

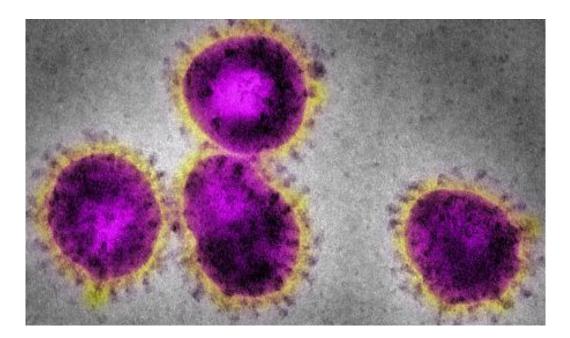
# Risk Assessment for COVID-19 Infection using Non-Contact Tonometer

# NIDEK CO., LTD. May 29, 2020

### Objective

- To state our perspective on the risk of COVID-19 using Non-Contact Tonometer (NCT).
- To summarize and share the outcome of related studies.





#### **Investigation Sources**

#### Literature Research

Data Sources:

- PubMed
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- Meta-analysis and reviews of health technology assessment (HTA) institutes and networks

Search Period: past 5 years

Official announcements by Public Organizations



#### Study1 Relevance between COVID-19 and conjunctivitis

- > 3.3% (1 out of 30) patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis [1]
- $\geq$  0.8% (9 out of 1099) patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis
- > 2.8% (2 out of 72) patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis [3]
- > 1.5% (1 out of 63) patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis [4]

Summary:

0.8 to 3.3% patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis



### Study2 Presence of virus in conjunctiva region

- Positive result in conjunctival sac (3 out of 30 patients: 1 with conjunctivitis and 2 without conjunctivitis). [5]
- > Positive result by conjunctival swab test (2 out of 38 patients). [6]

#### Summary:

- 3.6 to 16.7% patients with conjunctivitis had COVID-19
- COVID-19 was detected in conjunctiva region having no conjunctivitis

#### Study3 Presence of virus in tears

- $\succ$  Positive result in tears (1 (with conjunctivitis) out of 30 patients).
- No virus was detected in tears out of 17 patients with COVID-19. [8]
- Citing the above study [8], the risk of infection through tears is low, however the study suggests that tears may cause COVID-19 transmission. [9]
- Citing the above study<sup>[8]</sup>, the risk of infection through tears is low. <sup>[10]</sup>

Summary:

Patients with COVID-19 in tears is 3.3% or less



### Study4 Risk of airborne transmission

- The main route of COVID-19 transmission is respiratory droplets and indirect contact, however infection via aerosol or tears has not been reported. [11]
- COVID-19 is a droplet infection, however, no infectious particles in the air have been detected. [12]

#### Summary:

Infection via aerosol or tears is not detected

## Study5 WHO announcement

- Current evidence from WHO that COVID-19 is transmitted among people mainly through respiratory droplets and contact routes. [13]
- WHO states that no airborne transmissions were reported in an analysis of 75,465 COVID-19 cases. [14]

#### Summary:

 COVID-19 is transmitted through respiratory droplets and contact routes, no airborne transmission is reported

## Study6 Transmission using NCT

- NIDEK could not confirm any literature indicating transmission of infectious diseases by NCT examination
- NIDEK has been manufacturing and marketing NCT for many years and we have not received any reports that infectious disease has been transmitted from NCT.
- The main route of COVID-19 transmission is reported through respiratory droplets and indirect contact. Human respiration volume is approx. 480-600 mL (tidal value: 8 to 10mL/kg [15], weight: 60kg weight). On the other hand, the maximum air puff volume of NCT is 14 mL and is less than 3% of the human respiration volume.

Summary:

- Transmission using NCT is not reported
- Air puff volume of NCT is less than 3% of breathing

#### Conclusion

- 0.8 to 3.3% patients with COVID-19 had conjunctivitis
- 3.6 to 16.7% patients with conjunctivitis had COVID-19
- Patients with COVID-19 in tears is 3.3% or less
- COVID-19 is transmitted through respiratory droplets and contact routes, no airborne transmission is reported
- Transmission using NCT is not reported
- Air puff volume of NCT is less than 3% of breathing

Risk for COVID-19 Infection using NCT = Very unlikely to be affected



### Instructions for using NCT

- Clean patient contacting areas frequently
- Before using a disinfectant on NCT, soak the cloth in a solution diluted with neutral detergent, and squeeze it well and wipe off the area
- Disinfectants that can be used for NCT are Ethanol, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol), and Hypochlorous Acid Water.
  When wiping up with disinfectant, wipe gently
- Ask the patient to wear a mask
- NIDEK will provide a Breath Shield for NCT and TONOREFⅢ



#### References

- 1. Jianhua Xia MM, Jianping Tong MD, Mengyun Liu MM, et al. Evaluation of coronavirus in tears and conjunctival secretions of patients with SARS CoV 2 infection(February 26, 2020).
- 2. W. Guan, Z. Ni, Yu Hu, et al. Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China(February 28, 2020).
- 3. Xufang Sun, Xian Zhang, Xuhui Chen, et al. The infection evidence of SARS-COV-2 in ocular surface: a single-center cross-sectional study(February 26, 2020).
- 4. Yunyun Zhou, View ORCID Profile, Yuyang Zeng, et al. Ophthalmologic evidence against the interpersonal transmission of 2019 novel coronavirus through conjunctiva (February 12, 2020).
- 5. A-Yong Yu, Ruixue Tu, Xu Shao, et al. A comprehensive Chinese experience against SARS-CoV-2 in ophthalmology(April 7, 2020).
- 6. Ping Wu, Fang Duan, Chunhua Luo, et al. Characteristics of Ocular Findings of Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Hubei Province, China(March 31, 2020).
- 7. Jianhua Xia MM, Jianping Tong MD, Mengyun Liu MM, et al. Evaluation of coronavirus in tears and conjunctival secretions of patients with SARS CoV 2 infection(February 26, 2020).
- 8. Ivan Yu Jun Seah, Danielle E. Anderson, Adrian Eng Zheng Kang, et all. Assessing Viral Shedding and Infectivity of Tears in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Patients(March 24, 2020).
- 9. Soumen Sadhu, B.Optom, Rupesh Agrawa, et al. COVID-19: Limiting the Risks for Eye Care Professionals(April 20, 2020).
- 10. Pietro Emanuele Napoli, Matteo Nioi, Ernesto d'Aloja, et al. The Ocular Surface and the Coronavirus Disease 2019: Does a Dual 'Ocular Route' Exist? (April 28, 2020 ).
- 11. Yang Chao, Ma Qiuyan, Zheng Yuhong, et all. Transmission routes of 2019-novel coronavirus(2019-nCoV) (April 6, 2020).
- 12. Jakob Siedlecki, Victor Brantl, Benedikt Schworm, et al. COVID-19: Ophthalmological Aspects of the SARS-CoV 2 Global Pandemic(April 23, 2020).
- 13. World Health Organization (WHO). Q&A on coronaviruses(COVID-19)(17 April, 2020)
- 14. World Health Organization (WHO). Modes of transmission of virus causing COVID-19: implications for IPC precaution recommendations(March 27, 2020).
- 15. K.Suwa, Radiometer Medical ApS. Basics of artificial respiration: Ventilation volume and frequency. Tidal volume:8~10ml/kg(2020).

