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Besvarelse vedr.

▸ Risiko ved pelsning og håndtering af minkskind (svar på suppl. spørgsmål)

Bestilling

▸ Der henvises til besvarelse af 30. juni 2020 om risiko ved pelsning og minkskind pkt 2, hvortil FVST har brug for yderligere risikovurdering.

1. Hvilken højere temperatur anbefales under punkt 2 i besvarelsen?
” A slightly increased drying temperature might improve the “decontamination” further and faster.” Der skal gøres opmærksom på at kravene i reglerne om animalske biprodukter foreskriver 48 timers tørring ved 18 ° C ved 55% luftfugtighed, for at skindene kan opnå slutpunkt som animalske biprodukter.

Der er konstateret COVID-19 i mink i Danmark. I det tænkte scenarie pelses potentielt COVID-19 seropositive mink og eller viruspositive mink fra besætninger, hvor der ikke er påvist COVID-19 virus, antistoffer eller klinik.

2. Hvilke parametre, som ligger ud over ovenstående krav i reglerne om animalske biprodukter, skal minkskindene udsættes for, for at sikre at der ikke kan overføres COVID-19 med skindene?
3. Hvad vil effekten af en opbevaringsperiode på f.eks. mindst 60 dage efter pelsning, temperatur under opbevaring, vakuumpakning i plast, påvirkning af UV-lys være?
4. Hvilke andre praktisk mulige parametre, der ikke nævnt her, som kan anvendes til at sikre mod overførsel af COVID-19 via minkskind, kan anbefales.

Svar

▸ In this possible scenario, mink that are COVID-19 seropositive and or virus positive mink from herds in which no COVID-19 virus, antibody or clinical signs have been detected are thought to be present.

- 1 Please, see reply to question 2.

2. Which parameters, in addition to the above requirements in the animal by-products rules, should the mink skins be exposed to, to ensure that COVID-19 cannot be transferred with the skins?

If storage and drying of the skins can be prolonged from a minimum of 2 days at 18-20°C to at least 3 days (which seems compatible with the “Kopenhagen fur” description of the process) and, if possible at higher temperature, e.g. 30°C or 37°C, then this should increase the efficiency of virus inactivation (see van Doremalen N, Morris D, Bushmaker T et al. Aerosol and Surface Stability of SARS-CoV-2 as compared with SARS-CoV-1. *New Engl J Med* 2020 doi: 10.1056/NEJMc2004973).

If the higher temperature is not optimal for the skin then, perhaps, drying could be increased to 4 or 5 days just to increase the safety margin.

3. What will be the effect of a storage period of e.g. at least 60 days after coat removal, temperature during storage, vacuum packaging in plastic, exposure to UV light be?

Prolonged storage, e.g. for at least 60 days, of the skin at ambient temperatures (ca. 20°C but even down to 5°C) should be more than sufficient to inactivate any SARS-CoV-2 (based on properties of other coronaviruses) even in the absence of UV light (this might not reach all parts of the skin so may not be fully effective anyway). The effect of vacuum packaging on virus survival is not known.

4. Any other practicable parameters not mentioned here that can be used to secure COVID-19 transmission through mink skins are recommended.

We do not know of other treatments that will effectively destroy SARS-CoV-2 infectivity without adverse effects on the properties of the mink skin.
