

2003 6

,

,

,

.

.

	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	6
1.	.....	6
가.	.....	6
.	.....	6
2.	.....	7
III.	.....	10
1.	가	10
2.	.....	12
3.	, ,	14
4.	.....	16
IV.	.....	18
V.	.....	21
	.....	22
	.....	25

1.	, ,	7
2.		11
3.		13
4.		14
5.		15
6.	CT	16
7.		17

1.

..... 8

가

가

acarosan

가 0.3 - 0.9 ppm

E. coli, Vibrio, Salmonella, Yersinia, Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus, Listeria 가

(*Dermatophagoides farinae, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*) 가

가

40, 60, 80, 100

가 3.8 ppm 11%, 43%, 67%, 68% 5.8 ppm

44%, 59%, 81%, 96% 12.5 ppm 40 91%, 60

100%, 23.5 ppm 30 100% 19

ppm 가

40 가 10.5 ppm

.

$y = 0.2667x$ ($R^2 = 0.9442$, $P < 0.05$)

y (%), x (ppm) (min)

.

가 16 ppm 1 ppm 45

:

가

.

가

:

< >

•

가

(house dust mite)

.

가

1921 Kern

1967

Voorhorst

1-3

.

,

,

,

(*Dermatophagoides farinae*)

(*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*)

4.

,

,

,

0.34 x 0.23 mm,

0.28 x 0.19 mm

5.

1g 100

500

.

,

,

,

,

가 5 가 5 가 6. 8

Der fl Der pl IgE

가 .

가 , , 7.

가 가 8,9.

가 가 25-30

75-80%

20 , 45% , 55

2 1

가 4.

가

primiphos methyl, benzyl benzoate

(Acarosan), natamycin

가 9-11.

가

가 가 .

(ozone) ozein()

3 가 (O₃) 가

가 ,

12.

가 가

¹³. 200-300 nm

가
99% ,

가

¹⁴.

,
가 ,

DNA

,

,
^{15,16}.

, , ,

,

,

, , ,

¹⁴.

가

,

가

가

¹⁶.

가

.

•

1.

가.

(*Dermatophagoides farinae*)

(*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*)

•

,

,

(fish food powder) 가 (dried yeast) 1:1
가 ¹⁷.

,

0.01 g 40-60

가

•

•

가

(Ozonias, Switzerland,

) ¹⁸.

가 7 cm, 4 cm, 2 cm,

56 ml (reactor) (1).

25 , 75%

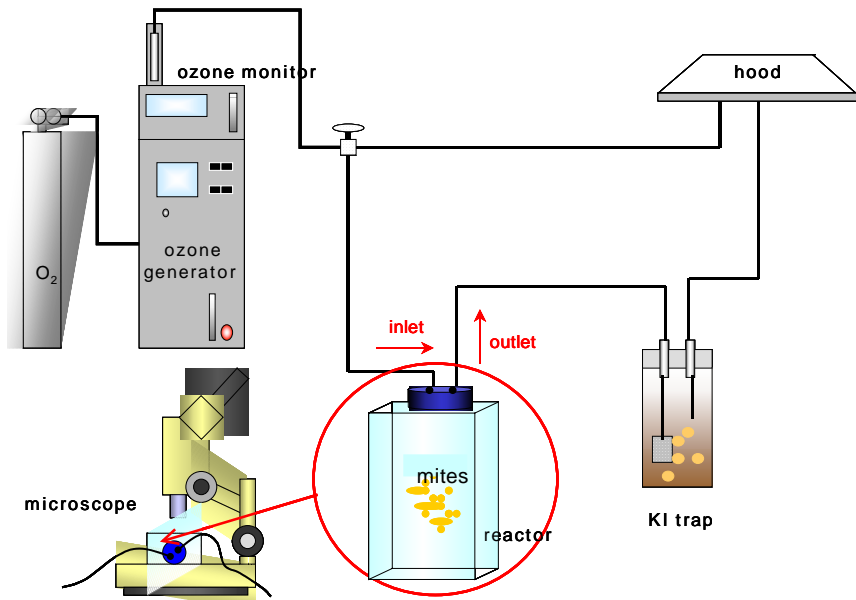
0.01 g

(Reichert, Germany)

200

(KI trap,

)



1.

(reactor),

(KI trap)

2.

가.

가

9.5 ppm

가

19,20

가

가

3.8 ppm, 5.8 ppm, 12.5 ppm, 23.5 ppm 가

(1).

(inactivation rate)

$$(\text{inactivation rate, \%}) = (1 - N_t/N_i) \times 100$$

$N_i =$

$N_t =$ (time)

1.	
(ppm)	()
0 ()	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100
3.8	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100
5.8	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100
12.5	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100
23.5	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100

• , ,
 , 가

19 ppm 가
 .

21 .

•

가 가

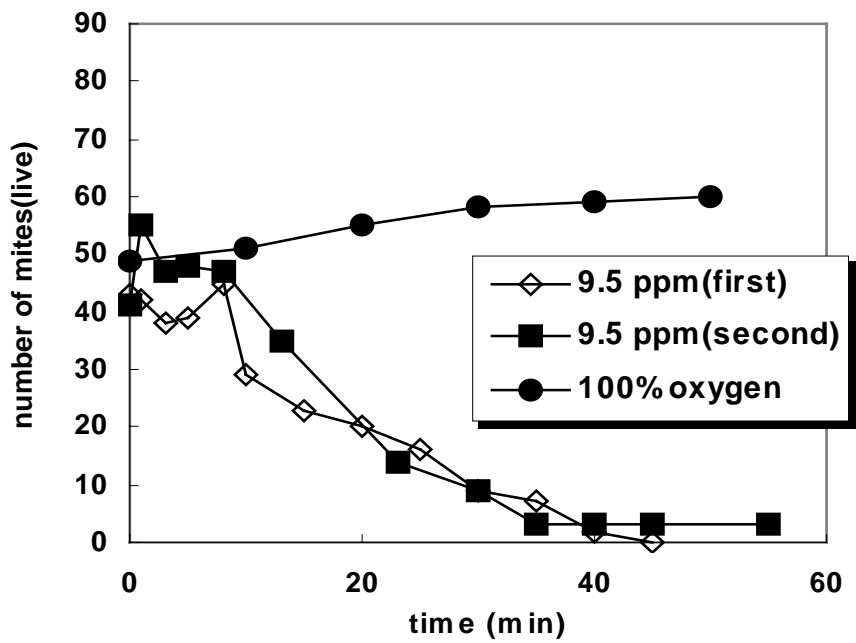
22 .

•

1. 가

가

.
9.5 ppm
45 가
15 23 , 30 9 가
45 . 100%
45 58
가 .
가 (2).



2.

. 9.5 ppm

45

3 가

100%

58 가

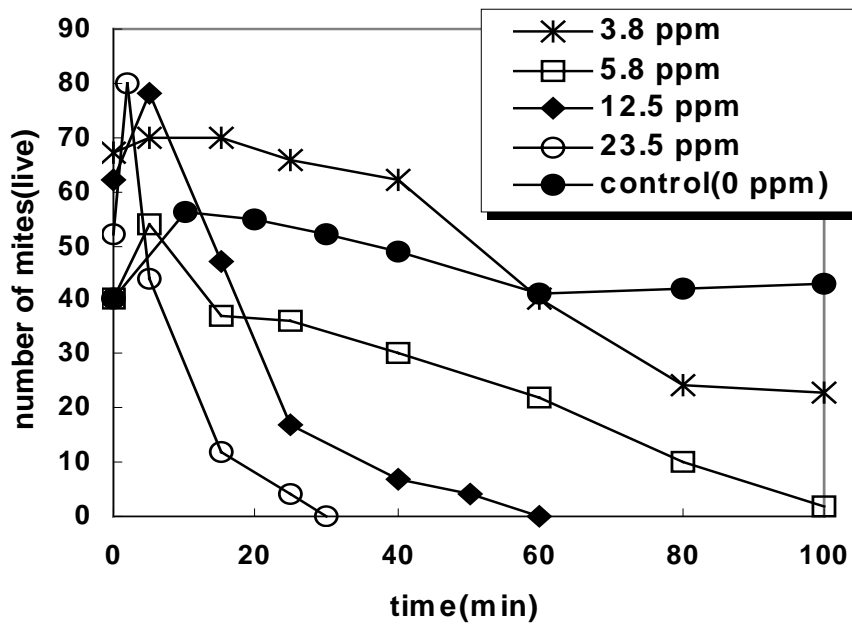
.

2.

3.8 ppm, 5.8 ppm, 12.5 ppm, 23.5 ppm
가 가

100 43 가
가 3.8 ppm 100 23 가
, 5.8 ppm 100 2 가
. 12.5 ppm 60 가
, 23.5 ppm 30

(3).



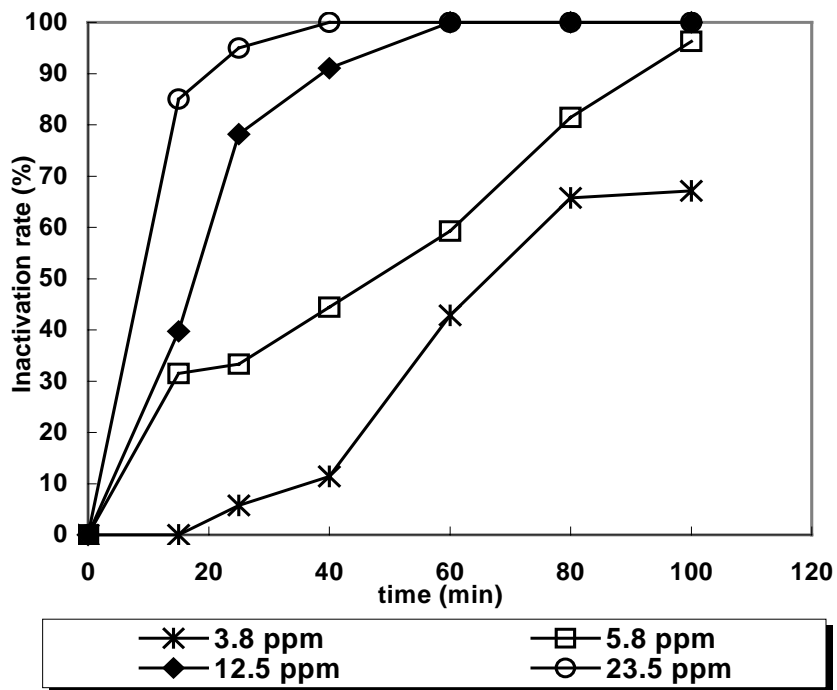
3.

100 3.8 ppm 23 5.8 ppm
 2 가 12.5 ppm 60
 23.5 ppm 30
 43 가
 가 가

(Y)

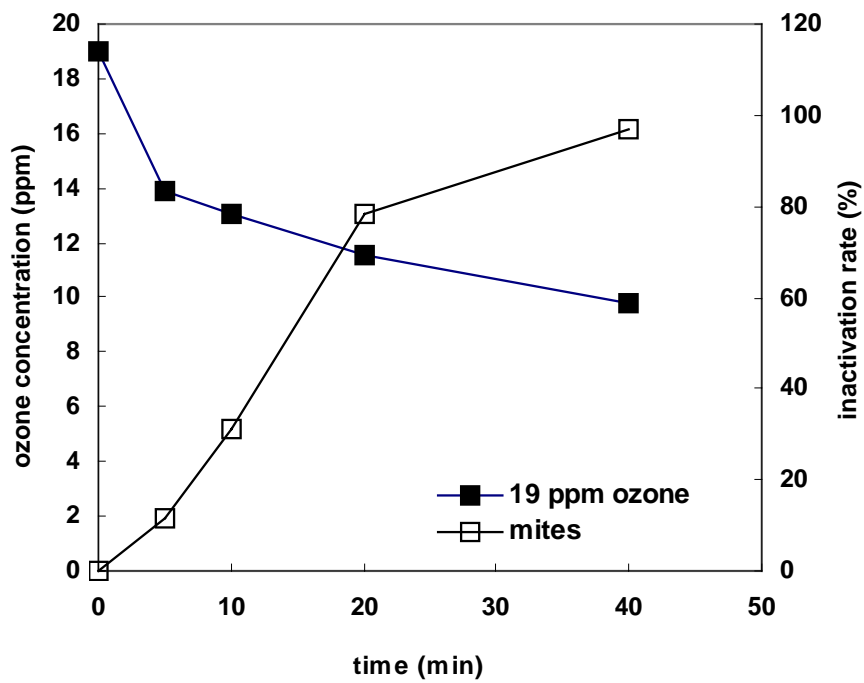
(4).

가 3.8 ppm 40 11%
 , 60 43%, 80 67% 100 68% 가 5.8
 ppm 40 44%, 60 59%, 80
 81%, 100 96% 가 12.5 ppm 40
 91% 60 100% 가 23.5 ppm
 30 100%



4. , 60 , 80 , 100 가 3.8 ppm
 11%, 43%, 67%, 68% 5.8 ppm 44%, 59%,
 81%, 96% . 12.5 ppm 40 91%, 60
 100% 23.5 ppm 30 100%가 .

3. , ,
 19 ppm
 가
 가 . 40
 10.5 ppm
 100%가 (5).



5.

. 40
10.5 ppm

가

가

가 (X)

CT
(Y)

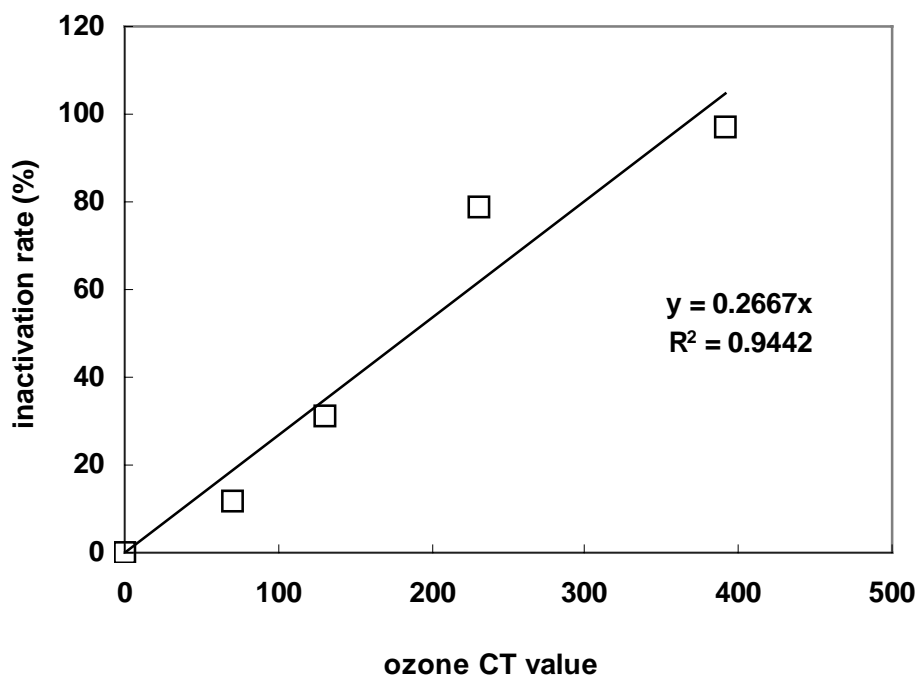
가

(6).

$$y = 0.2667x \text{ (R}^2 = 0.9442, p < 0.05)$$

y : inactivation rate(, %)

x : C(, ppm) x T(, min)



6.

CT

. y inactivation rate(, %), x C(, ppm) x T(, min) $y = 0.2667x$
($R^2 = 0.9442$, $P < 0.05$).

4.

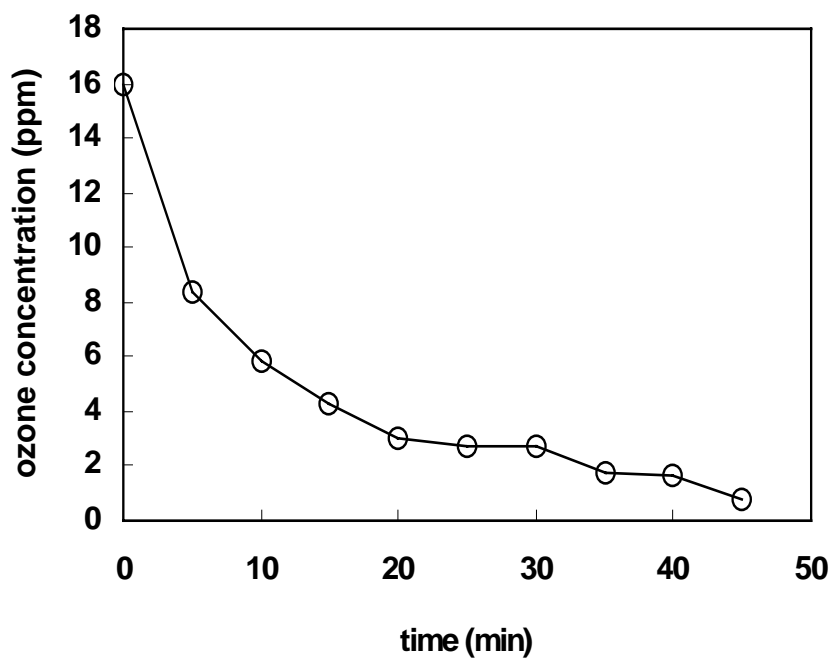
가 56ml

가 16 ppm

45

가 1 ppm

(7).



7.

16 ppm

가 1 ppm

45

•
 ,
 12. 가
 ,
 0.3 - 0.9 ppm *E. coli*, *Vibrio*, *Salmonella*, *Yersinia*,
Pseudomonas, *Staphylococcus*, *Listeria*
 가 yeast ,
 가
 19,20,22.
 20 ppm 2 0.9 ppm
 14
 2 9.5 ppm 45
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 (knock down)
 (killing)
 가
 2 9.5 ppm 45 3
 가 가
 가 23.5 ppm 30
 가 3
 가 가
 가 가

가 . 가

4 .

4

$y = 0.2667x$ ($R^2=0.9442$, $P<0.05$)

(%), x (ppm) (min) CT y

가

35% CT 130

가 13 ppm 10

가

가

3

가 , 가

가

가

²¹

가 0.12 ppm , 0.3 ppm , 0.5

ppm 가 ,

가 0.12 ppm 0.14 ppm

가

¹³ 0.16 ppm 6.7

가

(immediately dangerous to life or health concentration; IDLH) 5 ppm ^{12,15,23}.

가 .

20 가 25

.

^{12,13,24}

10.5 ppm

40

19 ppm

(5).

16 ppm

1 ppm

45

(7).

, ,

(OH-)

(self-decomposition)

가

pH

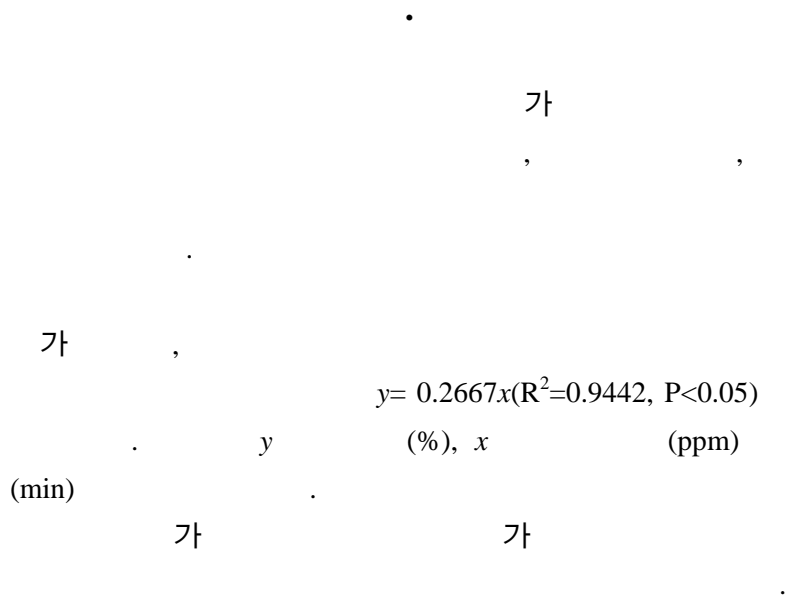
¹⁴.

가

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Abstract

Killing effect of ozone on house dust mites known as the major indoor allergen of allergic disease

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(Directed by Professor Kyu-Earn Kim)

Objectives : The house dust mite (HDM) is one of the most common causes of allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis. Repeated exposure to HDM triggers broncho-hyperactivity, constant respiratory allergic symptoms. In addition, avoiding the mite allergen is the most important method for treating allergic disease. Only antigen-proof special covers have proven to be strongly effective, and other methods such as air purifiers, vacuum cleaners, and the use of chemical acarosan have resulted in an insufficient reduction in the allergen concentration.

Ozone, which is a strong oxidant, has been used in a variety of industries for purposes such as decoloration, deodorization, and producing structural changes in organic compounds. Recently, the use of ozone has been extended to the sterilization of drinking water and air, deodorization of a wide variety of facilities such as wastewater disposal or for purifying various facilities, aquariums, beverage factories etc. Ozone with a density ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 ppm was reported to be able to kill *E. coli*, *Vibrio*, *Salmonella*, *Yersinia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Staphylococcus*, *Listeria* as well as various kinds of viruses. However, there is no report on ozone's killing effect of HDM. This study examined whether or not ozone could kill HDM and whether or not an ozone generator is helpful in the environmental control of allergic patients.

Methods : HDM were collected from a mixture of 50% fish food powder

and 50% dried yeast culture media. Once the HDM were placed into a reactor, vaporized ozone was injected through an ozone generator and the number of live-and active HDM was recorded in real time during the following one minute interval.

Results : Ozone can kill HDM and is more effective as it becomes more concentrated and the exposure time is extended. The inactivation rate was 11%, 43%, 67% and 68% after 40, 60, 80 and 100 minutes, respectively at an ozone concentration of 3.8 ppm. In addition, when it was increased up to 5.8 ppm, the inactivation rate was increased to 44%, 59%, 81% and 96% with respect to each corresponding test time. When the concentration was increased to 12.5 ppm, the inactivation rate was 91% after 40 minutes and 100% after one hour. Furthermore, all the mites were eliminated after a half hour at 23.5 ppm. In a test where 19 ppm ozone was injected once into a sealed space, all the dust mites were killed and the concentration was decreased to 10.5 ppm after 40 minutes.

The ability of ozone to kill HDM is described in a regression equation as $y = 0.2667x$ ($R^2 = 0.9442$, $P < 0.05$), where x represents the product of the concentration(ppm) and the exposure time(min), and y represents the inactivation rate(%). In the case of natural ventilation, 45 minutes was required to decrease the ozone density from 16 ppm to <1 ppm after the dust mites were eliminated.

Conclusion : High concentration of ozone can be used to eliminate house dust mites. The degree of effectiveness is proportionally to the ozone concentration and the exposure time. Therefore, if a safe-and-quick decomposition method can be developed, ozone will certainly help in the control of HDM. With this in mind, future clinical study of this method is recommended.

Key Words: house dust mite, ozone, allergic disease