

The following are a compilation of studies regarding the wearing of face coverings.

[1] PDF of a study in Wuhan, China showing no asymptomatic spread, entitled Post-lockdown SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid screening in nearly ten million residents of Wuhan, China which stated, ***“There were no positive tests amongst 1,174 close contacts of asymptomatic cases.”***



10 million
asymptomatic spread

www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-19802-w

[2] PDF of a study in entitled Facemasks in the COVID-19 era: A health Hypothesis reviews 67 references and states that ***“Although, scientific evidence supporting facemasks’ efficacy is lacking, adverse physiological, psychological and health effects are established...”***

Note: This link to the study is not available due to retraction by the publisher for this externally peer reviewed study prior to publication.



Facemasks in covid
era a hypothesis.pdf

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7680614/

[3] From the Centre for Evidence Based Medicine is an article with links to a PDF of a study in 2011 that states ***“The use of protective facemasks (PFMs) negatively impacts respiratory and dermal mechanisms of human thermoregulation through impairment of convection, evaporation and radiation processes. The relatively minor reported increases in core temperature directly attributable to the wearing of PFMs suggest that associated perceptions of increased body temperature may have a significant psychological component or that regional or global brain temperature changes are involved...”***



Facecovering study
thermoregulation me

www.cebm.net/covid-19/covid-19-masks-on-or-off

[4] A Study by BrJ Sports Med recently concluded ***“Cloth face masks led to a 14% reduction in exercise time and 29% decrease in VO2max, attributed to perceived discomfort associated with mask-wearing. Compared with no mask, participants reported feeling increasingly short of breath and claustrophobic at higher exercise intensities while wearing a cloth face mask. Coaches, trainers and athletes should consider modifying the frequency, intensity, time and type of exercise when wearing a cloth face mask.”***

<https://bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2021/03/05/bjsports-2020-103758>

[5] Below are studies that discuss the impact of oxygen levels during exercise. Increasing the resistance of breathing by putting on face cloths is equivalent to working at high altitudes. Seasoned athletes are meticulously monitored for effects related to altitude sickness. The American Academy of Family

Physicians discuss altitude sickness, its causes, and its effects at length. It explains that there are 3 varying levels of altitude sickness that can result in headache, dizziness, reduction in cognitive function, swelling of the lungs with fluid, swelling of the brain, and in severe cases a coma or death can occur. It also stresses that children are at a higher risk of altitude sickness as their developing bodies are not able to adjust as well as those of an adult. Children are less likely to recognize the symptoms of altitude sickness as well, making them more susceptible to an escalated issue compared to fully grown adults

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095254620300399#:~:text=Prolonged%20or%20high%20intensity%20exercise,\(2\)%20accelerated%20muscle%20fatigue.&text=Exercise%2Dinduced%20increases%20in%20the,muscle%20adaptation%20to%20endurance%20training](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095254620300399#:~:text=Prolonged%20or%20high%20intensity%20exercise,(2)%20accelerated%20muscle%20fatigue.&text=Exercise%2Dinduced%20increases%20in%20the,muscle%20adaptation%20to%20endurance%20training).

<https://familydoctor.org/condition/high-altitude-illness/> <https://www.theuiaa.org/uiaa/children-at-altitude-essential-advice/#:~:text=Although%20there%20are%20no%20conclusive,sleeping%20altitude%20of%20%3C2%2C500m>.

<https://www.nfpt.com/blog/understanding-vo2-max-and-the-altitude-challenge?fbclid=IwAR0ZDGL7OgFhAlzHsp09mdHd4G7EBL-uhukidhW9f8vEAkiToakqRCEbc8U#:~:text=VO2%20max%20decreases%20as,by%20approximately%2008-11%25>

[6] 50 peer-reviewed studies on face mask wearing and its effects.

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<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.01.20049528v1.full.pdf>

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