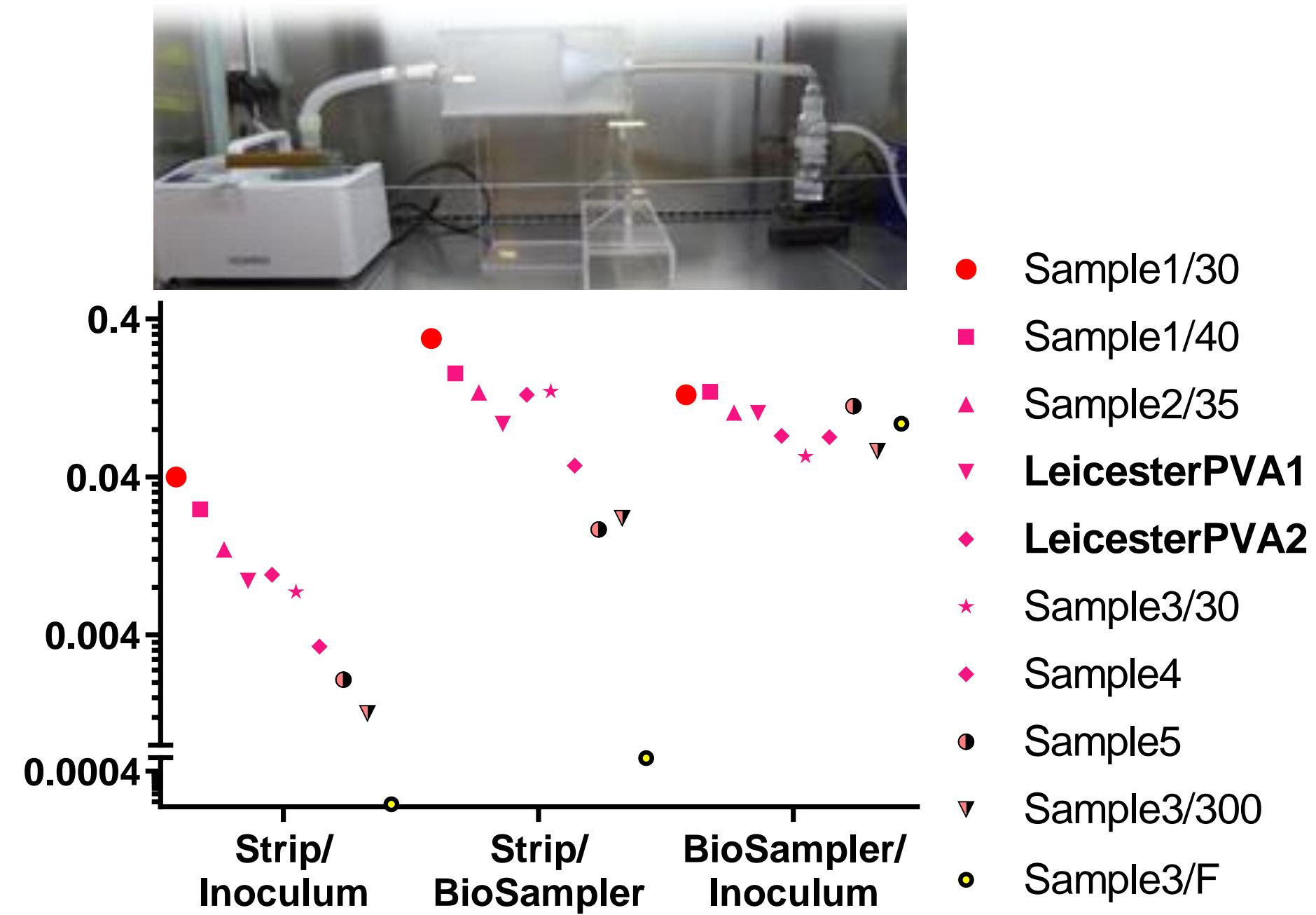


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Test rig to assess strip capture efficiency for different microbes



Different strip materials show different efficiencies to capture *M. luteus*



Different organisms fly and are captured with different efficiencies (Coronavirus OC43 soon)

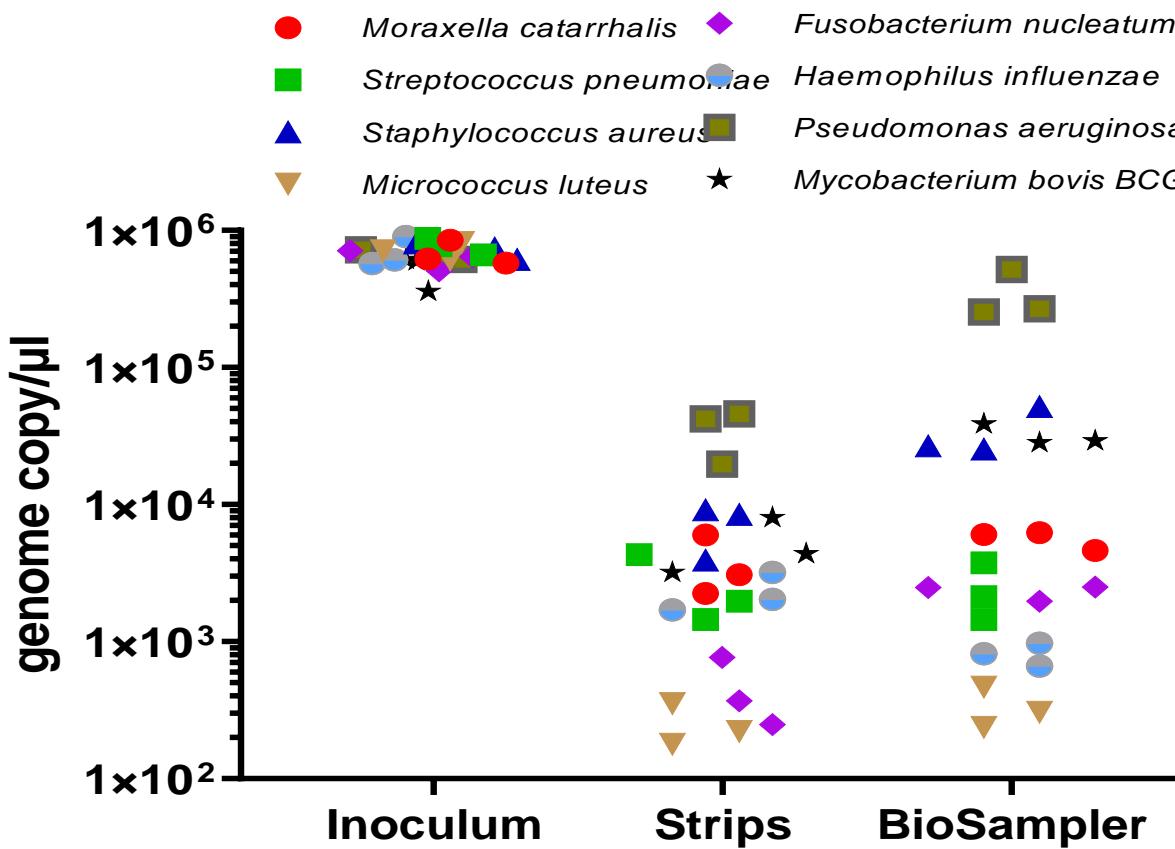


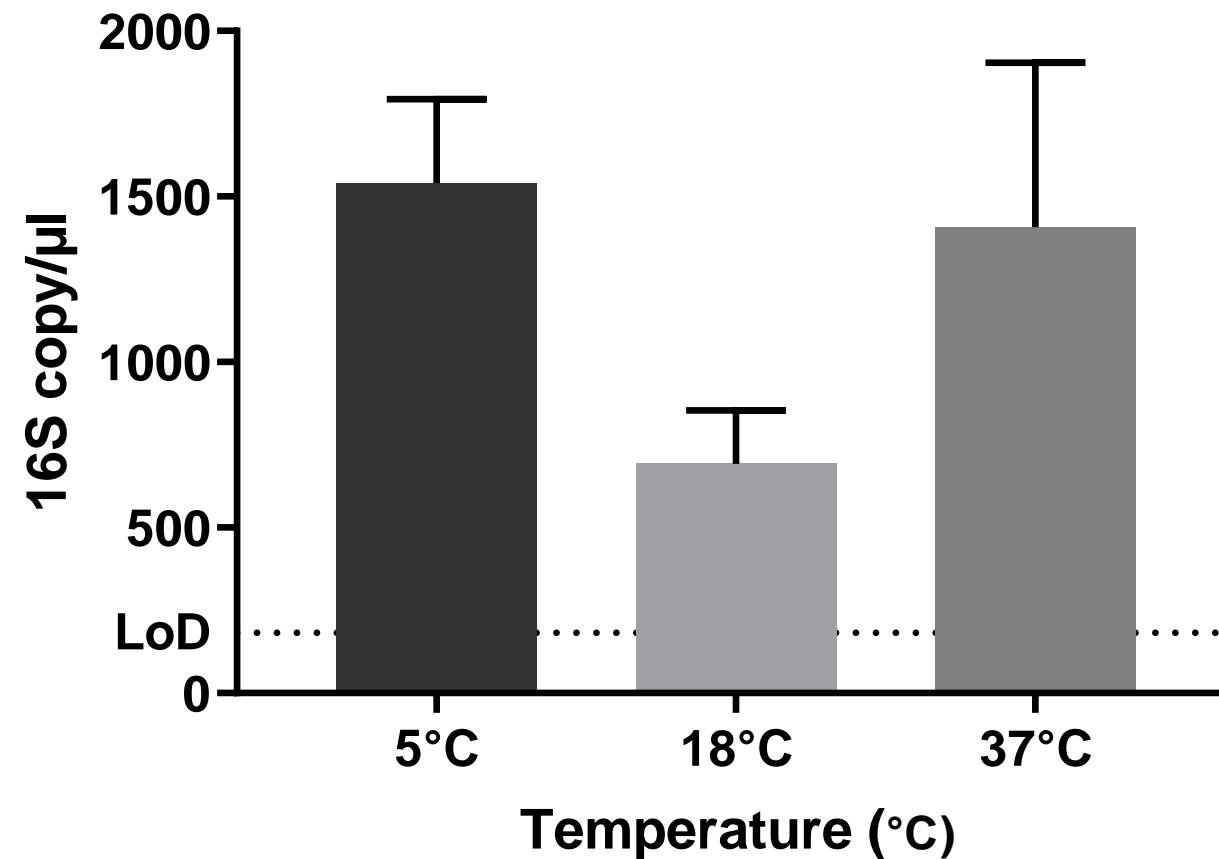
Table 1

	Capture vs source		Capture vs Exposure		Efficiency of aerosolization and flight			
	Strip/ Inoculum	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	BioSampler/ Inoculum	Mean	SD
<i>Ps. aeruginosa</i>	528.0	184.7	1096.2	525.6	5114.3	1827.9		
<i>M. bovis BCG</i>	102.2	42.4	1570.8	475.3	638.4	171.0		
<i>S. aureus</i>	97.0	28.5	2192.4	1051.1	482.6	193.5		
<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	57.3	34.2	6674.9	2959.0	86.6	28.1		
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	35.8	25.9	11851.4	7719.9	32.5	16.1		
<i>H. influenzae</i>	32.9	2.8	28168.1	6376.2	12.0	2.0		
<i>F. nucleatum</i>	8.1	6.1	1929.1	975.3	38.5	9.8		
<i>M. luteus</i>	3.6	1.4	7449.3	180.7	4.8	1.8		

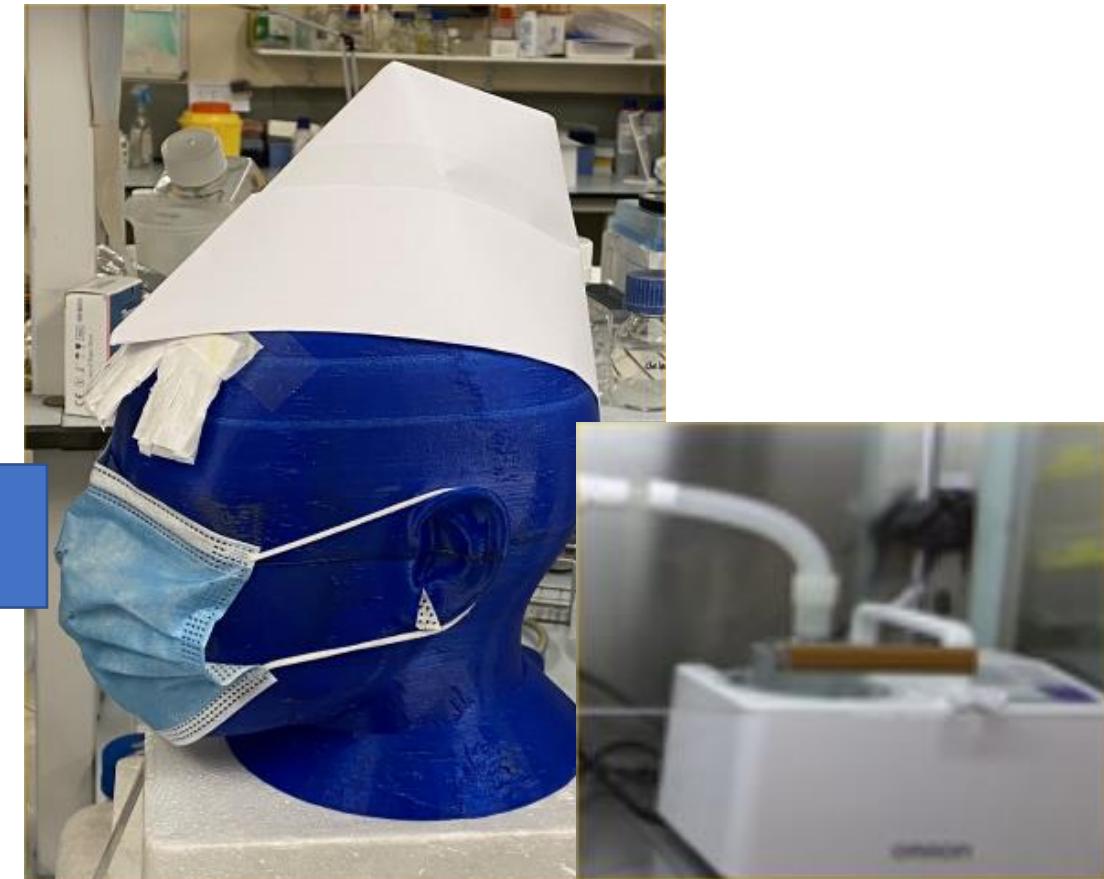
Capture Efficiency

Capture is affected by ambient conditions

A 'volunteer' student in cold and hot rooms

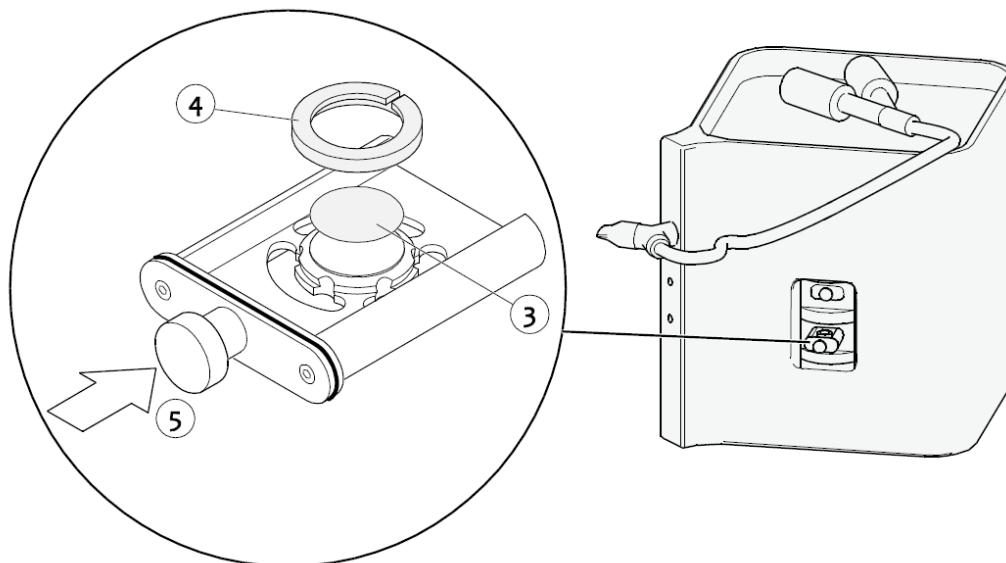


Plan to test effects of ambient temperature and humidity on capture in environment chamber

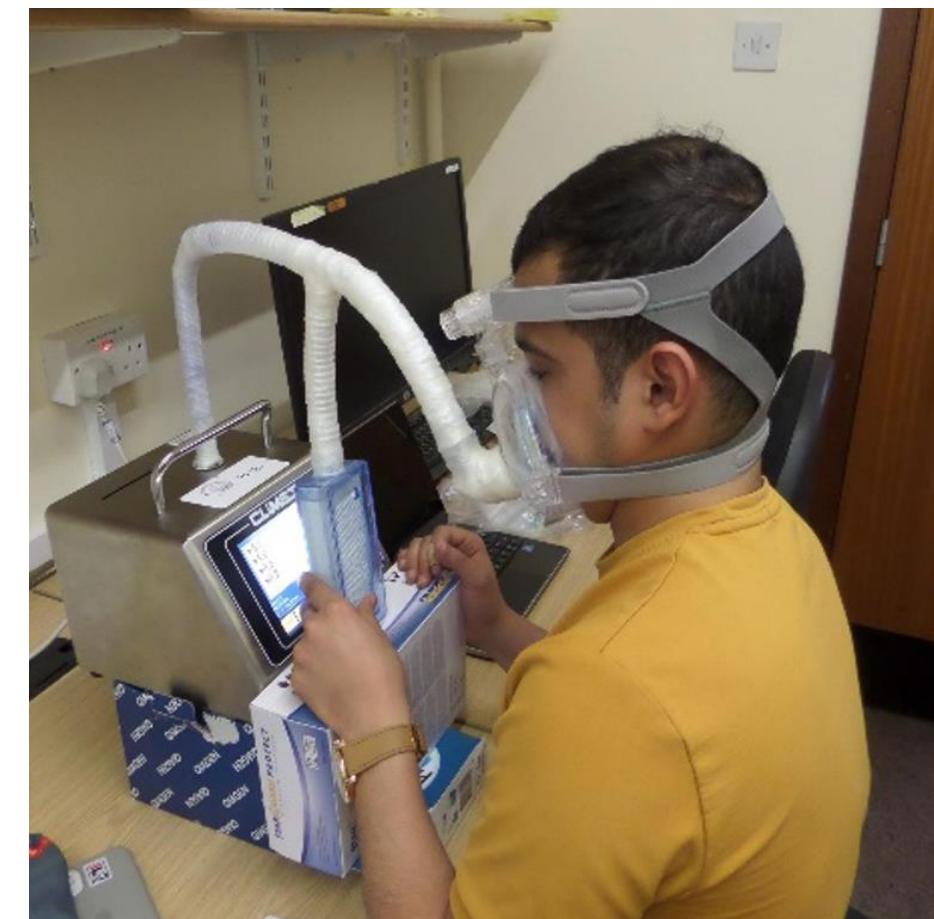


What about particle sizes?

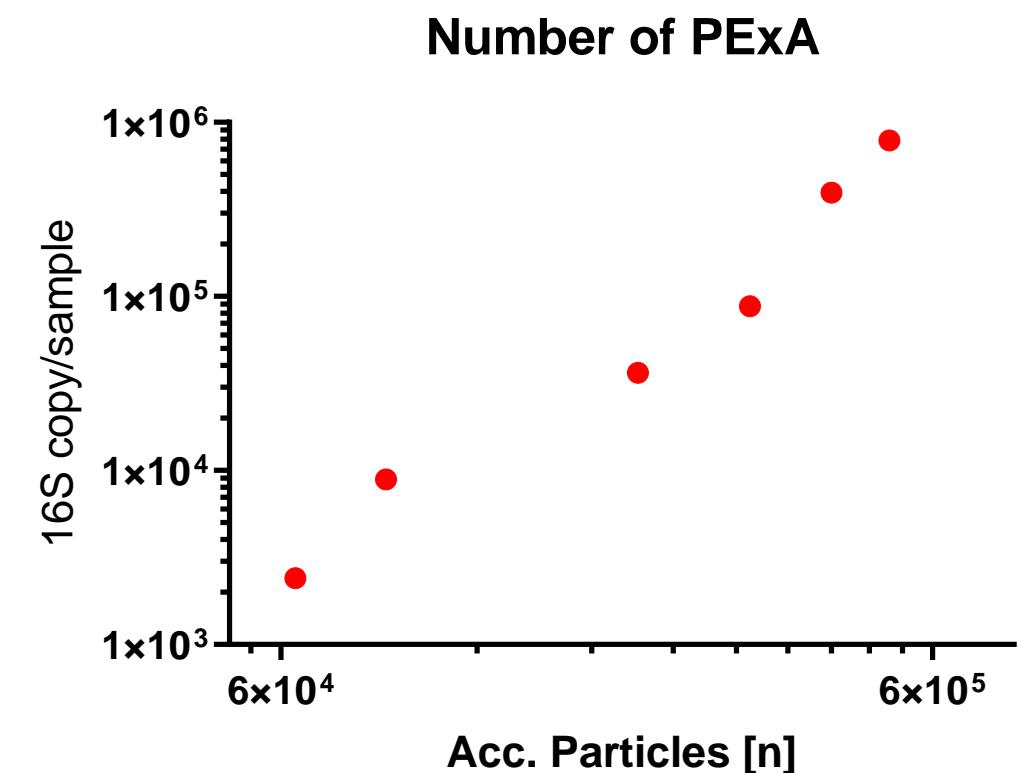
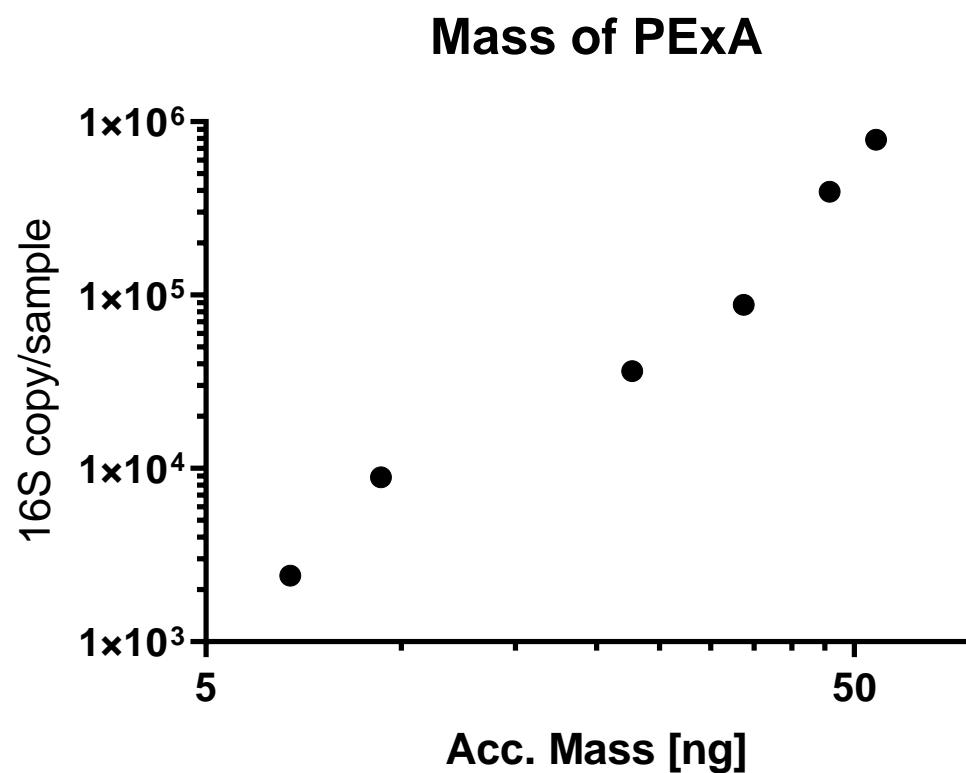
PExA Particles of Exhaled Air



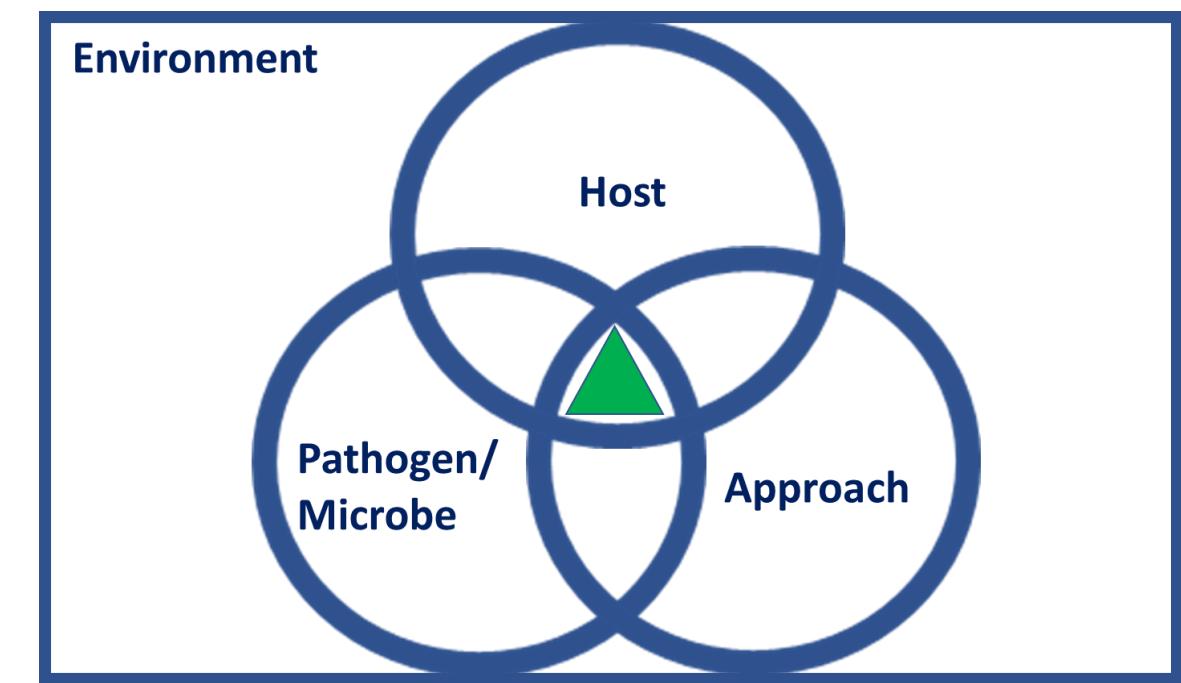
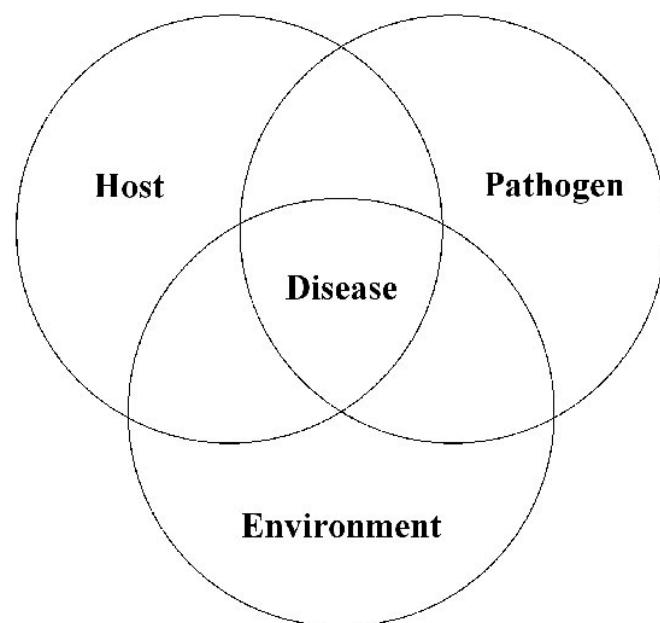
Climat 350 (David Edwards)



PExA collection of mass and particles on PVA



Trinity and Tetractys



PLANS

- Assess Coronavirus in nebulisation system.
- If unaffected when fixed, compare variants
- Determine effects of ambient conditions on mask capture
- Healthy volunteer studies on respiratory efforts 16S capture and particle output (what microbes are in what size particles and how does this depend on respiratory efforts?)



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