

**11. Innenraumtag des Arbeitskreises Innenraumluft,
17.11.2020**

Strategien zur Unterbrechung der Übertragungswege.

SARS-CoV-2-Viren als Bestandteil des
Ultrafeinstaubes sowie dessen Reduktionsmöglichkeit

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Wer bin ich?

- Seit 1994 in der Lüftungstechnik
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PARTICLE AND
FIBRE TOXICOLOGY

ARTICLE

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OPEN

Ambient black carbon particles reach the fetal side of human placenta

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Loxham and Nieuwenhuijsen *Particle and Fibre Toxicology* (2019) 16:12
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Particle and Fibre Toxicology

REVIEW

Open Access

Health effects of particulate matter air pollution in underground railway systems – a critical review of the evidence

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ESC

European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2019) **40**, 1590–1596
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FAST TRACK CLINICAL RESEARCH
Prevention and epidemiology

Cardiovascular disease burden from ambient air pollution in Europe reassessed using novel hazard ratio functions

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SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

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Magnetite-Amyloid- β deteriorates activity and functional organization in an *in vitro* model for Alzheimer's disease

Sara Teller, Islam Bogachan Tahirbegi, Mònica Mir, Josep Samitier & Jordi Soriano 

Ausgewählte wissenschaftliche Publikationen

full wording of reference

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- Über 400 wissenschaftliche Publikationen,
- Monatlich neue!

Meta Studie – April 2019

Particle and Fibre Toxicology

Home About Articles Submission Guidelines

Review | Open Access | Published: 23 April 2019

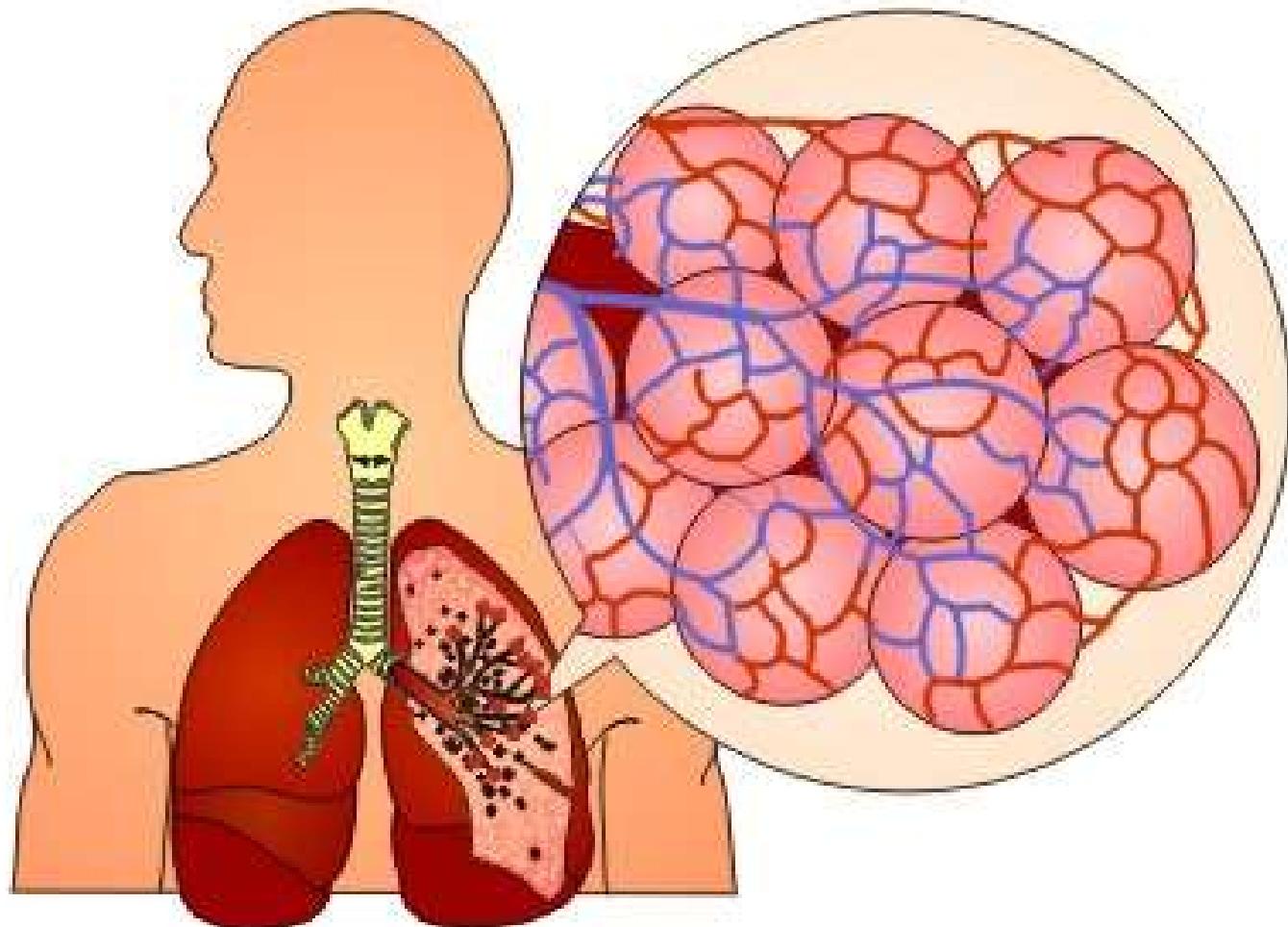
Particle toxicology and health - where are we?

Michael Riediker , Daniele Zink, Wolfgang Kreyling, Günter Oberdörster, Alison Elder, Uschi Graham, Iseult Lynch, Albert Duschl, Gaku Ichihara, Sahoko Ichihara, Takahiro Kobayashi, Naomi Hisanaga, Masakazu Umezawa, Tsun-Jen Cheng, Richard Handy, Mary Gulumian, Sally Tinkle & Flemming Cassee

Particle and Fibre Toxicology 16, Article number: 19 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

5171 Accesses | 5 Citations | 1 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

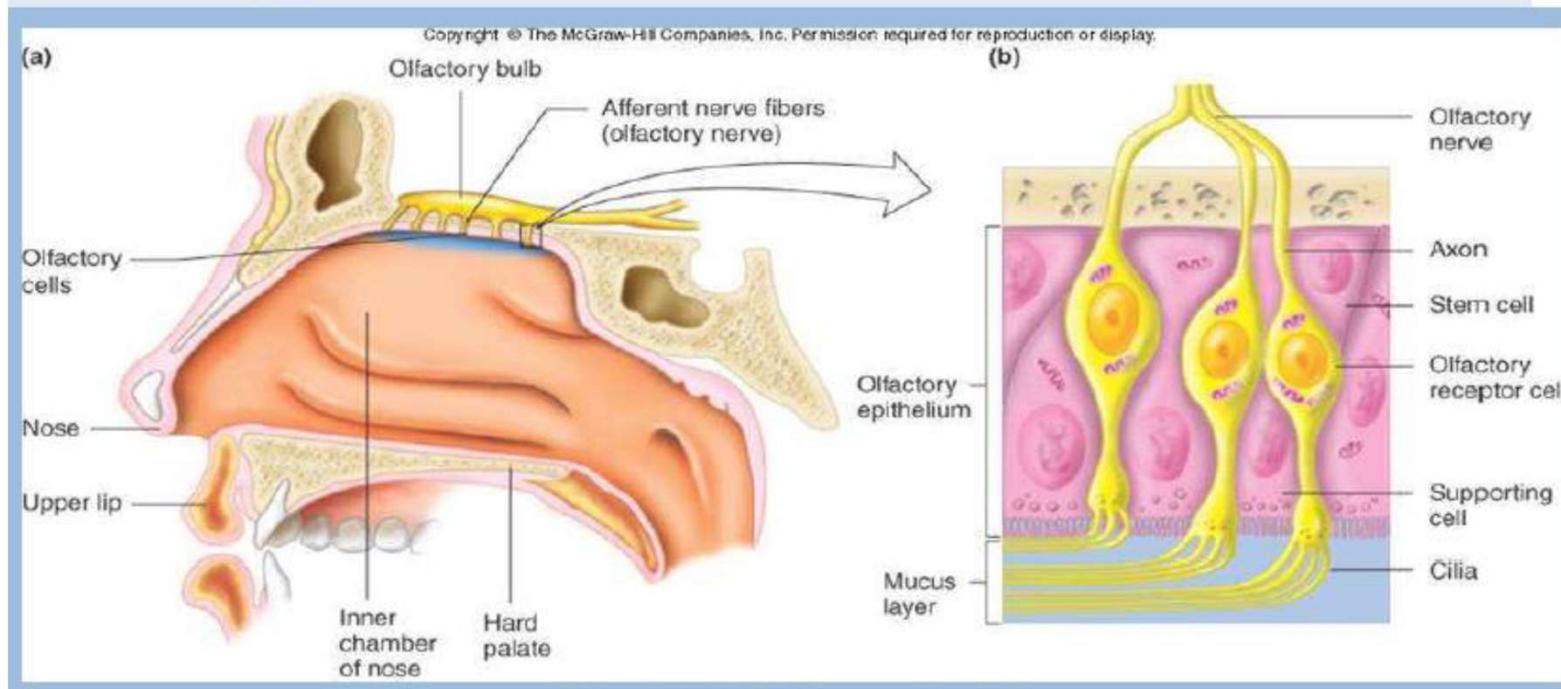
Metastudie -
zitiert
422 (!) Studien
zu diesem
Thema



- Courtesy
https://www.google.at/search?biw=1220&bih=716&tbo=isch&sa=1&ei=dLTrXIWCD6mcjLsP1pGw2AQ&q=alveolen&oq=alveolen&gs_l=img.3..0l10.291415.1198786..1200259...6.0..1.250.3165.0j18j3.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....35i39j0i67j0i10i24.epFkNwXsCw0#imgrc=XrO7ZMtv3abyHM

16.11.2020

Translokationsweg via Riechnerven: So gelangen ultrafeine/Nano-Partikel direkt ins zentrale Nervensystem



Quelle: Dr. Heinz Fuchsig,
Arbeits- und Umweltmedizin, Baubiologe (IBO)
wissenschaftlicher Leiter des Kurses Umweltmedizin
der ÖAK, Vortrag „Wirkungen von und Maßnahmen
gegen Verkehrsluftschadstoffe aus medizinischer
Sicht“, 2018





UFP

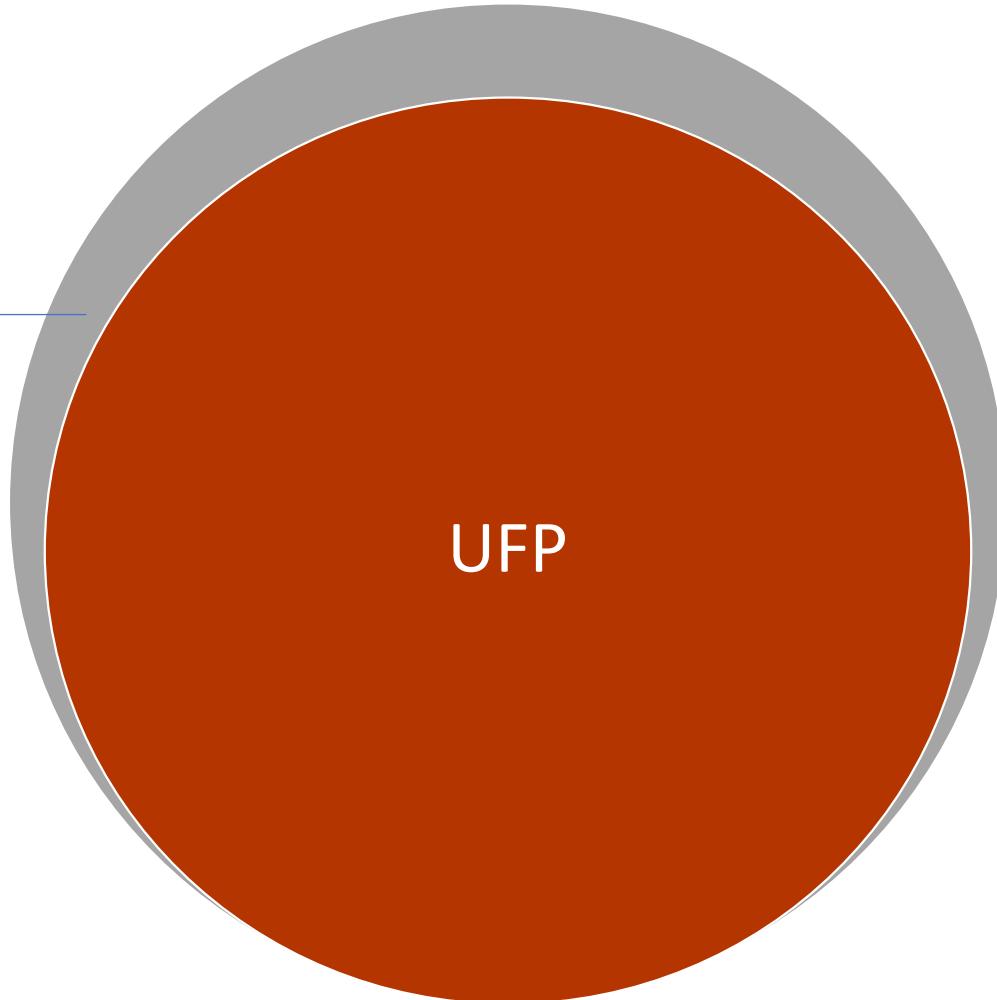


?

Viren – COVID 19

Sekundäre
Übertragungswege

Feinstaub

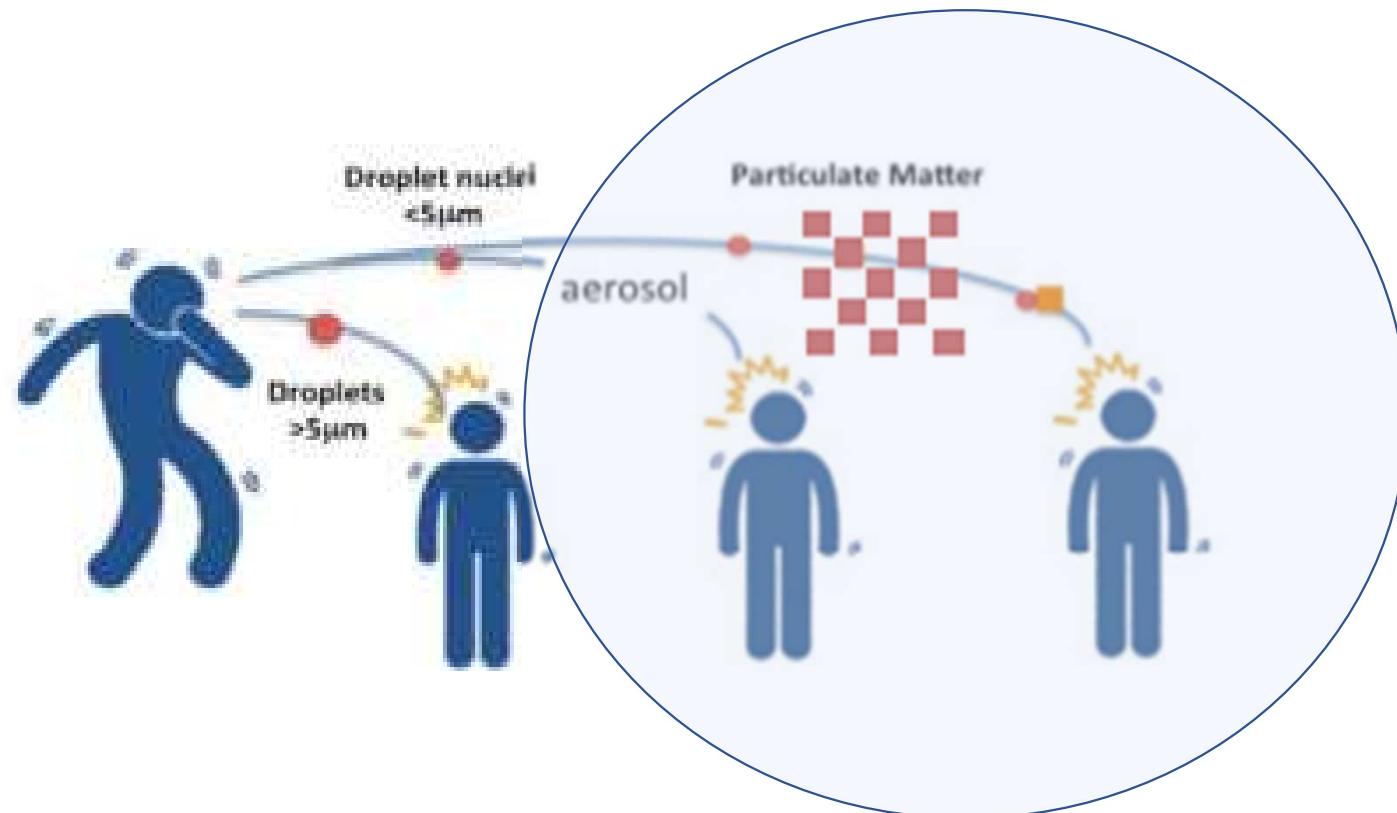


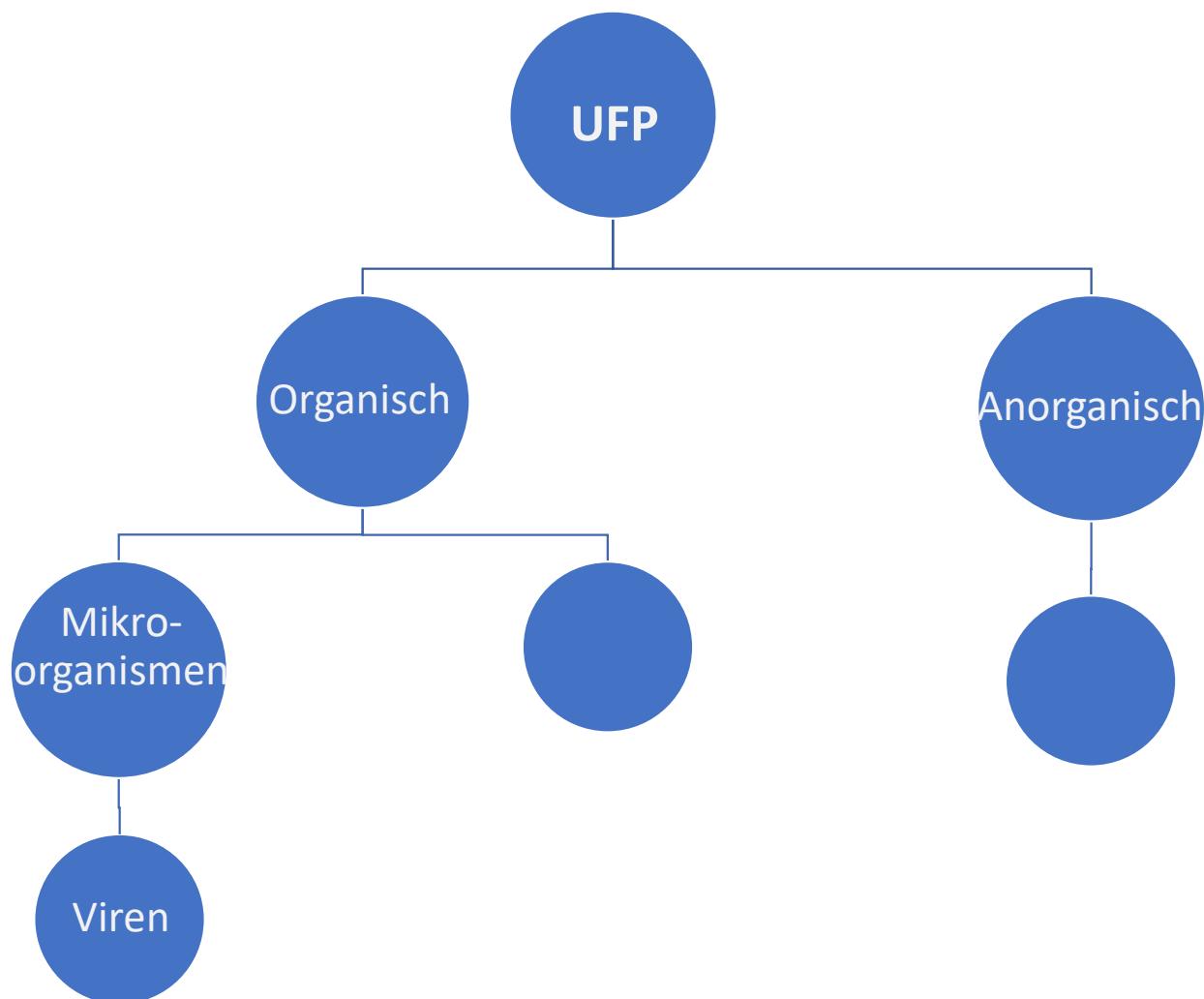


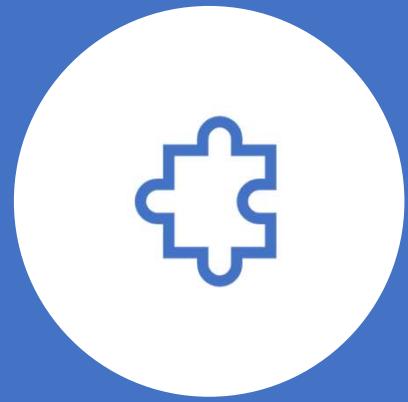
16.11.2020

21

Sekundäre Übertragungswege







Problemlösung?

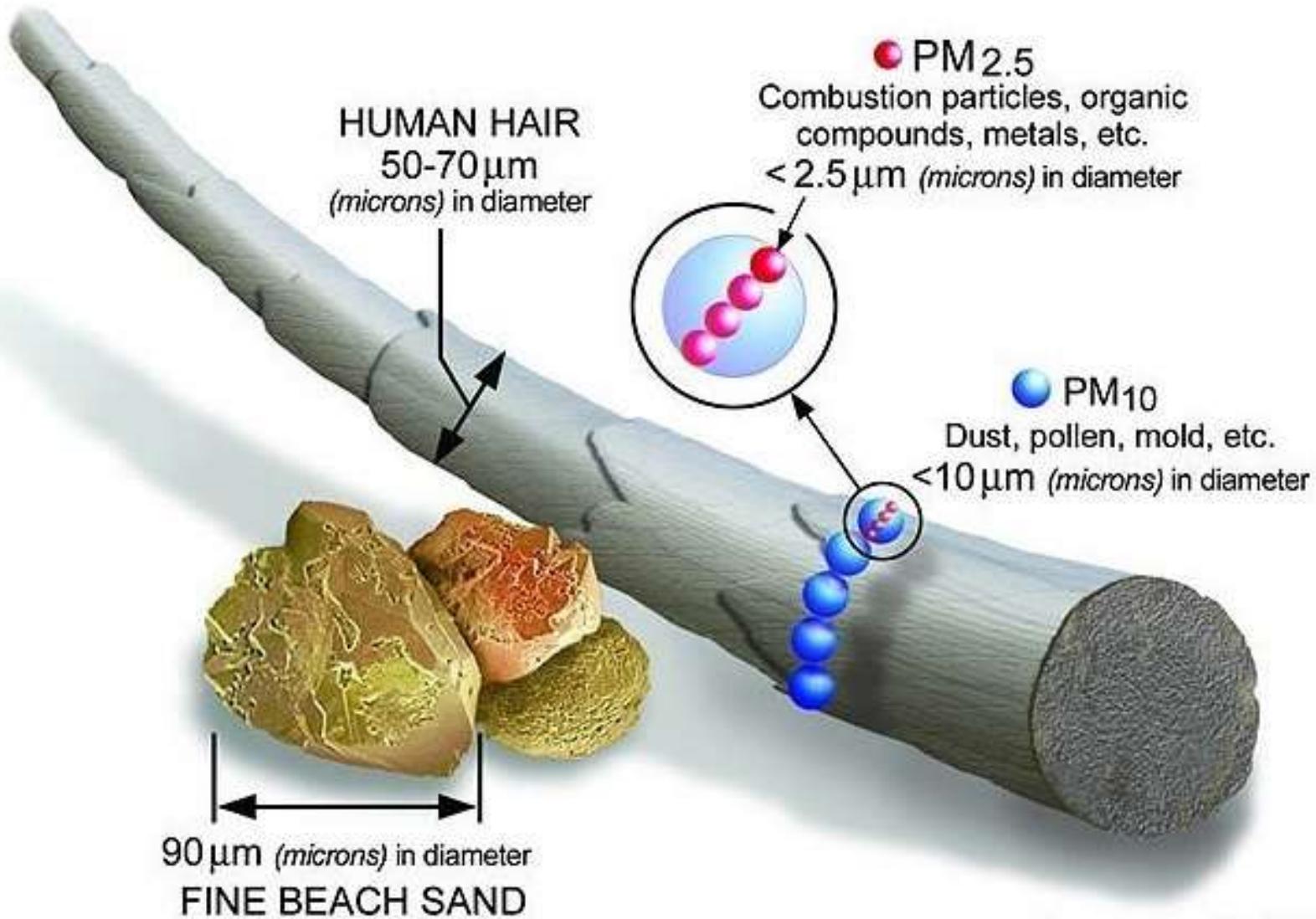
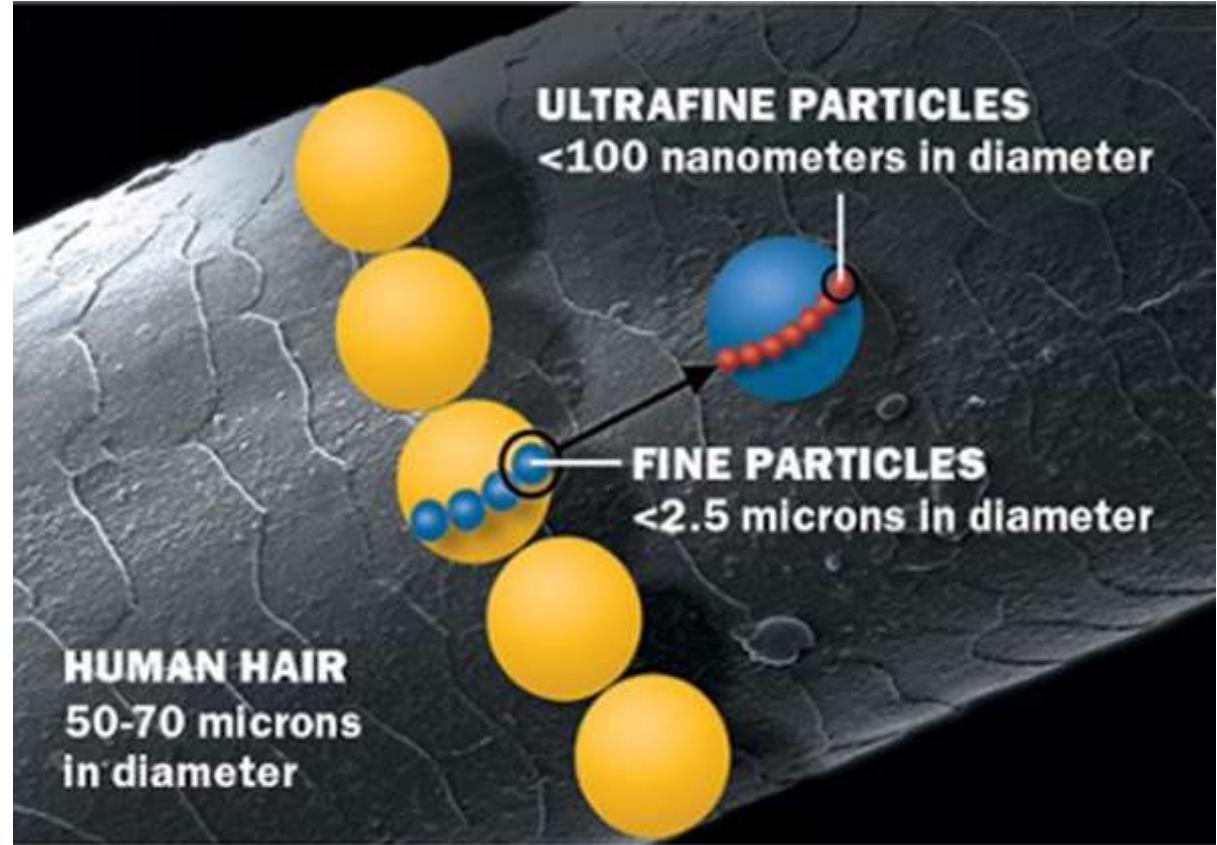


Image courtesy of the U.S. EPA

Menschliches Haar: $70 \mu\text{m} = 0,07\text{mm}$

PM_{2,5} = Feinstaub: $2,5 \mu\text{m} = 0,0025 \text{ mm}$

$1 \text{ mm} = 1.000 \mu\text{m}$



Quelle: Tufts University, Massachusetts, USA, <https://now.tufts.edu/articles/big-road-blues-pollution-highways>, heruntergeladen 27.10.2020

Ultrafeinstaub PM 0,1

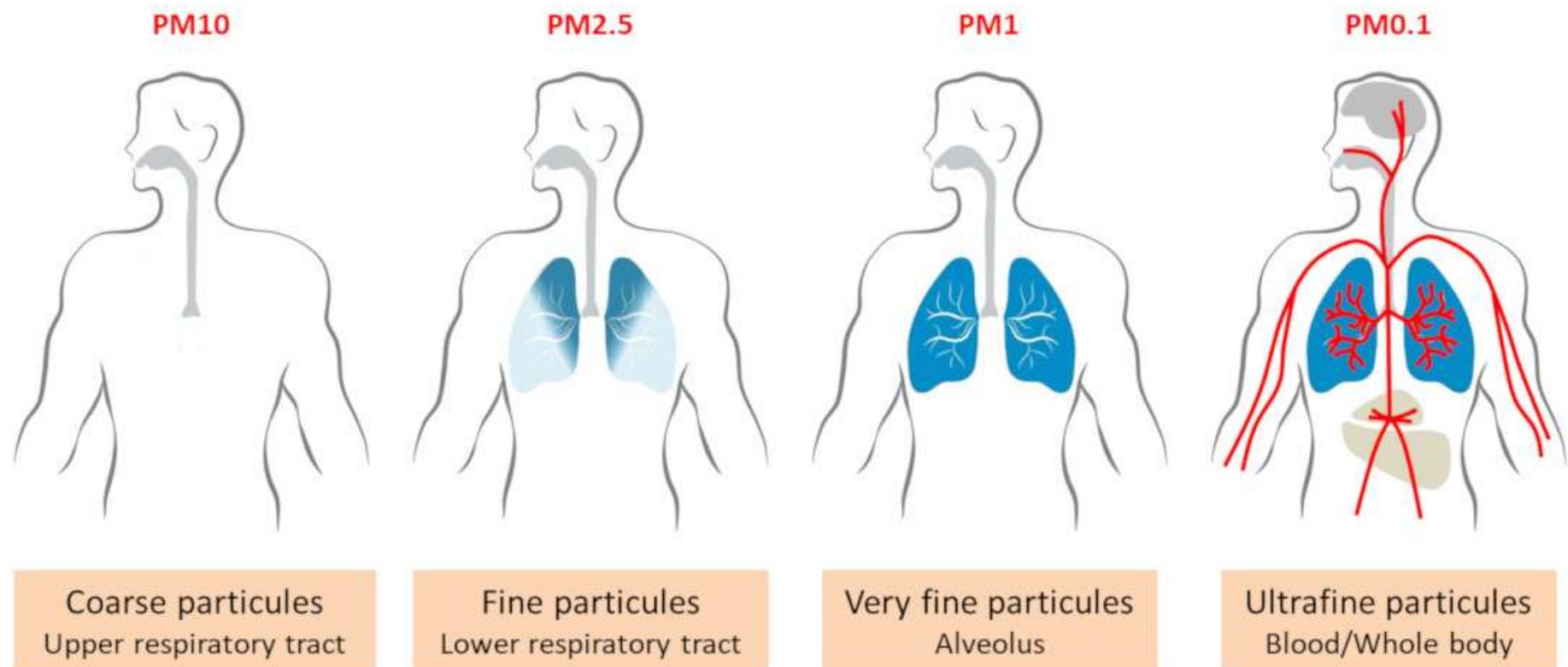


Feinstaub PM 2,5



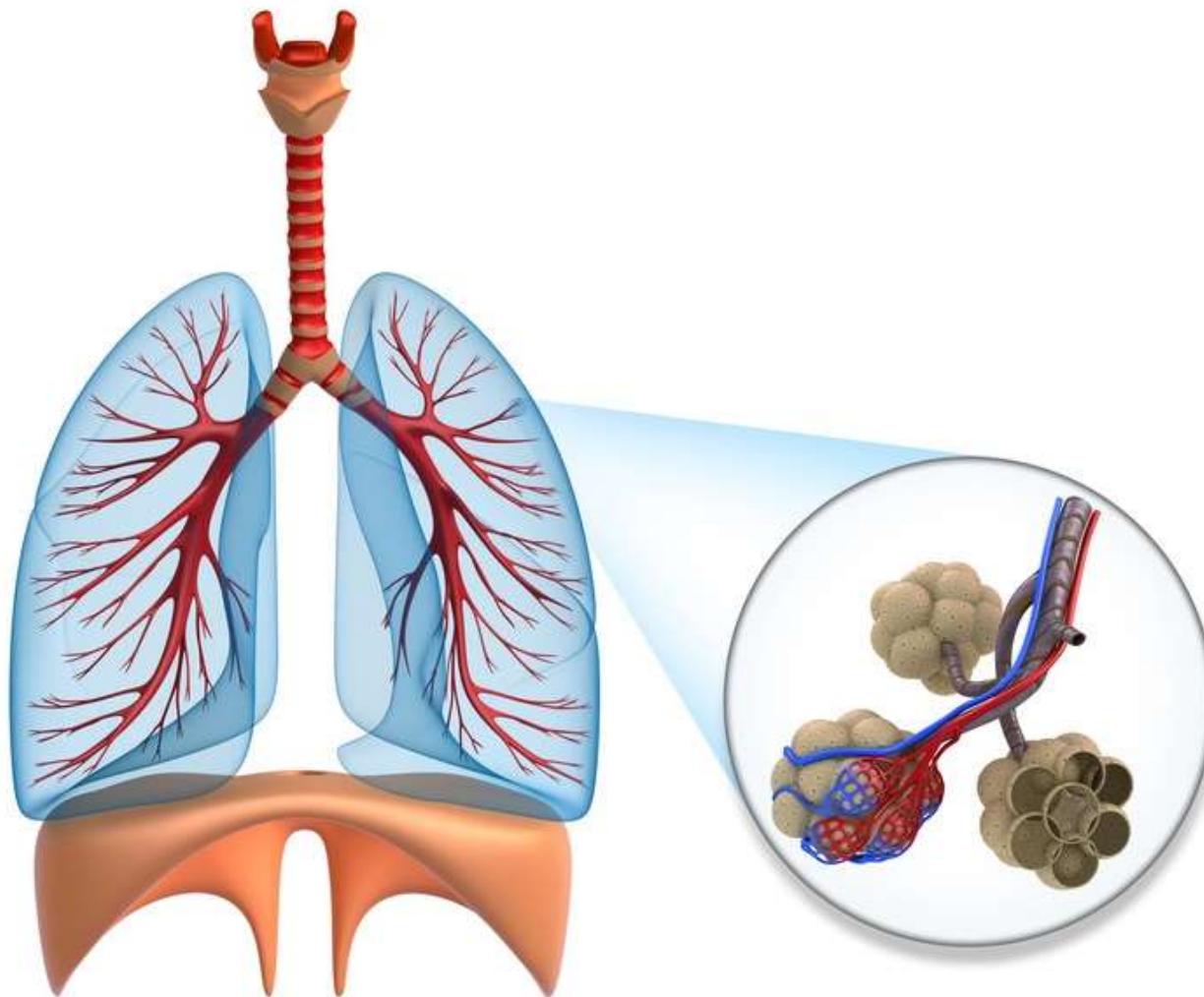
Ultrafeinstaub

- $0,1 \mu\text{m} \dots 0,0001 \text{ mm}$
- UFP ... *Ultra fine particle*



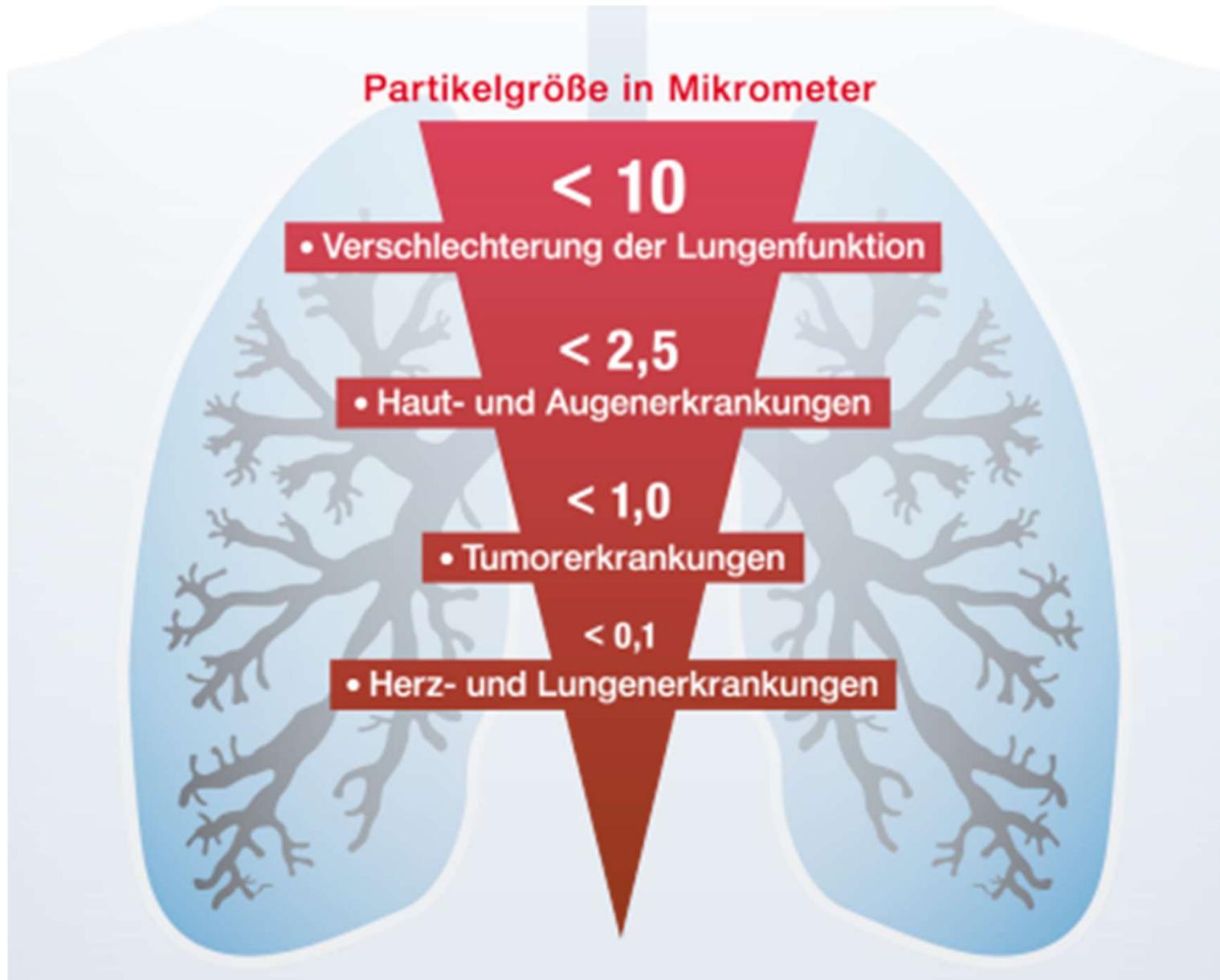
Quelle: <https://www.encyclopedie-environnement.org/en/health/airborne-particulate-health-effects/>

16.11.2020



https://www.google.at/search?biw=1220&bih=716&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=dLTrXIWCD6mcjLsP1pGw2AQ&q=alveolen&oq=alveolen&gs_l=img.3..0l10.291415.1198786..1200259...6.0..1.250.3165.0j18j3.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....35i39j0i67j0i10i24.epFkNwXsCw0#imgrc=s-FJlxHJrYtHNM:

16.11.2020



Partikelanzahl pro Atemzug / pro Tag

2 Liter pro Atemzug

14 Atemzüge in der Minute

30 Liter Luft in der Minute

Im innerstädtischen Bereich: > **40.000** luftgetragene Partikel

Wir atmen bis zu ...:

pro Minute:

1,2 mio. Partikel

pro Tag:

1,7 Mrd. Partikel

Feinstaub

luftgetragene Partikel bzw.
einatembare Partikel

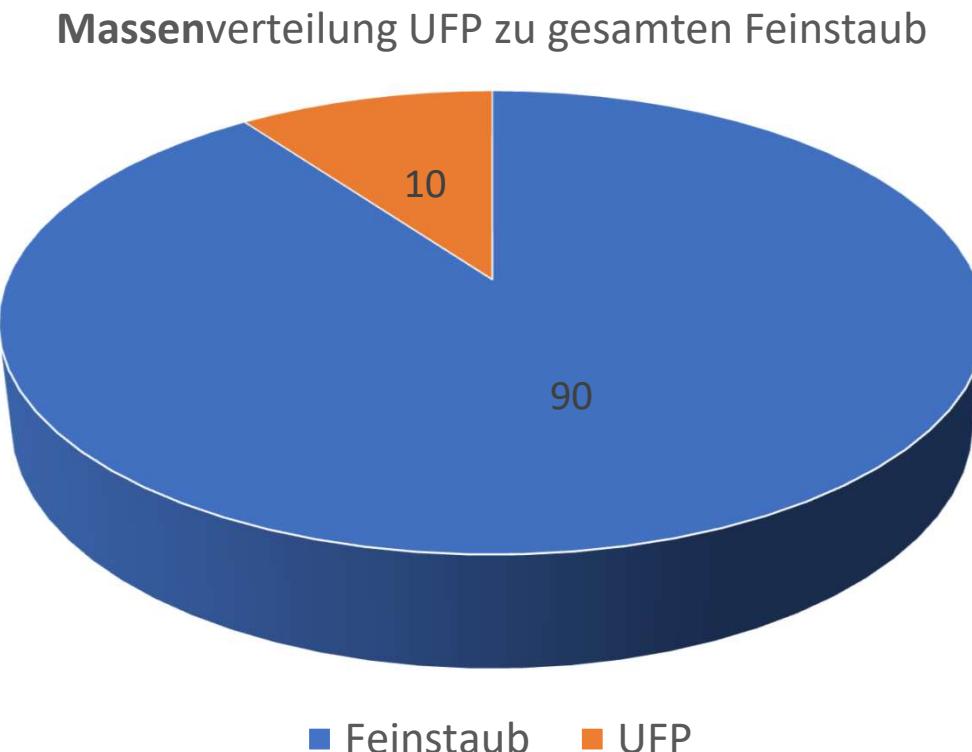
ab ca. 10 µm

PM 10 PM 5 PM 2,5 PM 1 UFP

Verschiedene Stoffe:
organisch oder anorganisch

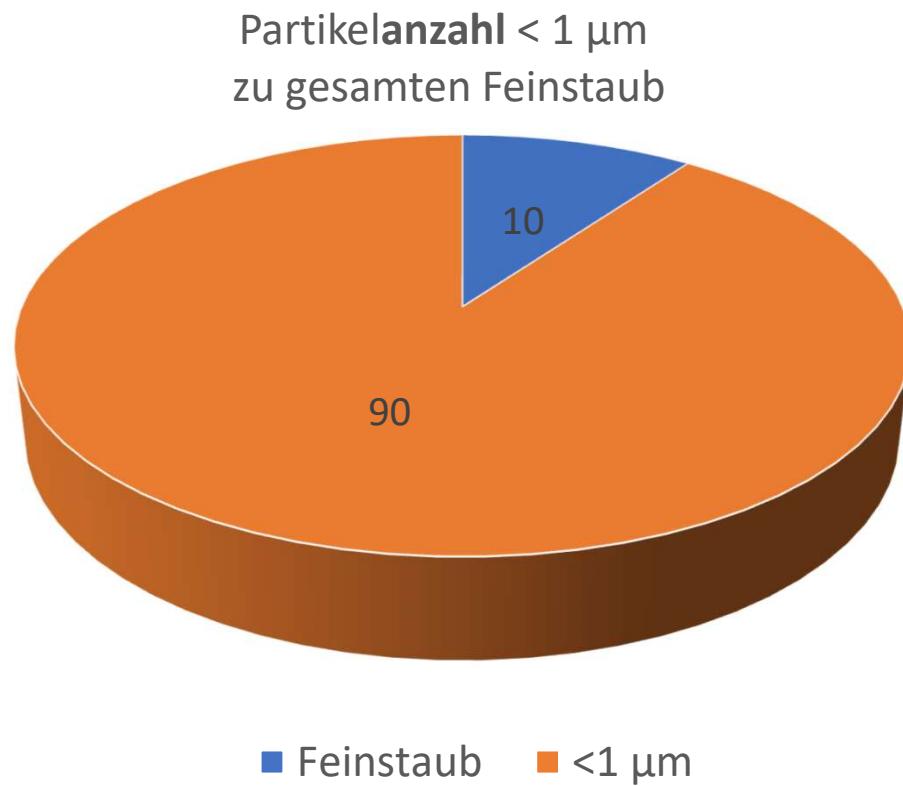
Feinstaub: **Masse** vs. Anzahl

Problem: Angaben zu Feinstaubmessungen in Gewicht nicht in Anzahl!!!

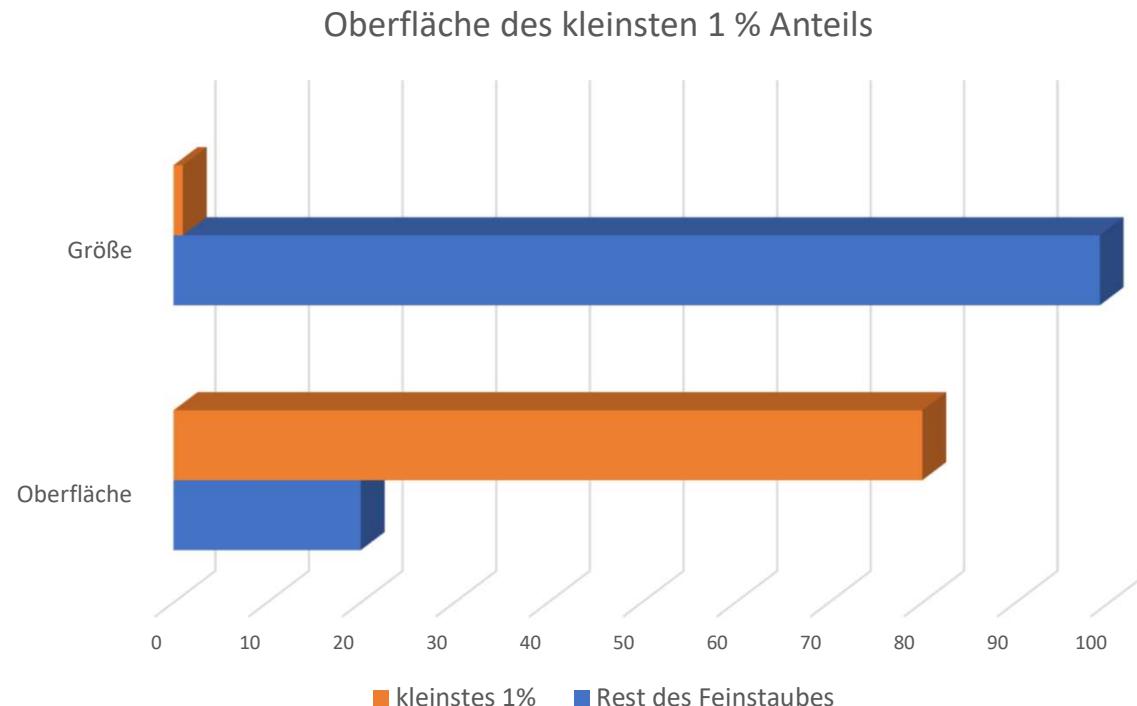


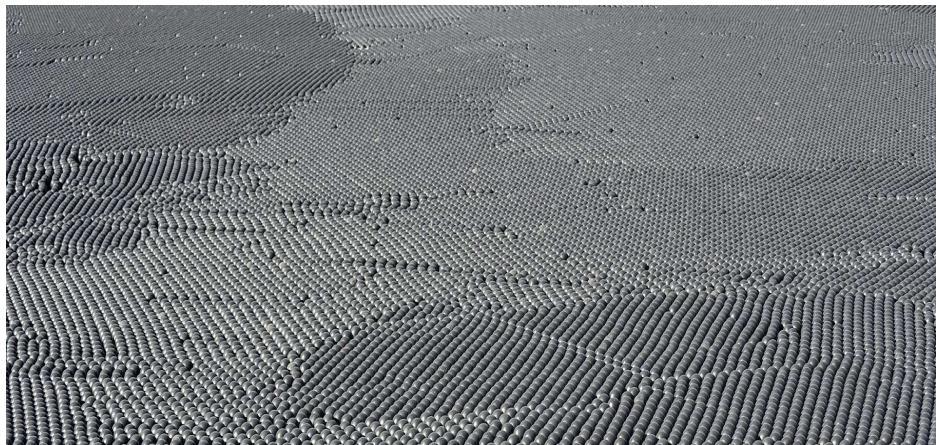
Feinstaub: Masse vs. Anzahl

Problem: Angaben zu Feinstaubmessungen in Gewicht nicht in Anzahl!!!

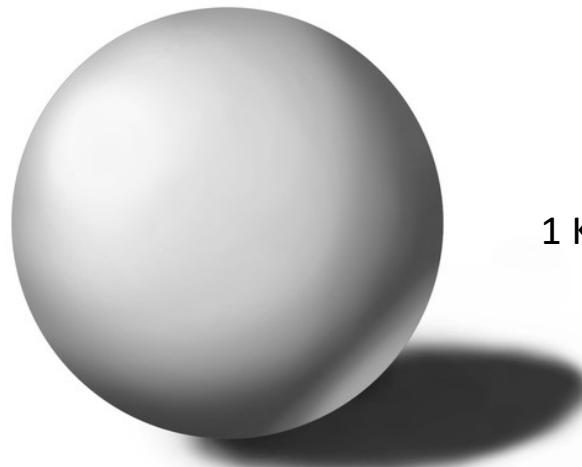


Feinstaub: kleinsten 1 % = 80 % der Oberfläche



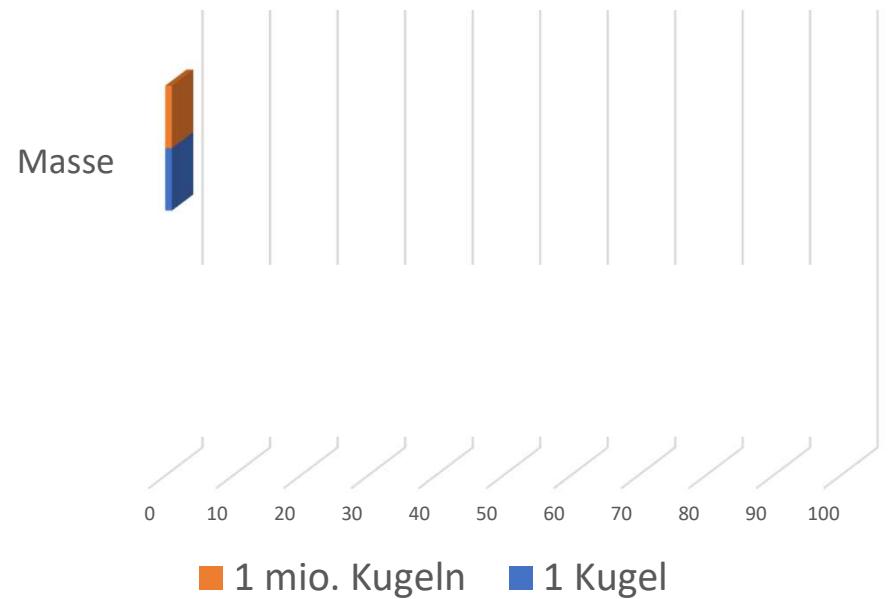


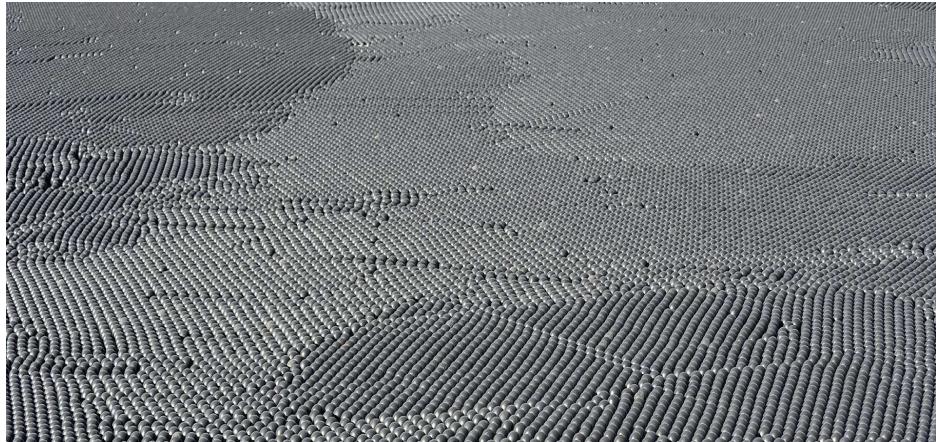
1mio. Kugeln 50 nm = 0,05 µm



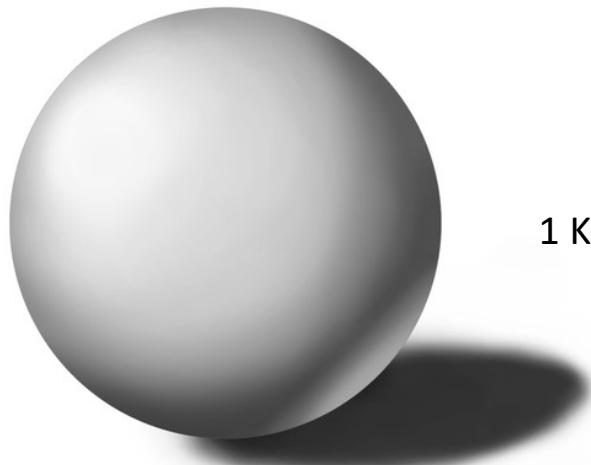
1 Kugel 5 µm

Oberfläche des kleinsten 1 % Anteils



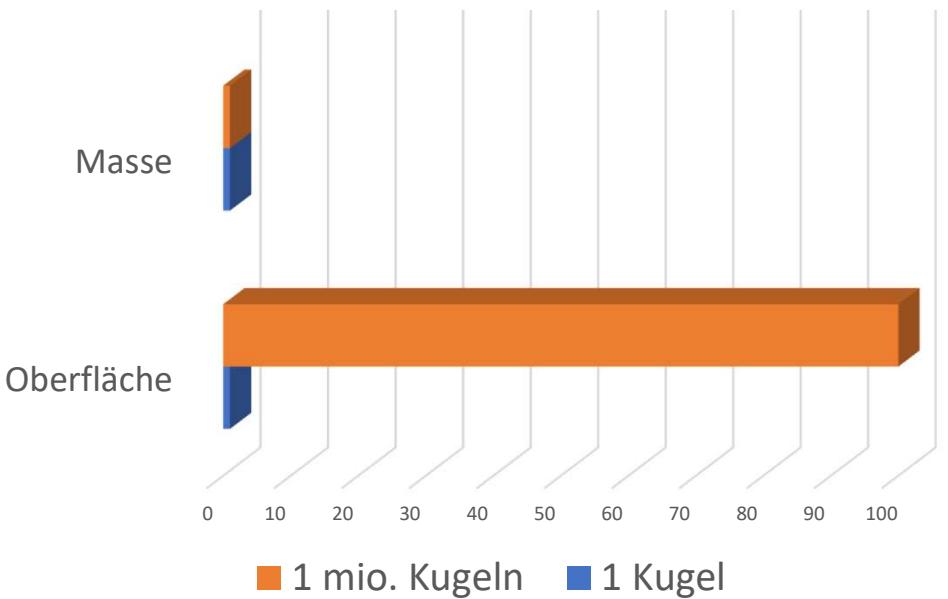


1mio. Kugeln 50 nm = 0,05 µm



16.11.2020

Oberfläche des kleinsten 1 % Anteils



Immissionsschutzgesetz Luft - IG-L

Grenzwert für PM 2,5: 20 µg/m³ (= Jahresmittelwert)

Beispiel:

20 µg/m³ PM 2,5 bei einer Dichte von 1 kg / dm³:

2,5 µm: 2,4 mio. Partikel

=> 15.600 fache !!!

0,1 µm: 38 Mrd. Partikel

Wissenschaftliche Publikation



ESC

European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2019) **40**, 1590–1596

doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz135

FASTTRACK CLINICAL RESEARCH

Prevention and epidemiology

Cardiovascular disease burden from ambient air pollution in Europe reassessed using novel hazard ratio functions

**Jos Lelieveld^{1,2*}, Klaus Klingmüller¹, Andrea Pozzer¹, Ulrich Pöschl¹,
Mohammed Fnais³, Andreas Daiber^{4,5}, and Thomas Münzel^{4,5,*}**

¹Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Hahn-Meitner-Weg 1, 55128 Mainz, Germany; ²The Cyprus Institute, 20 Kavafi Street, 2123 Nicosia, Cyprus; ³King Saud University, College of Science, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia; ⁴Center for Cardiology, Cardiology I, Angiology and Intensive Care Medicine, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University, Langenbeckstrasse 1, 55131 Mainz, Germany; and ⁵German Center for Cardiovascular Research (DZHK), Partner Site Rhine-Main, Langenbeckstr. 1, 55131 Mainz, Germany

Received 18 November 2018; revised 5 December 2018; editorial decision 22 February 2019; accepted 22 February 2019; online publish-ahead-of-print 12 March 2019

European Heart Journal, ehz135, <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehz135>

Published: 12 March 2019





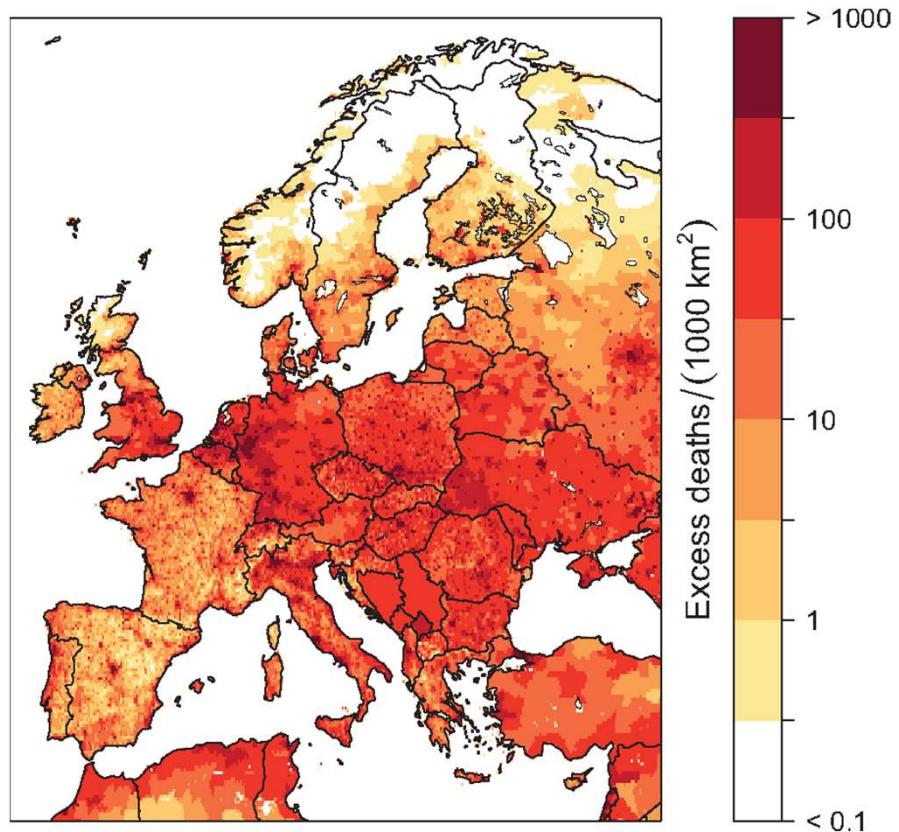
WHO stuft die Auswirkungen von UFP gefährlicher ein als die Auswirkungen durch das Rauchen!

[...] air pollution reduces the mean life expectancy in Europe by about 2.2 years [...]

[...] the health impacts attributable to ambient air pollution in Europe are substantially higher than previously assumed [....]

With the new Global Exposure Mortality Model we estimate 8.79 million in 2015. To put this into perspective, the WHO estimates that the excess death rate from tobacco smoking is 7.2 million per year; **hence air pollution is now rated as the larger risk factor.**

Figure 2 Regional distribution of estimated annual excess mortality rates from cardiovascular diseases (CVD = IHD + + CEV) attributed to air pollution. These rates are lower limits as other noncommunicable diseases are not included.



Wissenschaftliche Publikation

UFP & Alzheimer / Demenz

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Article | OPEN | Published: 26 November 2015

Magnetite-Amyloid- β deteriorates activity
and functional organization in an *in vitro*
model for Alzheimer's disease

Sara Teller, Islam Bogachan Tahirbegi, Mònica Mir, Josep Samitier & Jordi Soriano ✉

Quelle: <http://www.nature.com/articles/srep17261>

16.11.2020

ConsultAIR

Feinstaub => Alzheimer

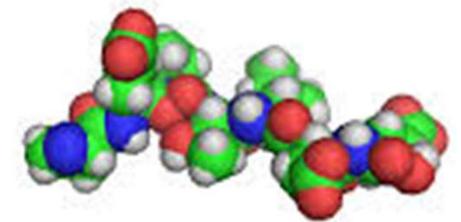
in UFP:

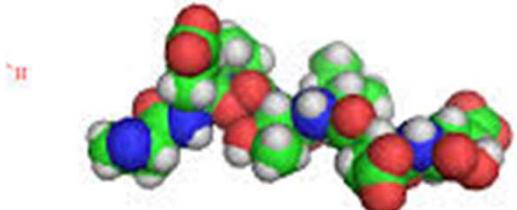
- **Magnetit** = Komplex aus Eisen und Sauerstoff, entsteht bei Oxidation von Eisen, bei industriellen Anwendungen in Nanogröße! => Blutkreislauf!



im Körper:

- **Peptid** = Molekül, organische Verbindung, kleines Protein



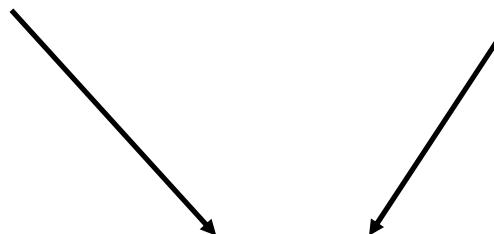


Quelle: <https://www.biosyn.com/faq/what-is-a-peptide.aspx>



Quelle: istockphoto-505094626-612x612

Peptide + **Magnetit**



Amyloid-beta 40 (A β 40) und 42 (A β 42)

Amyloid Fibrillen = neurotoxische Fasern = „senile Plaques“

Wissenschaftliche Publikation



Review | Open Access | Published: 02 November 2020

Translocation of (ultra)fine particles and nanoparticles across the placenta; a systematic review on the evidence of in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo studies

Eva Bongaerts, Tim S. Nawrot, Thessa Van Pee, Marcel Ameloot & Hannelore Bové 

Particle and Fibre Toxicology 17, Article number: 56 (2020) | [Cite this article](#)

139 Accesses | 2 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

[https://particleandfibretoxicology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12989-020-00386-8#citeas08%2011%202020](https://particleandfibretotoxicology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12989-020-00386-8#citeas08%2011%202020)

Published: 02 November 2020

16.11.2020

ConsultAIR

Corona Virus - size matters

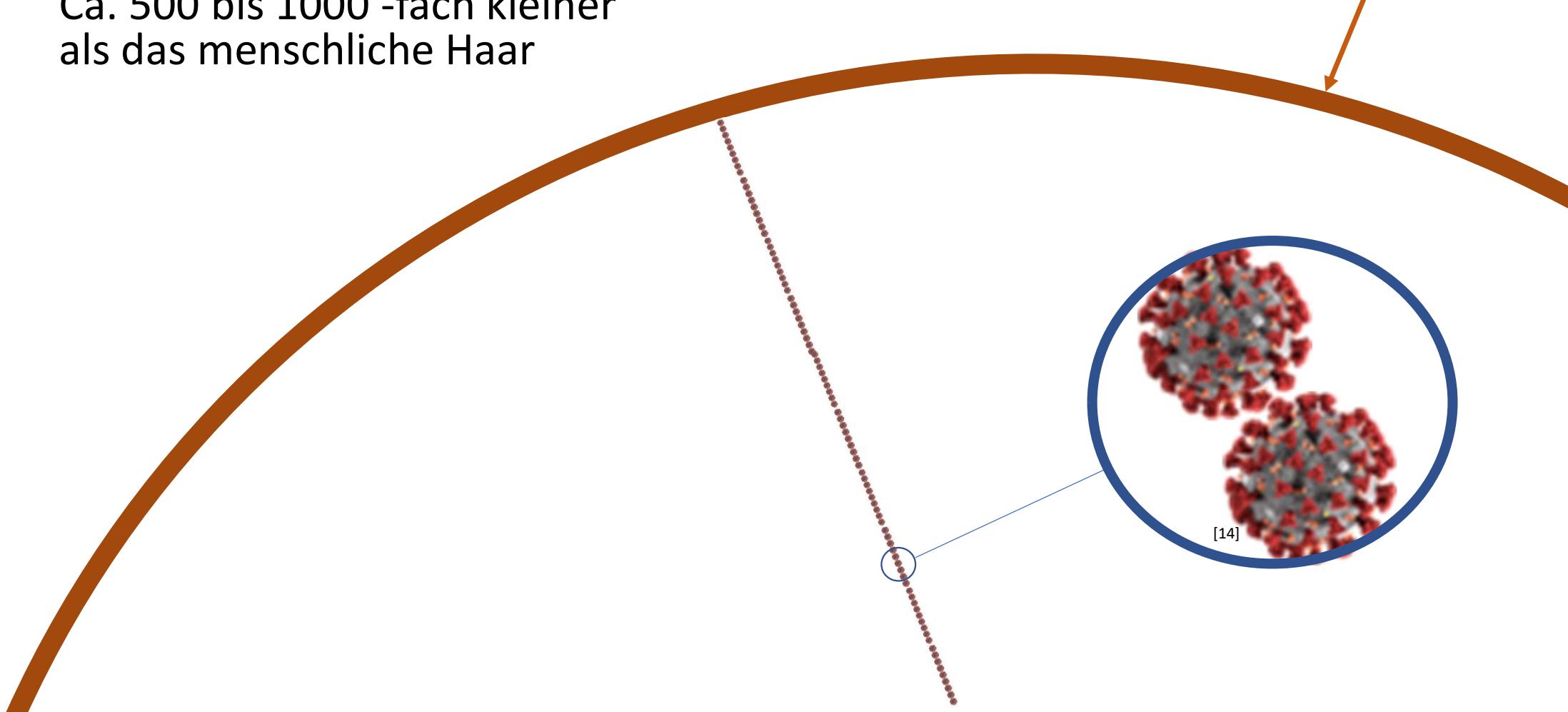
Upon analysis of negative-stained SARS-CoV-2 articles by electron microscopy, researchers have determined the diameter of this virus to **range between 60 nanometers (nm) to a maximum diameter of 140 nanometers (nm)**.

<https://www.news-medical.net/health/The-Size-of-SARS-CoV-2-Compared-to-Other-Things.aspx>

Download 08.11.2020

CORONA Virus

Ca. 500 bis 1000 -fach kleiner
als das menschliche Haar



menschliches Haar

Positive Korrelation SARS Erkrankung zu Luftverschmutzung in China [12]

Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source

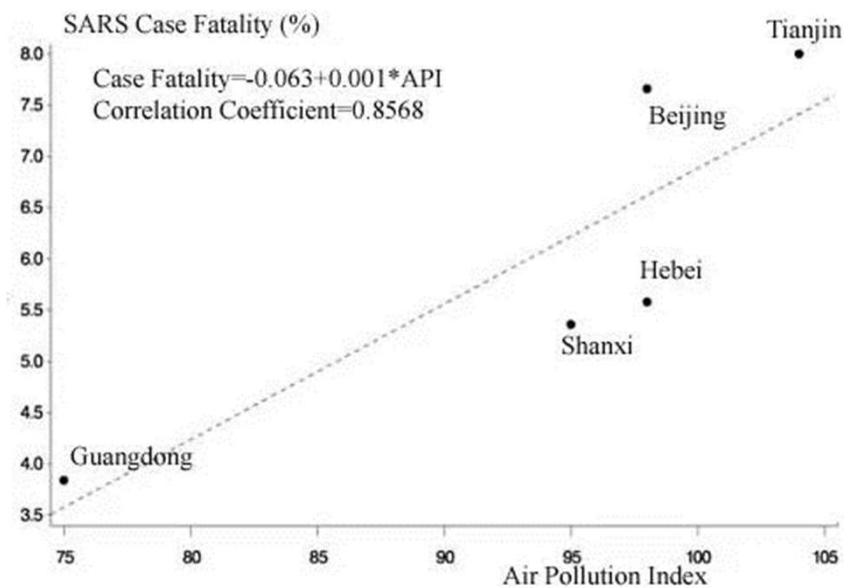


Research

Open Access

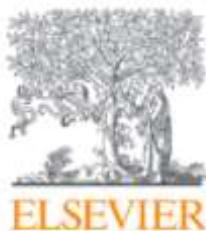
Air pollution and case fatality of SARS in the People's Republic of China: an ecologic study

Yan Cui¹, Zuo-Feng Zhang^{*1}, John Froines², Jinkou Zhao³, Hua Wang³, Shun-Zhang Yu⁴ and Roger Detels¹



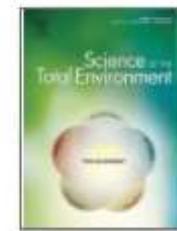
Conclusion: Our studies demonstrated a positive association between air pollution and SARS case fatality in Chinese population by utilizing publicly accessible data on SARS statistics and air pollution indices. Although ecologic fallacy and uncontrolled confounding effect might have biased the results, the possibility of a detrimental effect of air pollution on the prognosis of SARS patients deserves further investigation.

Positive Korrelation COVID 19 Erkrankung zu Luftverschmutzung in China



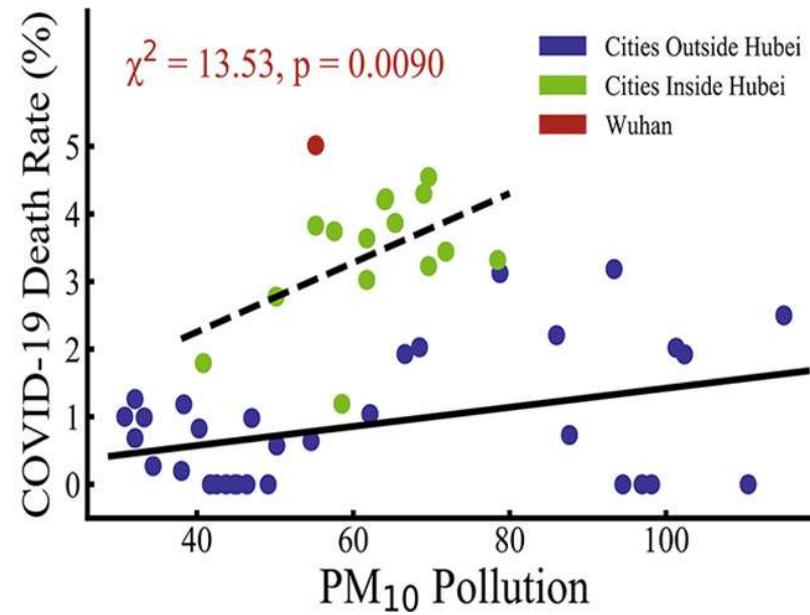
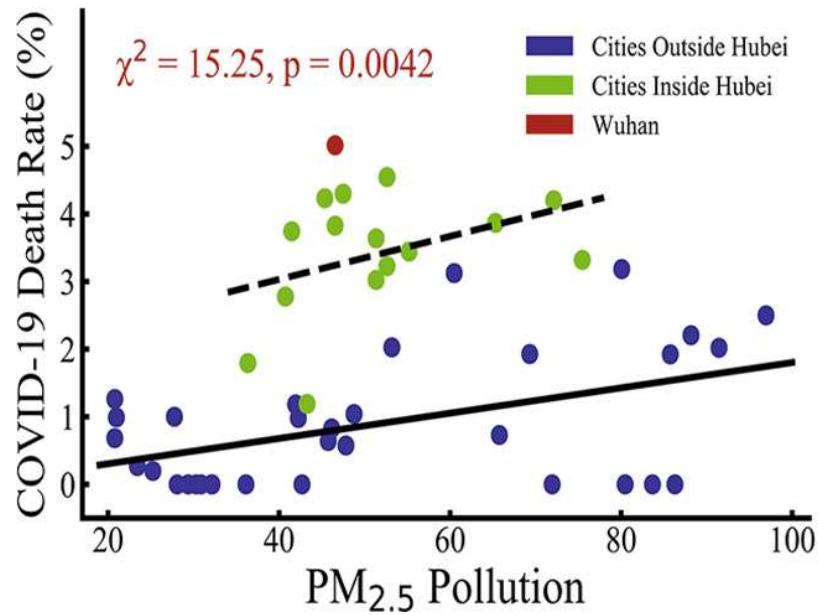
Science of The Total Environment

Volume 741, 1 November 2020, 140396



Association of particulate matter pollution and case fatality rate of COVID-19 in 49 Chinese cities

Ye Yao ^{a, 1}, Jinhua Pan ^{a, 1}, Weidong Wang ^{a, 1}, Zhixi Liu ^{a, 1}, Haidong Kan ^{a, c}, Yang Qiu ^b,
Xia Meng ^a✉, Weibing Wang ^{a, c, 2}✉



Quelle:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720339188#f0015>

Downloaded 08.11.2020

Positive Korrelation COVID 19 Erkrankung zu Luftverschmutzung in USA [13]



Exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States (Updated April 5, 2020)

Xiao Wu MS, Rachel C. Nethery PhD, M. Benjamin Sabath MA, Danielle Braun PhD, Francesca Dominici PhD
 All authors are part of the Department of Biostatistics, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

Conclusion: “We found that an increase of only 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in PM_{2.5} [particles] is associated with a 15% increase in the Covid-19 death rate,”

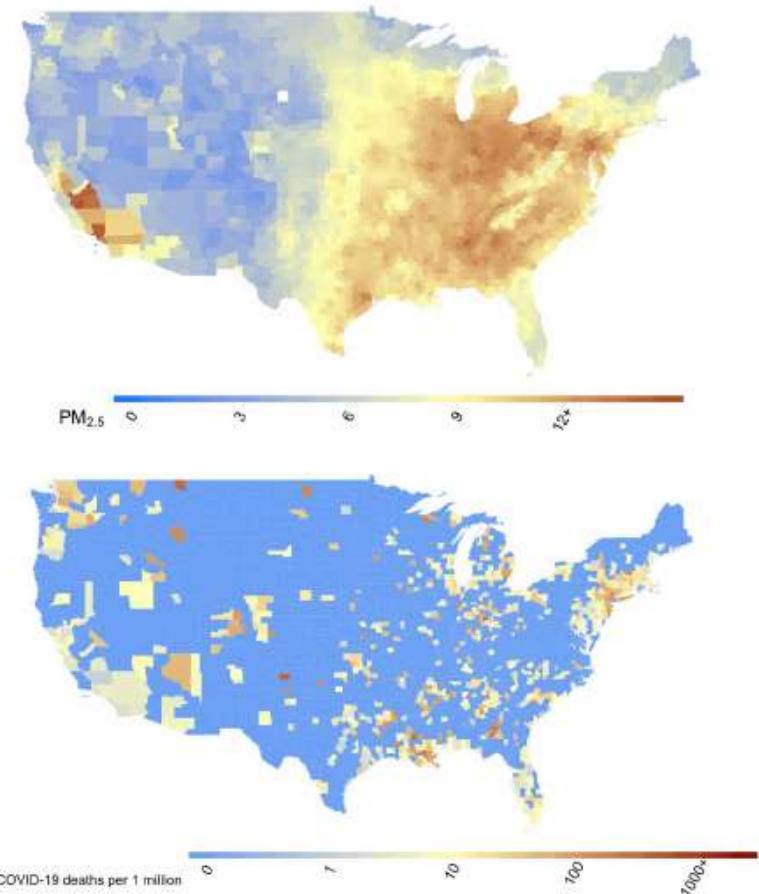


Figure 1: Maps show (a) county level 17-year long-term average of PM_{2.5} concentrations (2000-2016) in the US in g/m^3 and (b) county level number of COVID-19 deaths per one million population in the US up to and including April 4, 2020.

Coronavirus in Aerosolen nachgewiesen

- Untersuchungen der Raumluft im Klinikzimmer von Erkrankten bestätigen: Aerosole können tatsächlich intakte Viruspartikel enthalten. Laut den US-Forschern zumindest ein Indiz dafür, dass SARS-CoV-2 auch über die winzigen, lange in der Luft verbleibenden Schwebeteilchen übertragen werden könnte.

- published Aug. 2020
- <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.03.20167395v1>
- Abgerufen am 14.10.2020

16.11.2020



THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES



Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory



Viable SARS-CoV-2 in the air of a hospital room with COVID-19 patients

John A Lednicky, Michael Lauzardo, Z. Hugh Fan, Antarpreet S Jutla, Trevor B Tilly, Mayank Gangwar, Moiz Usmani, Sriprya N Shankar, Karim Mohamed, Arantza Eiguren-Fernandez, Caroline J Stephenson, Md. Mahbubul Alam, Maha A Elbadry, Julia C Loeb, Kuttchantran Subramaniam, Thomas B Waltzek, Kartikeya Cherabuddi, John Glenn Morris Jr., Chang-Yu Wu

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.08.03.20167395>

Virusfreie Krankenhausbetten lebensrettend

- Der "Journal of Clinical Oncology" erschienene **Studie** liegen Daten von 9.171 Patienten aus 55 Ländern und fünf verschiedenen Kontinenten zugrunde. Sie zeigt, dass bei einer Behandlung der Patienten in Covid-19-freien Spitalsbereichen die Lungen-Komplikationen (2,2 Prozent statt 4,9 Prozent) als auch die postoperativen Sterblichkeit (0,7 Prozent statt 1,7 Prozent) deutlich geringer ausfielen.
- published Oct. 2020
- <https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.20.01933>
- abgerufen am 14.10.2020

Quellen des Ultra-Feinstaub - UFP:

Von der Natur: $> 1 \mu\text{m}$: Vulkane, Waldbrände, Wüstensand
 500 mio. bis mehrere Mrd. Tonnen pro Jahr [20]

Vom Menschen:

Verbrennung

- Dieselmotoren: je moderner desto kleiner die Partikel!!
- Verbrennungsmotoren: moderne Ottomotoren mit Hochdruck-Direkteinspritzung!
- Feuer (offene Flamme)
- Brenner (Gas, Öl, Pellets, etc.)

Abrieb

- Bremsvorgänge bei Bahn, Straßenverkehr
- Reifenabrieb
- Industrielle Bearbeitungen

Filterung von UFP

Aus physikalischen Gründen
können selbst F9 Filter Feinstaub
kleiner $0,2 \mu\text{m}$ **nicht** aus der Luft
ausfiltern!



Problemlösung

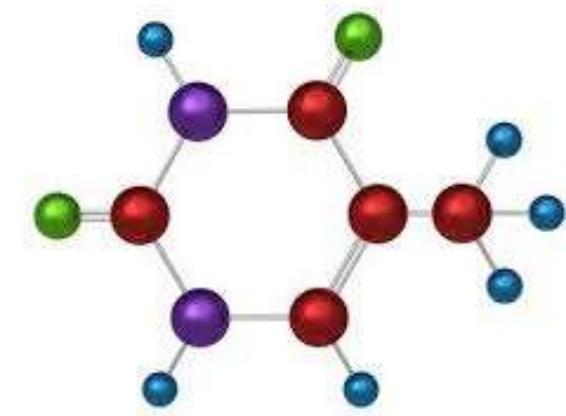
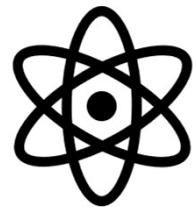


16.11.2020

66

Mit der Kraft der Natur
zur frischen und gesunden Atemluft.

Luftionen



- klein
- negativ geladen

Konzentration in der Luft



Durchschnittswerte für Luftionenkonzentrationen der Luft in
Luftionen/cm³:



Wasserfälle: 20.000



Wald, Gebirge, Meer: 5.000



Stadtrand, Wiesen, Felder: 700 – 1.500



Innerstädtische Parkanlagen: 400 – 600



Innerstädtische Straßen: 100 – 200



Innerstädtische Wohnungen: 40 – 50



Geschlossene, klimatisierte Räume: 0 – 25

natürliche Ionen – Reduktion und Vernichtung

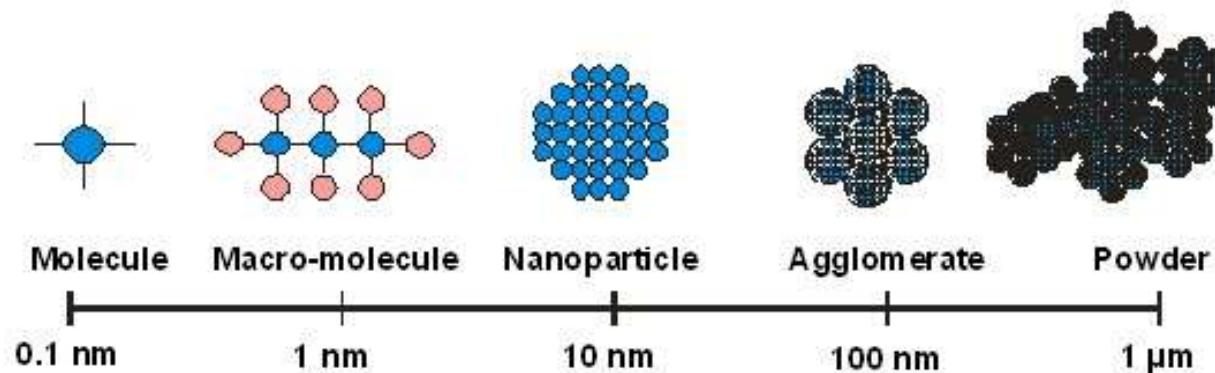
- Kunststoffe
- Feinstaub
- Rauch
- Lüftungsanlagen (elektrische Felder, Erdung, ...)



Wie entstehen Luftionen?

- Elektrische Entladung – **Blitze**
- Natürliche **radioaktive Strahlung** (in Erdreich, auch in einigen Granitarten)
- **Kosmische Strahlung** (ionisierende Strahlung)
- Kurzwellige **UV-Strahlung**
- **Offene Feuer** (Plasma)
- **Wasserfalleffekt** (Lenardeffekt): Zerstäubung und Deformation von kleinen Wassertröpfchen führen zu Polarisation und Ladungsverschiebung und bilden Luftionen, auch „**Ionendusche**“!
- **Piezoelektrische Effekte**: hohe Drücke führen unter bestimmten Umständen bei bestimmten Kristallen zu einer Ladungsverschiebung und hohen Polarisationsfeldern.
- **Natürliche Materialien** mit hohen Polarisationsfeldern die bei Kontakt mit Luft Luftionen bilden, zB Turmaline
- **Ionisatoren**: künstliche Erzeugung mittels elektrischer Hochspannung, Ozon!
- **Radioaktive Präparate**, künstliche Erzeugung

Agglomerierung, Akkumulation, Bündelung, Clusterbildung

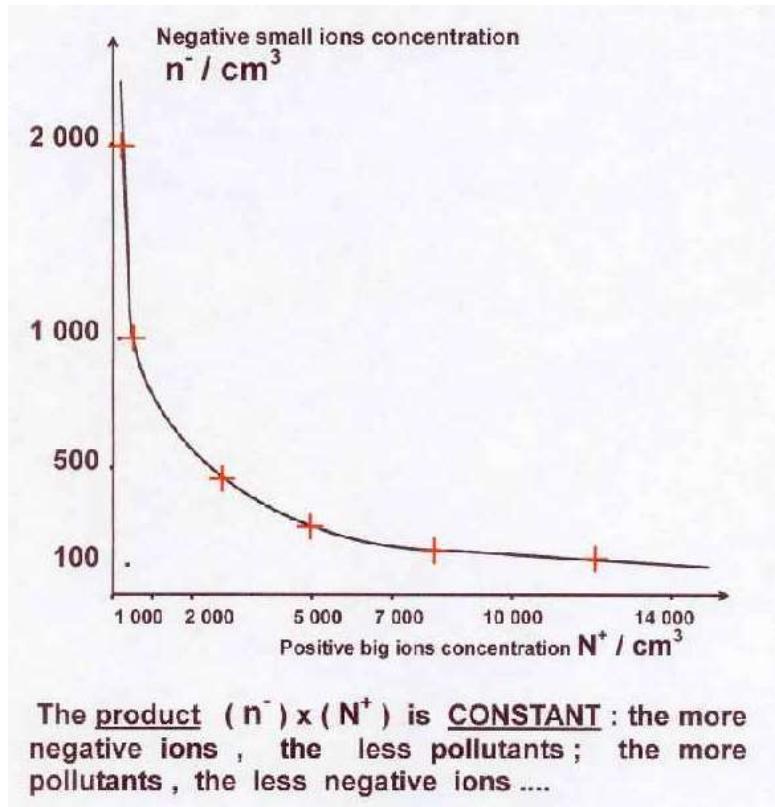


Bis zu 90% Reduktion der UFP in der Luft !!

Agglomerieren [lat.] bedeutet anhäufen, in der Verfahrenstechnik die Vergrößerung eines Partikels.

Agglomerate: Teilchenverbände

Gesetz von Bricard



Das Produkt von negativ geladenen Ionen und positiv geladenen Partikeln (= Feinstaub) ist konstant! (1,4 mio)

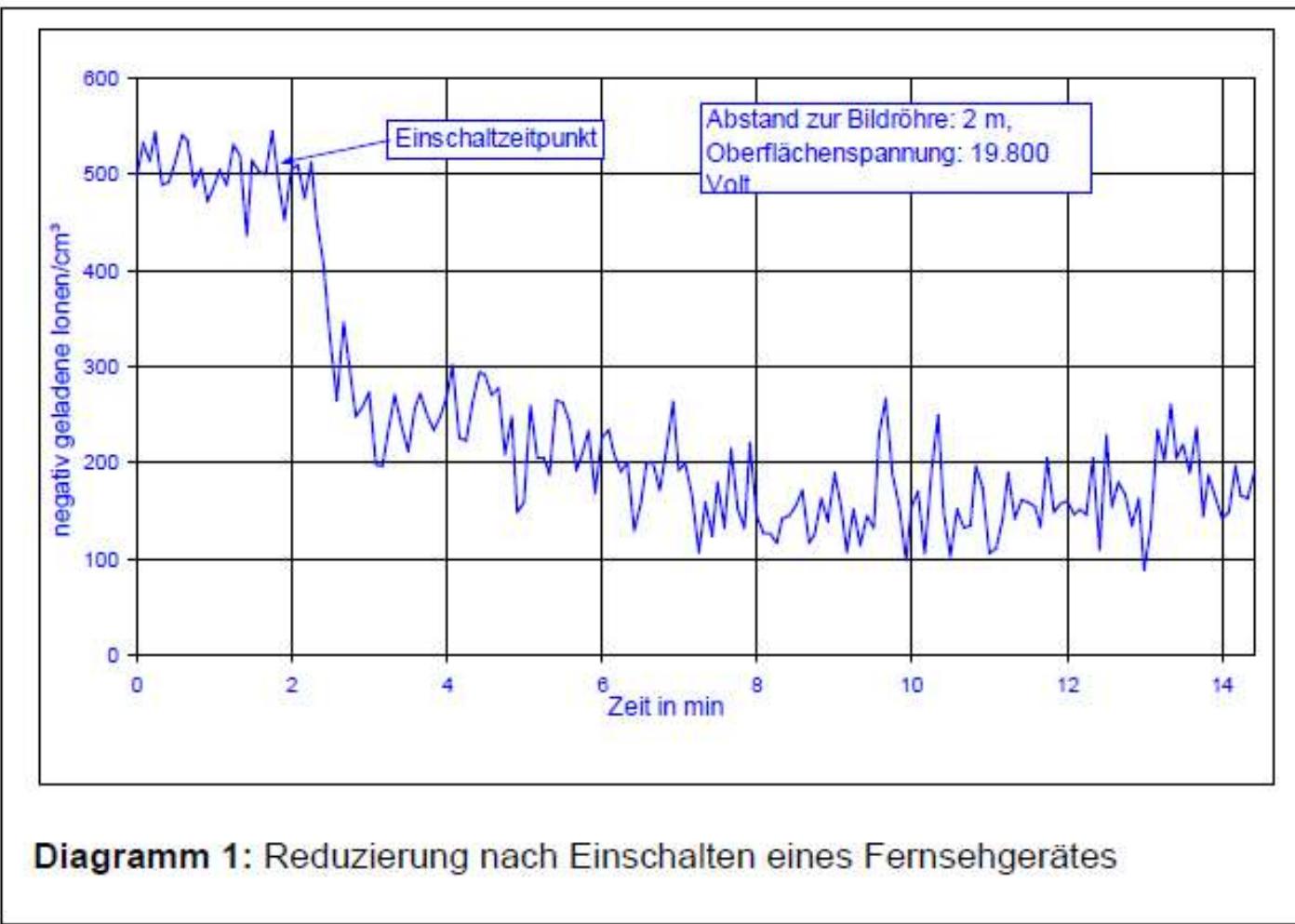
Ionometer

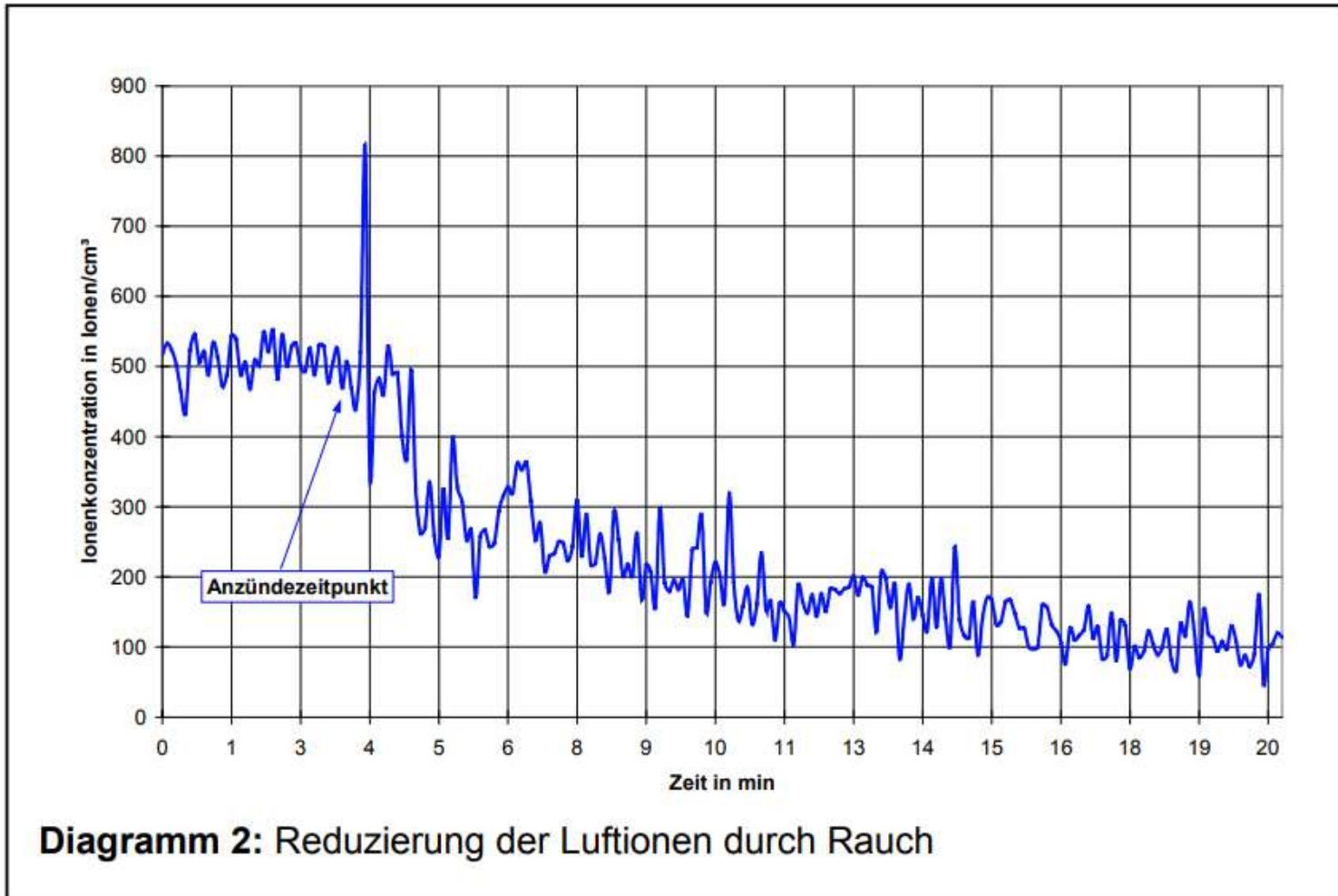


[5]

Luftionen: 1-50 nm groß, messbar mit Ionometern
Meßgröße: Luftionen pro cm³ Luft

Messung durch Baubiologen bzw. baubiologische Messtechniker





Abrauchen eines Räucherstäbchens:
Nach 13 Minuten
hatte sich die
Ionenkonzentration
von $500 \text{ Ionen}/\text{cm}^3$
auf $100 \text{ Ionen}/\text{cm}^3$
reduziert. Die
Wirkung mit
Zigarettenrauch ist
die gleiche.

Nach der Messung
konnte nur durch
intensives Lüften
des Raumes die
ursprüngliche
Ionenkonzentration
wieder hergestellt
werden.

Reduktion von UFP

Beispiel: Besprechungszimmer in KH

77



16.11.2020

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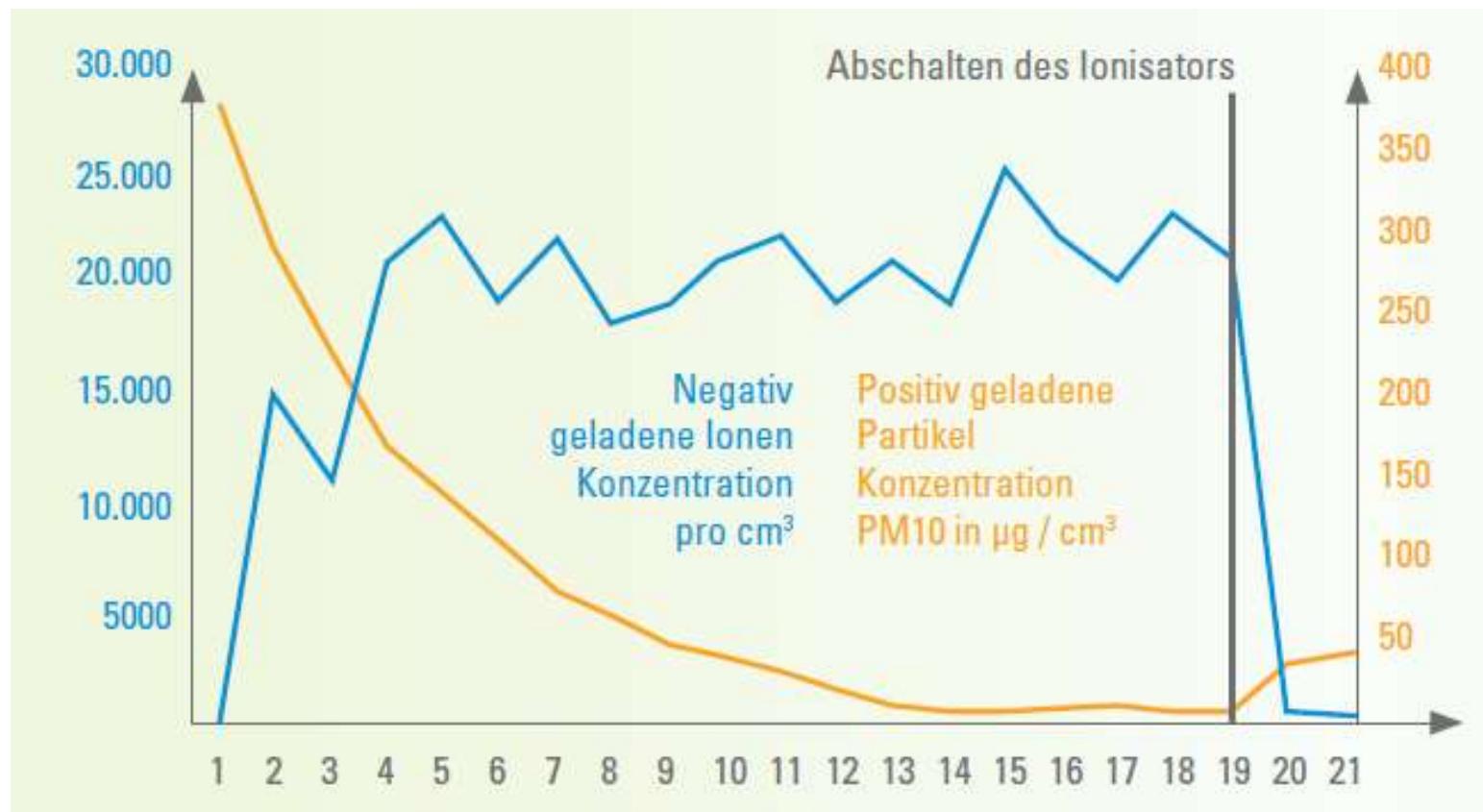
Ergebnisse

Krankenhaus in Wien															
Ort	Besprechungszimmer							Parkplatz vor dem KH	Besprechungszimmer						
	Messung #	1	2	3	4	5	6		7						
	Datum	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	22.08.2019	22.08.2019	22.08.2019	30.09.2019	30.09.2019	30.09.2019	
	Bemerkungen :	Ohne Luftbehandlung				mit Luftbehandlung				mit Luftbehandlung				mit Luftbehandlung	
	Partikelgröße in µm	Vor der Inbetriebnahme, Raum leer				ca.30min nach Inbetriebnahme				während einer Besprechung				Anlage ca.60min in Betrieb, Raum leer	
Partikelanzahl pro Größengruppe	0,3	1.501	1.798	1.471	1.029	1.419	1.156	25.487	334	658	471	180	172	161	
	0,5	595	791	486	455	430	255	6.547	178	126	101	199	74	79	
	1	137	281	71	34	33	34	1.037	17	1	15	0	1	34	
	2,5	21	39	17	8	5	9	131	5	5	0	0	2	5	
	5	6	1	4	2	1	-	9	2	0	0	0	2	4	
	10	7	4	2	2	3	1	7	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
	Summen:	2.267	2.914	2.051	1.530	1.891	1.455	33.218	537	790	587	381	252	285	
	Mittel	2411				1625				638				306	
	Abweichung von „ohne Behandlung“:		-33%				-74%				-87%				

Angaben in differentieller Mengenanzahl:

Beispiel für die Messung #1: 1.501 Partikel sind kleiner gleich 0,3 µm groß; 7 Partikel sind größer 5 µm aber kleiner oder gleich 10 µm groß.

Messergebnisse



Dauerhafte Raumionisierung zur Vorbeugung einer Aerosolinfektion

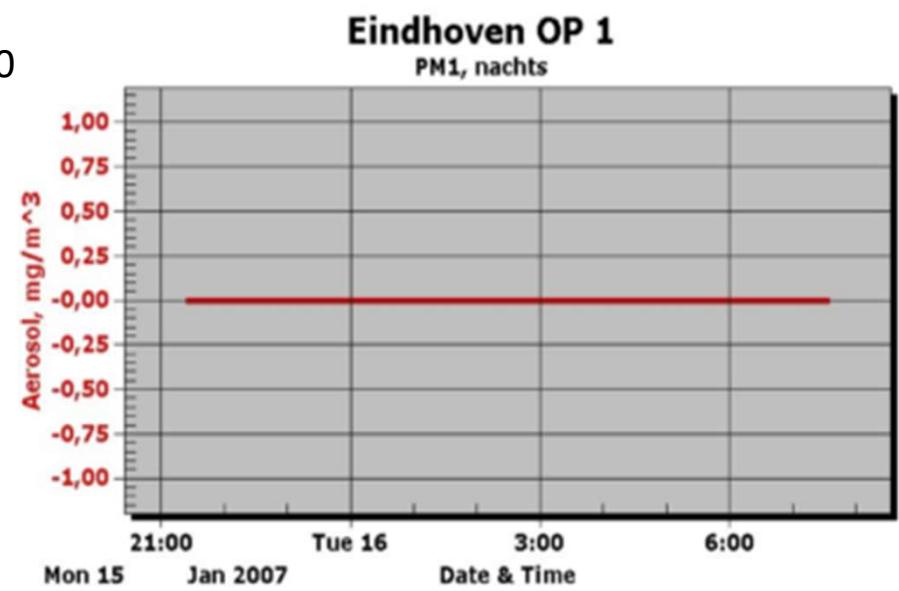
- Problem: Bei einer infizierte Person in einem Raum mit einer zweiten Person: es besteht eine Ansteckungsgefahr!
- Lösung: Reduktion der Aerosole mittels Ionisierung aus der Raumluft.

Beispiel aus der Praxis: Seit 14 Jahren (2006) wird im größten Spital Hollands (Eindhoven) bei 21 OP Anlagen eine Luftiniosation durchgeführt. Die Anlagen zur Luftionisation werden jährlich vom Hygieneamt geprüft.

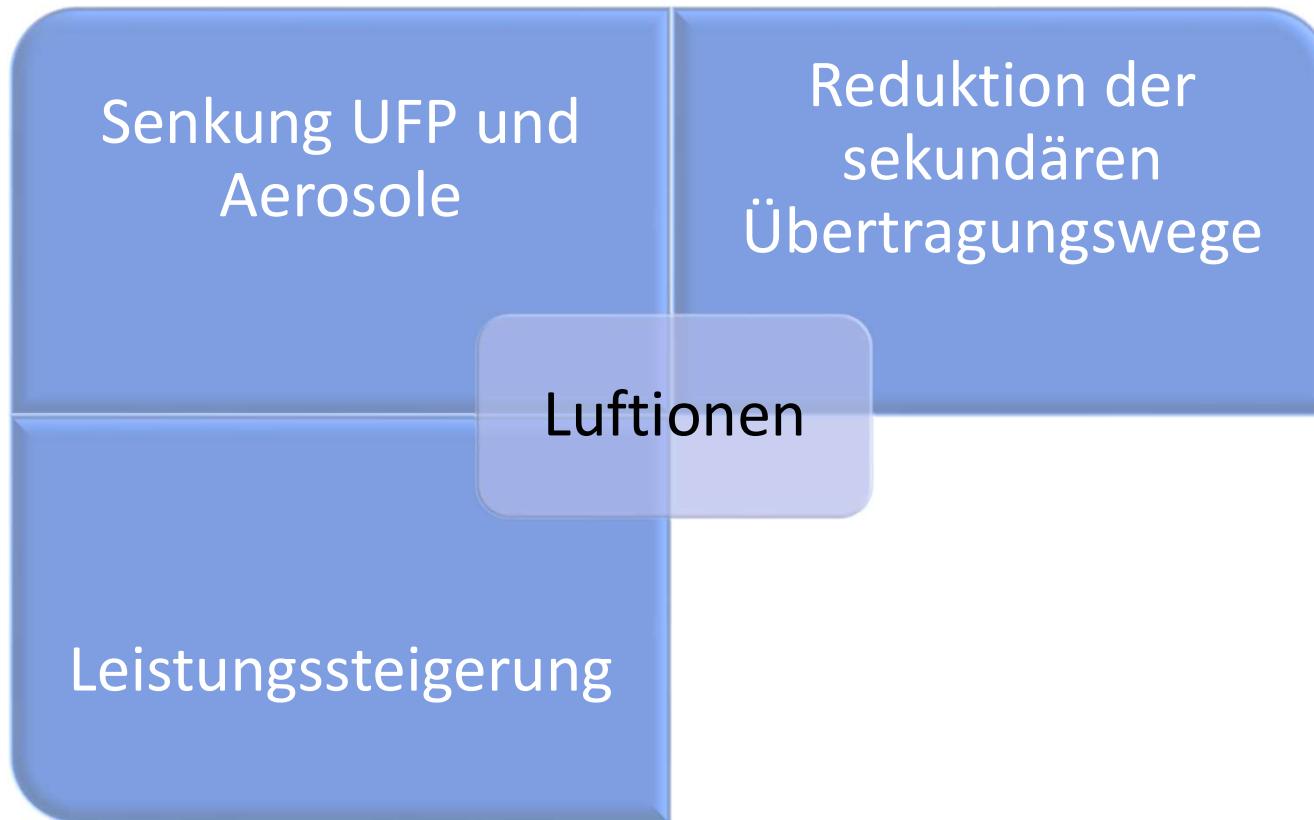
Ergebnis:

Keime: 0

Aerosole:0



Vorteile der Raumluft-Aktivierung



Leistungssteigernde Effekte ionisierte Luft

Wissenschaftlich erwiesen und messbar:

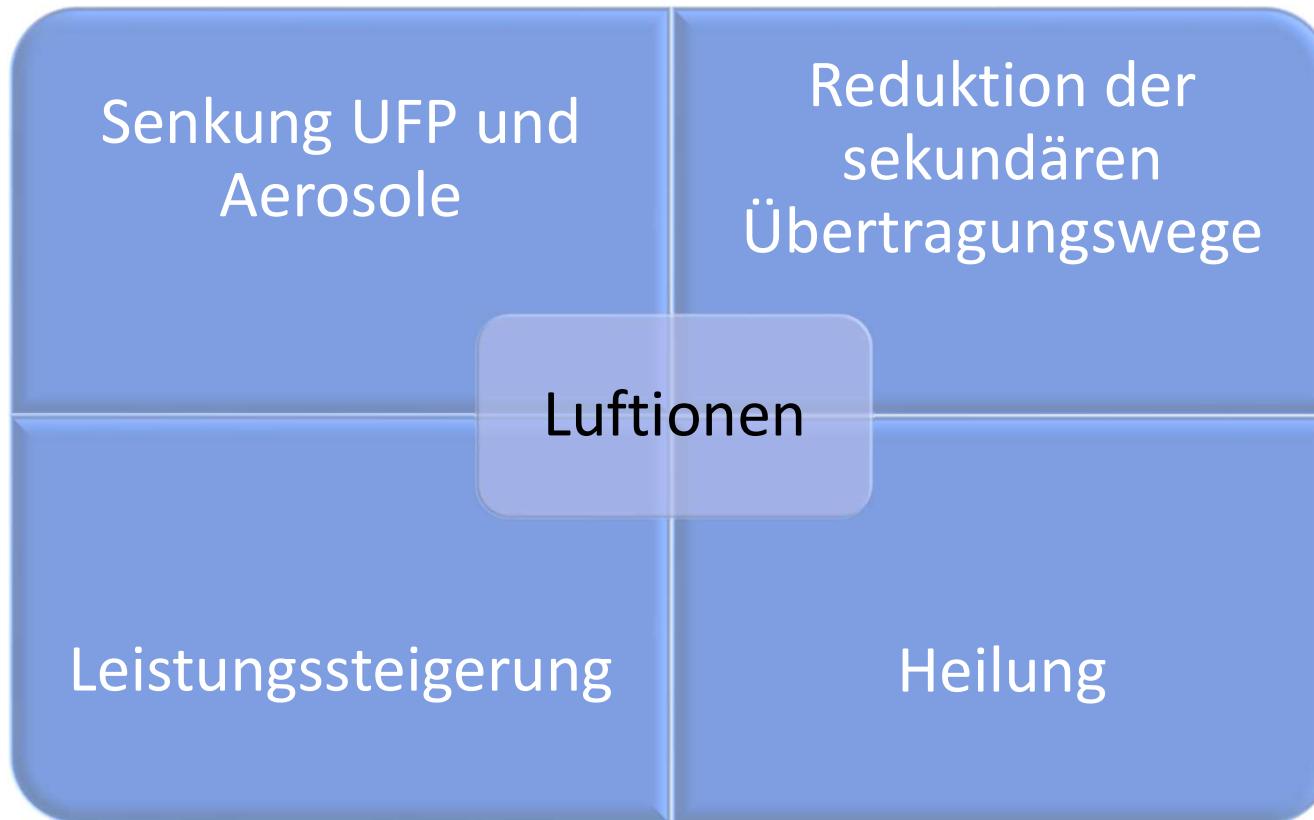
Leistungs- und Konzentrationsfähigkeit des Menschen wird zwischen 10 bis über 50% gesteigert.

Wissenschaftliche Publikationen

Leistungssteigernde Effekte von aktiverter (=ionisierter) Luft:

- Hutter HP, Kundi M, Wallner P (2011) Einfluss von Luftionen in Innenräumen auf Wohlbefinden, Gesundheit und Leistungsfähigkeit.“
- Hutter H-P, Wallner P, Kundi M, Piegler K, Tappler P, Damberger B, Moshammer H (2014): Air ions, well-being and cognitive performance: results of a cross-over experiment in children. 4th Central & Eastern Europe Conference on Health and the Environment (CEECH): The Environment – A Platform for Health (Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 25.-30.5.2014):43
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- Flory R, Ametepe J, Bowers B. (2010): A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of bright light and high-density negative air ions for treatment of Seasonal Affective Disorder. Psychiatry Res. 177:101-8.
- Jorde W, Schata M (1979): Inhalation unipolarer Ionen. Atemw-Lungenkrkh 5:443-453.
- König H (1986): Unsichtbare Umwelt. 5. Aufl., Eigenverlag, München.
- Moser M, Auerbach D, Frohmann E, Grote V, Lackner H, Messerschmidt D, Muhry F, Zeiringer C (2004): Wasserfallelektrizität – Wirkung von Luftionen auf die Gesundheit. In: Voigt Beatrice, in Beitrag von Moser Max, Wasser – Schatz der Zukunft. Impulse für eine nachhaltige Wasserkultur. 1, 172; Oekom. Gesellschaft für Ökologie, München.
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Vorteile der Raumluft-Aktivierung



Wissenschaftliche Studie

Küster, Emil, Dittmar, Carl

Veröffentlicht Nov. 1940

Experimentelle Untersuchungen über therapeutische Beeinflussung von Impf- und Spontantumoren durch Behandlung der Versuchstiere mit unipolar negativ hochionisierter Luft.

Z Krebs-forsch 50, 457–464 (1940)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01620208>

„Besserung und Heilung durch ionisierte Atemluft“



- Bei Inhalation von ionisierter Luft wird das Wachstum von Tumoren gehemmt
- Ionisierte Atemluft zur Unterstützung bei
 - Krebsbehandlung,
 - Asthmaerkrankung,
 - Regeneration des zentralen Nervensystems
 - uvm.
- Ionisierter Sauerstoff – Heilmittel Nr. 1 bei allen Krankheiten
(Medizin aus der Luft)

[13]



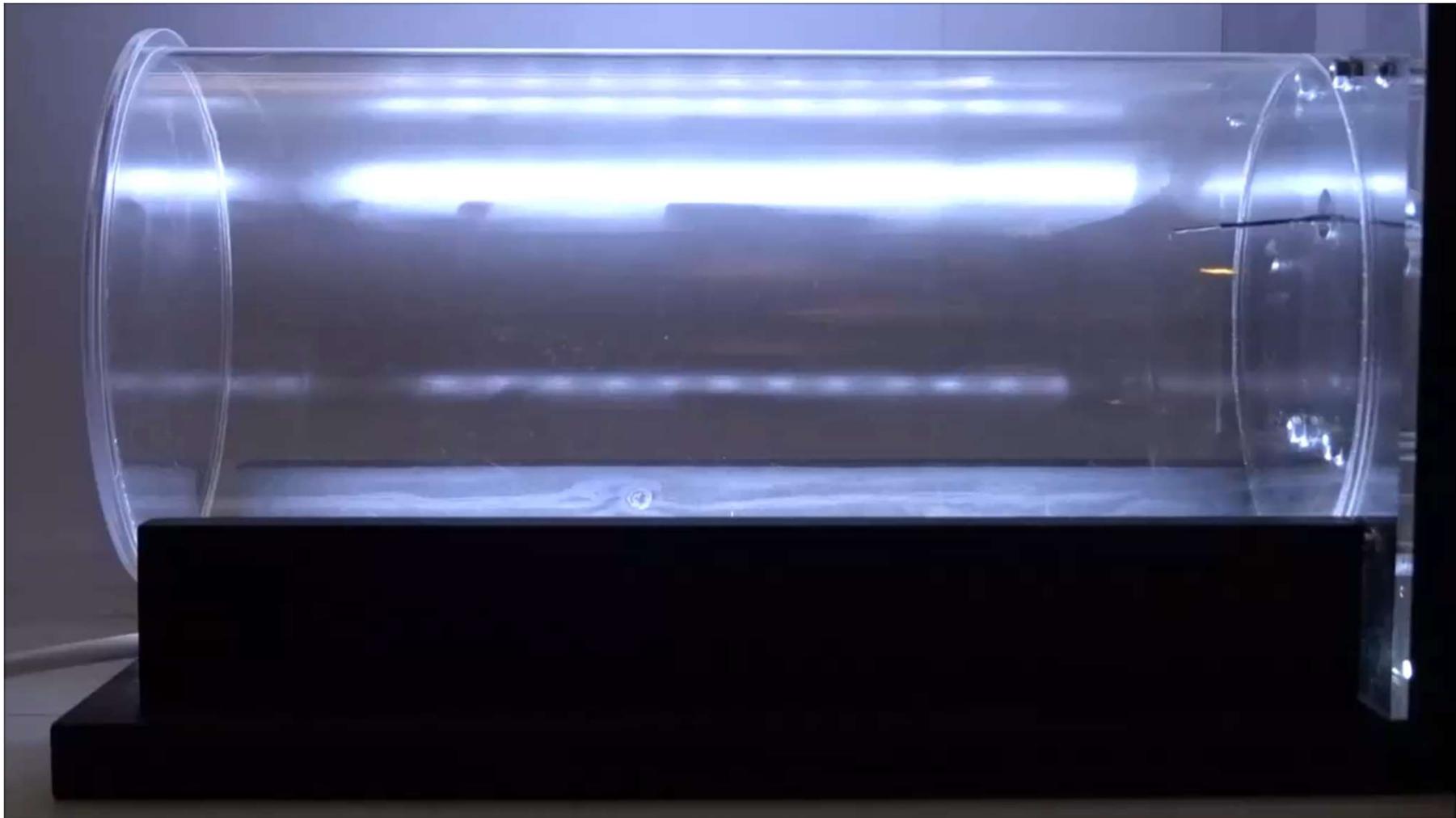
Gesunde Luft

- weniger pathogene Keime wie Bazillen, Bakterien, Viren, Pilze und Pilzsporen
- frei von Stäuben und Partikel
- Frei von VOCs - flüchtige (gasförmige) organische (kohlenstoffhaltige) Verbindungen
- frei von Gerüchen
- ausreichend Luft-Ionen

Vorteile der ausreichend negativ ionisierten Raumluft

- Reduzierung von Staub, Schadstoffen Keimen, Viren, Bakterien und Pollen
- Keimfreiheit in der Zuluftanlage
- Erhöhte Sauerstoffaufnahme im Blut
- Senkung des Blutdrucks und der Pulsfrequenz
- Erhöhte Leistungsfähigkeit
- Stärkung des Immunsystems





18.11.2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YD-UgxIY9VM&feature=youtu.be>

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Danke!

<https://www.proluft.at/de/Ultra-Feinstaub-Reduktion.htm>

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