



## **Disinfecting Spraying Prevention of Covid-19 Spread in Pakuan University Building**



Pakuan University has carried out spraying disinfectant liquid throughout the building in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

The purpose of spraying disinfectant liquid can clean the virus on the surface of objects and not on the body or clothes and will not protect from viruses if they come in close contact with sick people.

The virus moves through the coughing / sneezing of a sick person who is inhaled by another person or clings to the surface of an object which is then touched and then enters through another person's eyes, nose or mouth.

Disinfectant liquid can clean viruses that stick to the surface of objects such as tables, door handles or light switches that are often touched by people.

Cleaning the surface of objects is very important when doing self-insulation at home and to use disinfectant liquid, make sure you have read the instructions on the product label.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says, spraying disinfectants throughout a person's body cannot kill a virus that has already entered the body.

Conversely, spraying can actually damage the clothes that people wear. The use of disinfectant fluids directly on the body can be dangerous. In fact, injuring the body of the person who received the action.

Quoting the Guidance Notes on Safe Use of Chemical Disinfectants of the Hong Kong Labor Department, disinfection fluids containing chemicals in the form of alcohol are at risk if sprayed on the body.

Alcohol is a combustible chemical if it is near a fire, especially when applied by spraying. In addition, if it comes to the skin, this liquid can irritate the injured skin.

Then, if inhaled it can cause irritation to the respiratory tract and affect the central nervous system.

While chlorine is a toxic substance. If a person is exposed to high concentrations of chlorine, it can be fatal.

