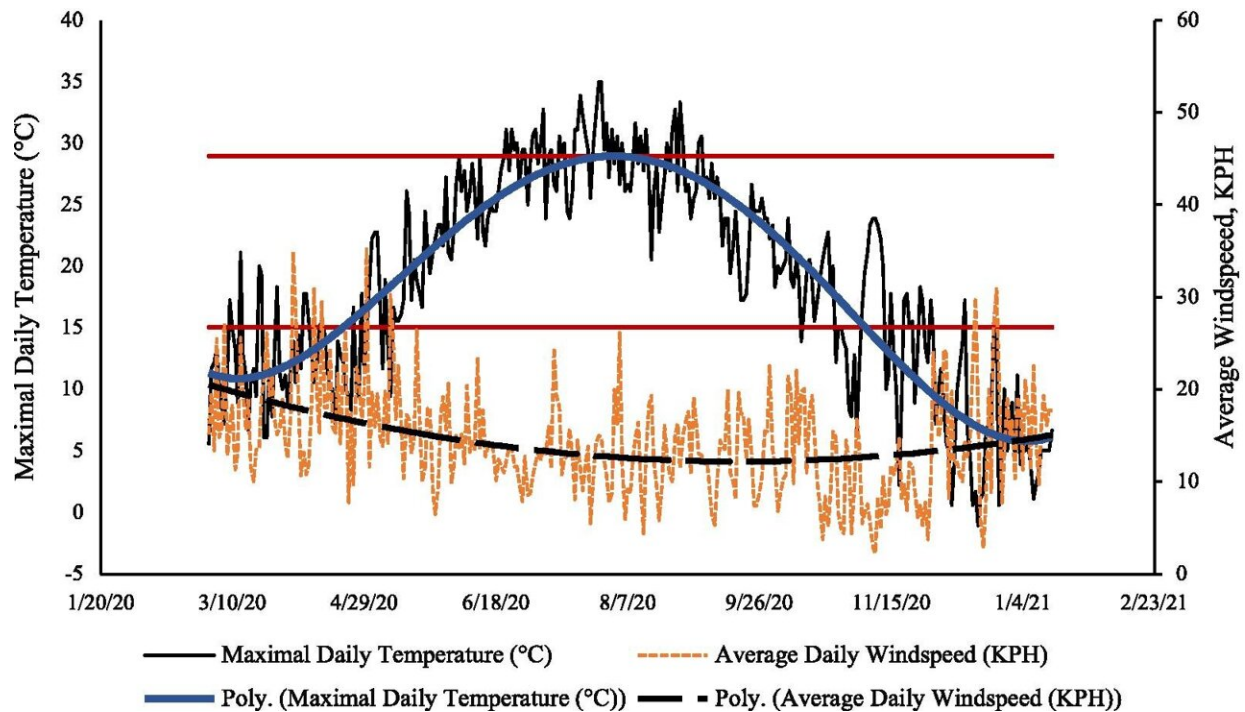


# Windy days may be good in the fight against COVID-19

December 1 2021



Trends in maximal daily temperatures, expressed in °C, and mean daily wind speed expressed in kilometers per hour in Suffolk County, NY, from March 16th–December 31st, 2020. The horizontal red lines show temperatures in the 16–28 °C range. Credit: DOI: 10.1186/s12879-021-06796-z

While it may not be the season for beach going and barbecues, people continue to work and gather outside in many settings. Is that cause for concern in these latest stages of the pandemic, and new variants? Not

necessarily, but a new study indicates that low wind speeds and stale air are associated with a higher incidence of contracting COVID-19 when people socialize outside—perhaps as much as 45 percent more compared to when winds are stronger. Led by Sean Clouston, Ph.D., Associate Professor in the Program in Public Health, and the Department of Family, Population, and Preventive Medicine at the Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University, the study is published in *BMC Infectious Diseases*.

The findings are based on COVID-19 incidence in Suffolk County, NY, from March 16, 2020, to December 31, 2020, from [public health](#) data of more than 96,000 cases. The researchers used these data in combination with daily reports by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the region's average wind speed and maximal daily temperatures.

"The issue is really about an increased danger of infection spread in the presence of stale air as opposed to indoor versus outdoor settings," explains Clouston. "The findings imply we are all safer when air flow is more significant."

Clouston and colleagues developed a statistical modeling program which determined from the [public health data](#) and weather reports that warmer days with little wind when people socialized outside resulted in significantly more COVID-19 transmission. Their overall analysis revealed that days with temperatures ranging from 16 to 28 degrees C (approximately 61 to 82 degrees F) where wind speed was less than 8.85 kilometers per hour (approximately 5 mph) had significantly increased COVID-19 incidence compared to similar days with an average wind speed of greater than 8.85 kilometers per hour.

**More information:** Sean A. P. Clouston et al, A wind speed threshold for increased outdoor transmission of coronavirus: an ecological study,

*BMC Infectious Diseases* (2021). [DOI: 10.1186/s12879-021-06796-z](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-021-06796-z)

Provided by Stony Brook University

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