研究業績　英文表記

和文	
表題	新型コロナウイルス感染症に関する学校環境衛生について
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Title	Regarding school environmental hygiene in relation to COVID-19
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Abstract	This reports on environmental hygiene in schools regarding COVID-19, which is a rapidly changing issue. There are two types of ventilation: natural ventilation, which is used in many schools and utilizes naturally occurring temperature and air pressure differences, and mechanical ventilation, which creates artificial air pressure differences using ventilation fans, ceiling-mounted exhaust ventilation systems, heat exchanger ventilation equipment (such as Rosunai), etc. In schools, natural ventilation is the main type of ventilation. In schools, natural ventilation is the main ventilation method, and the recommended method is continuous ventilation with windows open in one direction at all times. However, continuous ventilation is difficult due to sound leakage during classes, and it is especially difficult to continue continuous ventilation in the coming season when heating will be turned on, when it will always feel cold. Adequate ventilation can be checked by checking the concentration of air pollution. There are several indicators of air pollution, but the easiest to check is the carbon dioxide concentration. Carbon dioxide has the following properties: 1) It is non-toxic. 2) It is tasteless, odorless, and highly stable. 3) It is easy to detect in the air. 4) It is heavier than air. Due to these properties, carbon dioxide concentration is considered to be easy to evaluate air pollution. Carbon dioxide concentration can be measured using the detector tube method, which sucks in air and measures the color change of a glass tube containing a reagent, and digital measuring devices have recently become more common. Carbon dioxide is an item of regular inspection in school environmental hygiene management, and inspections are conducted twice a year (once every two months if mechanical ventilation is installed), and the standard value for indoor carbon dioxide concentration is 1500 ppm (ppm = parts per million, also called ppm. 1500 ppm = 0.15%) or less. The inspection location should be one or more classrooms on each floor, at desk height in one or more suitable locations. For one-time measurements, it is recommended to measure just before the end of class or during lunch. The key point about the measurement location is that, since carbon dioxide is heavier than air, it is best to collect the air to be measured at the same height as the children's desks. This article summarizes school environmental hygiene in relation to COVID-19 from the perspective of ventilation. These issues can be resolved by requesting a school pharmacist, but it is difficult to consult with a school pharmacist. Work related to school environmental hygiene has become complicated and teachers' workload is increasing. School environmental hygiene can be improved with just a little ingenuity. We hope that this article will be of some help in protecting the safety of teachers in environmental hygiene.
keyword	School Environmental Health　natural ventilation Carbon dioxide concentration

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