

Evidence supports physical distancing, masks, and eye protection to help prevent COVID-19

June 1 2020



Holger Schünemann is a professor of the departments of health research methods, evidence, and impact, and medicine at McMaster. He is also co-director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases, Research Methods and Recommendations. Credit: Gerli Sirk

A comprehensive review of existing evidence supports physical distancing of two meters or more to prevent person-to-person transmission of COVID-19, says an international team led by McMaster University and St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton.

Face masks and eye protection decrease the risk of infection, too.

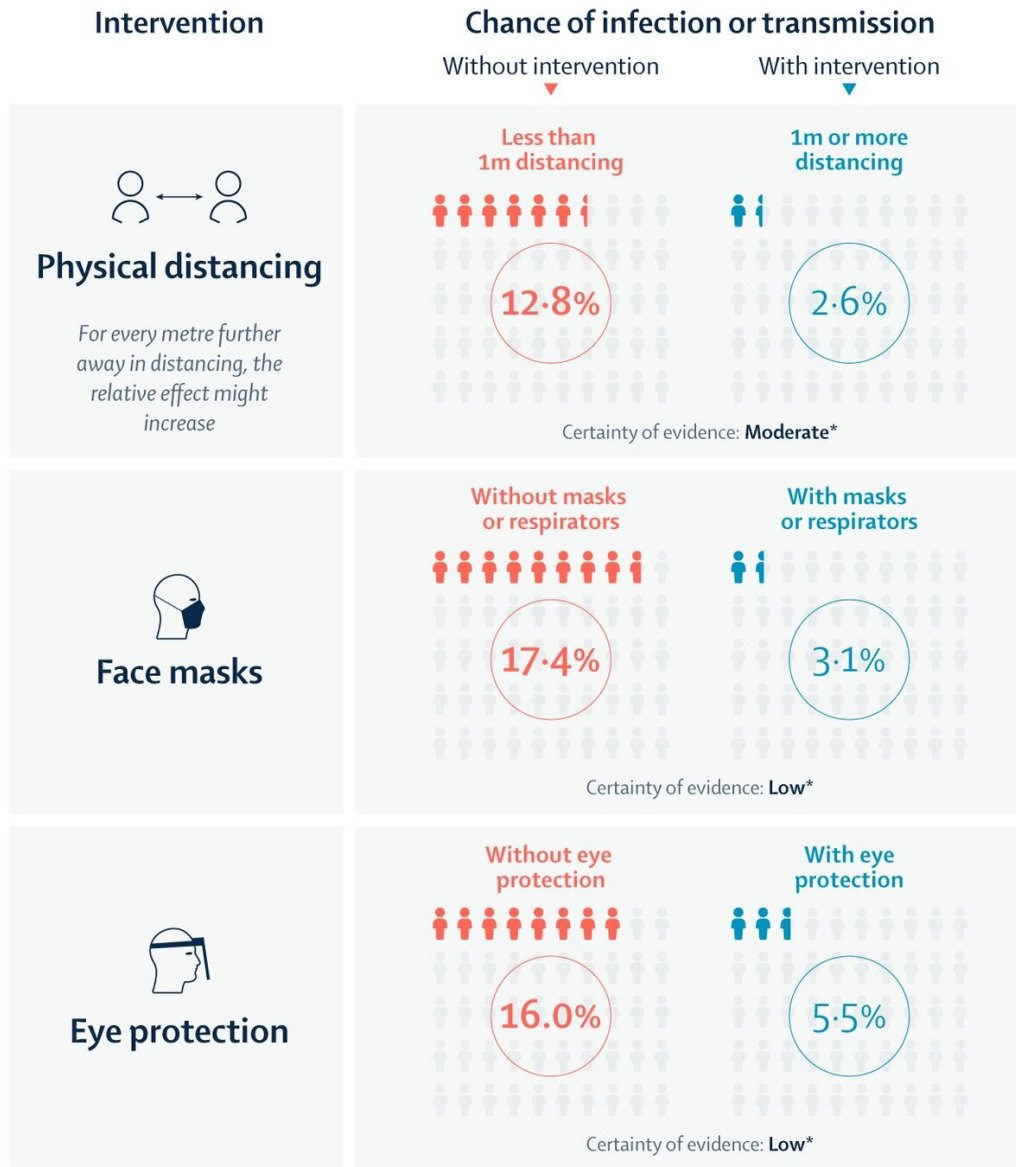
The [systematic review](#) and meta-analysis was commissioned by the World Health Organization. The findings were published today in *The Lancet*.

"Physical distancing likely results in a large reduction of COVID-19," said lead author Holger Schünemann, professor of the departments of health research methods, evidence, and impact, and medicine at McMaster.

Schünemann is co-director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases, Research Methods and Recommendations. He also is director of Cochrane Canada and McMaster GRADE Centre.

"Although the direct evidence is limited, the use of masks in the community provides protection, and possibly N95 or similar respirators worn by [health-care workers](#) suggest greater protection than other [face masks](#)," Schünemann said. "Availability and feasibility and other contextual factors will probably influence recommendations that organizations develop about their use. Eye protection may provide additional benefits."

What protects against COVID-19 infection or transmission?



* See the paper below for full explanations of certainty and why these categories are used. Moderate certainty: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate; the true effect is probably close to the estimate, but it is possibly substantially different. Low certainty: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited; the true effect could be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Even when properly used and combined, none of these interventions offers complete protection and other basic protective measures (such as hand hygiene) are essential to reduce transmission

Chu DK, Akl EA, Duda S, et al.
 Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2020. Published online June 1.

THE LANCET

Credit: The Lancet

The systematic review was conducted by a large, international collaborative of researchers, front-line and specialist clinicians, epidemiologists, patients, [public health](#) and health policy experts of published and unpublished literature in any language.

They sought direct evidence on COVID-19 and indirect evidence on related coronaviruses causative of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). The team used Cochrane methods and the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, and Evaluation (GRADE) approach which is used world-wide to assess the certainty of evidence.

They identified no randomized control trials addressing the three coronaviruses but 44 relevant comparative studies in health-care and non-health-care (community) settings across 16 countries and six continents from inception to early May 2020.

The authors noted more global, collaborative, well-conducted studies of different personal protective strategies are needed. For masks, large randomized trials are underway and are urgently needed.

The scientific lead is Derek Chu, a clinician scientist in the departments of health research methods, evidence, and impact, and medicine at McMaster and an affiliate of the Research Institute of St. Joe's Hamilton.

"There is an urgent need for all caregivers in health-care settings and non-

health-care settings to have equitable access to these simple personal protective measures, which means scaling up production and consideration about repurposing manufacturing," said Chu.

"However, although distancing, face masks, and eye protection were each highly protective, none made individuals totally impervious from infection and so, basic measures such as hand hygiene are also essential to curtail the current COVID-19 pandemic and future waves."

More information: Derek K Chu et al, Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis, *The Lancet* (2020). DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31142-9 , [www.thelancet.com/journals/lan ... \(20\)31142-9/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lan... (20)31142-9/fulltext)

Provided by McMaster University

Citation: Evidence supports physical distancing, masks, and eye protection to help prevent COVID-19 (2020, June 1) retrieved 15 July 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-06-evidence-physical-distancing-masks-eye.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.