



**THE COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR
THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH EVENTS IN CIVIL AVIATION
(CAPSCA)
AFRICA BUREAU**



**From Past Pandemics to Future Preparedness: Applying CAPSCA
Lessons and the Swiss Cheese Model for Strengthening Africa's
Pandemic Defense**

05 December 2025

Dr. Kris Belland

**DO, MPH, MBA, MSS, CPE, FAsMA, FAsHFA, FCAMA, FAOCOPM
President / CEO Aerospace Medicine Strategic Consultation (AsMSC), PLLC**

Disclosure Information

Dr. Kris M. Belland

I have the following financial relationships to disclose: (No Conflict of Interest)

- **AeroClenz**; Chief Medical Officer, UV-C to reduce in flight disease transmission. Will discuss scientific aspects, not products



- **TrekSecure**; Chief Medical Advisor: Integrated Information Technology Processes for Infectious Disease Pandemic Response



**I will not discuss off-label use and / or investigational use in my presentation
This Presentation Represents My Personal Opinions and not the US DOD, ICAO,
WHO or Any Other Organization**

Three Decade Career Pursuit ASM Passion

Training USNA, PCOM, USUHS, USAFAWC SunTzu, WGU DO, MBA, MSS, MPH: ASM and FM Boarded

1980-18 USN AMDD F/A-18 Hornet, F-14 TomCat, T-45 Goshawk, TopGun, DSDS

C3&4F (9-11-Bio, Haiti Earthquake USNS MERCY) One Team, One Fight! Train like you Fight

CNAF & C7F Op Tomodachi, Trifecta – Earthquake, Tsunami, Nuclear Meltdown

CBRN, PRK/LASIK, EID, SIQ-P (Neg Pres & UV-C), Bio Collection Drone

2015-16 Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA) President

2018-20 American Airlines CMO / Global Corporate Medical Director: IATA MAG

2020-21 Pilot and Flight Attendant Union Medical Representative: APA & APFA

2020-22 US FAA Deputy Regional Flight Surgeon & Senior AME – COVID-19 ATC's

Today President / CEO AsMSC, PLLC: CMO AeroClenz & TrekSecure

CAPSCA AsMA Rep, WHO-PRET - COVID-19





TOPGUN Admirals



**2016-18 Commander Pacific Fleet
CNO F/A-18, T-45 PE CR**

Shut Down USN/USMC Flt Train, Politics, Risk Comms



**2009-13 Commander Naval Air Forces
Vietnam Veterans Agent Orange Exposure**

Politics, PACT Act-Burn Pits, Other Toxic Substances



**1996-2000 NSAWC / TOPGUN
Fallon Childhood Leukemia Cluster**

CDC/ATSDR, Childhood Leukemia Cluster Risk Coms

Warlock (Charles Parnell)
Cyclone (Jon Hamm)
Iceman (Val Kilmer)

In Real Life: Dick, Killer and Notso





***Few in Number, Yet Profound in Impact:
The Remarkable DO Aerospace Medicine
Specialists***

***Physicians (Two Federally Recognized):
Allopathic MD
Osteopathic DO***



Dr. James D. Polk

Chief Health and Medical Officer

Dr. JD Polk, DO, MS, MMM, CPE, FACOEP, FAsMA, is the agency chief health and Administration (NASA) located at NASA Headquarters in Washington. He began s

Dr. Polk is the former dean of medicine for Des Moines University's College of Ost University, Dr. Polk was the assistant secretary (acting) for health affairs and chief Security (DHS), assuming this post after serving as the principal deputy assistant officer. Before coming to DHS, Dr. Polk was the chief of space medicine for NASA state emergency medical services medical director for the state of Ohio and form is a fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Emergency Physicians, fellow Extreme and Wilderness Medicine.

Dr. Polk received his degree in osteopathic medicine from the A.T. Still University emergency medicine with the Mt. Sinai hospitals via Ohio University and complet Texas Medical Branch. He is triple board certified in emergency medicine and aer Medicine, the American Osteopath Board of Emergency Medicine, and the Amer holds a master in science in space studies from the American Military University, Southern California's Marshall School of Business, and a master's certificate in pu Dr. Polk is well published in the fields of emergency medicine, disaster medicine,

HOME > ABOUT US > BIOGRAPHIES > DISPLAY



LIEUTENANT GENERAL (DR.) DOUGLAS J. ROBB

Lt. Gen. (Dr.) Douglas J. Robb is the Director, Defense Health Agency (DHA), Defense Health Headquarters, Falls Church, Virginia. He leads a joint, integrated Combat Support Agency enabling the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps medical services to provide a medically ready force and ready medical force to Combatant Commands in both peacetime and wartime. In support of an integrated, affordable, and high quality military health service, the services to include the health plan (TRICARE), pharm acquisition, education and training, public health, me resource management, and contracting. The DHA ac worldwide medical, dental and pharmacy programs members, retirees and their families. The DHA exerc inpatient facilities and their subordinate clinics assign Directorate and also manages the execution of polic for Health Affairs.

General Robb entered the Air Force in June 1979 as board certified in aerospace medicine. He has spent support of Air Force joint and coalition aviation force



Ronak Shah, DO, MBA, MPH · 1st

Director, Aerospace Medicine

Houston, Texas, United States · [Contact info](#)

500+ connections

J. Timothy LaVan, Gary Beven, and 92 other mutual connections

Message

More



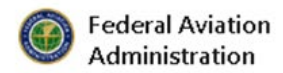

Daniel Berry DO, PhD · 1st

Regional Flight Surgeon at Federal Aviation Administration

Olathe, Kansas, United States · [Contact info](#)

219 connections

Dwight Holland, MD, PhD, Warren silberman, and 80 other mutual connections

Biography

National Guard Bureau
General Officer Management Office, Arlington, VA

MAJOR GENERAL BRETT A. WYRICK

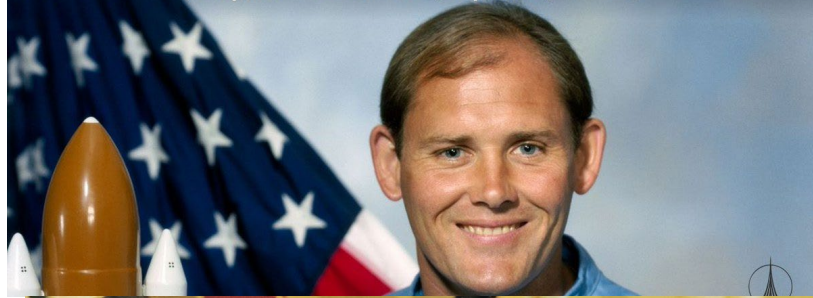
MURRAY GOLDSTEIN DO, MPH SPECIAL ADVISOR



For the period 1953-1993, Dr. Murray Goldstein was a commissioned medical officer in the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) and a member of the staff of the National Institutes of Health (NIH); for the final 13 years at the NIH he served as the Director of the NIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. He was an Assistant Surgeon General in the USPHS with the 2 star rank of Rear Admiral. Following his retirement from the USPHS, he served as Director of the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation from 1993-2005 and medical consultant to the United Cerebral Palsy Association. He is now a medical research consultant to several national organizations and the US government.

- President Biden and Trump Physicians are / were DO's

Remembering
Manley L. "Sonny" Carter
(Airplane Accident, April 5, 1991)



NASA Connection

- US Navy Astronaut Candidate
- USN AMDD's
 - Dr. David Brown
 - Dr. Sonny Carter



Richard "Rick" Scheuring, DO - NASA Artemis Flight Surgeon



What is *Aerospace Medicine*?



- **International leader in aerospace medicine and human performance**
- **Mission to Advance the Art and Science of Aerospace Medicine**
- **2,250 Members, Every Country with Aviation and Space Programs**
- **Physicians (Every Specialty), Nurses, PhD, Physiologists, Administrators, Executives, Dentists, and More**
- **Not All ASM Trained / Boarded, But Movement towards MD/DO Board Certification (i.e. NASA)**

The Aerospace Medical Association

Centennial 2029-30

AsMA.org

Aerospace Medicine Specialists Physicians – Like Other Medical Specialties

Where We Serve - FUTURE IS BRIGHT

- General Service Areas: Clinical, Research, Admin, Leadership, Executive, Education
- Military – Support Aviation, Aircrew, Squadron Members, Family
 - Army
 - Navy
 - Air Force
 - Space Force
 - US Marine Corps
 - US Coast Guard
- Government
 - Regulators – FAA, CAA, etc
 - Policy – Government / Congress – Laws and Funding
- Civilian
 - ComAir - AA, UA, DA, Qatar, New Zealand, Air Australia, China, South Korea, Japan, KLM, More
 - Space - Space X, Blue Origin, Virgin Galactic, Boeing, (Many, Many Countries and Growing)

Aerospace Medicine Boards (MD / DO's)

- American Board of Preventive Medicine (ABPM) / American Osteopathic Board of Preventive Medicine (AOBPM) - Key is Preventive and Occupational Medicine
 - Preventive Medicine
 - Occupational Health
 - Correctional Medicine
 - Aerospace Medicine
 - Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

Aerospace Medicine International Community

AsMA	Aerospace Medical Association
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control
EASA	European Union Aviation Safety Agency
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
ESAM	European Society of Aerospace Medicine
FAA	US Federal Aviation Administration
IAASM	International Academy of Aviation & Space Medicine
IAMA	International Airline Medical Association
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CAPSCA	Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation
SOFRAMAS	Société Française de Médecine Aérospaciale
WHO	World Health Organization



**IATA MAG (Paulo) Dr. David Powell, Dr. Rui Pumbal: Physicians
AA, Portugal, France, KLM, British Airways, New Zealand, Australia, China and South Korea**



Introduction to Aerospace Medicine

When the human body is exposed to environments outside of our evolved tolerances, it does not always behave as expected





Humans evolved in a specific environment

- **Constant Gravity of 9.8 m/s^2**
- **Atmospheric Pressure near 760 mmHg**
- **21% oxygen, 79% nitrogen and some trace gases**
- **Temperature near 24°C**

These are the conditions at sea level on Earth

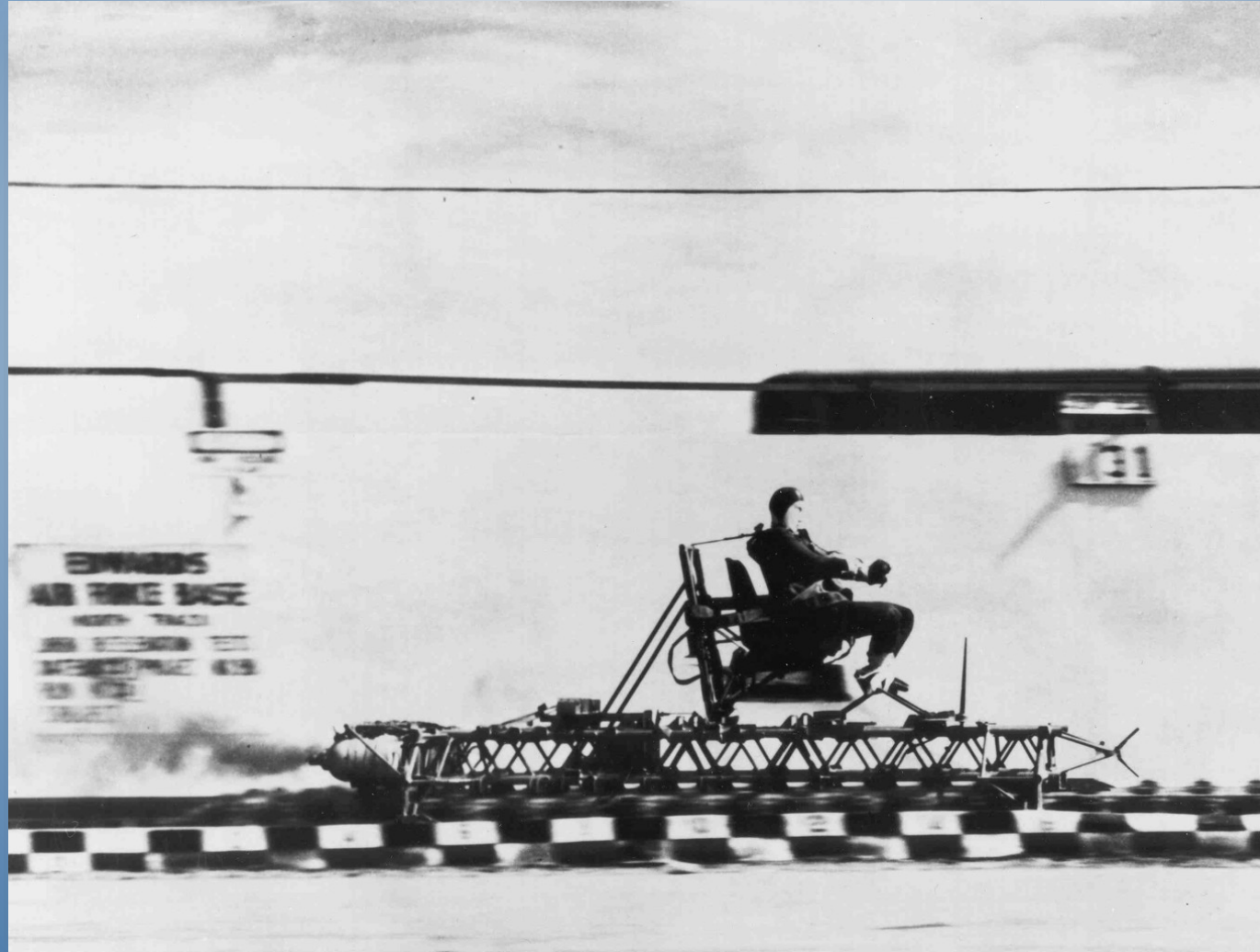


We have traveled to where the force of gravity cannot be perceived...

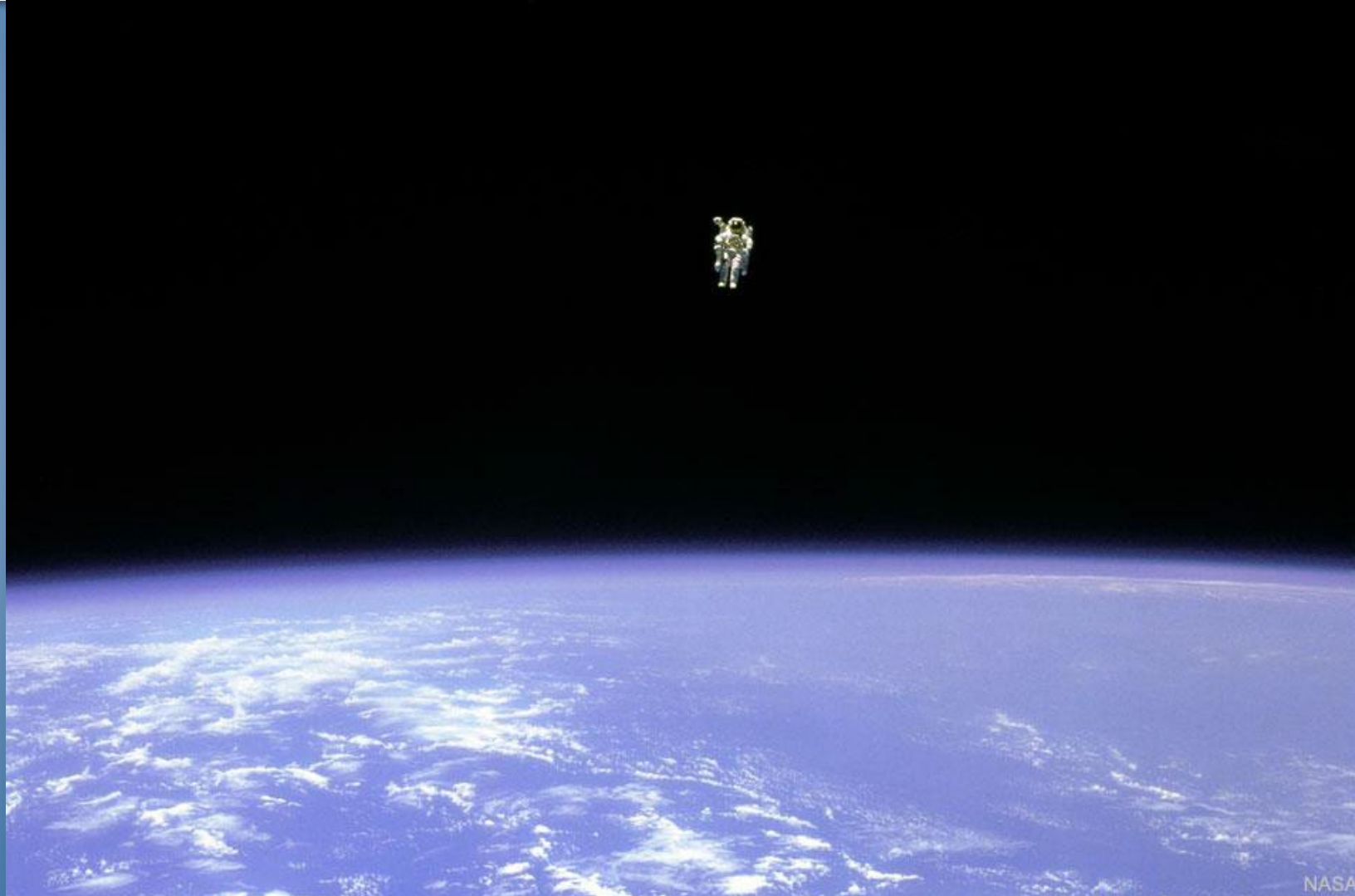


S131E010010

... and have experienced when that force is equivalent to over 40 times Earth's gravity



To where ambient pressure is zero...



... and where it is 1,000 times that at sea level.



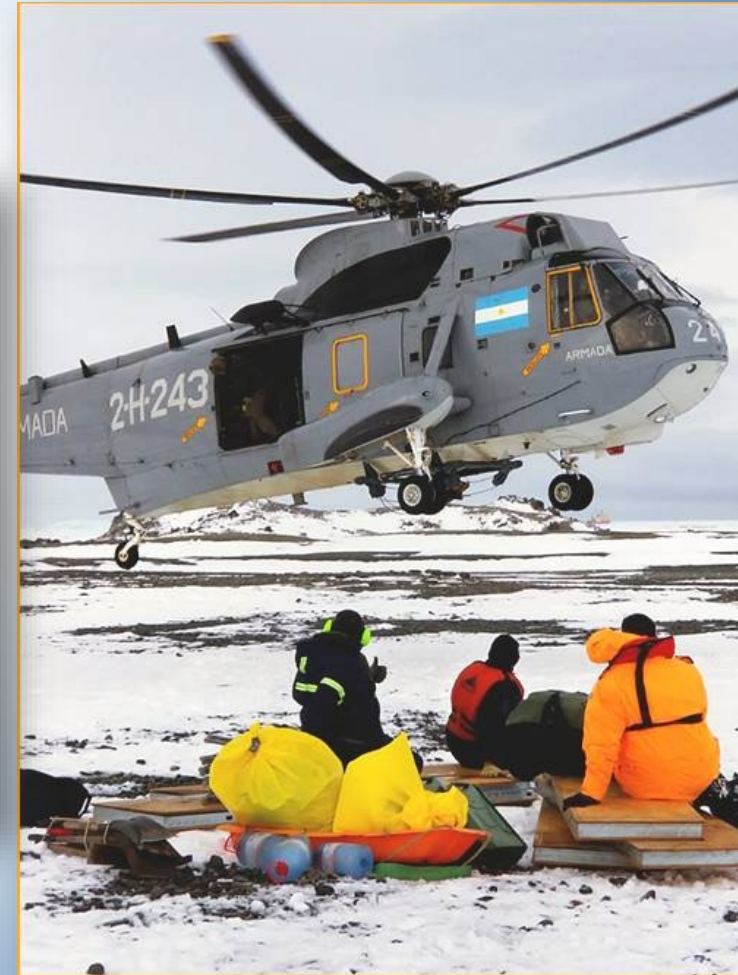
Photograph by Emory Kristof



To extreme altitudes where supplemental oxygen & pressure are necessary.



To where temperatures are way below zero...





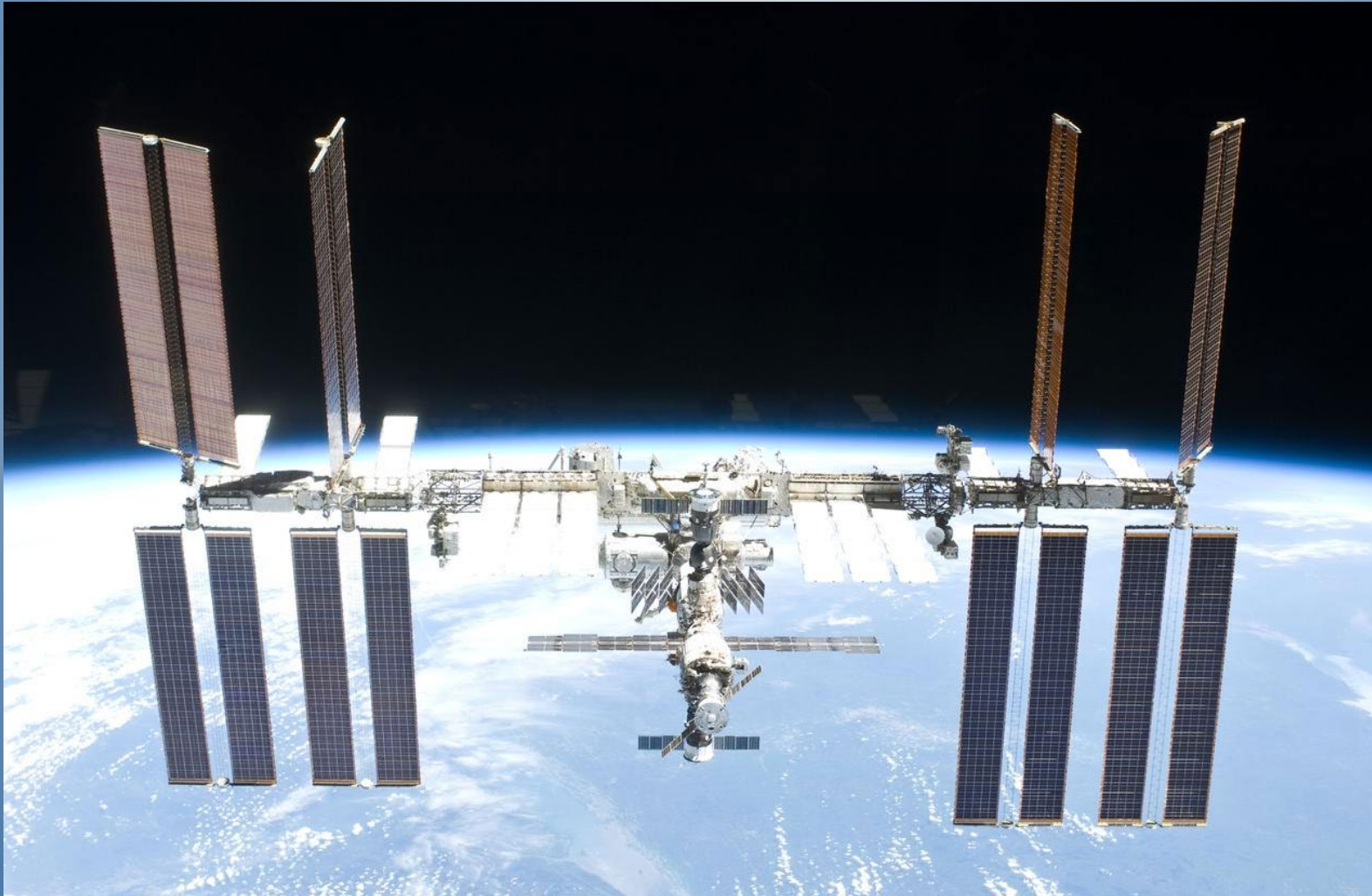
... and where the temperature is hot enough to melt a spacecraft.



Our practitioners care for people in every corner of the globe...



... and beyond it.





Aerospace Medicine Specialists

- **Aerospace Medicine specialists draw from the full range of medical specialties**
- **Working with professionals from dozens of other disciplines, Aerospace Medicine Specialists keep people healthy in Earth's atmosphere and beyond**
- **Aerospace Medicine primarily encompasses four key areas:**
 - **Clinical**
 - **Research**
 - **Education**
 - **Policy**

Aerospace Medicine Specialists work with:

- **Engineers**
- **Nurses**
- **Pharmacists**
- **Medics**
- **Doctors**
- **Astronauts**
- **Pilots**
- **Civilians**
- **Military**

Clinical Aerospace Medicine



- **Contingency/Emergency Response**
 - Remote Medical Care in the Field
 - In-Flight Telemedicine
 - Orbital and Interplanetary Telemedicine
 - Search and Rescue
 - Disaster Preparedness
 - Accident Investigation
- **Screening and Prevention**
 - Pilots and Air Crew
 - Astronauts
 - Air Traffic Controllers
 - Flight Controllers
 - Health maintenance
 - Occupational Health and Wellness



Aerospace Medicine Research



- **Human Factors:**
 - Habitability
 - Survivability
 - User Interfaces
 - Control Surfaces
- **Environmental Effects and Mitigation:**
 - High Altitude
 - Hyperbarics and Hypobarics
 - Non-standard Gravity
 - Radiation Countermeasures
- **Human Physiology:**
 - Sensory Effects of Unusual Environments
 - Spatial Disorientation
 - System Specific responses
- **Behavioral Health and Performance:**
 - Crew Selection
 - Crew Resource Management
 - Fatigue Management
 - Social Isolation
 - Operations and Contingency Planning
 - Autonomous Health Systems
 - Search and Rescue techniques
 - Life Support Systems
 - Fitness for Duty Criteria



Aerospace Medicine Education



- **Pilots**
 - Military
 - Civilian
 - Students
- **Doctors**
 - General Practitioners
 - Specialists
 - Aviation Medical Examiners
 - Continuing Medical Education
 - Researchers
- **Nurses**
 - Clinical practice
 - Administrators
 - Researchers
- **Paramedics**
 - Flight Medics
 - Critical Care Medics
 - Public Health Practitioners
- **Professionals**
 - Engineers
 - Students
 - Civilian
 - Military
- **Graduate Students**
 - Multiple Disciplines
- **Other Training:**
 - Aerospace physiology courses
 - Online courses
 - University Affiliated Courses
 - Aerospace Medicine Residencies



Aerospace Medicine Policy



- **Civil and Military Aviation Health**
- **Defense Health**
- **Transportation Health**
- **Accident Investigation & Prevention**
- **Training Requirements**
- **Government Space Activities**
- **Commercial Space Activities**
- **Behavioral Health Issues:**
 - **Addiction**
 - **Fatigue**
 - **Mental illness**



Physician Training Path and Opportunities



- **What it Takes to Become an Aerospace Medicine Specialist**
 - Undergraduate degree
 - Medical School, MD / DO (HPSP, USUHS)
 - Residency training (RAM)
 - Subspecialty training
 - Additional masters or doctorate level training
- **Aerospace Medicine Residency Programs and Other Education Opportunities**



Where Aerospace Medicine Specialists Work

- **Civilian government (NASA, FAA)**
 - Civil aviation authorities
 - Civil space flight agencies
 - Accident investigation boards
- **Military (US Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force)**
 - Every military and branch that has pilots / UAV operations, needs aerospace medicine specialists
- **Private sector**
 - Commercial aviation
 - Commercial spaceflight: SpaceX, Virgin Galactic, Blue Origin, Axiom, etc.
 - Travel medicine
- **Academic medicine**
 - Academic medical centers
 - Universities
 - Research organizations



Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA)



- International leader in aerospace medicine and human performance
- Apply and advance scientific knowledge to promote and enhance the health, safety and performance of those involved in aerospace and related activities
- AsMA members are in every country that flies and every country that has a human spaceflight program



AsMA.org

Vital Nature of Board-Certified Physicians in Aerospace Medicine

- US Commercial Airlines. To save money, reduce litigation have been outsourcing medical support including CMO roles.
 - 100 Internal Medical to Outsourc Contracting
 - Aeromedical input into the organization was not optimal
 - COVID-19 happened
 - Billions in bailouts for US Airlines
 - AsMA Resolution followed
- Due to COVID-19 ComAir (UA, Delta) are Hiring Back ASM Specialists

Aerospace Medical Association Resolution 2020 - 01

SUBJECT: VITAL NATURE OF BOARD-CERTIFIED PHYSICIANS IN AEROSPACE MEDICINE

Title of Resolution: Vital Nature of Board-Certified Specialists in Aerospace Medicine

Authors: Kris M. Bernhardt

WHEREAS Aerospace Medicine with advanced education and training, as well as medical

WHEREAS Aerospace Medicine knowledge and standing (ABMS) and American Osteopathic level specialty board certification activities, and

WHEREAS Aerospace Medicine skills, abilities, and professional Aerospace Medicine; and

WHEREAS Aerospace Medicine the practice of Aerospace Medicine Military operations, Space systems, aircraft design, and factors; and

WHEREAS a truly effective made up of physicians and nurses, physiologists, and important components of

WHEREAS, in over a century of Aerospace Medicine physicians have flight endeavor, directly accomplishment; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to been a trend in US commercial Aerospace Medicine physicians

WHEREAS, these replace practice to cover the full significantly increased risk aerospace operations; and

Aerospace Medical Association

President James R. DeVoll, MD, MPH, AsMA McLean, Virginia



Executive Director Jeffrey C. Sventek, MS, CAsP, F AsMA Association Headquarters Office

320 South Henry Street Alexandria, VA 22314-3579 Phone: 703-739-2240 Fax: 703-739-9652 www.asma.org

April 8, 2022

American Medical Association Dr. Gerald E. Harmon, President 515 N. State Street Chicago, IL 60610

SUBJECT: Vital Nature of Board-Certified Physicians in Aerospace Medicine

Dear Dr. Harmon,

On June 8 2021, the membership of the Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA) passed a resolution to highlight the continued need for physician leadership on clinical teams. As physicians represent the highest level of training and certification in any specialty, their replacement by mid-level providers lacking this level of expertise is inappropriate. AsMA will continue to advocate against any non-physician expansion of practice that reduces a physician's role in leading medical care.

The background for the resolution is as follows:

- Aerospace Medicine is an internationally recognized, unique specialty of medicine with advanced education requirements supporting all domains of aviation and space flight.
• In over a century of support, the Aerospace Medicine Team, led by Aerospace Medicine physicians have advanced the art and science of every human flight endeavor, resulting in improved safety, reduced mishaps, and enhanced mission accomplishment.
• Aerospace Medicine physicians are required to maintain their professional knowledge and standing with State medical licensure, current Specialty Board certifications, continuing medical education activities, and ongoing privileging; and have extensive knowledge, skills, and professional self-regulation in the full and total range of the practice of Aerospace Medicine.
• In an effort to reduce costs, outsource work, and pass-on legal liability, there has been a trend in Managed Medical Care, US commercial airlines and in the US Governmental Departments to replace Aerospace Medicine physicians with non-aerospace medicine mid-level providers (protocol driven, lack of specialty training / experience), resulting in significantly increased risk and reduced safety margins.
• 193 state parties are signatories to the Convention on International Civil Aviation ("Chicago Convention"), which obliges the governments to reciprocally implement certain international regulatory standards, including physician responsibility pertaining to medical fitness of license holders, prevention of ill health and management of public health events in aviation.

2

The AsMA resolution states:

- World legislative, regulatory and rule-making bodies codify Aerospace Medicine specialty practitioners and the unique leadership roles of Aerospace Medicine physicians.
• AsMA recognizes the unique contributions and advanced qualifications of Aerospace Medicine professionals; and specifically opposes all efforts to remove, reduce or replace Aerospace Medicine physician leadership in civilian, corporate or government Aerospace Medicine programs and aircrew healthcare support teams.
• AsMA advocates against other mid-level provider scope of practice expansions that threaten the safety, health, and wellbeing of aircrew, patients, support personnel and the flying public.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this important effort to enhance the safety of global Aerospace Medicine operations. Please feel free to contact the Aerospace Medical Association at (703) 739-2240 x105 if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Jeffrey C. Sventek

Jeffrey C. Sventek, MS, CAsP, AsMA, FRAeS Executive Director

ive Medicine

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AsMA an AOA Resolutions (AMA President Supportive): Vital Nature of Board-Certified Specialist in Aerospace Medicine

World legislative, regulatory and rule-making bodies codify the Aerospace Medicine specialty, practitioners and the unique leadership roles of Aerospace Medicine physicians

Recognizes the unique contributions and advanced qualifications of Aerospace Medicine professionals; and specifically opposes any and all efforts to remove, reduce or replace Aerospace Medicine physician leadership in civilian, corporate or government Aerospace Medicine programs and aircrew healthcare support teams

Advocates against other further Aerospace medicine mid-level provider scope of practice expansions that threaten the safety, health, and wellbeing of aircrew, patients, support personnel and the flying public.

American Board of Preventive Medicine (ABPM) offers international aerospace medicine certification

- March 2026: A New Pathway for International Medical Graduates (IMGs)
- Specialty: Aerospace Medicine focuses on the care, research, and operational support for air and space vehicle crew members, passengers, and support personnel.



American Osteopathic College of Occupational and Preventive Medicine

American Osteopathic College of Occupational and Preventive Medicine



Colleges: ACOEM / AOCOPM

- Specialty College
- Professional Membership Organization
- CME Provider
- Teaching Entity
- Separately Incorporated 501(c)(3) organization



Boards: ABPM / AOBPM

- Certifying Board
- Part of the American Osteopathic Association
- Administers primary Board Exams (PH, AM, OM)
- Also administers sub-specialty exams (Correctional Medicine, Undersea/Hyperbaric Medicine) and the Occupational Medicine Certificate of Added Qualification (CAQ)

COVID was no anomaly. Another pandemic is inevitable.

World 'woefully unprepared' for a biological incident, simulation exercise finds

Warning that existing systems would not address current and anticipated future biological threats

By **Harriet Barber**, GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY REPORTER

30 May 2023 • 4:47pm



World Wide Transmission / Translocation



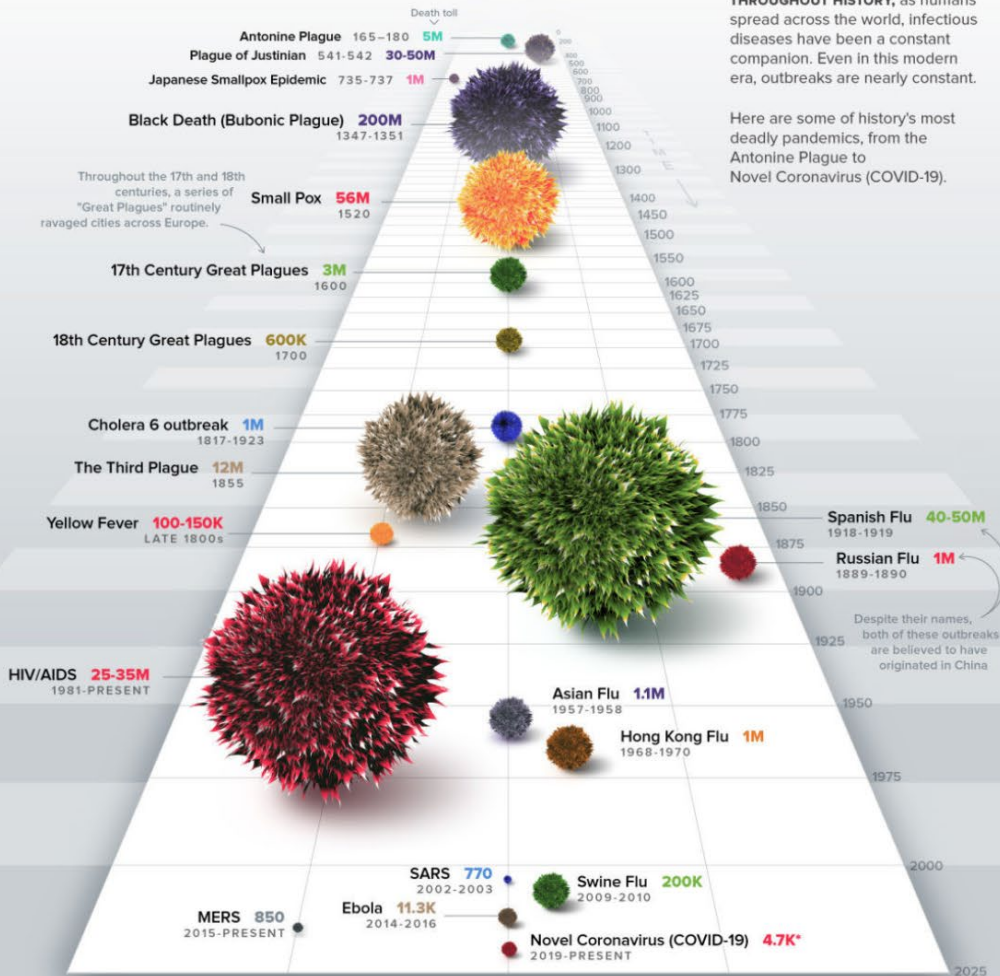
Pandemics in Context

HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

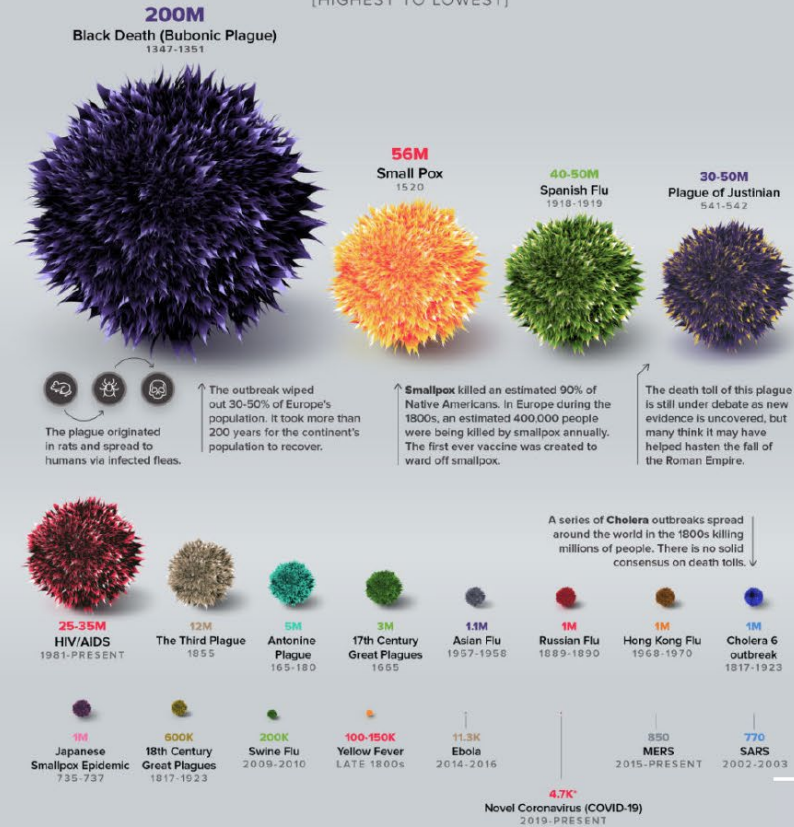
THROUGHOUT HISTORY, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

Here are some of history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).



DEATH TOLL

[HIGHEST TO LOWEST]



The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas. The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover. Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox. The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

A series of Cholera outbreaks spread around the world in the '800s killing millions of people. There is no solid consensus on death tolls.

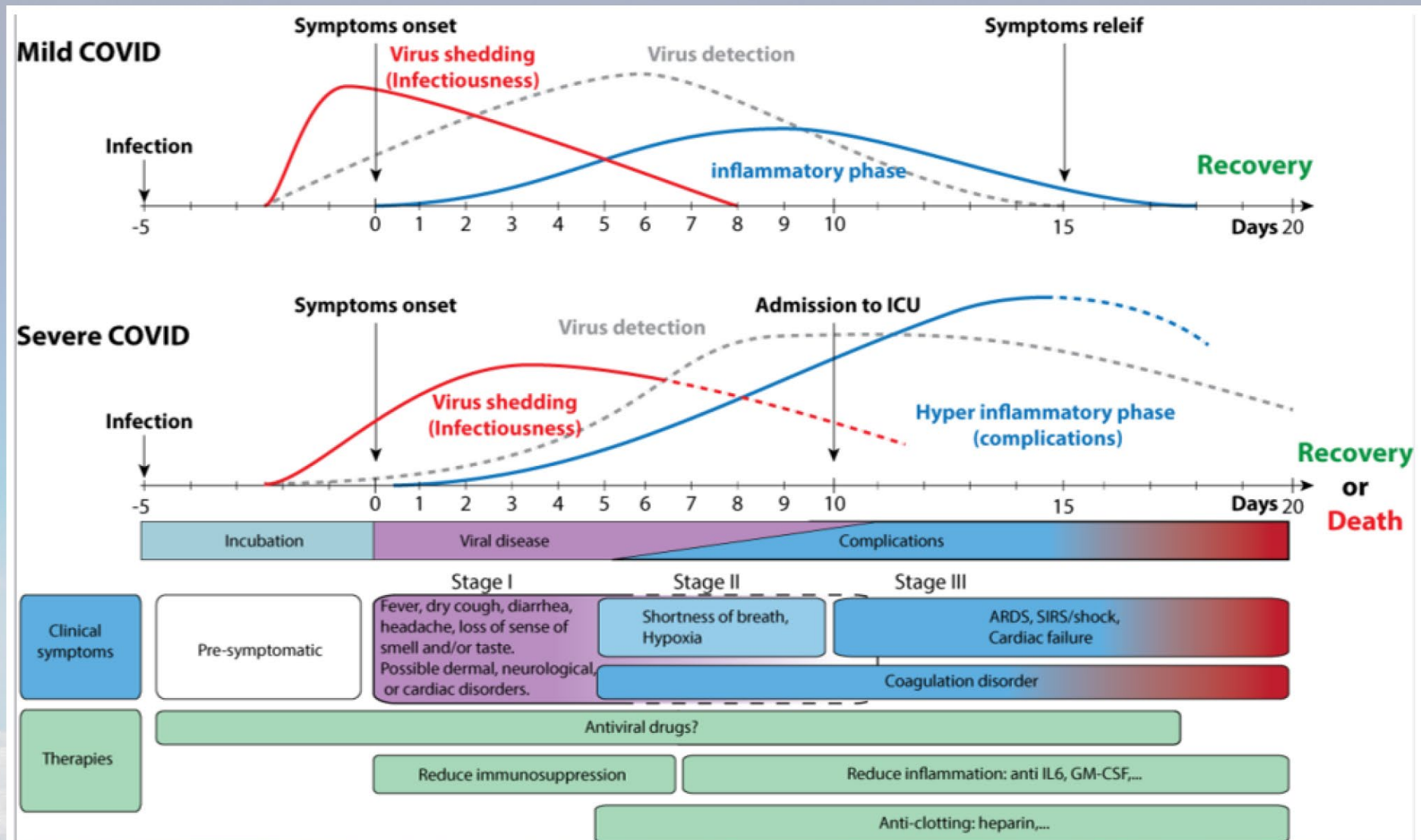
If COVID's death rate mirrored the Plague, 4 billion deaths would occur

Preparing for the worst case scenario is necessary to prevent critical loss of life

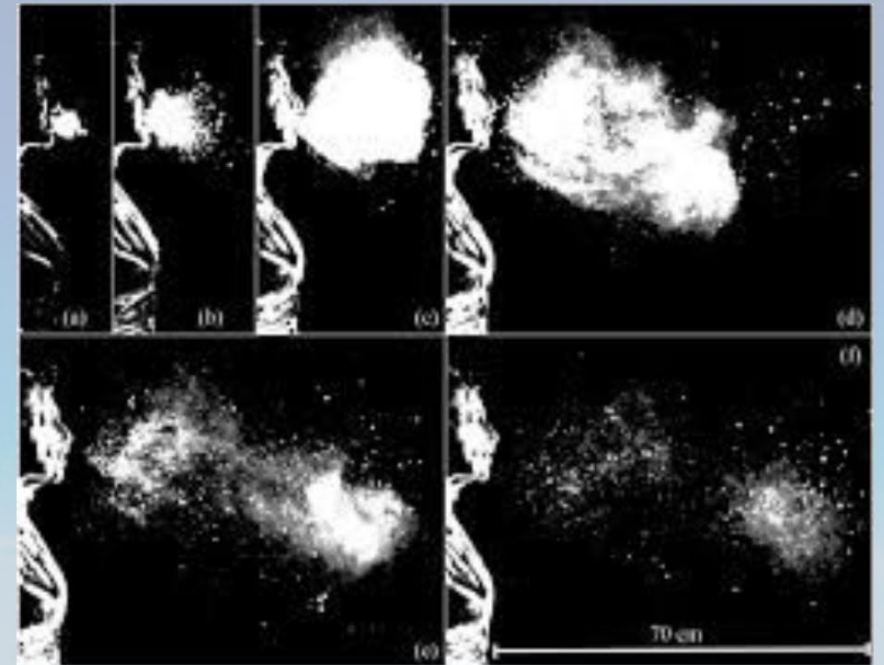
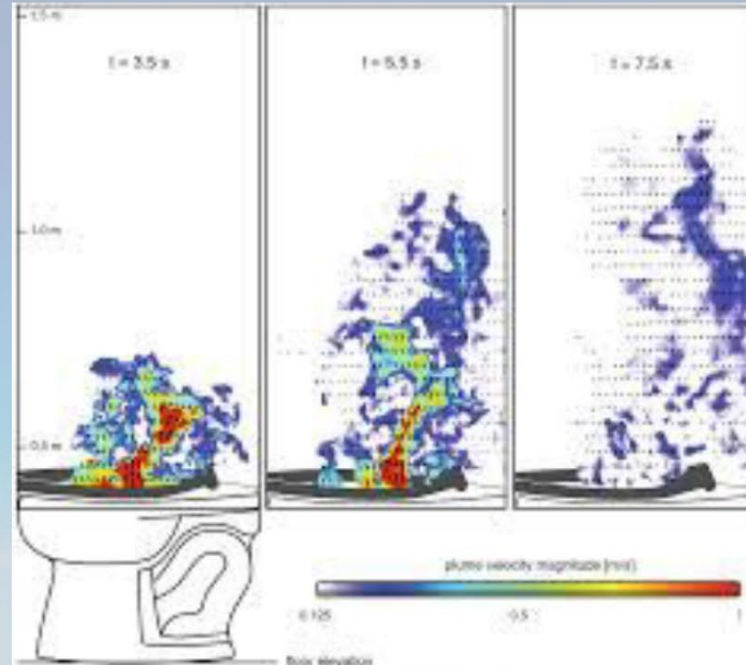
[DEATH TOLL AS A PERCENT OF THE POPULATION]

Pandemic	% of Population	Death toll	Population Est.	Year of Est.
Black Death	51.0%	200M	0.39B	1300
Plague of Justinian	19.1%	40M	0.21B	500
Smallpox	12.1%	56M	0.46B	1500
Antonine Plague	2.6%	5M	0.20B	200
Spanish Flu	2.5%	45M	1.82B	1919
The Third Plague	1.0%	12M	1.26B	1850
HIV/AIDS	0.7%	30M	4.46B	1981
COVID-19	0.08%	6.3M	7.90B	07/08/2022

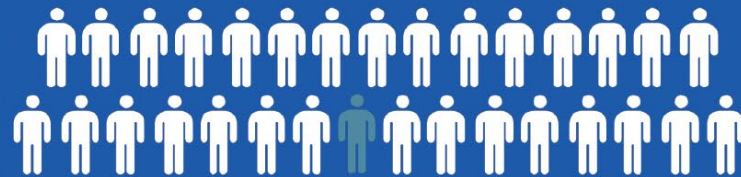
COVID-19 Transmission Timeline



Aerosolization – The Omnipresent Challenge



HAIs Pose a Major Threat to Hospital Networks:



1 in 31 US hospital patients has an HAI at any given time.

One out of every 10 patients who acquire an HAI will die as a result.



HAIs cost U.S. hospitals at least **\$28.4 billion** annually.

Sources:

HAIs: Reports and Data, CDC Nov. 2024

Prevalence and Burden of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs), 2016-2021, Melissa A. Miller, Oct. 2024

Prior Room Occupancy Increases Risk For HAIs

Study	Healthcare associated pathogen	Likelihood of patient acquiring HAI based on prior room occupancy (comparing a previously 'positive' room with a previously 'negative' room)
Martinez 2003 ¹	VRE – cultured within room	2.6x
Huang 2006 ²	VRE – prior room occupant	1.6x
	MRSA – prior room occupant	1.3x
Drees 2008 ³	VRE – cultured within room	1.9x
	VRE – prior room occupant	2.2x
	VRE – prior room occupant in previous two weeks	2.0x
Shaughnessy 2008 ⁴	<i>C. difficile</i> – prior room occupant	2.4x
Nseir 2010 ⁵	<i>A. baumannii</i> – prior room occupant	3.8x
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> – prior room occupant	2.1x

1. Martinez *et al. Arch Intern Med* 2003; 163: 1905-12.
2. Huang *et al. Arch Intern Med* 2008; 166: 1945-51.
3. Drees *et al. Clin Infect Dis* 2008; 46: 678-85.
4. Shaughnessy. ICAAC/IDSA 2008. Abstract K-4194.
5. Nseir *et al. Clin Microbiol Infect* 2010 (in press).

Multiple Studies Confirm Inflight Transmission / Translocation Occurs and Commercial Toilets Emit Energetic and Rapidly Spread Aerosol Plumes



Micro-particle aerosolization

- Probable transmission could be through flatulence by infected patients, although no such published data has been found. But, according to several existing investigations, flatus does have the tendency to carry micro-particles which have the capacity to spread bacteria (55). However, additional research is still warranted to estimate the intensity of such infections; presence of undergarments/ clothing would however, lower the risk of transmission through this passage. The same was claimed by the Chinese Centers of Disease Control and Prevention that pants do act as a hindrance in the transmission of disease via flatulence that contains the SARS-CoV-2 virus (56).

HEALTH / DISEASES / COVID-19

Airplane toilets are a surprisingly good place to track COVID outbreak

CDC researchers found the virus in 81 percent of wastewater samples from long haul flights last year.

BY LAURA BAISAS | PUBLISHED FEB 24, 2023 11:00 AM EST



A small trial from the CDC shows that testing airplane wastewater is an effective and inexpensive way to detect viruses.

Multiple Studies Confirm:

- Longer the Flight, the Higher the Transmission Rate
- No Mask, Higher Transmission Rate
- Lav's Emit Energetic Rapidly spreading aerosol plumes
- Increased Concentration of Aerosol with Raised Lid
- Micro aerosolization Flatus Occurs
- Particles May Remain Suspended More than Five Minutes
- Closed Lav = Greater Particles on Lid and Seat

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Journal List • Acta Biomed • v.93(20):2020 • PMC7716952

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ACTA BIOMEDICA

Acta Biomed. 2020; 91(3): e2020038. PMID: PMC7716952
Published online 2020 Sep 7. doi: 10.21757/abim.v91d1.10039 PMID: 32821230

Possible modes of transmission of Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2: a review

Rishi Mishra,¹ Kewal Krishan² and Janu Kanchar³

• Author information • Article notes • Copyright and License information • [PMC Disclaimer](#)

Abstract

Introduction:

Home > Building Simulation > Article

CFD modeling of dynamic airflow and particle transmission in an aircraft lavatory

Research Article | [Open Access](#) | [Peer Review](#) | [Cite](#) | [Share](#) | [Download](#) | [Print](#) | [Email](#) | [Alerts](#) | [Feedback](#)

Bin Li, Wei Lu & Tengfei Yin Zhang

Research Article | [Open Access](#) | [Peer Review](#) | [Cite](#) | [Share](#) | [Download](#) | [Print](#) | [Email](#) | [Alerts](#) | [Feedback](#)

Abstract

Lavatories are frequently used facilities, especially on long-haul flights. Flushing a vacuum toilet in a lavatory can induce strong airflow, produce aerosols in the toilet bowl, and resuspend deposited particles from the floor. However, the exact particle transport routes and the fates of particle after toilet flushing are unclear so far. This investigation used computational fluid dynamics (CFD) to model the transient airflow and pollutant transport after a toilet flushing process in a lavatory of a commercial aircraft. The time-

Commercial toilets emit energetic and rapidly spreading aerosol plumes

OPEN

Introduction

SARS-CoV-2 spreads via respiratory droplets, including aerosol particles. To limit the early global spread of the disease, international aviation was brought to a standstill in March 2020. After the aviation sector implemented measures to prevent the spread of the disease, aviation slowly resumed in June 2020. At that time, little was known about the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in aircraft cabins.

Early on in the pandemic, before genomic evidence was available, it was found to be contributing to the spread of COVID-19 outside of China.^{1,2} An analysis of the epidemiological data in Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom by flight transmission of SARS-CoV-2 has been reported.^{3,4} In the case of the cruise ship, the first reported incident was with an attack case ranging from 90 to 320 in studies where 80% of the passengers were infected.⁵ Since that time, it has been clear that a large fraction of many studies was the possibility of asymptomatic secondary cases not being investigated, lowering the quality of case ascertainment. Tenkate et al.⁶ found that the risk ratios for local transmission were not rising or peaking.

Building and Environment

Measuring the flushing-generated flow and aerosols in lavatory of commercial aircraft

Research Article | [Open Access](#) | [Peer Review](#) | [Cite](#) | [Share](#) | [Download](#) | [Print](#) | [Email](#) | [Alerts](#) | [Feedback](#)

Abstract

Lavatory in an commercial aircraft may present a risk of contact, especially on long-haul flights. Flushing the toilet can induce a strong sweeping flow, which generates aerosols in the toilet bowl and also resuspends deposited particles from lavatory surfaces. Currently, the generation of aerosols, the flushing-induced airflow, and the potential of airborne particle exposure for a lavatory user are unclear. This investigation performed in-flight tests to measure the particle concentrations on the toilet bowl, near the floor, and in the breathing zone. A lavatory restroom was constructed in a laboratory for visualization of the airflow and measurement of air flow speeds. After the similarity in particle generation between the in-flight test and mock-up model had been verified, the residual ratio of the generated aerosols in the toilet bowl after flushing was determined. Then the total number of generated aerosols in the toilet bowl of a commercial aircraft was estimated. In addition, the effects of the drainage pressure and the drainage pressure on the particle concentration and speed were measured and evaluated. The results revealed that the total number of aerosols larger than 0.5 μm generated by the flushing of a toilet on a typical aircraft was 4.08 × 10⁶, of which the submicron particles comprised 60%. A higher drainage pressure or a lower drainage pressure resulted in a lower residual aerosol concentration. The concentration in the breathing zone with an open toilet lid was clearly higher than that with a closed toilet lid, which should be given careful attention.

Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment of Contracting COVID-19 Derived from Measured and Simulated Aerosol Particle Transmission in Aircraft Cabins

Research Article | [Open Access](#) | [Peer Review](#) | [Cite](#) | [Share](#) | [Download](#) | [Print](#) | [Email](#) | [Alerts](#) | [Feedback](#)

Abstract

Background: SARS-CoV-2 can be effectively transmitted between individuals located in close proximity to each other for extended periods. Aircraft cabins are an environment where high-risk contact cases during flights was reported, like was known about the risk levels of aerosol transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in aircraft cabins.

Objective: The major objective was to estimate the risk of contracting COVID-19 from transmission of aerosol particles in aircraft cabins.

Methods: In one single cabin on one wide-body aircraft, exposure of generated aerosol particles over a seven-hour journey. Data were collected to measure cabin air flow and particle concentrations and compared with computational fluid-dynamics model cabin air flow conditions. Using the aerosol particle size and concentration data, a quantitative microbial risk assessment was conducted for passengers with an asymptomatic infectious person expelling aerosol particles by breathing and speaking. Effect of cabin air flow conditions was evaluated using potential additive aerosol models.

Results: Aerosol particle concentration decreased with increasing distance from the infectious person, and the decrease varied with direction. On a typical flight with an average duration, estimated mean risk of contracting COVID-19 ranged from 1.1 × 10⁻¹⁰ to 8.1 × 10⁻¹⁰. Risk increased to 7.7 × 10⁻¹⁰ with a super-spreader (CFR of 0.25) in a long flight. Risk increased with increasing flight duration: 2.13 times higher of typical duration and 2.79 times higher of duration model in a long flight. Risk of COVID-19 due to aerosol aerosol transmission by one average flight, and in the case of one super-spreader, at least 1 to 1.8 times of typical duration versus one flight of longer duration.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate the risk of contracting COVID-19 by aerosol transmission in an aircraft cabin is low, but it will not be zero. Taking better flight measures may help reduce the chance of a super-spreader boarding an aircraft and making an effective aerosol transmission in the aircraft cabin.

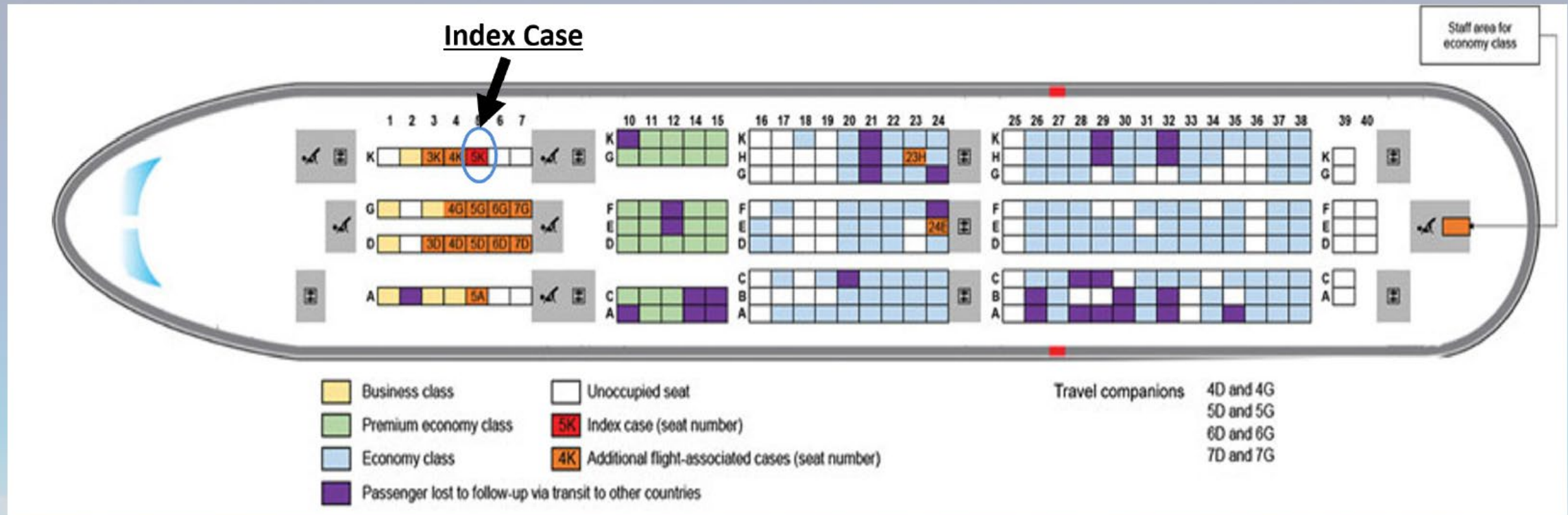
Flushing a toilet generates a energetic sweeping flow that induces drag and aerosols into the air. A sweeping flow in excess of 1.0 m/s is observed that penetrates into the aisle and the overhead storage bins. The sweeping flow is observed to be turbulent, and the aerosol concentration is high. The sweeping flow is observed to be turbulent, and the aerosol concentration is high. The sweeping flow is observed to be turbulent, and the aerosol concentration is high.

Introduction

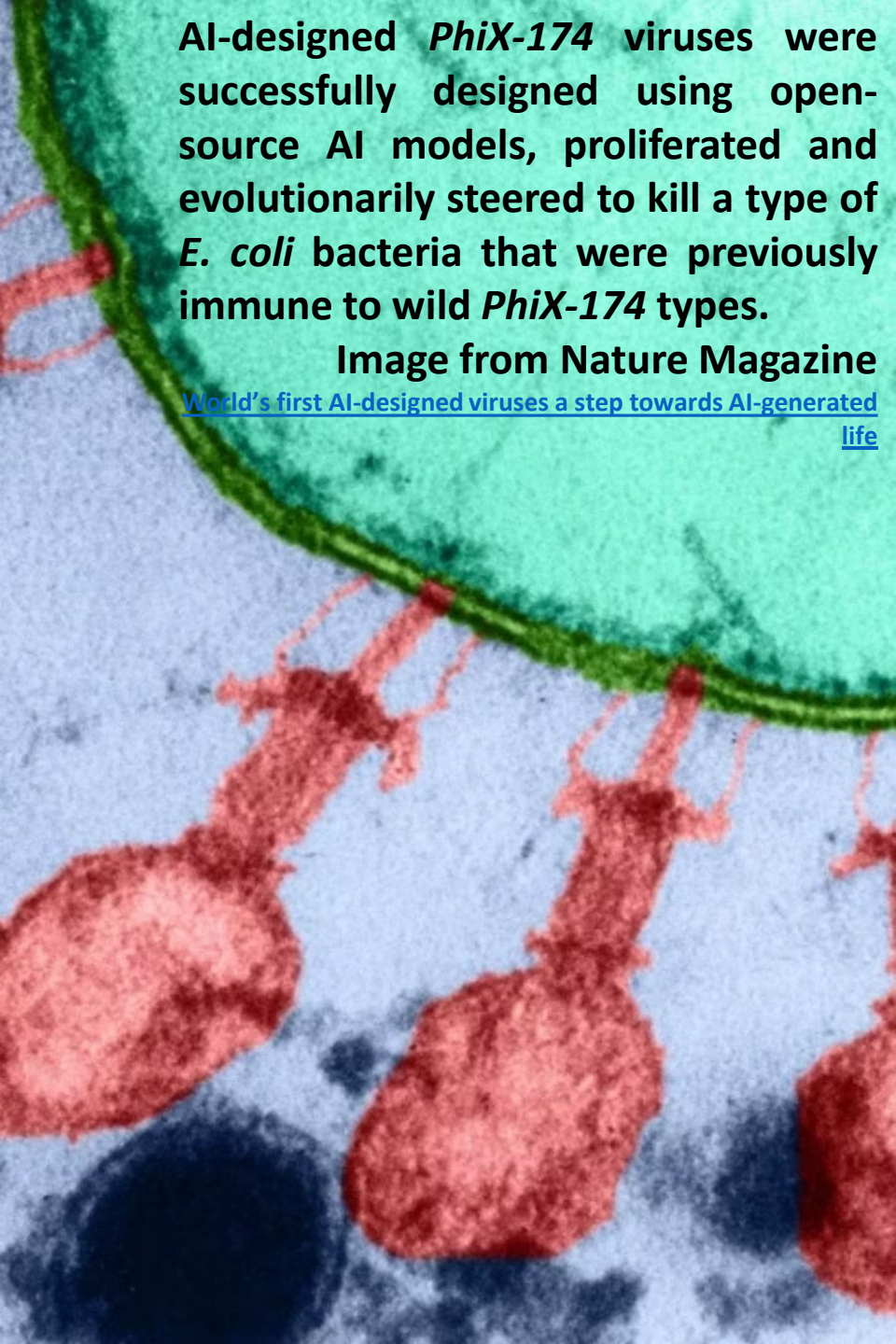
SARS-CoV-2 spreads via respiratory droplets, including aerosol particles. To limit the early global spread of the disease, international aviation was brought to a standstill in March 2020. After the aviation sector implemented measures to prevent the spread of the disease, aviation slowly resumed in June 2020. At that time, little was known about the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in aircraft cabins.

Early on in the pandemic, before genomic evidence was available, it was found to be contributing to the spread of COVID-19 outside of China.^{1,2} An analysis of the epidemiological data in Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom by flight transmission of SARS-CoV-2 has been reported.^{3,4} In the case of the cruise ship, the first reported incident was with an attack case ranging from 90 to 320 in studies where 80% of the passengers were infected.⁵ Since that time, it has been clear that a large fraction of many studies was the possibility of asymptomatic secondary cases not being investigated, lowering the quality of case ascertainment. Tenkate et al.⁶ found that the risk ratios for local transmission were not rising or peaking.

Vietnam Airlines flight 54 from London, UK, to Hanoi, Vietnam, 02 March, 2020



Airline crew often use business class toilets while on board, which might explain the case among the crew serving in economy class, for whom no other potential source of infection could be established



AI-designed *PhiX-174* viruses were successfully designed using open-source AI models, proliferated and evolutionarily steered to kill a type of *E. coli* bacteria that were previously immune to wild *PhiX-174* types.


Image from Nature Magazine

[World's first AI-designed viruses a step towards AI-generated life](#)

Threshold Crossed: AI-Designed, Viable Viruses Reality

19 Sep 2025: Paper submitted to Nature

- Arc Institute, Stanford University
- Demonstrates first end-to-end design, synthesis & revival Novel, functional viruses using open-source AI model (Evo 1/2)
- New viral species were then evolutionarily steered to infect and kill a targeted type of bacteria, which was originally immune to the unaltered virus
- Consequence: Creating novel pathogens
 - little constraints
 - Faster than countermeasures respond
 - Low Cost AI and Lab



Lessons Learned:
**USN, Aviation (HRO), Top Gun, United
Nations ICAO and CAPSCA**

COMTHIRDFLEET Today

-Speed, Agility, Precision, Persistence -

20 JUNE 2005

Presented by CDR Kris Belland
THIRD Fleet Surgeon

Sea Trials



CBRNE Defense

- CNO Tasker # 25
- CNRSW / DTRA / Federal / State / Local
 - Bio-Watch -JPM Guardian
 - Quarantine TTX 07 Dec 2004 (First in Nation)
 - BIO-NET San Diego TTX 25 May 2005
- CNO's Operational Agent for Experimentation and Innovation
 - Shipboard Surgical System (SSS)
 - Shipboard Isolation & Quarantine Program (SIQ-P)
 - Biological Combat Assessment System (BCAS)



CVN-76 SHIPBOARD ISOLATION QUARANTINE (SIQ) OPERATION, DESIGN, TEST PLAN, AND RESULTS



Shipboard Isolation and Quarantine
Concept Experiment
Final Report
9 May 2011



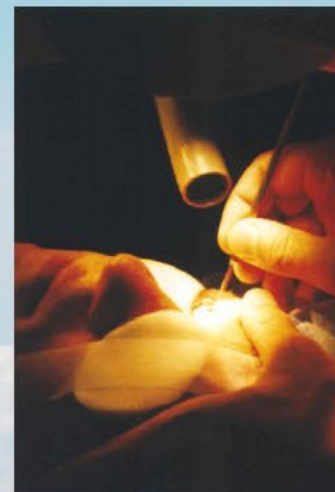
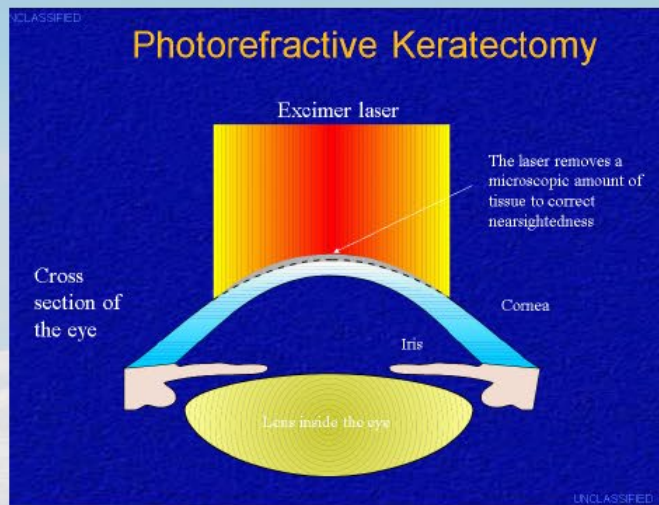
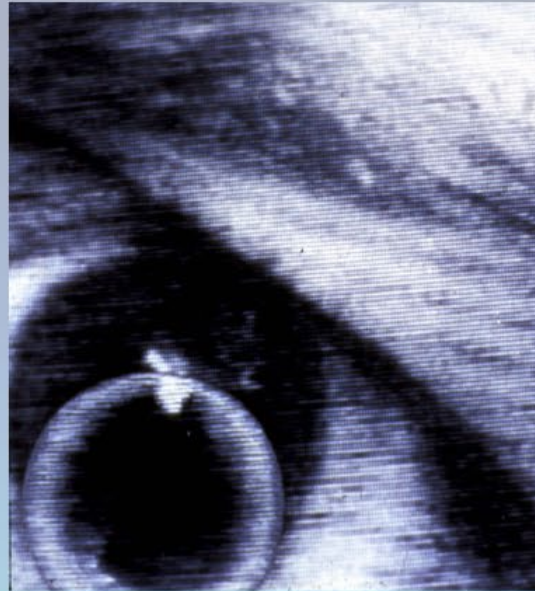
Distribution limited to U.S. Government agencies only. Other requests for this document must be referred to:

Joint CBRN Combat Developer for Experimentation
Joint Experimentation and Analysis Division
401 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 2023
Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8929

- 5.2.2 HEPA/UV Filters.....
- 5.3 CONOPS Issues.....
- 5.3.1 Minimal Product Requirements
- 5.3.1.1 Anteroom
- 5.3.1.2 Airflow Issues: Quiet Room
- 5.3.1.3 Airflow Issues: Berthing space
- 5.3.1.4 HEPA/UV Wall Mounts
- 5.3.2 Delayed Response Product Requirements
- 5.3.2.1 HEPA/UV Units for Wall Mounting
- 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

USN Laser Eye Surgery Retention Study

- UV-C Similar Level of Acceptance
- Contact Under “G”
- VISX Excimer Laser
 - Non Ionizing Radiation
 - Does Not Detach Electrons from Atoms / Molecules
- More Energy vs. UV-C



Fallon Nevada Naval Air Facility Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center NSAWC / TOPGUN 1996-2000

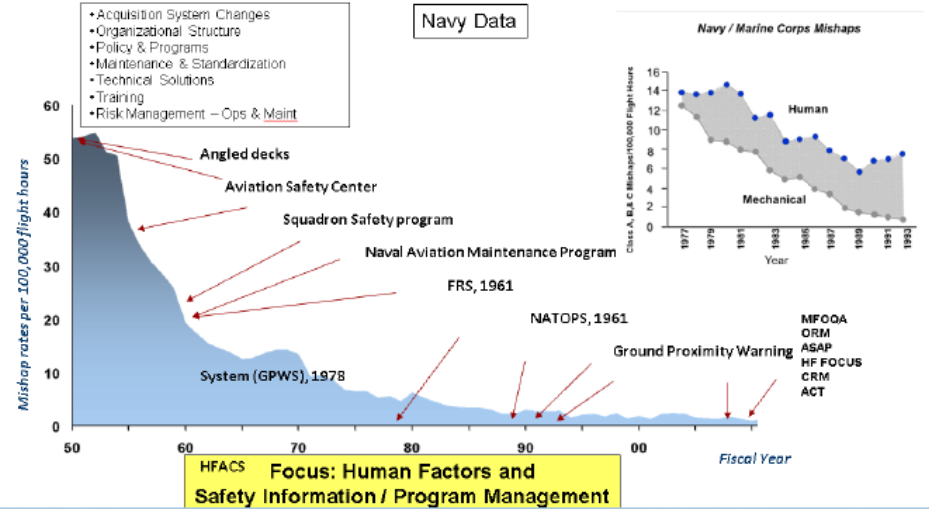




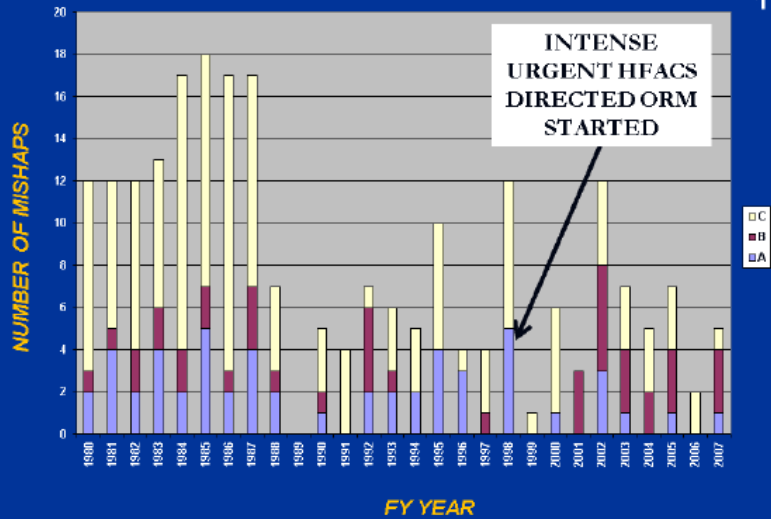
Fallon Nevada Naval Air Facility Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center NSAWC / TOPGUN 1996-2000



United States Navy Experience Context Aviation Safety Historical Perspective

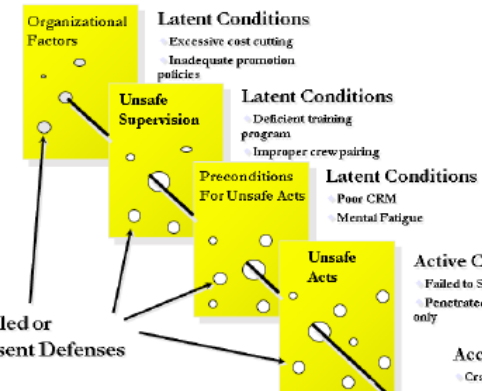


Overall Fallon Mishaps A / B / C COUNT DATA



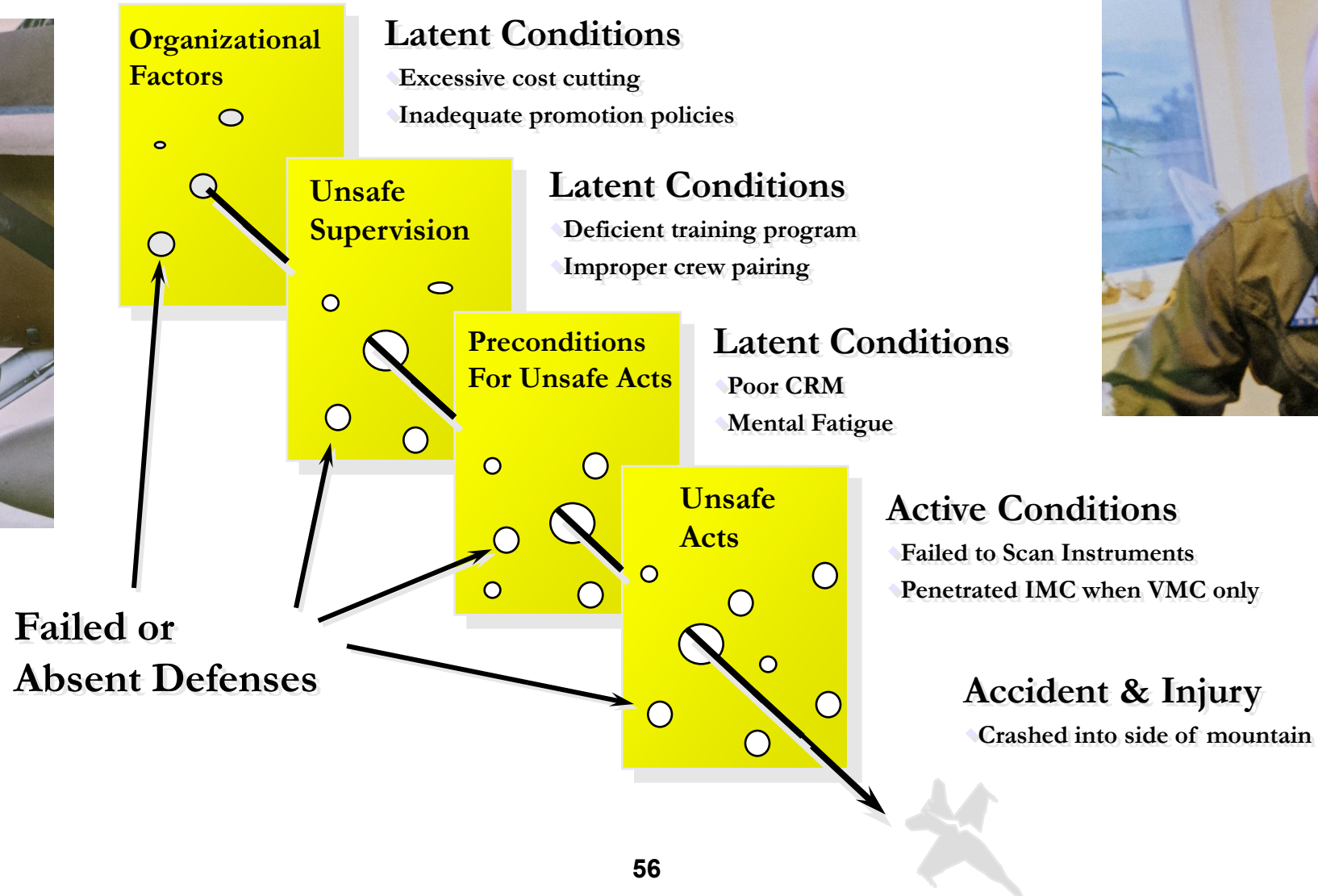
Class "A"
Greater than
1 Million Dollars

Human Factors Analysis Classification System (HFACS) (Reason, 1990-Swiss Cheese Theory), Shappell / Wigeman 1996)



Human Factors Analysis Classification System (HFACS)

(Reason, 1990, Shappell / Wigeman 1996)



Interventions

- **Personal Navy Message from 00**
- **ORM In-Brief**
- **Raised Safety Awareness**
 - **CAPT Skip Lind, Cultural Workshops**
 - **Safety Surveys**
 - **Flight Surgeon / Safety Department Briefs**

Credibility in Both Worlds?

- **Dual Designated Naval Aviator and Flight Surgeon**
 - 30 Mishap Investigations
 - 12 Ejection Seat Investigations
- **Experience seeing patients**
 - Osteopathic Family Practice and Aerospace Medicine Board Certified
 - The Difference a DO Makes
 - Bed Side Manner, Ability to Connect, Holistic approach
- **Did We Make a Difference?**

Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center NSAWC / TOPGUN Carrier Air Wing Mishap Reduction

Kris M. Belland DO, MPH, MBA, MSS, FAsMA

CAPT MC USN (NA/FS/SWMDO)

In Partial Fulfillment of MPH requirements

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



Results

- **Statistical Analysis**
 - **Poisson Regression Method**
 - **STATA for Windows® (10.0) software**

Results

	Incident Rate Ratio	Incident Rate Reduction	P-Value	Confidence Interval
TOTAL	0.73	27%	*0.017	0.57 – 0.95
Fleet	0.79	21%	0.073	0.61 – 1.02
NSAWC	0.16	84%	*0.015	0.04 – 0.70
Fleet * NSAWC	0.20	80%	*0.038	0.04 – 0.91

FLEET*NSAWC Incident Rate Ratio was 80% lower at NSAWC than the rest of the Fleet indicating a significantly greater reduction in mishaps.

Conclusion

- **Significant Carrier Air Wing Mishap Reductions Occurred at NSAWC When Comparing 10 Years Pre HFACS ORM and 10 Years Post**
 - **Strong Case for Intervention Contribution**
 - **Temporal Relationship and Plausibility**
- **Potential Applicability / Crossover to World of Medicine**
 - **High Reliability Organizations (HRO)**

Public Health Significance Applicability to Medicine

Plenty Room for Improvement

- Still lose 1-2 DoD Mishap Lives / Week, 70-90% Human Errors
- Few Peer Reviewed Studies on Mishap Reduction Efforts

2000 To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System

- Institute of Medicine Committee Study - Quality Health Care in America
- 98,000 Human Deaths/Yr due to Preventable Human Error = 268 PER DAY!
- 747 (max cap 660) = 148 Fully Loaded 747's Worth of People Lost / Yr!
- Approx Three Fully Loaded 747's per Week / Month / Year / Decade

High Reliability Organizations (HRO):

- Aviation, Nuclear Power, Special Operations...Not Medicine!

2016 Johns Hopkins Medicine, Department of Surgery 01 May

- 251,454 / year – Understatement as Outpatient deaths not included
- Greater than One 747 PER DAY!
- #2 Cause of Death After Heart Disease

Carrier Air Wing Mishap Reduction Using a Human Factors Classification System and Risk Management

KRIS M. BELLAND, CARA OLSEN, AND RUSSELL LAWRY

BELLAND KM, OLSEN C, LAWRY R. *Carrier air wing mishap reduction using a Human Factors Classification System and risk management. AviatSpac eEnvir onMed*2010;81: 1028–32.

Introduction: In 1998, the Navy's center of excellence for advanced air wing combat operations, namely the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center (NSAWC), had a spike in Class A flight mishaps. The spike triggered an intense review of prior mishaps and current mishap-reduction practices using the Human Factors Analysis and Classification System (HFACS). The review resulted in NSAWC instituting a comprehensive multifactorial mishap reduction plan applying Operational Risk Management (ORM) precepts. **Methods:** This is a nonrandomized investigational study with use of a historical comparison population. The Class A mishap rate per flight hour covering 10 yr prior to the mishap reduction efforts was estimated and compared to the Class A mishap rate per flight hour for the 10 yr after implementation using Poisson regression. **Results:** Combined Fleet and NSAWC data shows a 27% reduction in mishap rate, but the 21% reduction in the Fleet alone was not statistically significant. The mishap reduction at NSAWC was statistically significant with an 84% reduction. Fallon carrier air wing mishap rates post-ORM mishap reduction efforts are approaching those seen in the Fleet, but are still elevated overall (3.7 vs. 2.4). **Conclusion:** The incidence rate ratio was 80% lower at Fallon than the rest of the Fleet, indicating a significant

making tool which includes risk assessment, decision making, implementation of risk controls (to accept, avoid, or mitigate risk), and continuous monitoring of outcomes. The goal of effective risk management is not so much to minimize particular errors and violations as to enhance human performance at all levels of the system(2,10).

HFACS is a way to study and categorize mishaps in order that interventions can be instituted to reduce human errors (8,11,13–15). HFACS is based on earlier research published in 1990 by Reason (9), who described active versus latent failures that humans made during nuclear accidents and shipboard mishaps. This theory was further developed by Shappell and Wiegmann to address aviation-specific mishaps (11,12). HFACS can be effectively used to assess risk as the first step of ORM (risk assessment) as well as a tool for continuous monitoring of outcomes (mishaps and mishap rates).

Aerospace Medicine Specialists Collegial Friendships

(Partial List)

- **International: Common relationship thread connecting many key players**
 - **AsMA:** Dr. Joe “Bugs” Ortega, Dr. Chuck DeJohn (D.O.), Dr. James DeVries, Dr. Robert Sventek, Dr. Rui Pumbal, Dr. Ian Hosegood (ATM Committee), Dr. Paulo Alves, Dr. Diego Garcia, Dr. Carlos Salicrup and many others
 - Sen Jeff Merkley Itr in response draft legislation “Maintaining International Air Travel Safety and Security During Lengthy Epidemics (MIDDLE)
 - JAMA Article Air Transport Medicine Committee, IATA, IAMA Patient COVID-19 Info Page to be published
 - Mental Health working group completed draft Mental Health and Safety Action Paper, Stressors on Aircrew and Industry
 - **IAASM:** International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine
 - **EASA:** Dr. Cristian Panait
 - **IATA:** International Air Transport Association **Dr. David Powell**, (Rui and Ian also Members), more later
 - **ICAO:** **Dr. Johanna “Ansa” Jordaan** **ROCK STAR!**, more later
 - **CAPSCA:** Dr. Jarnail Singh / Dr. Nigel Dowdell, Dr. Carlos Salicrup, Dr. Diego Garcia, Dr. Paulo Alvez, and Too many to mention all
 - **CART:** Council Aviation Safety and Security Taskforce, **Take Off Guidance**
 - **TFHIOA:** Task Force on Health Issues Outbreaks in Aviation (Annex 9 Facilitation). The establishment and maintenance of International Standards and Recommended Practices (SARP’s) as well as Procedures for Navigation (PANS) - [fundamental tenets of Chicago Convention](#)
 - **WHO:** **Noted Little to No internal Aerospace Medicine Expertise –**
 - **WHO on Dr. Jordaan ICAO - CAPSCA / CART / TFHIOA / AsMA**
 - **ICAO Dr. Powell IATA**

TOO MANY ASM SME / ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO MENTION ALL!

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

Dr. Johanna “Ansa” Jordaan

- **193 Nations-Funded & directed** to support diplomacy & cooperation in air transport as signatory to [Chicago Convention \(1944\)](#)
 - **Core function** - Maintain expert administrative bureaucracy (the [ICAO Secretariat](#)) supporting these diplomatic interactions, and to research new air transport policy and standardization innovations as directed and endorsed by governments through the [ICAO Assembly](#), or by the [ICAO Council](#)
 - Industry and civil society groups, and other concerned regional and international organizations
- **Soverign Rights**
- **Harmonization Goal and Challenge**

CONVENTION
ON
INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION
DONE
AT CHICAGO
ON THE
7TH DAY OF DECEMBER
1944

CAPSCA Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation

Dr. Johanna "Ansa" Jordaan

Established in 2006, Voluntary cross-sectorial, multi-organizational collaboration program managed by ICAO with support from WHO. It brings together international, regional, national and local organizations to combine efforts to improve preparedness planning and response to public health events that affect the aviation sector such as:

- **Communicable diseases (pandemic influenza, Zika, Ebola, Coronavirus); Disaster management (natural or man-made disasters);** Chemical events (nuclear power-plant accidents); Bioterrorism; Volcanic ash; Water and food safety; Hygiene and waste management; Drones in humanitarian operations. **Dr. Jarnal Singh, Dr. Claude Thibeault**


The objectives of CAPSCA are:

- **Public health protection, ensure safe and economically viable air transport, with minimal effect on international travel and trade (Chicago Convention);**
- **Capacity building**
- **Facilitate multi-sector collaboration and cooperation (civil aviation authorities, public health authorities, airports, air traffic services, airlines, immigration, customs, security and handling personnel) - a mechanism for pooling and sharing expertise, resources and best practices;**
- **Assess State readiness**
- **Meet Weekly: Products to CART, ICAO Counsel and Coordinate with WHO**



**Applying
Reason Swiss
Cheese Theory
to COVID-19
and CAPSCA
Discussions**

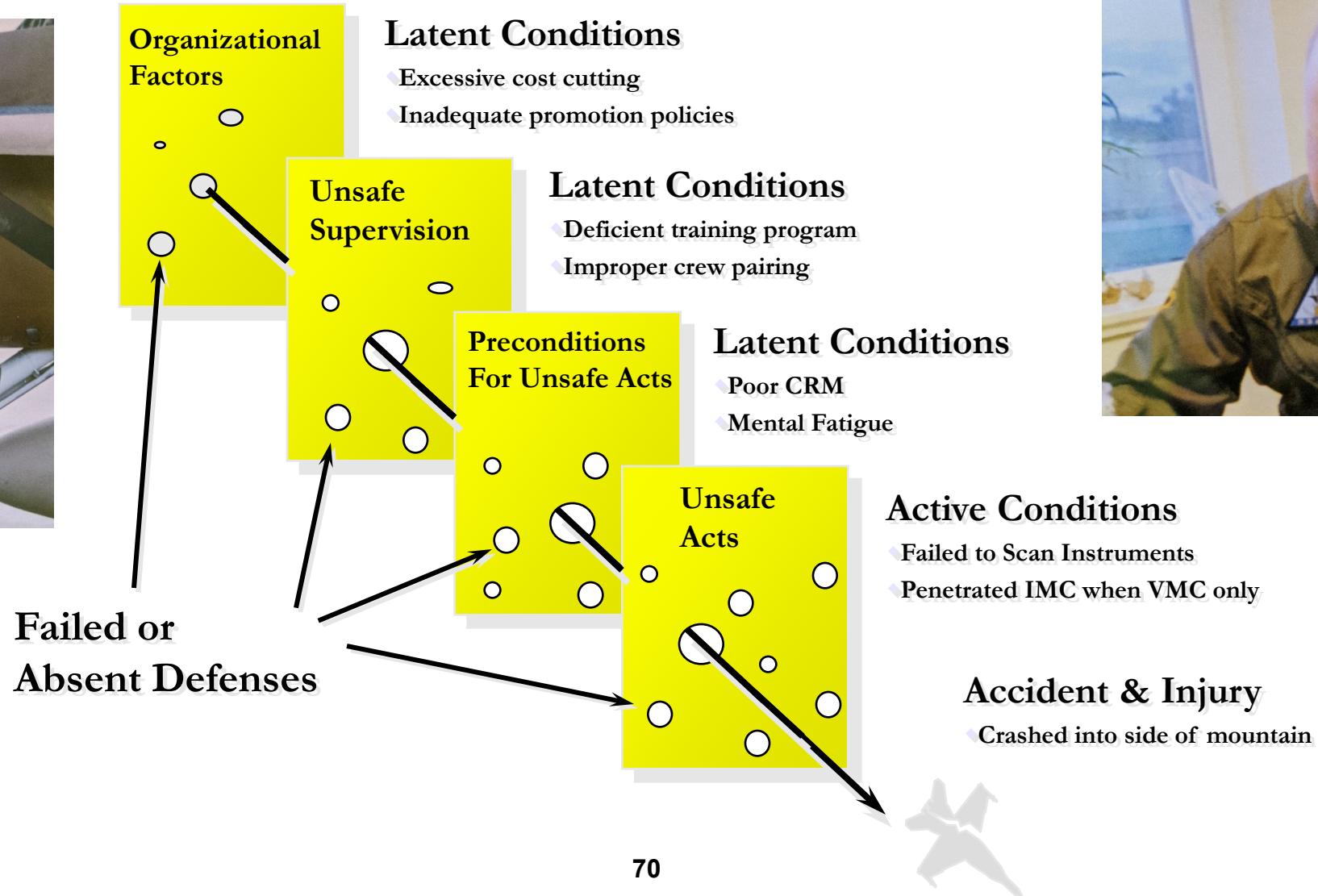
- **CAPSCA discussing risk-mitigation and Aviation Layered Defense**
 - **COVID-19 Science Advisory Group**
 - **We were able to apply Aviation Risk Mitigation Strategies to COVID-19 and future Emerging Infectious Diseases**
 - **Evolutionary vs. Revolutionary**



The Solution:
**Multi Layered Risk Mitigation (Reason
Swiss Cheese Theory) and UV-C as an
Additional Layer**

Human Factors Analysis Classification System (HFACS)

(Reason, 1990, Shappell / Wigeman 1996)

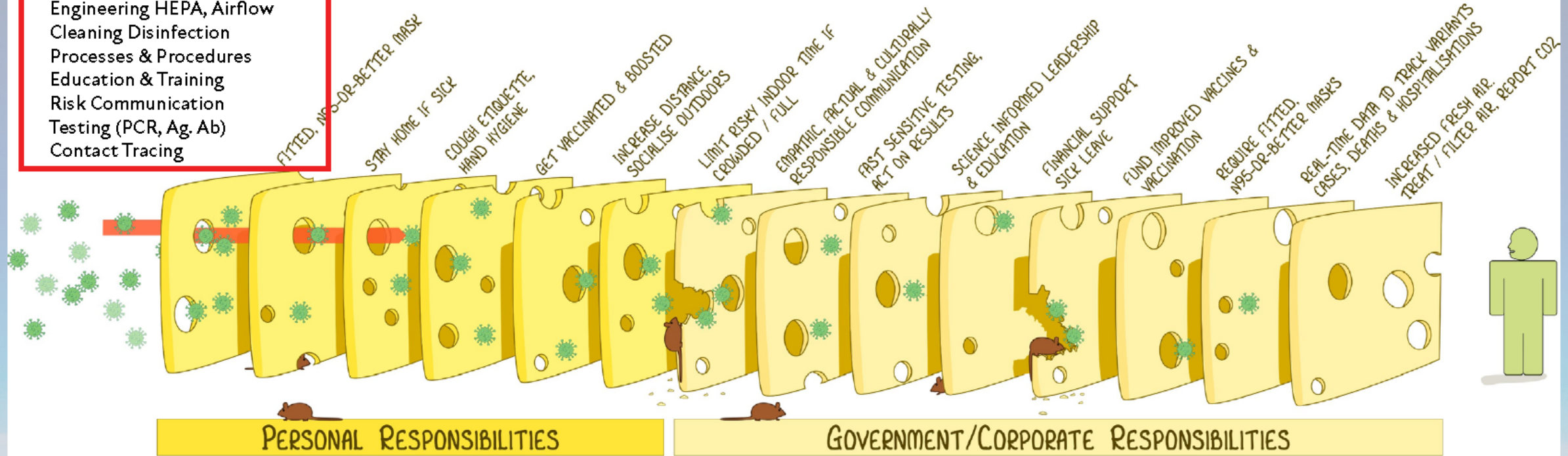


THE SWISS CHEESE VACCINE-PLUS RESPIRATORY VIRUS DEFENCE GRAPHIC

RECOGNISING THAT NO SINGLE INTERVENTION IS PERFECT AT PREVENTING SPREAD

Additional Layers (Risk Mitigation):

- Individual Risk Assessment
- Engineering HEPA, Airflow
- Cleaning Disinfection
- Processes & Procedures
- Education & Training
- Risk Communication
- Testing (PCR, Ag, Ab)
- Contact Tracing



EVERY INTERVENTION (SLICE/LAYER) HAS IMPERFECTIONS (HOLES) WHICH CHANGE IN SIZE, NUMBER AND POSITION DEPENDING ON VIRUS BURDEN, HOW THE INTERVENTION IS ROLLED OUT & COMPLIANCE.

MULTIPLE LAYERS IMPROVE SUCCESS.

LAYER ORDER IS NOT RELEVANT.



Ian M. Mackay VirologyDownUnder.com with thanks to Jody Lanard, Katherine Arden and the UoQld, based on Swiss Cheese Model of Accident Causation, by James T. Reason, 1990 Version 3.0 Update 24Oct20. Douglas A. Wiegmann and Scott A. Shappell applied to Aviation Mishaps. ICAO CAPSCA Discussion, ALL EID!

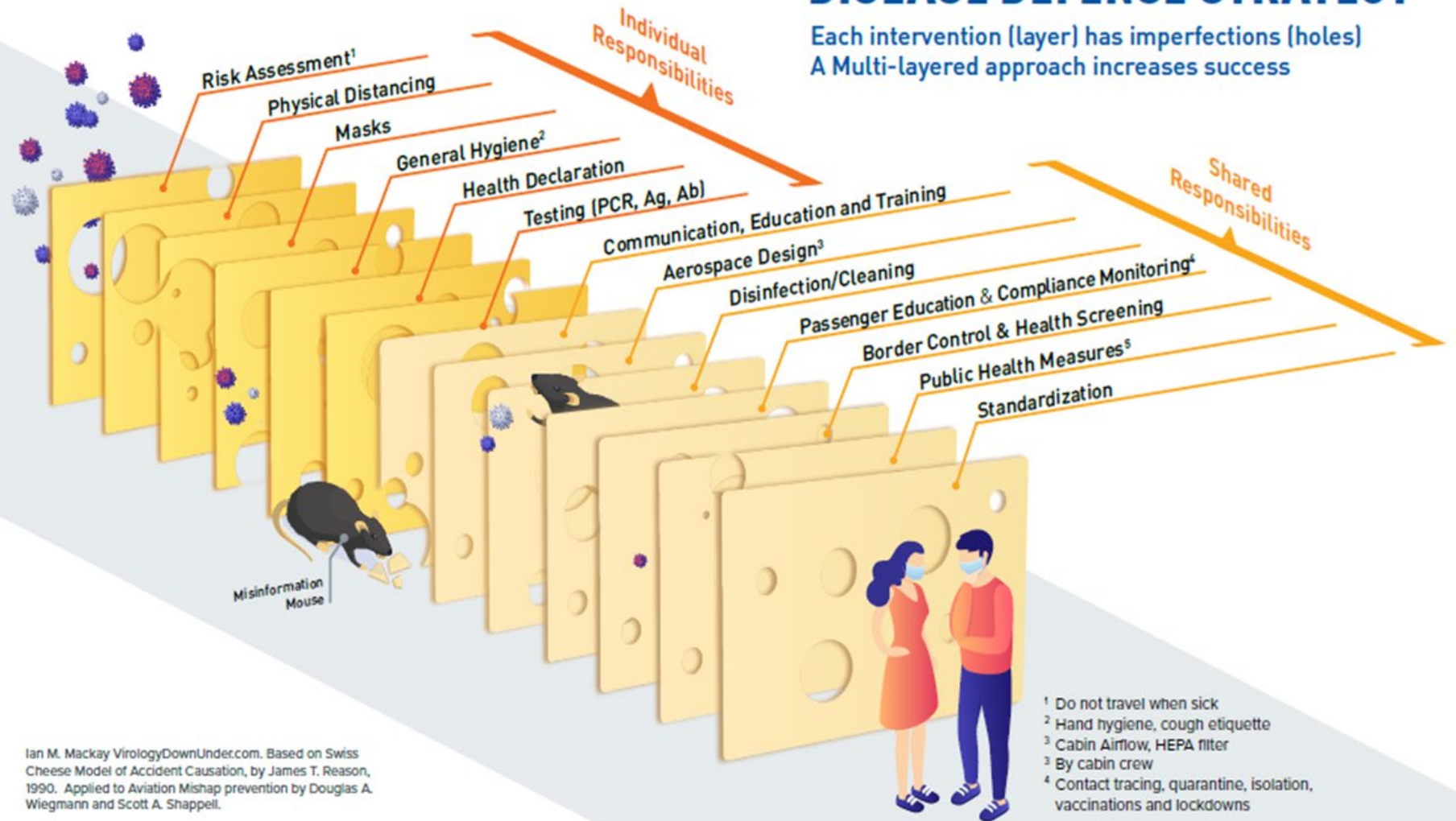
IAN M MACKAY & KATHERINE E ARDEN
VIROLOGYDOWNUNDER.COM
BASED ON THE WORK OF JAMES T REASON, 1990
VERSION 5.3
UPDATE: 17OCT2022

Apply HRO Aviation Mishap Reduction – (James Reason Swiss Cheese Model) To COVID-19 and Future Pandemics



AVIATION MULTI-LAYERED DISEASE DEFENSE STRATEGY

Each intervention (layer) has imperfections (holes)
A Multi-layered approach increases success



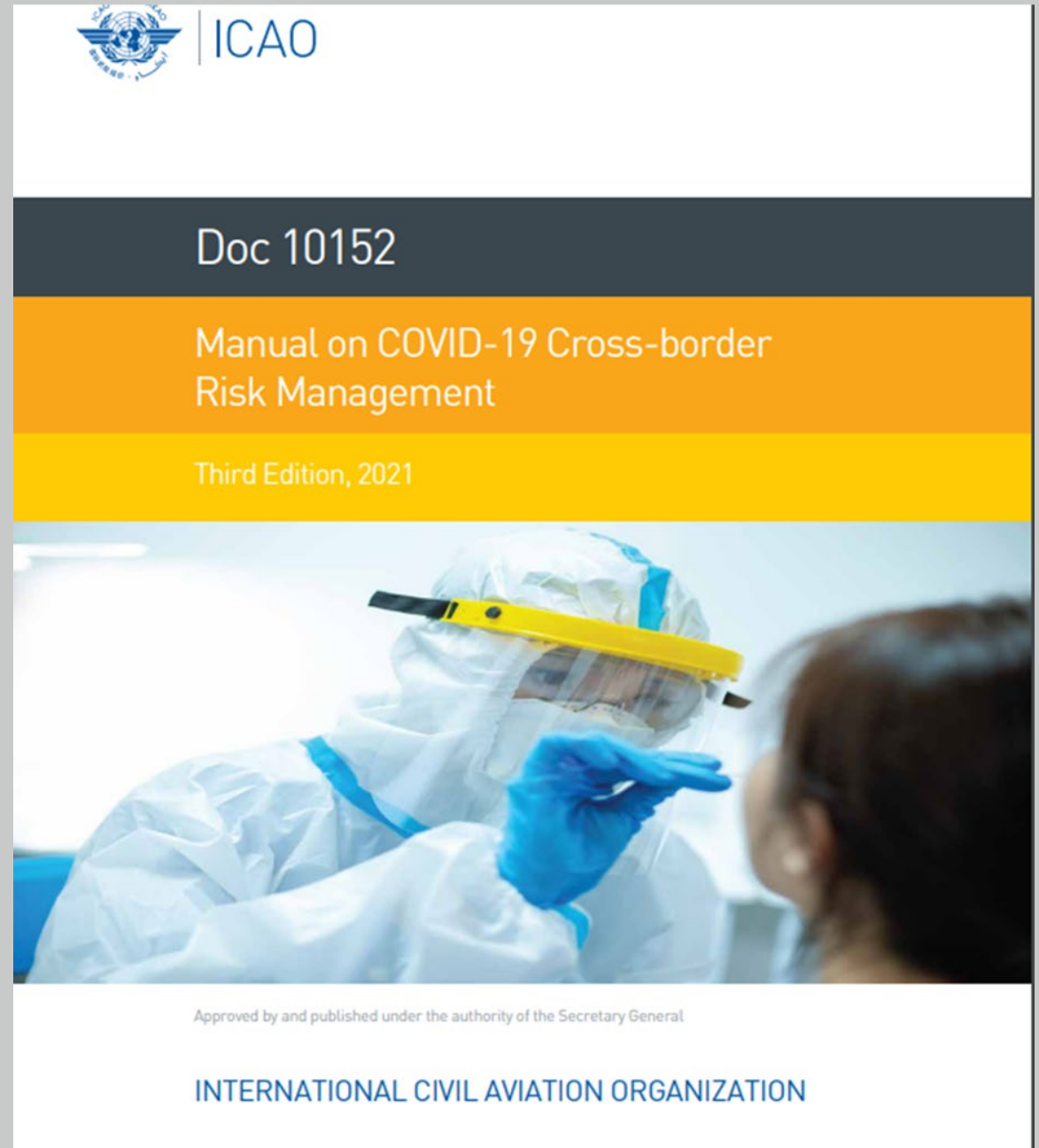
Ian M. Mackay VirologyDownUnder.com. Based on Swiss Cheese Model of Accident Causation, by James T. Reason, 1990. Applied to Aviation Mishap prevention by Douglas A. Wiegmann and Scott A. Shappell.

- ¹ Do not travel when sick
- ² Hand hygiene, cough etiquette
- ³ Cabin Airlow, HEPA filter
- ⁴ By cabin crew
- ⁵ Contact tracing, quarantine, isolation, vaccinations and lockdowns

Many ASM Members Directly Contributed

Testing and Cross-border Risk Management Measures Manual (3rd Ed) - 2021 ICAO Doc 10152

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	General Risk Management Principles Applied to Air Transport
Chapter 3	Testing Vaccination and Cross-Border Risk Management Measures
Chapter 4	Implementation Model Multi-Layered Assessment and Mitigation
Chapter 5	Public Health Corridor
Chapter 6	Transitioning from Crisis Response to Routine Operations
	Primer
	Estimated Effectiveness of Individual Risk Mitigation Measures



What We Did Well: AsMS Responding and Educating Wayne Gretzky, Hockey Player: Skating to Where the Ice Hockey Puck Will Be

20MAY2021, First AsMA Webinar

COVID-19 Update

Chairs: Dr. Ortega, Dr. DeJohn
 Dr. Kris Belland
 Dr. "Ansa" Jordaan
 Dr. David Powell
 Dr. Susan Northrup
 Dr. Rui Pombal
 Dr. Aunon-Chancellor
 Dr. Ian Hosegood

23May 2022, AsMA Reno

Controversies Lessons Learned

Dr. Pombal, Dr. Wilkinson
 Dr. Rui Pombal
 Dr. Wilkinson
 Dr. "Ansa" Jordaan
 Dr. David Powell
 Dr. Susan Northrup
 Dr. Kris Belland

22Sept 2022, ICAM Conference

Next Pandemic Top 10 Lessons

Dr. Northrup, Dr. Wilkinson
 Dr. Kris Belland
 Dr. David Powell
 Dr. Rui Pombal
 Dr. Ben Johnston
 Dr. Johann Wium
 Dr. Jonathan Monin

All ICAM constituent orgs rep
 >50% IATA MAG

05/21/23 AsMA, New Orleans

29AUG2021, Denver

No Panel- AsMA CNX





WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION R-PEF PARTNER PRESENTATION

Commercial Airlines and Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA): Applying COVID-19 Lessons Learned in Preparation for the Next Pandemic

22 February 2024

**Kris M. Belland, D.O. MPH, MBA, MSS, CPE, FAsHFA, FAOCOPM, FCAMA, FAsMA
President-Elect, American Osteopathic College of Occupational and Preventive Medicine
President / CEO: Aerospace Medicine Strategic Consultation, PLLC (AsMSC)**

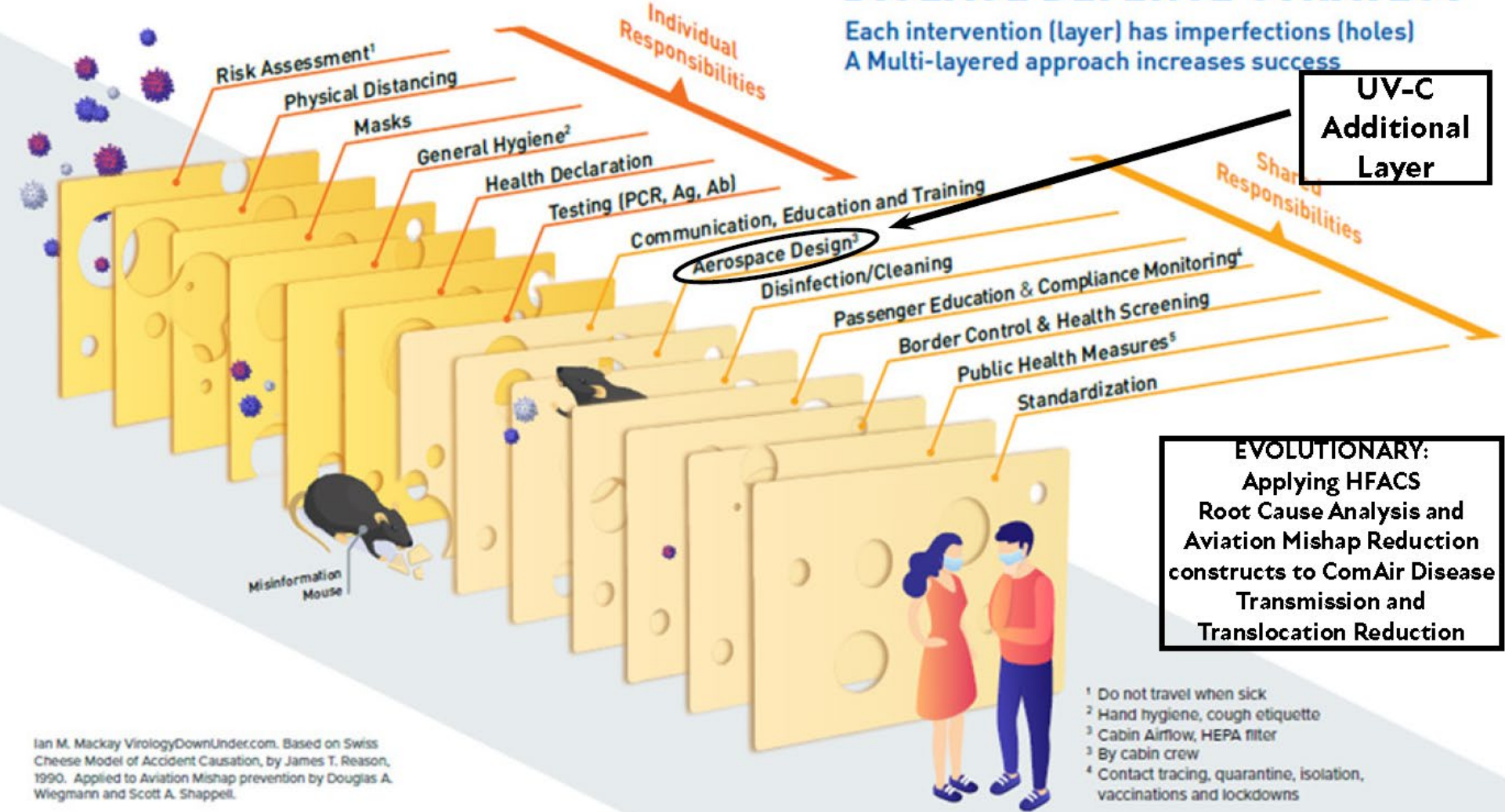
22 February 2024



A New Risk Mitigation Layer UV-C

AVIATION MULTI-LAYERED DISEASE DEFENSE STRATEGY

Each intervention (layer) has imperfections (holes)
A Multi-layered approach increases success



**UV-C
Additional
Layer**

**EVOLUTIONARY:
Applying HFACS
Root Cause Analysis and
Aviation Mishap Reduction
constructs to ComAir Disease
Transmission and
Translocation Reduction**

Ian M. Mackay VirologyDownUnder.com. Based on Swiss Cheese Model of Accident Causation, by James T. Reason, 1990. Applied to Aviation Mishap prevention by Douglas A. Wiegmann and Scott A. Shappell.

¹ Do not travel when sick
² Hand hygiene, cough etiquette
³ Cabin Airflow, HEPA filter
⁴ By cabin crew
⁵ Contact tracing, quarantine, isolation, vaccinations and lockdowns

Bringing Controlled Sunlight Indoors

Safe and Effective,
Over 50 years of
Hospital / School Use

Reduces Transmission
/ Translocation of
Disease

Cutting Edge
Technology,
Engineering and
Manufacturing

We Can Control Air
Flow, Humidity,
Compression, Pressure
and now Light

BLUF: UV-C Used for 115 Years!

Internationally, 90-plus for Air Disinfection

08 Aug 2024 FAA Approves UV-C for Inflight Use
In Unoccupied spaces



Niels Finsen's work on UVA / UVB light therapy earned him a Nobel Prize

Upper-room UV-C air disinfection developed hospitals, barracks, schools, especially TB control

UV-C spreads to food processing, water treatment, and HVAC systems

UV-C LEDs emerge but are weak and expensive. Most systems still use mercury lamps

New tech Proprietary Tech/Eng/Man: LIDAR, SONAR, mmWave allows illum unoccupied spaces

1903 to 1910s

1910

1920s-1930s

1930s-1950s

1960s-1980s

1990s-2010

2010-2019

2020-2025

2025-Present

2025

Marseille, France built the first municipal UV-C water disinfection plant

UV-C becomes common hospitals, naval ships, labs, isolation wards. Heavily used measles & TB

Major growth in water treatment, wastewater plants, and cleanrooms

COVID Accelerates Transit, Aircraft, Hospitals, Consumer Devices, LED Efficiency > lamps

Beyond 2025: Direct Illumination Below Established Exposure Levels (DIBEL)



The Dose Makes the Poison

Use Science, Engineering and Technology to Tame: Dose (Energy + Wavelength + Time) = Effect

Aerospace Engineering

Wind Flow over a lifting wing

PV = NRT

Flight (Air and Space)

Fluid Dynamics / Hydraulic fluid

Actuators

Oxygen / Nitrogen

OBOGS

Why Not Light Energy? Sunlight

UVA, UVB, UVC

Foundational Tox Concept Paracelsus (1493-1541):

- “All things are poison, and nothing without poison! only the dose permits something not to be poisonous.”
- Any substance can be toxic at a high enough dose
- Tox substances are often harmless/therapeutic at low enough levels:
 - Water: too much leads to fatal water intoxication
 - Botulinum toxin: Used safely in botox treatments
 - Radiation, oxygen, vitamins, etc.

Modern Risk Assessment and Safety Margins

Low or Insufficient

No photosynthesis

No or low effects

Visibility Decreased (NVG)

Sleep Easier

Seasonal Affective Disorder

Death

Beneficial Amount

Life/Photosynthesis

Healthy Vit D, Circadian Rhythm

Tx Psoriasis, Eczema, Vitiligo

Sight PRK / LASIK / SMILE

Antibacteria Disinfection

Sterilization Disinfection

Engineered Effects

Cross Linking

Teeth Whitening

High or Too Much

Glare / HA

Sunburn / Heatstroke

Dehydration

Cancer

Premature Aging

Eye / Skin Damage

Immune Suppression

DNA / RNA Damage

Death

The Solution: UVC is Physics, Not Guesswork

UVC light physically disrupts DNA/RNA or protein, inactivating pathogens with very broad applicability

A Physics -Based, Non -Evolutionary Defense That Pathogens Cannot Evade

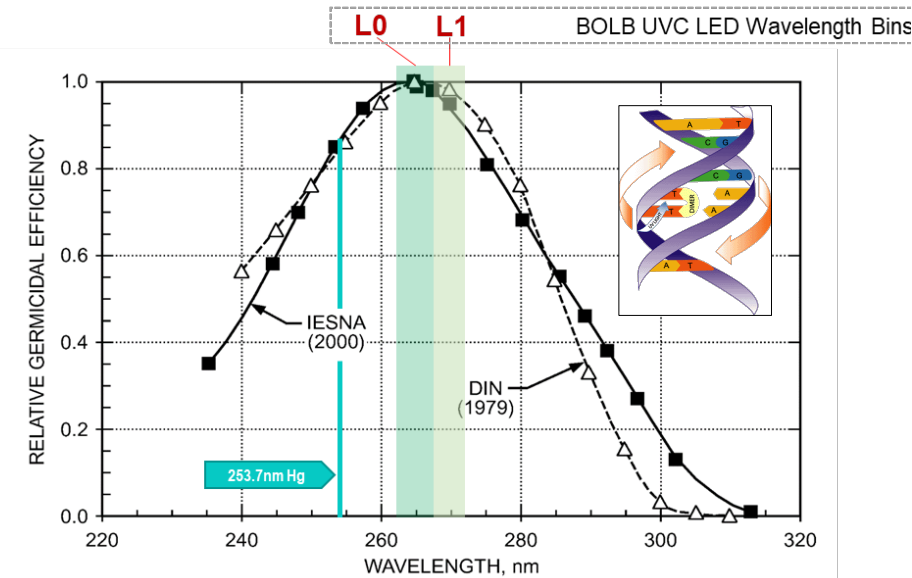


Fig. 1 Relative UV-C Germicidal Efficiency

Reference: ASHRAE HVAC Handbook Chapter 17 page 1

01

Mechanism

UVC photons physically break DNA/RNA molecular bonds, making replication impossible. Efficacy is determined by dose and geometry, not by a microbe's strain.

02

Proven & Universal

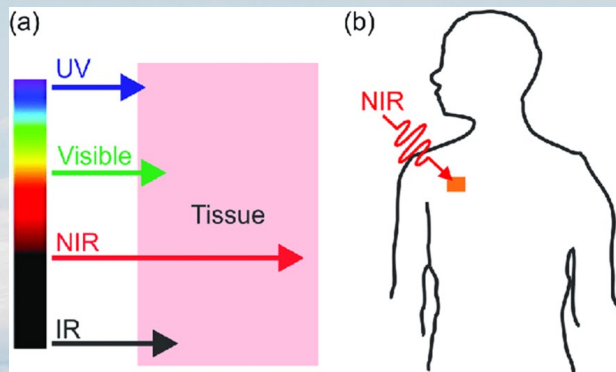
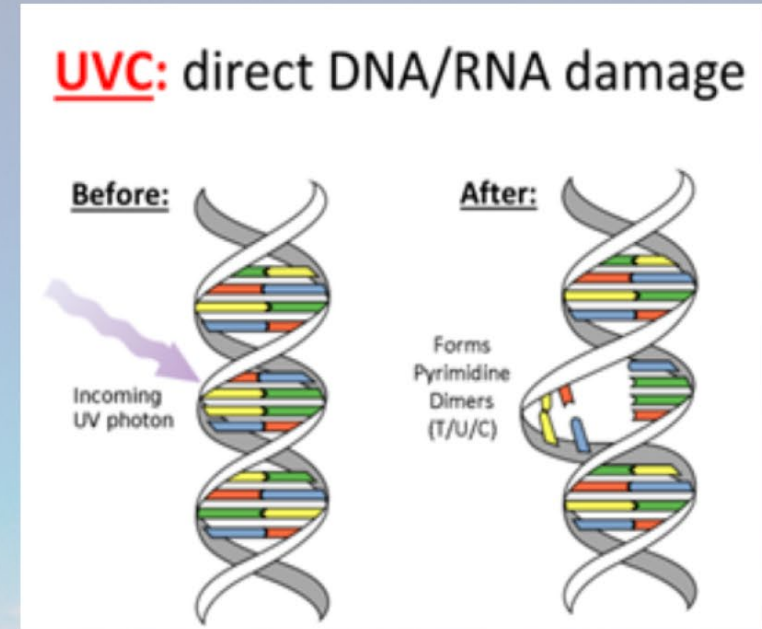
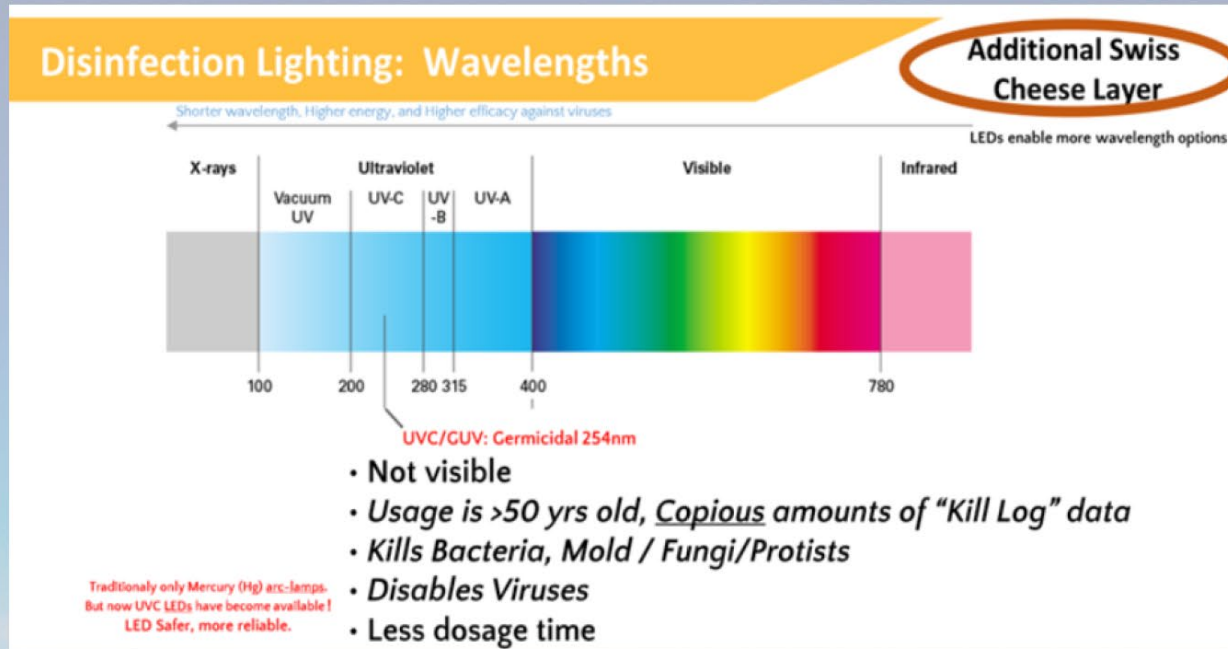
This method is tested and proven to eliminate a wide range of viruses, bacteria, and molds, including SARS-CoV-2, H1N1, and MRSA. It is practically universal in efficacy against micro-organisms.

No "Mutation Chase"

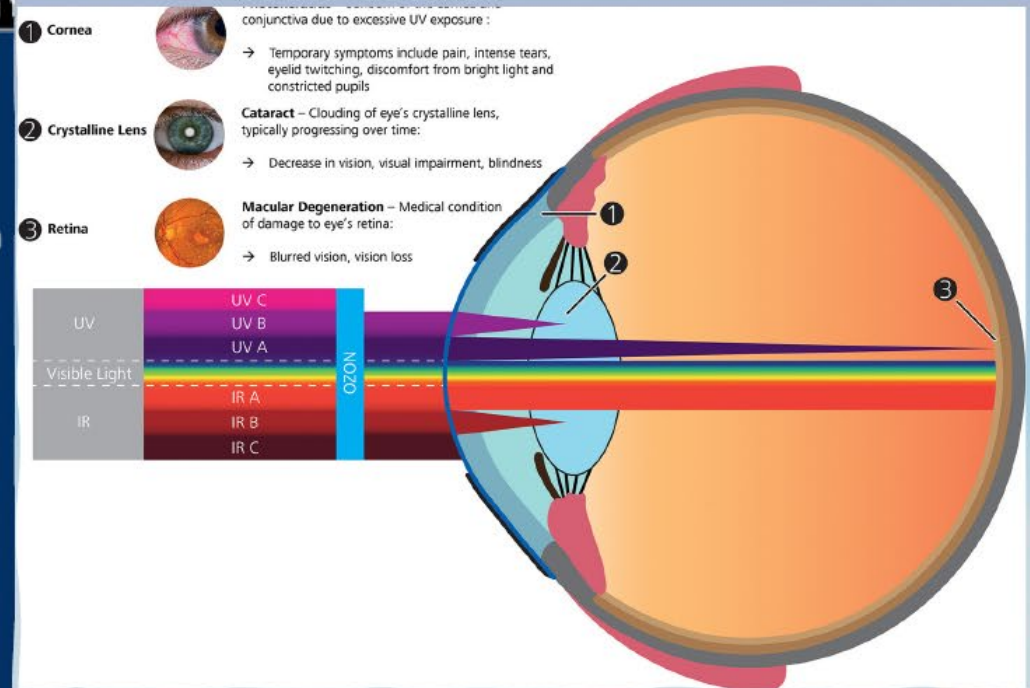
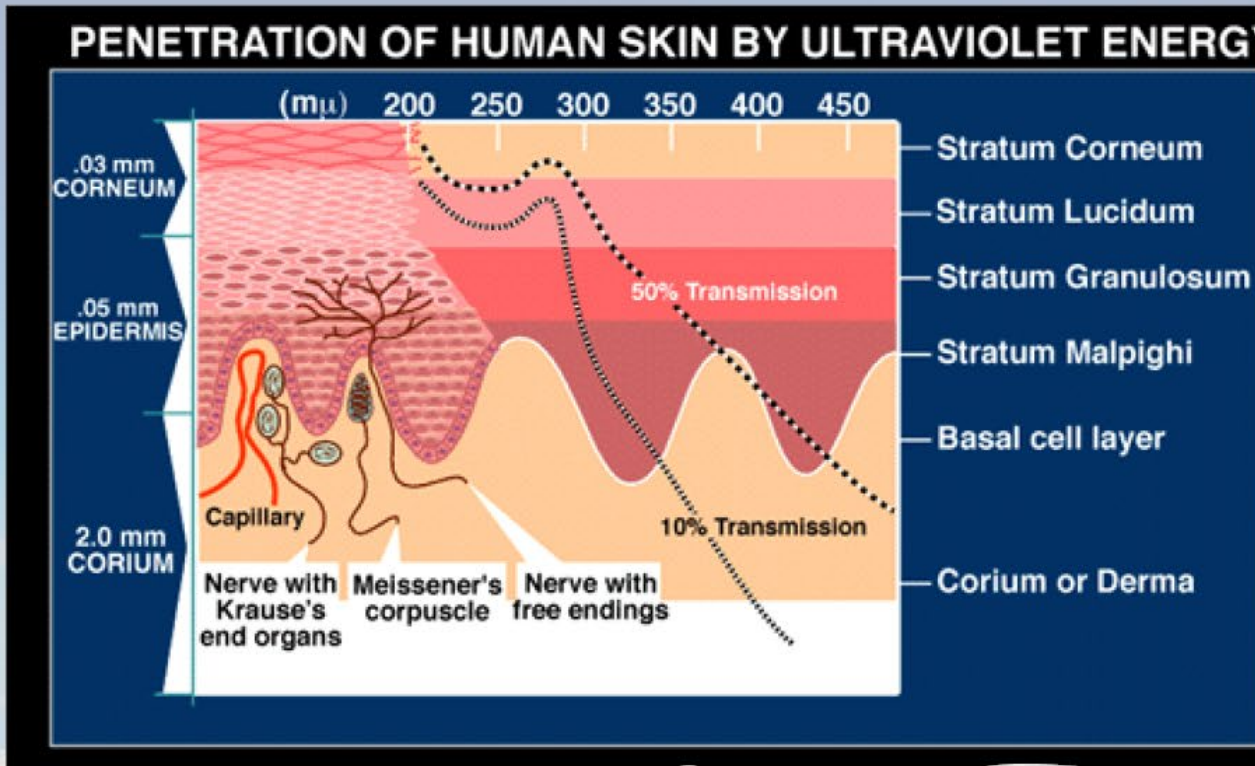
03

Pathogens can't "mutate away" from UVC photophysics. We counter physical margins with engineering (dose, airflow), not by racing to develop a new molecule.

Applying HRO Aviation Mishap Reduction – (James Reason Swiss Cheese Model) To COVID-19 & Future Pandemics



Depth of UV-C Penetration



Classifications of DNA/RNA Virus Families:

Virus classification (the Baltimore system)

Stephen P. Glauzel 2-May-2020; rev 7-Aug-2020

I: dsDNA viruses

(e.g. Herpesviruses, Poxviruses, Polyomaviruses, Adenoviruses, Papillomaviruses (e.g. 'warts').
Double-strand DNA viruses.

II: ssDNA viruses (+ strand or "sense") DNA

(e.g. Anelloviridae, Circoviridae, & Parvoviridae)
Single-strand DNA viruses.

III: dsRNA viruses

(e.g. Reoviruses, including the Rotaviruses)
Double-strand RNA viruses contain from one to a dozen different RNA molecules, each coding for one or more viral proteins.



IV: (+)ssRNA viruses (+ strand or sense) RNA

(e.g. Coronaviridae, Flaviviridae (incl. Hepatitis-C, West-Nile, Dengue, Zika), Arteriviridae, Astroviridae, Togaviridae, Picornaviridae – Enteroviruses (incl. Rhinovirus & Polio), Caliciviridae – Norovirus).

Positive-sense ssRNA viruses have their genome directly utilized as mRNA, with host ribosomes translating it into a single protein that is modified by host and viral proteins to form the various proteins needed for replication. One of these proteins is RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP, or 'RNA replicase'), which copies the viral RNA to form a double-stranded replicative form. In turn, this dsRNA directs the formation of new viral RNA.

V: (-)ssRNA viruses (negative-strand or 'anti-sense') RNA

(e.g. Orthomyxoviridae - Influenza, Arenaviridae, Paramyxoviridae, Hantaviridae, Filoviridae, Rhabdoviridae - Rabies, Pneumoviridae (e.g. Human Syncytial Virus)).

Negative-sense ssRNA viruses must have their genome copied by an RNA replicase to form positive-sense RNA. This means that the virus must bring along with it the enzyme RNA replicase. The positive-sense RNA molecule then acts as viral mRNA, which is translated into proteins by the host ribosomes.

VI: ssRNA-RT viruses (positive-strand or 'sense') RNA with DNA intermediate in life-cycle

(Retroviruses such as HIV & HTLV)

Retroviruses have a single-stranded RNA genome but, in general, are NOT considered RNA viruses because they use DNA intermediates to replicate. Reverse transcriptase, a viral enzyme that comes from the virus itself after it is uncoated, converts the viral RNA into a complementary strand of DNA, which is copied to produce a double-stranded molecule of viral DNA. After this DNA is integrated into the host genome using the viral enzyme integrase, expression of the encoded genes may lead to the formation of new virions.

VII: dsDNA-RT viruses DNA with RNA intermediate in life-cycle

(e.g. Hepadnaviruses)

'Common-Cold': Rhinoviruses (~70%), Coronaviruses (~15%), Adenoviruses (~5%), Pneumoviruses (~5%), Influenza viruses, ...

**All Viruses: Good UV-C Efficacy
BEST TO ADDRESS EID / MUTATIONS / Next Pandemic
Faster than making vaccines!**

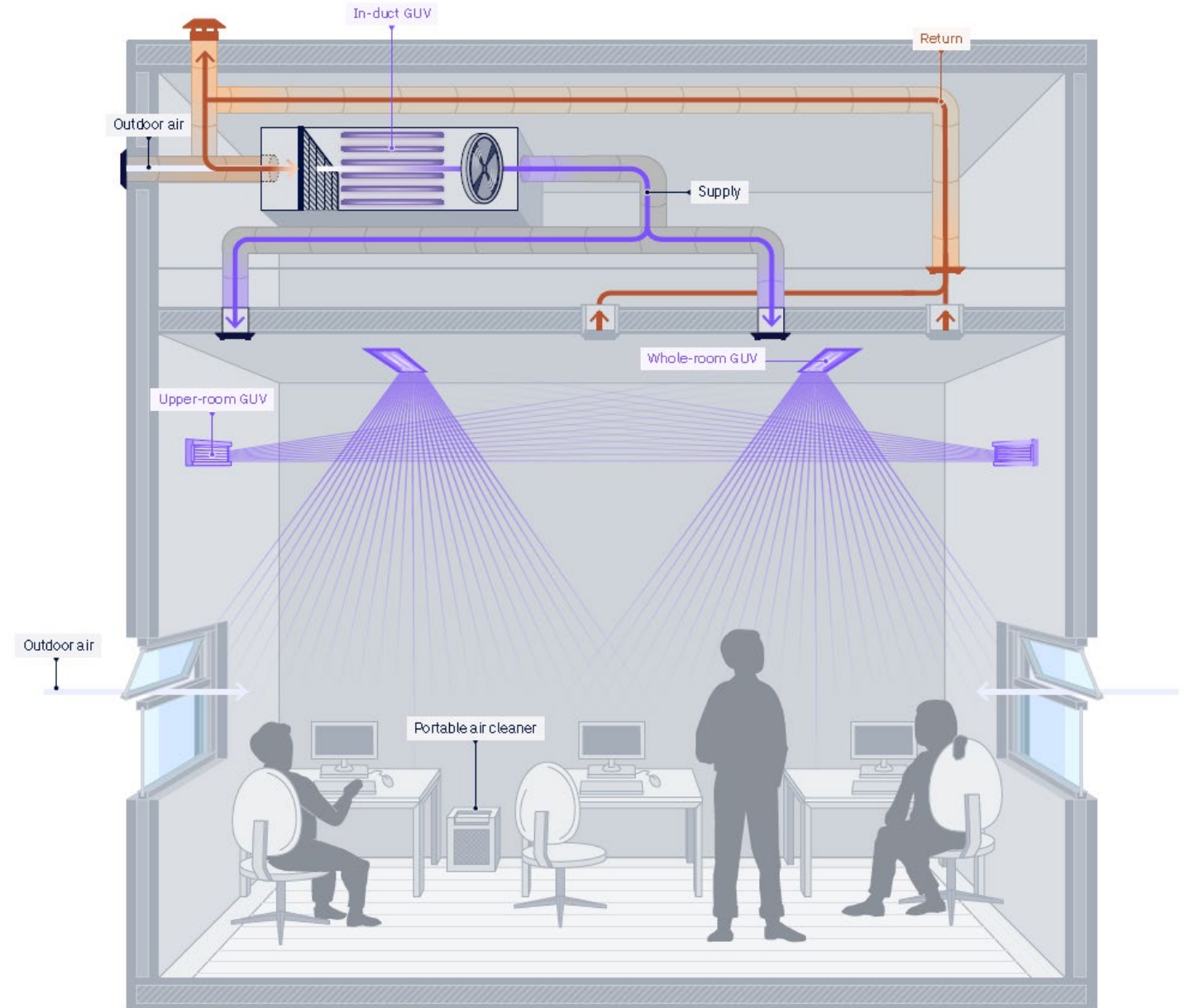
'Non-Enveloped' Viruses (i.e. some UV-C Efficacy on these)

Constantly Mutating,
Vaccines 'at-risk'

Germicidal UV applications



FIGURE 1.5. Picture from the Wells' study using GUV in the upper room portion of school classrooms³⁵. The metallic chandelier holds UV lamps. These lamps point upwards, irradiating the unoccupied upper section of the room, relying on air circulation to move pathogens up and clean air down.

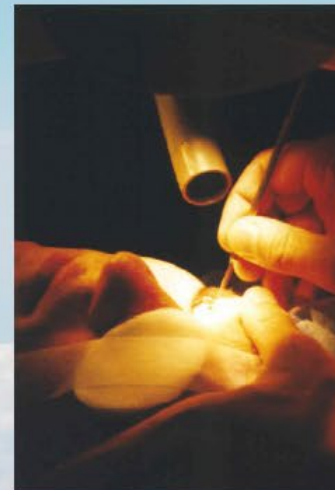
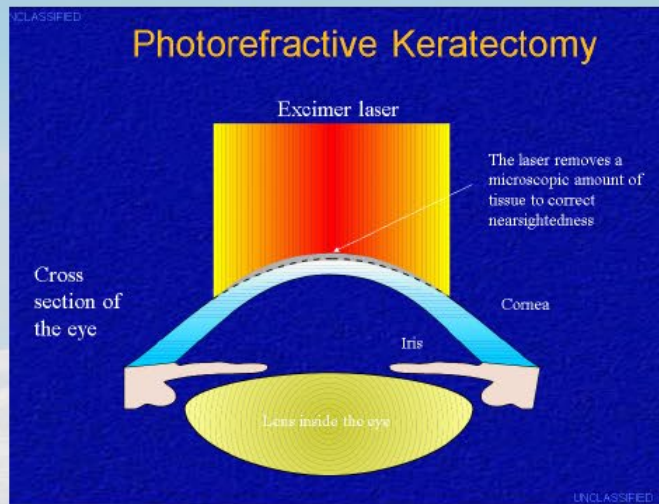
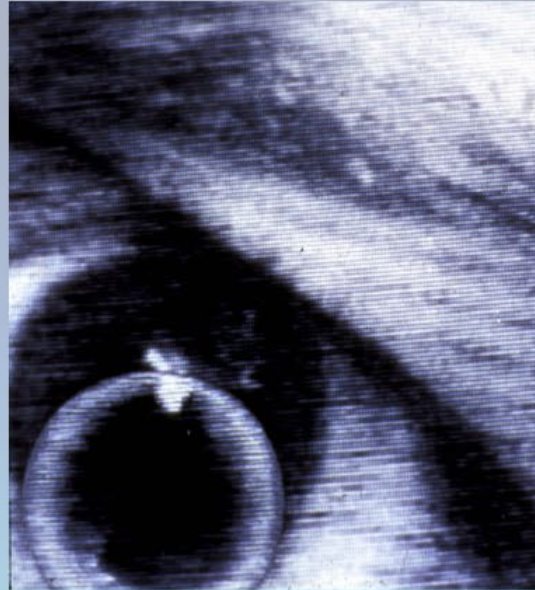




US FAA Challenge: AMA or AsMA Review and Support of UV-C

USN Laser Eye Surgery Retention Study

- UV-C Similar Level of Acceptance
- Contact Under “G”
- VISX Excimer Laser
 - Non Ionizing Radiation
 - Does Not Detach Electrons from Atoms / Molecules
- More Energy vs. UV-C



Recent Aerospace Medicine & Human Performance UV-C Publications

REVIEW ARTICLE

Safety and Effectiveness Assessment of Ultraviolet-C Disinfection in Aircraft Cabins

Kris Belland; Diego Garcia; Charles DeJohn; Gary R. Allen; William D. Mills; Stephen P. Glaudel

INTRODUCTION: Aircraft cabins, susceptible to disease transmission, require effective strategies to minimize the spread of airborne diseases. This paper reviews the James Reason Swiss Cheese Theory in mitigating these risks, as implemented by the International Civil Aviation Organization during the COVID-19 pandemic. It also evaluates the use of airborne ultraviolet-C (UV-C) light as an additional protective measure.

METHODS: Our approach involved a thorough literature review by experts and a detailed risk-vs.-benefit analysis. The review covered existing research to understand the scientific foundation, while the analysis used established techniques to assess the impact of influenza and COVID-19 in terms of infections, deaths, and economic costs.

RESULTS: Integrating UV-C light in aircraft cabins, when applied with appropriate scientific understanding and engineering safeguards, has the potential to reduce in-flight disease transmission. This additional mitigation strategy can work synergistically with existing measures.

DISCUSSION: The research and risk-vs.-benefit analysis present strong evidence for the safety and effectiveness of continuous UV-C disinfection in aircraft cabins. It suggests that UV-C light, maintained below exposure limits, can be a valuable addition to existing measures against disease transmission during flights.

KEYWORDS: UV-C disinfection, ultraviolet-C, UV-C, aircraft, sanitization, airborne pathogen, disease disinfection, disease transmission, disease translocation, risk mitigation strategy.

Belland K, Garcia D, DeJohn C, Allen GR, Mills WD, Glaudel SP. Safety and effectiveness assessment of ultraviolet-C disinfection in aircraft cabins. *Aerospace Med Hum Perform.* 2024;95(3):147-157. <https://doi.org/10.3357/AMHPA350.2024>

The use of ultraviolet (UV) light to decrease in-flight disease transmission has received attention as a potential measure to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper is prepared in support of adding UV-C light-emitting diode (LED) lighting aboard aircraft to reduce the transmission and translocation of airborne diseases. Infectious diseases claim millions of lives globally each year.^{1,2,57,58} The World Health Organization (WHO) addresses this situation as a major global health challenge, especially for low- and middle-income countries.⁵⁷ Many respiratory pathogens, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, common colds, tuberculosis (TB), etc., are transmitted via three principal mechanisms: 1) inhaling infectious airborne droplets (from unshielded coughs or sneezes) before they fall to the floor (within 1-2 m),^{59,62,63} 2) touching contaminated surfaces (fomites) before the pathogen decays, and 3) exposure to infected persons even by simple breathing or

talking, which can produce aerosols that linger for minutes to hours and travel much farther than the 1-2 m traveled by droplets.^{8,9,53} Early in COVID-19 pandemic, it was recognized that aerosols are a significant route of infection in indoor environments.³¹ All pathogens that possess either DNA or RNA—viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa—are susceptible to UV disinfection.¹ This by no means suggests that UV-C airborne use is the only risk-mitigation strategy, but that it supplements other multiple layers including high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters, air flow, outside air ventilation, masks, vaccines,

From AeroCrew Inc., Bonita Springs, FL, United States.

This manuscript was received for review in August 2023. It was accepted for publication in December 2023.

Address correspondence to: Dr. Kris Belland, D.O., M.P.H., 1804 Kinsside Dr, Keller, TX 76262, United States; kris.belland@gmail.com.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3357/AMHPA350.2024>

Recent Aerospace Medicine & Human Performance UV-C Publications

Safety and Effective Ultraviolet-C Disinfection

Kris Belland, Diego Garcia, Charles DeJohn

INTRODUCTION: Aircraft cabins, susceptible to disease transmission, have received attention as a potential measure to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper is prepared in support of adding UV-C light-emitting diode (LED) lighting aboard aircraft to reduce the transmission and eradication of airborne diseases. Infectious diseases claim millions of lives globally each year.^{1,2,57,58} The World Health Organization (WHO) addresses this situation as a major global health challenge, especially for low- and middle-income countries.⁵⁷ Respiratory pathogens, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, common colds, tuberculosis (TB), etc., are transmitted via three principal mechanisms: 1) inhaling infectious airborne droplets (from unshielded coughs or sneezes before they fall to the floor (within 1–2 m));^{59,61,62} 2) touching contaminated surfaces (fomites) before the pathogen (e.g., and 3) exposure to infected persons even by simple breath-

Belland K, Garcia D, DeJohn C, Allen GR, Mills WD, et al. *Aerospace Medicine and Human Performance*. 2024;95(3):147–157. doi:10.12688/AMHP.2024.9503147-157

REVIEW ARTICLE

Methods of Aircraft Disinfection to Reduce Airborne Infectious Disease Transmission

Charles DeJohn, Kris Belland, Diego Garcia

INTRODUCTION: This review aims to assess the safety and efficacy of the use of ultraviolet-C technology for disinfecting aircraft and compare it with other methods currently used in the aviation industry.

METHODS: The authors conducted a comprehensive, systematic review of the literature on disinfection of aircraft. Independent double reviews were conducted and consultations with a third reviewer were performed in the event of disagreements.

DISCUSSION: Although infectious disease transmission in aircraft cabins has been shown to be low, a recent study has described reports of passengers on commercial aircraft infecting other passengers. Incorporating ultraviolet-C technology into aircraft disinfection protocols holds the potential to add a significant level of risk mitigation to effectively reduce disease transmission and enhance safety.

KEYWORDS: pathogen, transmission, disinfection, risk mitigation, ultraviolet-C, UV-C.

DeJohn C, Belland K, Garcia D. *Methods of aircraft disinfection to reduce airborne infectious disease transmission*. *Aerospace Medicine and Human Performance*. 2024;95(12):930–936.

Previous studies have documented the occurrence of various respiratory illnesses, including influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) on aircraft.^{1,2} While the transmission of infectious diseases within aircraft cabins is generally low, instances of passengers infecting fellow travelers on commercial flights have been documented, and a 2023 study found strong evidence of in-flight transmission.³

One promising approach is the incorporation of ultraviolet-C (UV-C) technology into aircraft disinfection protocols. UV-C is ultraviolet (UV) radiation with wavelengths between 100–280 nm. This technology has the potential to significantly mitigate the risk of disease transmission when proper optical engineering controls are in place. The optical engineering systems should be designed with multiple redundancies to provide reliable emitter processing integrity, employing the use of multiple redundant sensor-types, such as ultrasound and infrared ranging. The application of UV-C light can potentially deactivate pathogens that might be introduced if an infected passenger boards the aircraft following episodic disinfection between flights. While further research is needed to fully endorse continuous UV-C utilization on aircraft, this review suggests that combining UV-C disinfection with proper optical engineering controls, together with other methods, could contribute to maintaining a safer aircraft cabin environment.

The objective of this study is to conduct a comprehensive literature review to compare the safety and effectiveness of different methods currently used for disinfecting aircraft and explore the potential benefits and limitations of using UV-C technology as an adjunct to current methods of aircraft disinfection.

METHODS

A systematic search was conducted to identify relevant studies on the efficacy and safety of different methods of aircraft disinfection, with an emphasis on UV disinfection. Multiple electronic databases, including Google Scholar, PubMed, Medline,

From DeJohn Armed Research, LLC, Oklahoma City, OK; Aerospace Medicine Strategic Consultations, PLLC, Keller, TX; and Embry Riddle University, Daytona Beach, FL, United States.

This manuscript was received for review in July 2023. It was accepted for publication in August 2024.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3307/AMHP.9512.930>

Recent Aerospace Medicine & Human Performance UV-C Publications

Safety and Effective Ultraviolet-C Disinfection
Kris Belland; Diego Garcia; Charles DeJohn

INTRODUCTION: Aircraft cabins, susceptible to disease transmission, are a high-risk environment. This paper reviews the James Beal the International Civil Aviation Organization ultraviolet-C (UV-C) light as an additional pathogen mitigation strategy.

METHODS: Our approach involved a thorough literature review covering existing research to understand the impact of influenza and COVID-19 on aircraft cabins, and the potential of UV-C light in aircraft cabins, when used in conjunction with existing measures.

RESULTS: Integrating UV-C light in aircraft cabins, when used in conjunction with existing measures, has the potential to reduce in-flight transmission of pathogens.

DISCUSSION: The research and risk-vs.-benefit analysis of UV-C disinfection in aircraft cabins. It suggests that UV-C disinfection is a viable addition to existing measures against disease transmission.

KEYWORDS: UV-C disinfection, ultraviolet-C, UV-C, aircraft disinfection, risk mitigation strategies

Belland K, Garcia D, DeJohn C, Allen GR, Mills WD, et al. *Aerospace Med Hum Perform.* 2024;95(3):147-157. doi:10.1001/ama.2023.10000

The use of ultraviolet (UV) light to decrease in-flight disease transmission has received attention as a potential measure to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper is prepared in support of adding UV-C light-emitting diode (LED) lighting aboard aircraft to reduce the transmission and creation of airborne diseases. Infectious diseases claim millions of lives globally each year.^{12,37,38} The World Health Organization (WHO) addresses this situation as a major global health challenge, especially for low- and middle-income countries.³⁷ Respiratory pathogens, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, common cold, tuberculosis (TB), etc., are transmitted via three principal mechanisms: 1) inhaling infectious airborne droplets (from unshielded coughs or sneezes before they fall to the floor (within 1-2 m)),^{39,42,53} 2) touching contaminated surfaces (fomites) before the pathogen droplet and 3) exposure to infected persons even by simple breath-

REVIEW ARTICLE

Methodology of In-flight Infection
Charles DeJohn

INTRODUCTION: This review aims to provide a comparative analysis of the transmission of infectious diseases on commercial flights. It compares the risk of infection from airborne pathogens with the risk of infection from surface contamination and contact with infected persons.

METHODS: The authors conducted a literature search of peer-reviewed articles, conference proceedings, and industry reports. The search was limited to English-language publications from 2010 to 2024. The search terms included "aircraft disinfection," "UV-C light," "airborne pathogens," "in-flight infection," and "aviation medicine."

DISCUSSION: Although infection reports of passenger aircraft disinfection are limited, the risk of disease transmission on commercial flights has been found to be generally low. Instances of passenger infection on commercial flights have been found, but strong evidence of in-flight transmission is limited. One promising approach is the integration of UV-C technology into aircraft disinfection systems. UV-C radiation with a wavelength of 280 nm. This technology has the potential to reduce the risk of disease transmission on aircraft. Engineering controls are in place to ensure that UV-C radiation is safely used on aircraft. These controls include the use of multiple redundant sensor types, such as photoionization detectors (PID) and ultraviolet sensors. The application of UV-C technology on aircraft is a promising approach to reduce the risk of disease transmission. While further research is needed, the use of UV-C technology on aircraft is a promising approach to reduce the risk of disease transmission. While further research is needed, the use of UV-C technology on aircraft is a promising approach to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

DeJohn C, Belland K, Garcia D, et al. *Aerospace Med Hum Perform.* 2024;95(12):930-938. doi:10.1001/ama.2023.10000

Previous studies have documented the transmission of various respiratory illnesses, including acute respiratory syndrome (ARS), on commercial flights. The transmission of infectious diseases on commercial flights is generally low, instances of passenger infection on commercial flights have been found, but strong evidence of in-flight transmission is limited. One promising approach is the integration of UV-C technology into aircraft disinfection systems. UV-C radiation with a wavelength of 280 nm. This technology has the potential to reduce the risk of disease transmission on aircraft. Engineering controls are in place to ensure that UV-C radiation is safely used on aircraft. These controls include the use of multiple redundant sensor types, such as photoionization detectors (PID) and ultraviolet sensors. The application of UV-C technology on aircraft is a promising approach to reduce the risk of disease transmission. While further research is needed, the use of UV-C technology on aircraft is a promising approach to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

930 AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND HUMAN PERFORMANCE

MARCH 2025 • VOLUME 96 • NUMBER 3, SECTION II, SUPPLEMENT

Aerospace Medicine and Human Performance

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AEROSPACE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Risk vs. Benefit Analysis of Ultraviolet-C Advanced Aircraft Disinfection

Inactivation of Pathogens in Air Using Ultraviolet Direct Irradiation Below Exposure Limits

- Risk analysis Combined Flu / COVID-19 inflight infections
 - Over 3 million cases, 10 thousand deaths and 200 billion dollars
- One estimate of the COVID-19 Pandemic Cost \$16 trillion
 - Includes the economic cost of premature deaths at 4.4 trillion
 - Long-term complications at 2.6 trillion
 - Mental health impairment in the general population at 1.6 trillion
 - Lost productivity at 7.6 trillion
- UV-C Addition Increasing ComAir Equivalent Air exchange rate (from 30 to 120)
- Reducing residual airborne pathogen concentration by up to:
 - 96% on the ground (equivalent to an increase of 5 air exchanges per hour)
 - 89% during cruise (equivalent to 15 air exchanges per hour)
 - **Potential to reduce Transmissions / Infections / Deaths by over 80%**

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HD IAC JOURNAL

Enhancing Continuity
Airbase is Cyber Response
PAGE 04

Breaking Through
Intelligence Silos for
Domestic Emergency
Management
PAGE 14



EMP Hardening of
Critical Infrastructure
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In-Flight UV-C
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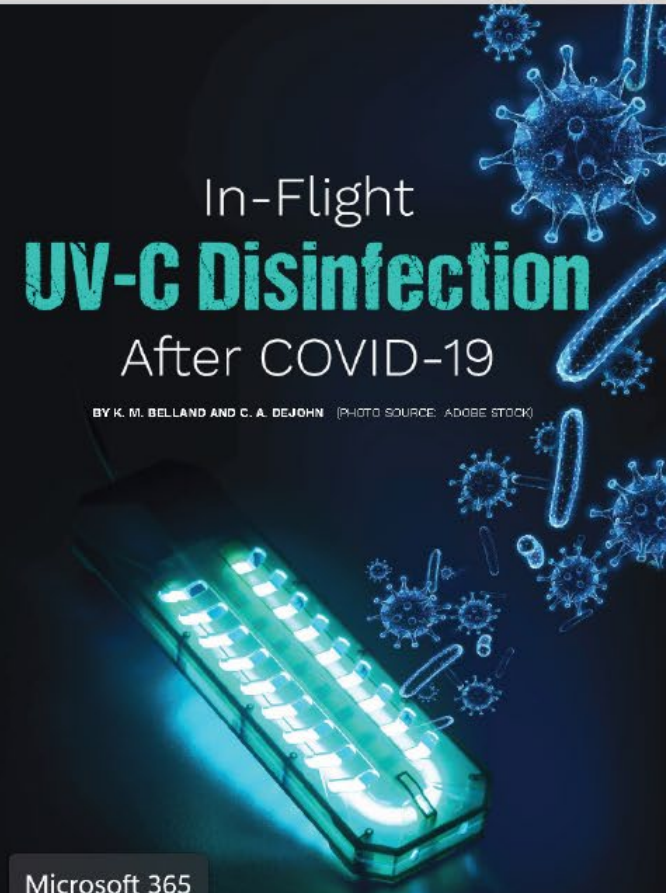
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Integrated Sensing and
Communications for
Small UAV Applications in
CELLULAR NETWORKS



In-Flight UV-C Disinfection After COVID-19

BY K. M. BELLAND AND C. A. DEJOHN (PHOTO SOURCE: ADOBE STOCK)



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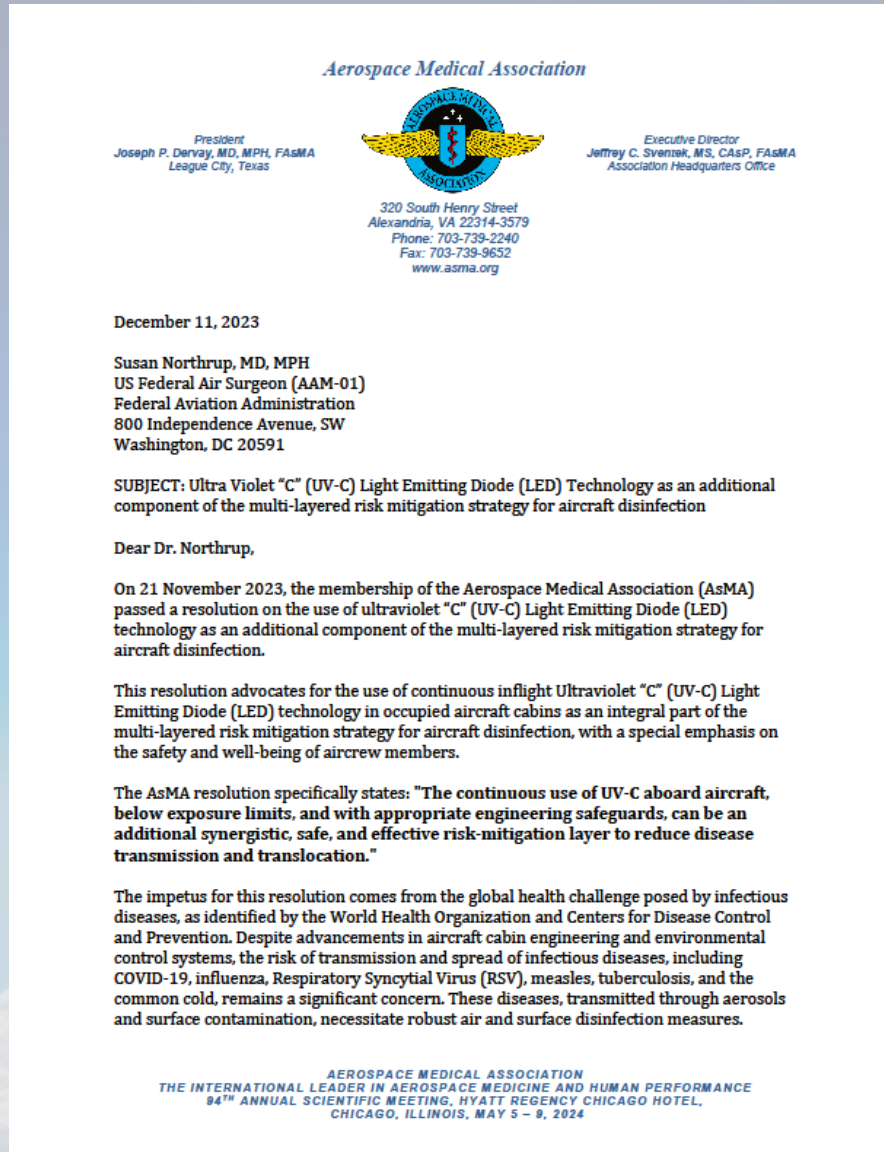
**Johns Hopkins Health Security
Comprehensive Review: Ultraviolet-C (UV-C)
Disinfection in Aircraft Cabins**

Abstract: Ultraviolet-C (UV-C) disinfection has gained considerable attention as a continuous, real-time method to mitigate the transmission of airborne pathogens within aircraft cabins [1,2]. Recent investigations have demonstrated its potential to inactivate viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, influenza, and other emerging infectious agents in situ, thereby reducing both immediate infection risks and broader public health burdens [3,6,16]. This paper evaluates how continuous UV-C disinfection—applied in tandem with established preventive measures—may effectively curtail disease transmission, reassure passengers, and inform the future direction of in-flight health and safety standards.

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION



AsMA Resolution 2023-01 - THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:



-FAA Risk vs. Benefit Analysis and Peer Review Articles (Five) and AMA or AsMA Support:

"The continuous use of UV-C aboard aircraft, below exposure limits and with appropriate engineering safeguards, can be an additional synergistic, safe, and effective risk-mitigation layer to reduce disease transmission and translocation"

-FAA Certificate of Approval

FAA 08AUG24

- this letter is to inform you that the Federal Aviation Administration East Certification Branch has no objections for the installation of DIBEL LED UV-C germ cleansing lights in unoccupied areas of the aircraft when a physical barrier exists between occupants and the UV-C light emitted by the AeroClenz device such as an unoccupied lavatory.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Aircraft Certification Service
Compliance & Airworthiness Division

East Certification Branch
1701 Columbia Ave.
College Park, Georgia 30337

August 8, 2024

In Reply, Reference FAA Correspondence #: 750-24-00293

Mr. Matt Saberton
Founder/CEO
AeroClenz
P.O. Box 367263
Bonita Springs, FL 34136

Dear Mr. Saberton:

As a follow-up to our recent discussions, this letter is to inform you that the Federal Aviation Administration East Certification Branch has no objections for the installation of DIBEL LED UV-C germ cleansing lights in unoccupied areas of the aircraft when a physical barrier exists between occupants and the UV-C light emitted by the AeroClenz device such as an unoccupied lavatory.

Please submit at your earliest convenience an STC application along with the certification plan and cover letter for unoccupied lavatory installation with proper automated detection that turn off the UV-C lights when the lavatory is occupied.

If you have any further questions, you may contact Alan Silva at 404-474-5574 or via email at alan.silva@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

JAMES LEE Digitally signed by JAMES
LEE
Date: 2024.08.08
10:16:52 -04'00'

FAA November 20, 2024 Ref #: 750-24-00780

Conservative Aviation Safety Approach

- **FAA Direct UV-C Exposure to Aircraft Occupants DIBEL Concerns**
 - **Informed Consent**
 - Disclosure Public Service Announcement or Turn Off for Pax Aircrew
 - Current Approved Systems Shuts Off Automatically
 - **Repeated Aircrew Exposures**
 - Well Under Published Exposure Limits (TLV) 8hr X 5 Days x 40 years or OFF
 - 8 hr under UV-C is Roughly Equivalent to <5min Direct Sunlight (Energy, Wavelength, Duration, Distance)
 - **Potential Photokeratitis / Eye Damage / Sensitive Passengers**
 - More Risk Transiting to Airport / Aircraft
- **Health Benefits Outweigh Risk**
 - Published Risk vs Benefit Research
- **Need More Reliable Studies – (787 MAX Caution) - Cutting Edge Tech**
 - NAMRL / NAMRU-D / BOLB / LHRC
 - Similar Trajectory as PRK in DoD / ASM

Naval Medical Research Unit DAYTON (NAMRU-D) Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) Environmental Health Effects Laboratory (EHEL) DoD Operational and MTF UV-C Applications in Disease Transmission Translocation Mitigation 27 June 2025



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT DAYTON
3034 G STREET, ELMO, OHIO 45024
WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433-7999

From: Director, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Medical Research Unit Dayton

Subj: LETTER OF INTENT IN SUPPORT OF PROMISING DOD AEROSPACE MEDICAL ULTRAVIOLET (UV-C) RESEARCH

1. Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) is pleased to advocate for continued investment in UV-C disinfection technology as an integral component of aerospace medicine to defend our forces from infectious agents protects our operational readiness.
2. UV-C technology for half a century has demonstrated significant capability for reducing the transmission and translocation of airborne/surface biologic and viral pathogens, a critical concern for maintaining operational readiness and safeguarding the health of military personnel. UV-C will add another layer to the already-in-place multi-layered risk mitigation protocols that have traditionally been used.
3. As a leader in the research and development of advanced aerospace medical solutions, NAMRL recognizes the immense value of agile and adaptive UV-C disinfection systems. These technologies offer a high-value proposition by addressing one of the most pressing challenges in aerospace medicine: mitigating airborne pathogen exposure in confined environments such as aircraft, ships, and operational command centers. The rapid and effective reduction of microbial contamination using UV-C systems can sustain force health protection in dynamic and demanding environments. Additionally, research and development in this area has the potential to significantly mitigate the potential threat of natural and manmade diseases (bio-weapons / threat).
4. Supporting UV-C research not only reflects NAMRL's commitment to advancing the science of aerospace medicine but also underscores our pivotal role in ensuring that our armed forces remain resilient against all biological threats whether traditional, emerging or manmade. The integration of UV-C disinfection systems within DoD operations has significant potential to enhance operational efficiency and reduce disease outbreaks, ultimately preserving mission-critical capabilities.
5. As an indicator of our belief in the tremendous potential of this technology to Naval Aviation and beyond, in FY 2025 we started an annual investment of \$300K in UV-C research from our discretionary research budget, which amounts to nearly half of our entire discretionary budget. This decision and the associated flexibility of research foci ensure that solutions can be tailored to meet the unique needs of different operational contexts, from troop transport to medical evacuation, reinforcing the technology's strategic importance to the DoD.

Subj: APPOINTMENTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD

6. We are confident that these efforts will yield transformative advancements, reinforcing the DoD's ability to protect the health of its service members and achieve mission success. For more information I can be reached at richard.arnold.10@us.af.mil, or (937) 938-3877.

R.D. ARNOLD, PhD
Director, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory
By direction of the Commanding Officer

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THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

An Outbreak of Covid-19 on an Aircraft Carrier

Matthew R. Kasper, Ph.D., Jesse R. Geibe, M.D., Christine L. Sears, M.D.,
Asha J. Riegodedios, M.S.P.H., Tina Luse, M.P.H., Annette M. Von Thun, M.D.,
Michael B. McGinnis, M.D., Niels Olson, M.D., Daniel Houskamp, M.D.,
Robert Fenequito, M.D., Timothy H. Burgess, M.D., Adam W. Armstrong, M.D.,
Gerald DeLong, Ph.D., Robert J. Hawkins, Ph.D., and Bruce L. Gillingham, M.D.

ABSTRACT

Naval Medical Research Unit DAYTON (NAMRU-D) Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) Environmental Health Effects Laboratory (EHEL)

- Study #1 – Exposure Modeling in Osprey
- Study #2 – Ocular Exposure Evaluation
- Study #3 – Real-World Exposure Characterization (normal)
- Study #4 – Real-World Exposure Characterization (worst-case)
- Study #5 – Dermal Evaluation
- Study #6 – Operational Environment Characterization



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT
NAVAL AEROSPACE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

From: Director, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Medical Research Unit
Dayton

Subj: LETTER OF INTENT IN SUPPORT OF PROMISING DOD AEROSPACE MEDICAL
ULTRAVIOLET (UV-C) RESEARCH

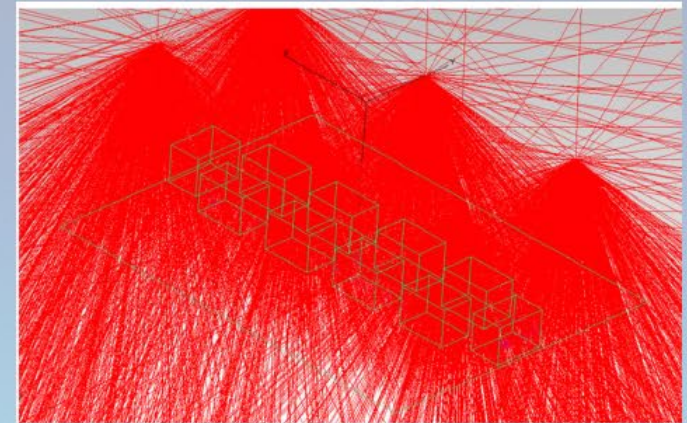
1. Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) is pleased to advocate for continued investment in UV-C disinfection technology as an integral component of aerospace medicine to defend our forces from infectious agents protects our operational readiness.
2. UV-C technology for half a century has demonstrated significant capability for reducing the transmission and translocation of airborne surface, biologic and viral pathogens, a critical concern for maintaining operational readiness and safeguarding the health of military personnel. UV-C will add another layer to the already-in-place multi-layered risk mitigation protocols that have traditionally been used.
3. As a leader in the research and development of advanced aerospace medical solutions, NAMRL recognizes the immense value of agile and adaptive UV-C disinfection systems. These technologies offer a high-value proposition by addressing one of the most pressing challenges in aerospace medicine: mitigating airborne pathogen exposure in confined environments such as aircraft, ships, and operational command centers. The rapid and effective reduction of microbial contamination using UV-C systems can sustain force health protection in dynamic and demanding environments. Additionally, research and development in this area has the potential to significantly mitigate the potential threat of natural and manmade diseases (Bio-weapons / threats).
4. Supporting UV-C research not only reflects NAMRL's commitment to advancing the science of aerospace medicine but also underscores our pivotal role in ensuring that our armed forces remain resilient against all biological threats, whether traditional, emerging or manmade. The integration of UV-C disinfection systems within DoD operations has significant potential to enhance operational efficiency and reduce disease outbreaks, ultimately preserving mission-critical capabilities.
5. As an indicator of our belief in the tremendous potential of this technology to Naval Aviation and beyond, in FY 2025 we started an annual investment of \$300K in UV-C research from our discretionary research budget, which amounts to nearly half of our entire discretionary budget. This decision and the associated flexibility of research fees ensure that solutions can be tailored to meet the unique needs of different operational contexts, from troop transport to medical evacuation, reinforcing the technology's strategic importance to the DoD.

Subj: APPOINTMENTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD

6. We are confident that these efforts will yield transformative advancements, reinforcing the DoD's ability to protect the health of its service members and achieve mission success. For more information I can be reached at richard.arnold.10@us.af.mil, or (937) 938-3877.

R.D. ARNOLD, PhD
Director, Naval Aerospace Medical Research
Laboratory
By direction of the Commanding Officer

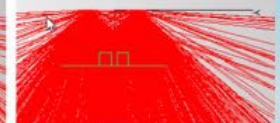
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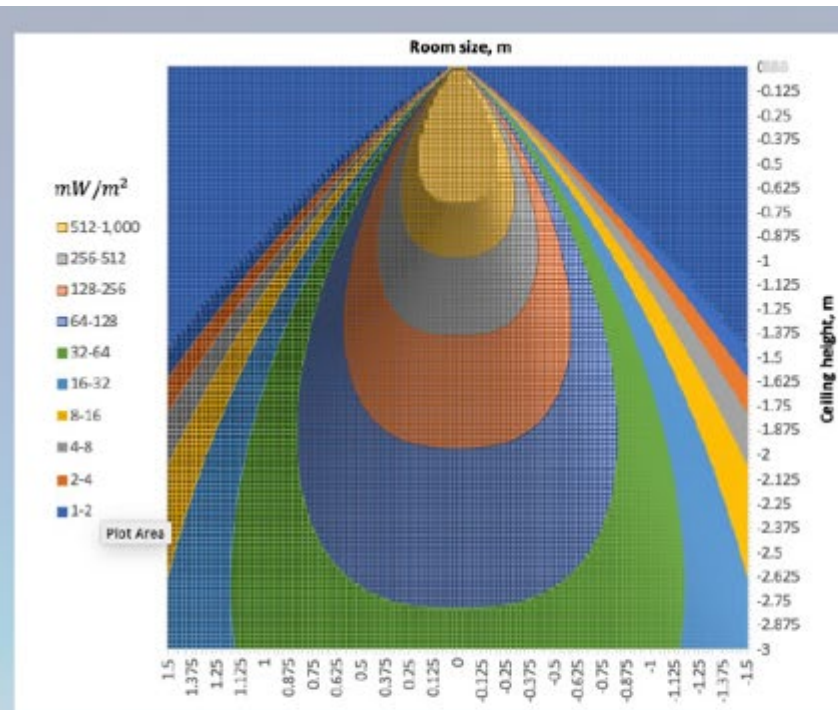
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BOLB Study





Performance Examples

Table 2 – SARS-COVID-2 air disinfection example

% Deactivation	Dosage ^[1] , mJ/cm2	Room Height, ft	Room Width, ft	Room Length, ft	Room Volume, ft ³	Calculated Kill Time, minutes ^[2]
99.3	0.6	7	10	10	700	10

Table 3 – E.Coli surface disinfection example at a 3 ft counter height level

% Deactivation	Dosage ^[3] , mJ/cm2	Room Height, ft	Area Width, ft	Area Length, ft	Surface, Area ft ²	Calculated Kill Time, minutes ^[4]
90	2.4	8	6	6	36	3.1

Table 4 – Spores surface disinfection example at a 0.9 m counter height level

% Deactivation	Dosage ^[3] , mJ/cm2	Room Height, ft	Area Width, ft	Area Length, ft	Surface, Area ft ²	Calculated Kill Time, minutes ^[4]
90	50	8	6	6	36	64

Product Third-party Aerosol Disinfection Test Reports
 99.9% Fungus, Bacterium (E-Coli, Staph, A Niger), Virus, Mold

Conference Room

Test Results & Commentary

Scenario	UV Off eACH	UV On eACH MS2-scaled	UV On eACH TB-scaled*	UV Off Occupancy ASHRAE 241	UV On Occupancy** ASHRAE 241
UV On, HVAC Off, Mixing Fan Off, Door Closed	1.99	5.33	30.55	2	6
UV On, HVAC Off, Mixing Fan On, Door Closed	2.17	6.43	38.55	2	7
UV On, HVAC On, Mixing Fan Off, Door Closed	6.09	10.44	43.22	6	11

*TB scaling is based on Kowalski Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation Handbook 2009

**UV On occupancy results calculated per ASHRAE 241 (MS2 scaled)

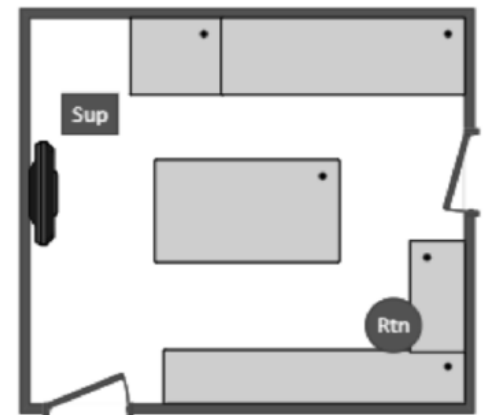
Upper Air System: eACH Equivalent Air Exchanges

SafeAirTraces: MS-2 DNA Tag (Human Safe)

Sensitive UV-C and Natural Decay as Background

Used for ASHRE Standard Evaluation

Radiometer used to show Safe Levels of UV-C in Office Space

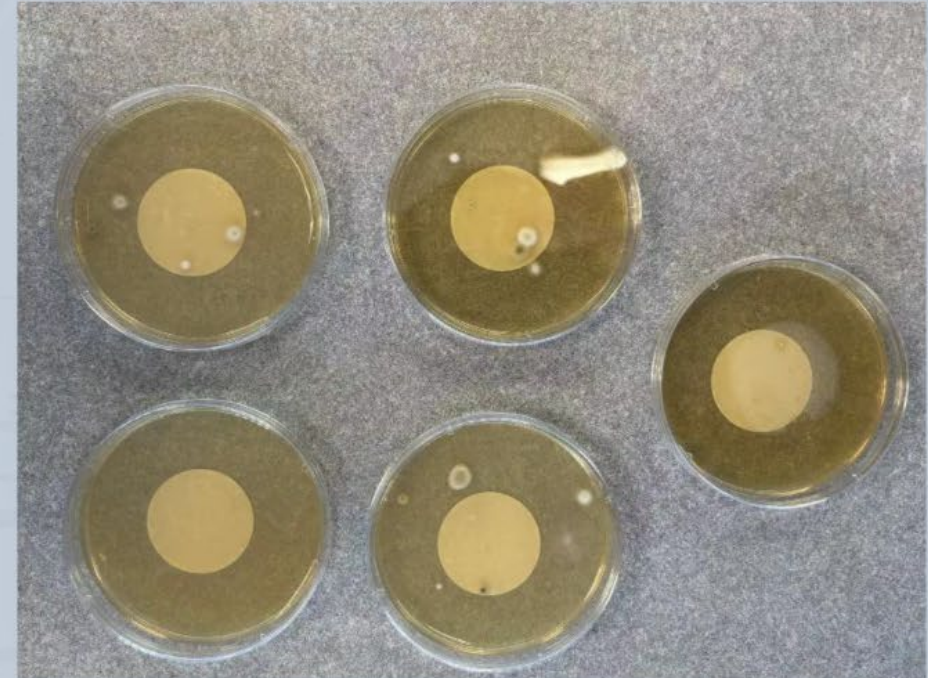


Proven Results

Without UV-C



With UV-C



UV-C Technology Makes a Measurable Difference!



Florida Compound Pharmacy: System delivered hospital-level microbial reductions — approaching sterilization efficacy — while remaining safe for occupied spaces.

Location / System	Before	After	Reduction	Interpretation
Clean Room Sink – Bacteria (Upper + Intermittent)	~17 CFU (mixed flora: <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> , <i>Corynebacter</i> , <i>Bacillus</i>)	<1 CFU (no growth)	≥ 1.2 log	Already clean, now sterile
Clean Room Sink – Fungi (Upper + Intermittent)	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ≈ 5 CFU	<i>Mycelia sterilia</i> 1 CFU	≈ 0.7 log	Only background spore detected — excellent air quality
Bathroom Sink – Bacteria (Intermittent only)	>10 ⁷ CFU (confluent; <i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>Streptococcus viridans</i> , <i>Micrococcus</i> , <i>S. aureus</i>)	24 CFU (<i>Bacillus</i> sp.)	≥ 5.6 log	Enormous improvement — essentially sterile
Bathroom Sink – Fungi (Intermittent only)	11 CFU (<i>A. fumigatus</i>)	2 CFU (<i>A. niger</i>)	≈ 0.7 log	Trace environmental spores only — well controlled
Handicap Rail – Bacteria (Intermittent only)	>10 ⁷ CFU (<i>Micrococcus</i> , <i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>Bacillus</i>)	2.95×10 ² CFU	≥ 4.5 log	Strong kill on a high-touch metal surface, validating dose delivery
Toilet Seat (Left) (Intermittent only)	>10 ⁷ CFU (<i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>Micrococcus</i> , <i>Corynebacter</i> , <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>A. baumannii</i>)	1.12×10 ² CFU (<i>Micrococcus</i> , <i>S. epidermidis</i>)	≥ 5 log	Outstanding — practically decontaminated
Toilet Seat (Right) (Intermittent only)	>10 ⁷ CFU (<i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>Micrococcus</i> , <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>S. aureus</i>)	1.65×10 ² CFU (<i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>Chryseomonas luteola</i>)	≈ 4.8 log	Major reduction — microbial risk virtually eliminated

Counts reflect HPC CFU per swab (USP 61/62). All data verified by Micrim Labs via Sporelytics chain-of-custody forms.



LT. General Dr. PK Carlton (Ret)
USAF 17th Surgeon General)



Vice Admiral Michael McCabe (Ret)
Prior THIRD Fleet commander.

**Endorsed by
Medical Professionals**

"I was impressed by your presentation, your commitment to best available science, the team you have put together, and am excited about your well thought out and detailed pathway to getting UV-C in commercial aviation and then in other applications."

- Lt. Gen. (ret) Dr. PK Carlton, Jr.,
17th Surgeon General
of the US Air Force

**Endorsed by
Medical Professionals**

"The numbers speak for themselves"

- Dr. Bill Mills, M.D., Ph.D.
(Epidemiology) MPH
(Occupational & Environmental
Health), MS Physics

**Endorsed by
Medical Professionals**

"The ongoing implementation of UV-C below exposure limits on aircraft serves as an additional, synergistic, safe, and effective measure to mitigate the risks associated with disease transmission and translocation."

- Dr. Charles DeJohn



Closing: UV-C Concern Area Risk Communication

UV-C damages DNA / RNA Pathogen by Disruption Pyrimidine Bonds, Blocking Replication & Death

Copious Use Data for Decades Peer Reviewed by CDC / NIOSH – backed use cases: TB, COVID-19

Current Eng, Tech and Manufacturing Will Not Allow Threshold Levels to be Exceeded

- **Triple Fail Safe to Off Mode: Shielding Interlocks & Dosimetry maintain exposure Mitigates Unintended Exposures <TLV**
- **Complete Fail: Ex: 5 min of Sunlight Delivers Vastly More Light Energy than 8 hours UV-C – Well Under TLV Exposure Levels**
- **No Evidence of Mutagenesis in Humans Below TLV**

Skin and Eye Safety: UV-C penetration (Wavelength, Energy, Duration, Eng/Tech/Manufacturing)

- **Anyone with True Skin Sensitivity Far More Exposure Walking Into Terminal and Transiting to Aircraft**
- **Tear Film Layer and Stratum Corneum (Outer Skin Layer) Contrast LASIK / PRK / SMILE - Both Are Now Sufficiently Controlled**
- **Safety Standards Generous Margins: ASHRAE - TLV / ANSI**
- **Not Considered FDA Medical Device – EPA Registration Requires Accurate labeling and scientific substantiation**
- **Recognized by CDC, OSHA and ASHRAE guidance as supplementary method for infection prevention. Not Directly Regulated**

Regulatory – No Human Medical Use, No FDA Approval Required – Not a Med Device

FAA No Objections for Inflight use – Unoccupied Spaces (Like Lavatory) with wall between Passengers

Continue to Press the Envelope / DIBEL With Ongoing Laboratory Studies – Similar Regulatory Pathway as PRK

Metagenomics and Its Role in Aerospace Medicine

- Laboratory cultures (still used due to abundance and low cost)
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), DNA / RNA amplification was created
- Instead of looking at one organism at a time. It is a cutting-edge, mainstream research tool that's transforming microbiology. It uses DNA / RNA sequencing of all fragments. Reconstruct partial or full microbial genomes (metagenome-assembled genomes, or MAGs). Practical for public health surveillance and complex diagnostics, but not yet routine in everyday clinical care or small labs because of cost, speed, and interpretive complexity.
- Study of genetic material from environmental samples, Captures all microbial DNA/RNA (Live or Dead)
- Reveals full microbial ecosystems without culturing
- How it works: Sample Collection, Nucleic Acid Extraction, Sequencing, Bioinformatics Analysis, Interpretation
- Good for: Microbial Monitoring / load analysis, Epidemiological Surveillance
- Can Not Differentiate Living versus Dead Organisms

Conclusions

Wonderful work done by ICAO, CAPSCA members, WHO: Dodged a Bullet, Got Lucky:

Hockey Analogy, ASM SME-Skating to where hockey puck will be, Not Where it is at!

Prepare for next Pandemic - Capture Readily available Lessons Learned (Break Glass)

Testing and Cross-border Risk Management Measures Man (3rd Ed)-2021 ICAO Doc 10152

Presentations and Education: Corporate Knowledge, Ready Room Knowledge Transfer

RESOURCES, Personnel, Training, Equipment – Ask for it now - Do not let a Crisis go to Waste!

Synergism between WHO, ICAO with Credible ASM specialists

Misinformation - Infodemic

Risk Mitigation Measures (Swiss Cheese Theory) Synergistically Reduces Risk

There is No Way to Totally Eliminate All Risk

Layered Defense – Reason Swiss Cheese Theory, good risk communication tool!

WORKS FOR ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, and Bio-Engineered Diseases

WHO - Balance Economics of Travel and the Health and Well Being - Challenge of our Times

UV-C Offers Another Viable and Synergistic Risk Mitigation Layer

Relationships Matter Most - Collegial Cordial Communication and Coordination – Why We Are Here!

Questions?

The End

