

Behind the Mask: The Science on Stopping the Spread

Tuesday, March 16

Featuring: Katrina Waters

PNNL Laboratory Fellow, Biological Sciences Director

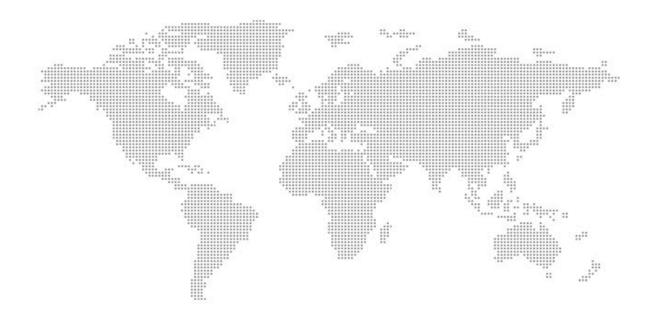
DEMYSTIFYING COVID:

A Special Edition Seminar Series





Where are you joining from? (3/16/2021)





PNNL is Focused on DOE's MISSIONS and Addressing Critical NATIONAL NEEDS











PNNL is an ECONOMIC ENGINE



4,997 Employees



\$1.1B

Annual Spending





340 Inventions



81

Patents



36

Licenses



\$1.67B

Total Economic Output (FY 2019)



8,200

Jobs Generated in Washington (FY 2019)



194

Companies with PNNL Roots (FY 2019)



50+ years developing goodwill



Historical

FY 2019

Historical

FY 2019

Historical

FY 2019

\$28.5M

\$0.52M

347,000

30,000

>120

56

Philanthropic Investments

Team Battelle Volunteer Hours

Community Organizations

Visit pnnl.gov/events



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EVERY TUESDAY IN MARCH 5:00-6:00 P.M.



MARCH**02**

Hindsight is 2020: The Science Behind COVID-19

Presented by Steve Wiley

What lessons have we learned over the last few months? What's left for us to uncover? And seriously what is the difference between a cold, a flu, and COVID symptoms?



MARCH**09**

What Do Bats Have to Do with It?

Presented by Amy Sims

Bats, pangolins, and humans—oh my! This talk will explore the role wild animals play in the emergence of new diseases.



MARCH16

Behind the Mask: The Science on Stopping the Spread

Presented by Katrina Waters

What measures keep our communities safe? And why do some strange, sometimes serious health effects linger even after COVID-19 has gone, including a loss of taste and smell or COVID toe? Join us to find out.



MARCH23

Testing, Testing, 1, 2, 3 (And What's Up With The New Vaccine, Anyways?)

Presented by Kristin Omberg

If you're confused about COVID-19 testing and vaccines, you're not alone. This talk will explore the science behind the 400+ diagnostic tests and 200+ vaccine candidates produced over the last year.



MARCH30

Model Me This: COVID-19 Scientific
Predictions and Where We Go from Here

Presented by Tim Scheibe

Using mathematical models, scientists across the globe are beginning to arrive at a more complete picture of how and why COVID-19 spread across geographical locations and human populations.





COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES



EVERY TUESDAY IN MARCH 5:00-6:00 P.M.



LoAnn Ayers
President & CEO
United Way of Benton
& Franklin Counties



Vice Chancellor | Academic and Student Affairs

WSU Tri-Cities



Justin Raffa
Artistic Director
Mid-Columbia
Mastersingers



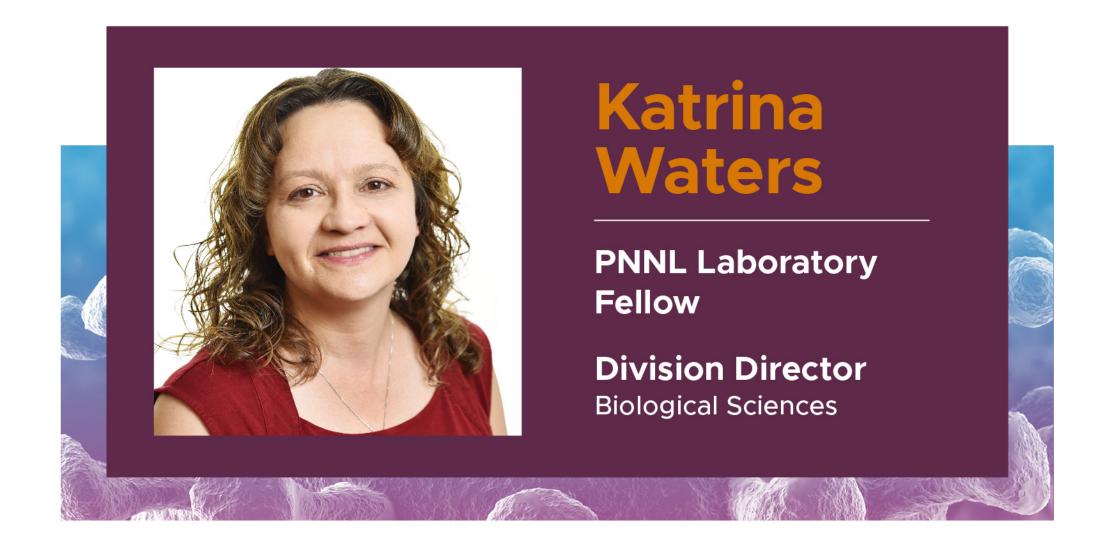
Martin Valadez
Interim Executive Director
Tri-Cities Hispanic
Chamber of Commerce

Regional Director
Tri-Cities Campus
Heritage University

TODAY'S SPEAKER



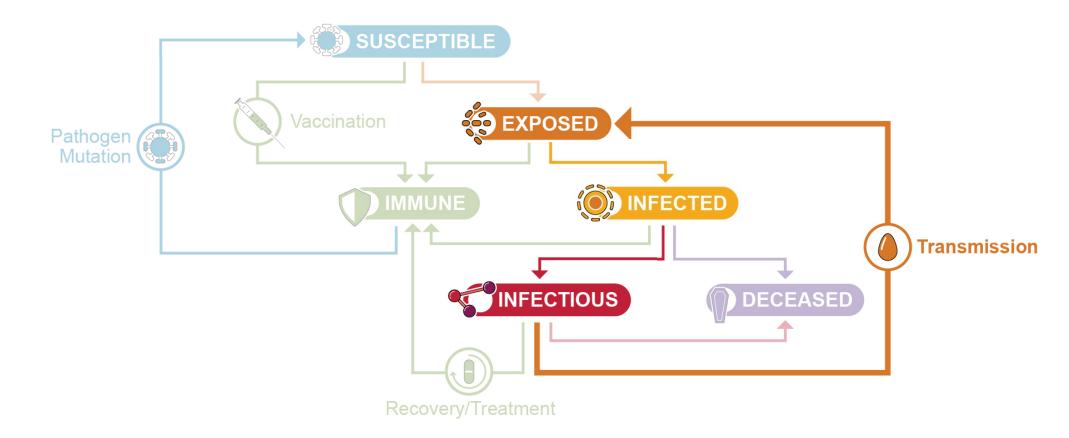
EVERY TUESDAY IN MARCH 5:00-6:00 P.M.





Today's discussion: transmission and infected states in the viral infection process

VIRAL INFECTION OVERVIEW





Terminology

Pandemic

 An outbreak of a disease that is prevalent over a continent or the world

NOTE: An **epidemic** is more localized

Transmission

Spreading a disease

Mutation

 Changes to the genome of a pathogen or organism that may affect transmission, symptoms, or prior immunity

Infectious/Contagious

 The state of being able to transmit a disease to another person

Vaccine

 A preventative measure to build immunity against a specific disease

Model

 A representation of a disease or process that can recapitulate key aspects

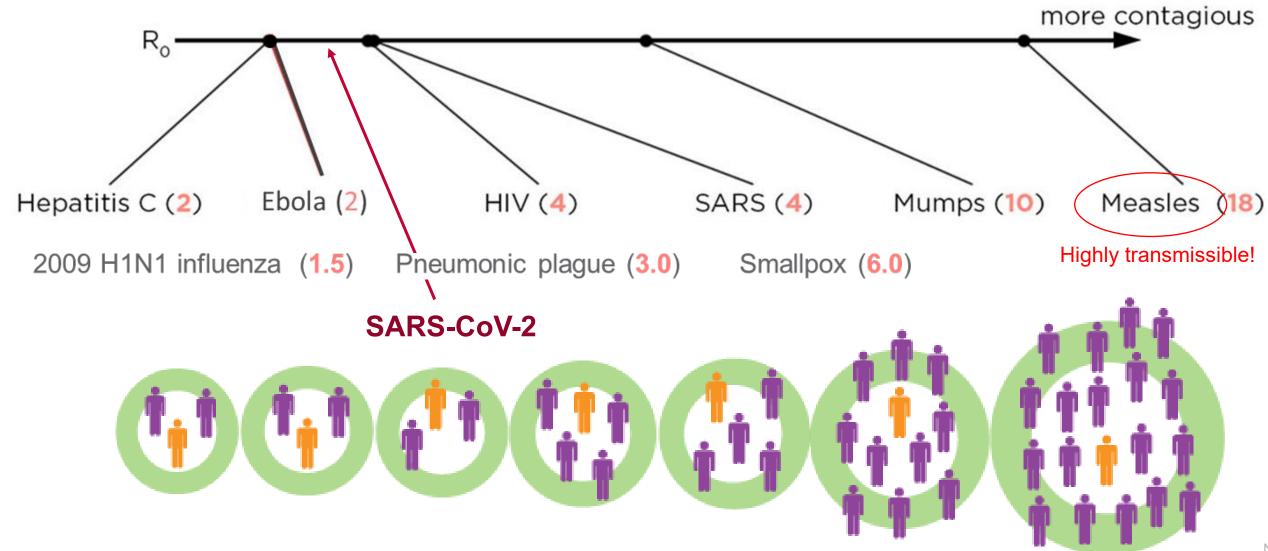
Reservoir

 Any person, animal, plant, soil, or substance in which an infectious agent normally multiplies



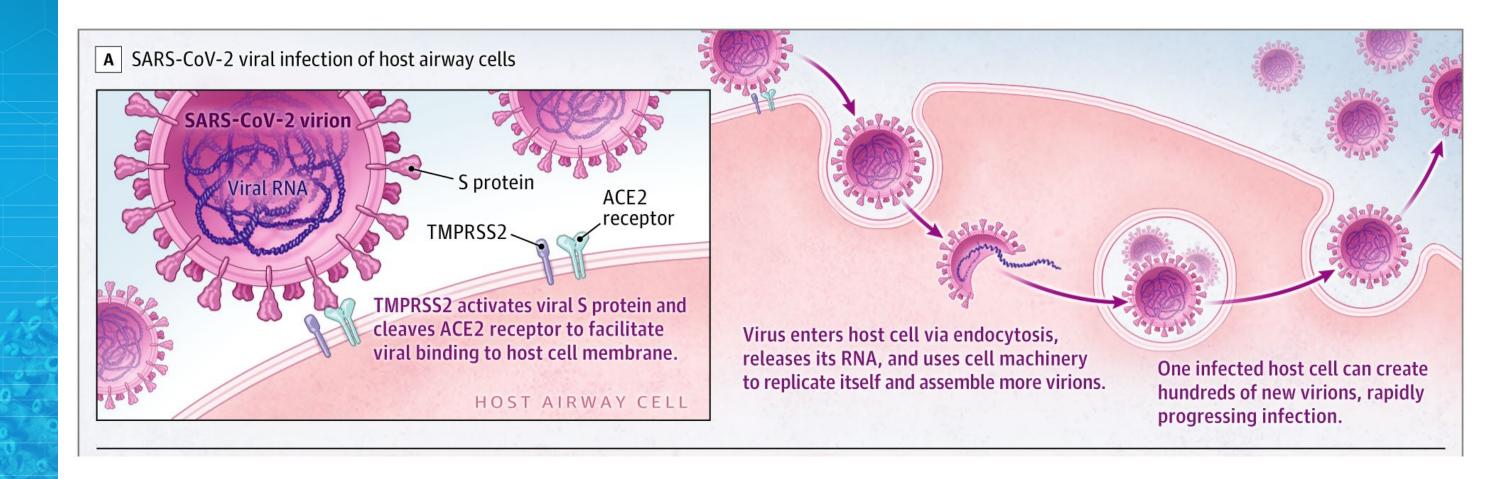
Transmission is a measure of contagion

The number of people that one sick person will infect (on average) is called R_o . Here are the maximum R_o values for a few viruses.





How does SARS virus infect cells?





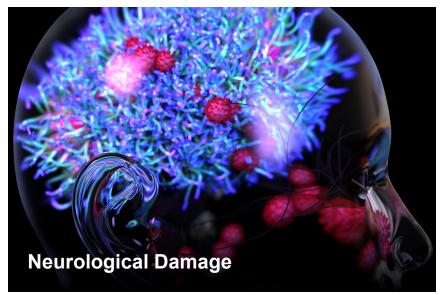
Long-term effects of COVID are emerging

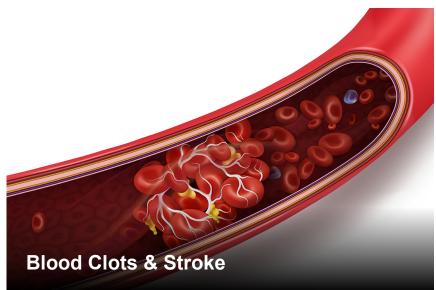






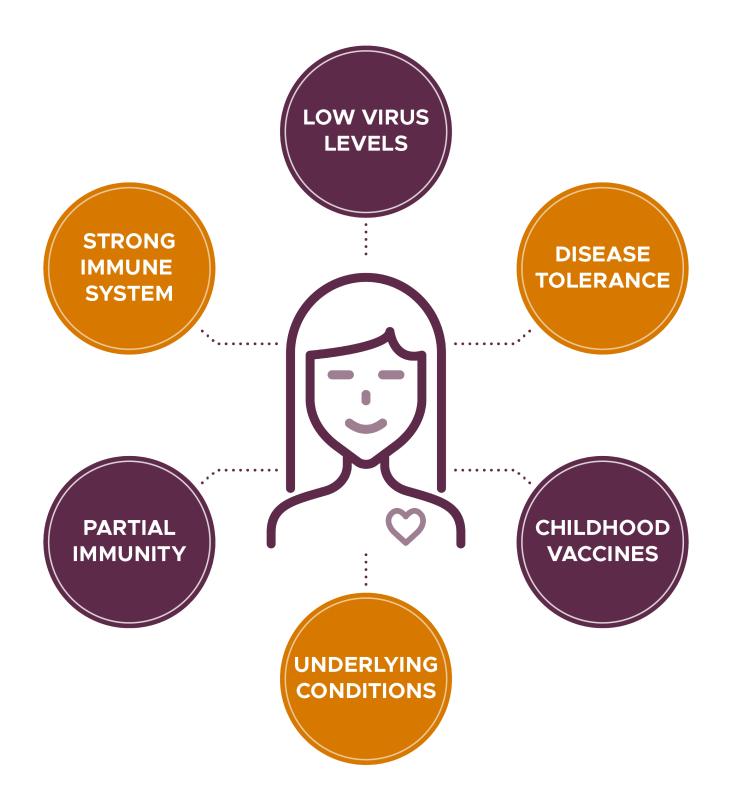








Why are some infected people asymptomatic?





How is the virus transmitted?

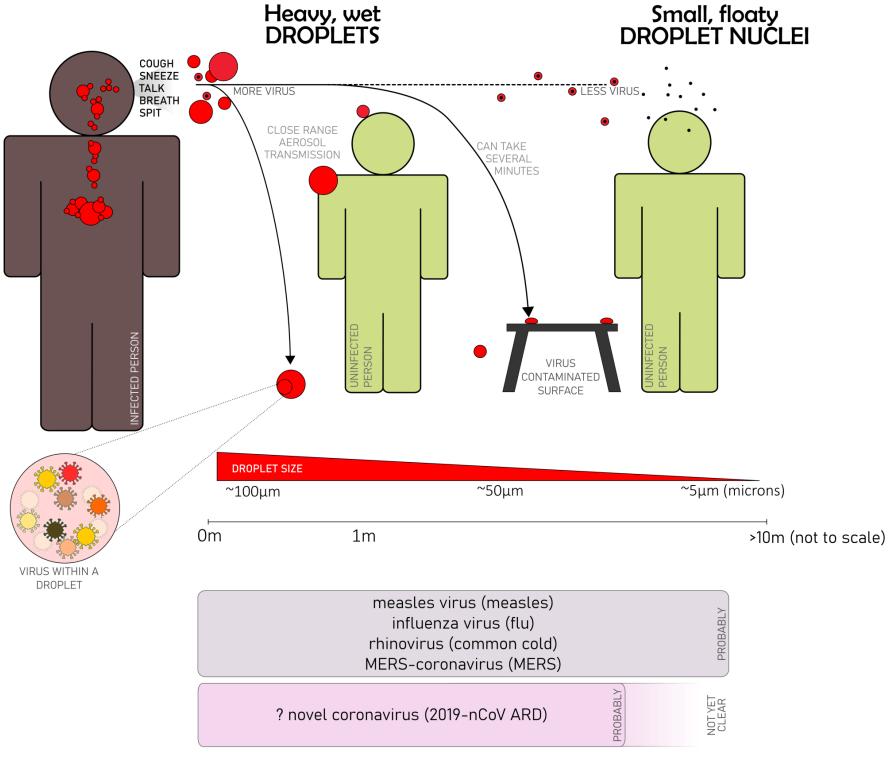




Why social distancing works

Transmission distance is dependent on:

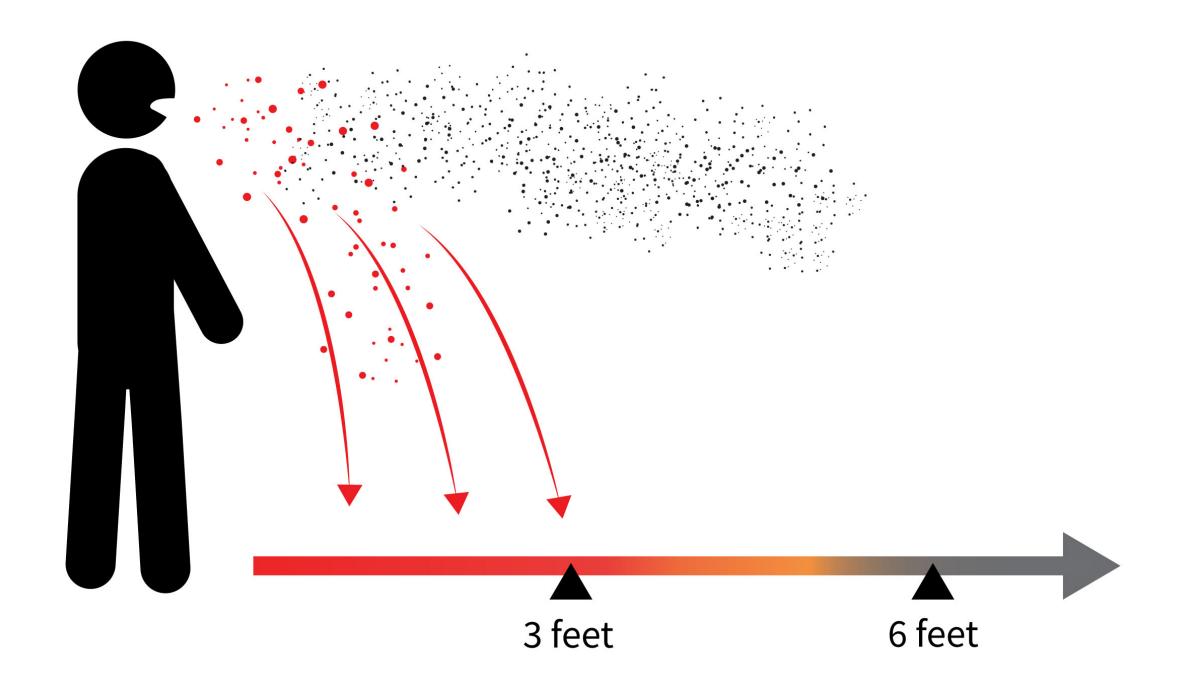
- Droplet size
- Humidity
- Temperature
- Velocity



Ian M Mackay, PhD ver12 17MAR2020 AEST virologydownunder.com

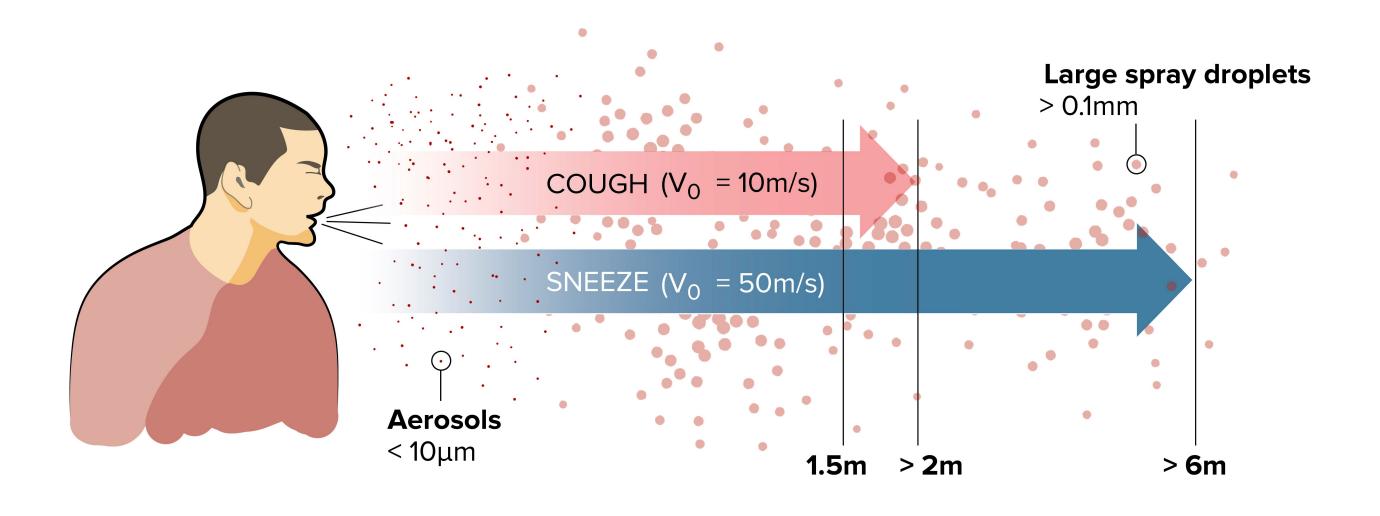


Why 6 feet of social distancing?



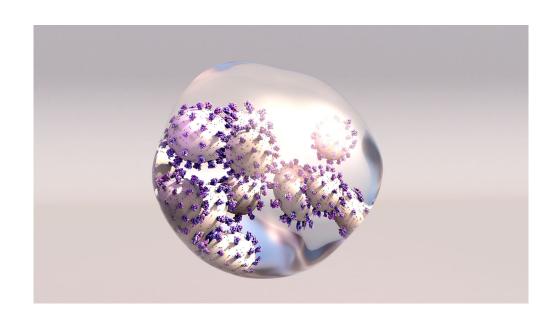


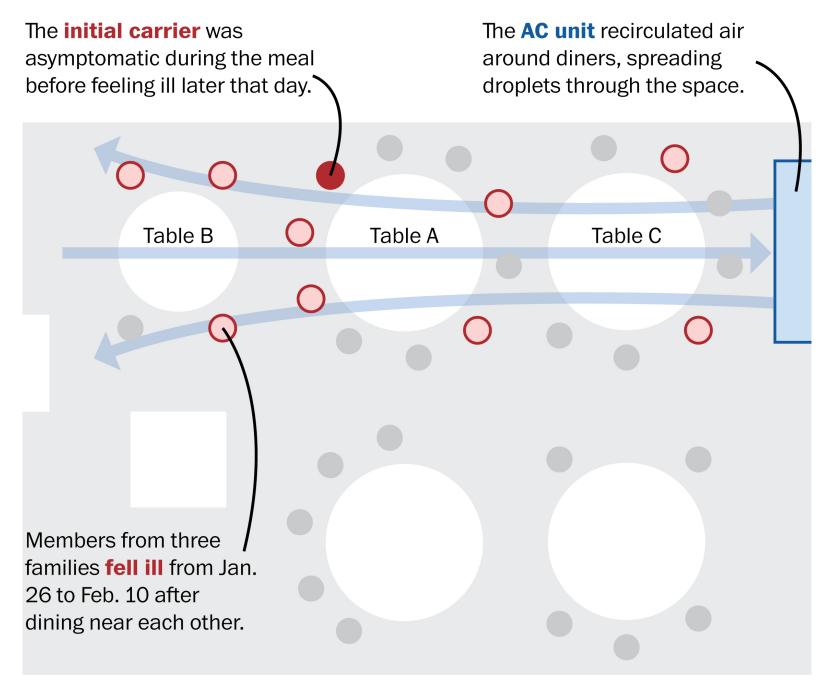
Is 6 feet far enough?





Transmission has been documented in restaurants





Note: Arrangement of restaurant not true to scale.

Source: Guangzhou CDC

SHELLY TAN/THE WASHINGTON POST

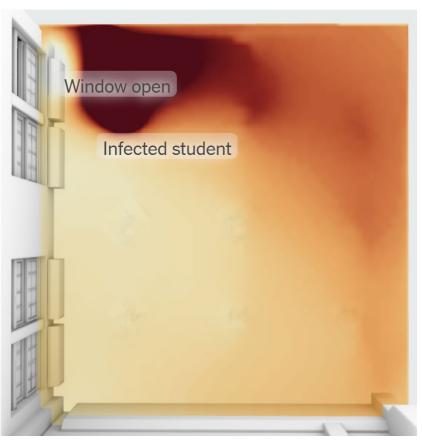


Outside air ventilation can reduce transmission

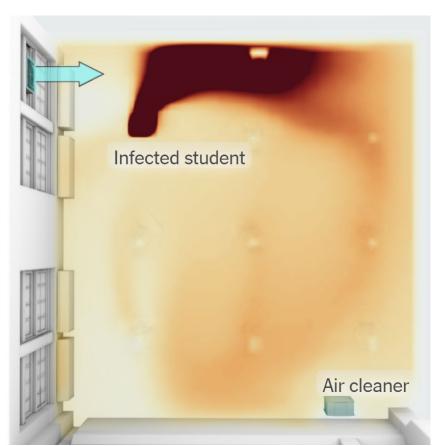
Closed windows



Open window

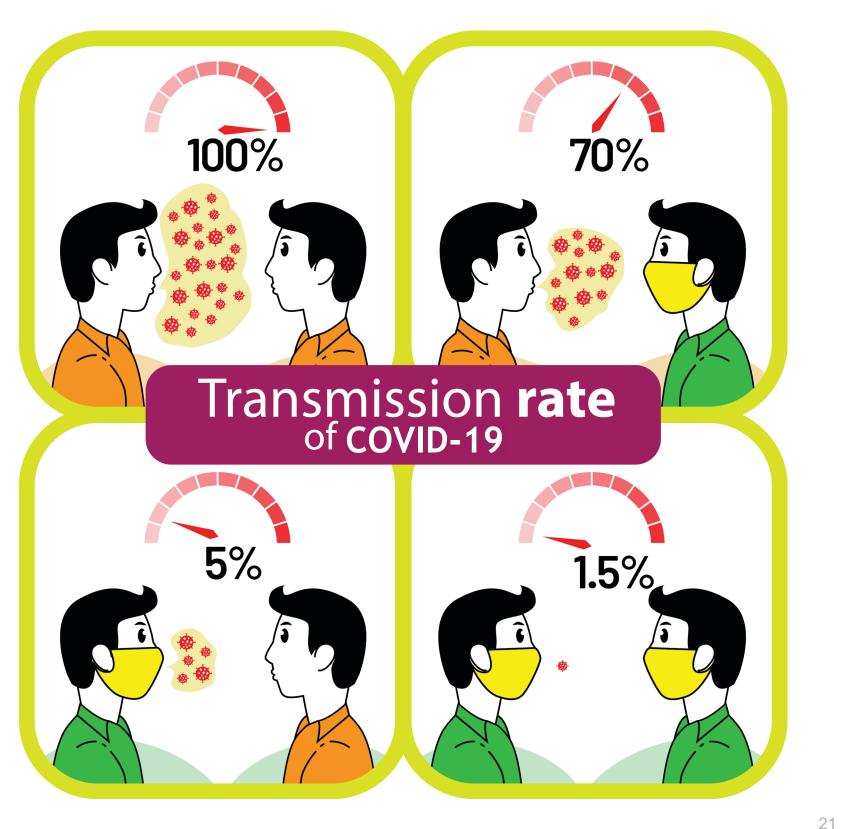


Open window + air purifier



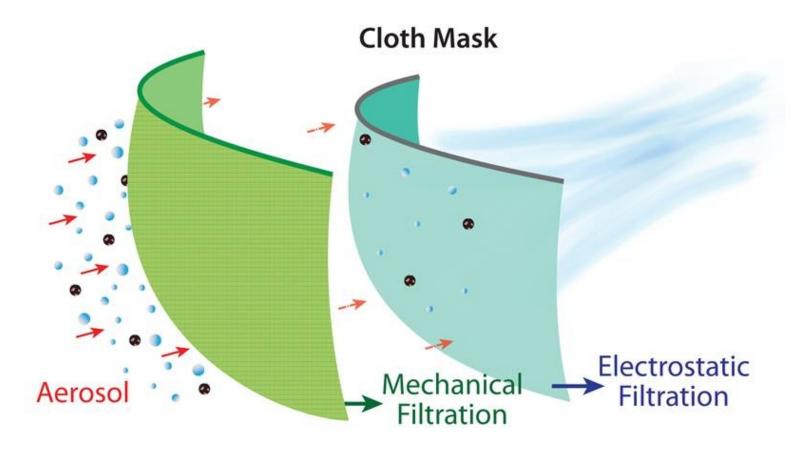


Masks provide a physical barrier to reduce transmission





Why do masks work? Are all masks equal?



	1 layer	2 layers
Cotton (80tpi)	14%	49%
Cotton (600tpi)	98%	99%
Flannel	44%	
Poly blend	73%	90%
Silk	56%	65%
Gaiter	50%	50%
Cotton+flannel		96%
Cotton+poly		99%
Double gaiters		90%



Vaccines will also slow the spread

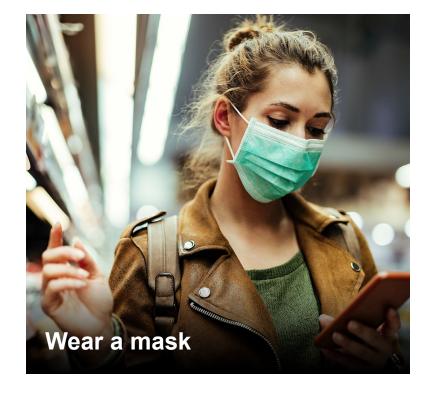




What can you do to keep your community safe?

- Wash your hands
- Wear your mask
- Socially distance
- Keep your contact circle to a minimum
- Get vaccinated
- Stay vigilant





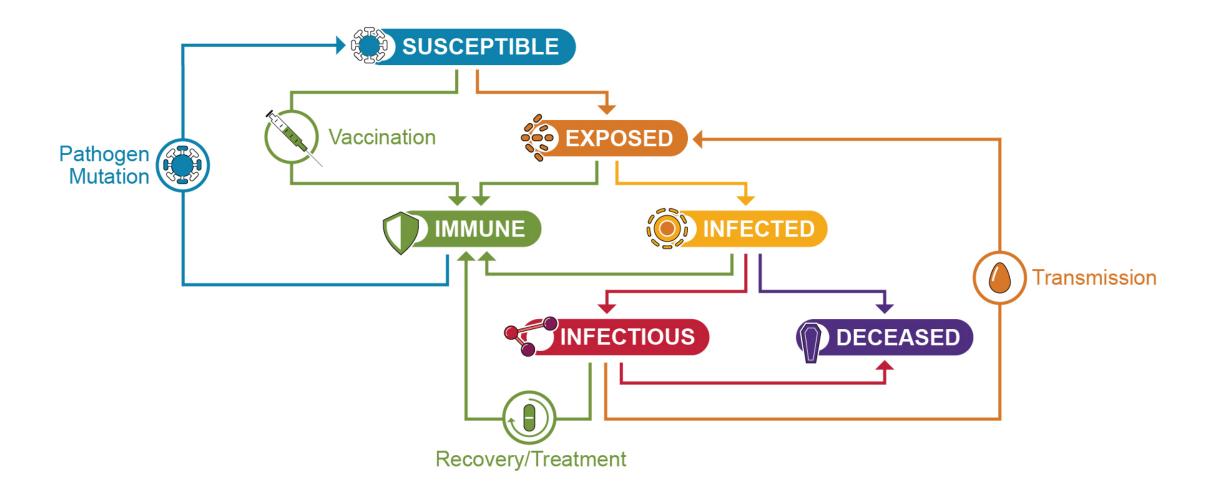






Next: we will discuss testing and vaccines

VIRAL INFECTION OVERVIEW





UPCOMING EVENTS

EVERY TUESDAY IN MARCH 5:00-6:00 P.M.



Testing, Testing, 1, 2, 3 (And What's Up With The New Vaccine, Anyways?)

Kristin Omberg

Group Leader Chemical and Biological Signatures



Model Me This: COVID-19 Scientific Predictions and Where We Go from Here

Tim Scheibe

Lead Scientist River Corridor Scientific Focus Area Project



SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS VIA THE DISCUSSION CHAT







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Thank you



