

Environmental Problems and Multifunctional Surgical Face Masks during Covid-19 Pandemic

Ramesh Rao*

Department of Materials and Textile Engineering, University Hassan II of Casablanca, Singapore

Abstract

Disposable diapers should only be made of non-toxic and natural chemicals due to the widespread use of disposable diapers in healthy newborns, children at risk for allergies, and premature babies with weakened immune systems. Manufacturers of disposable diapers unhappily refuse to disclose their precise chemical makeup, stating that their trade secrets still apply. However, numerous studies indicate that well-known brands, "store" brands, and "bio" brands of disposable diapers might contain a number of dangerous substances. The chemical makeup of disposable newborn diapers has received very little research attention. Common contaminants found in diapers include polychlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, organically active ethylene, benzene, xylene, and toluene compounds, polyacrylates, and phthalates. Some of these might pose health risks to kids. Only a few approaches have been published for identifying certain categories of substances that might be harmful to a baby's skin. Most of these processes rely on chromatographic separation. Disposable baby diapers also have a significant environmental impact, starting with the manufacturing process and continuing through the disposal process. Therefore, the purpose of this review is to present issues related to Disposable diapers for babies and their effects on the environment and the baby's health the lack of knowledge in society is one of the crucial difficulties in this area, and this element is also described. There is also a discussion here on the presence of hazardous substances in disposable baby diapers. Additionally, the significance of analysis and supervision.

Keywords: Biomaterial implants; Biotechnology applications; Bone Marrow transplant reports

Introduction

The health of the newborn is the main concern of the parents; if this matter was ignored, the consequences would be uncomfortable. Infants have unique requirements related to healthy daily hygiene, such as care or nourishment. A suitable diaper is one of the baby accessories required. There is a large selection of sanitary napkins, but the one chosen for a baby should not only be cosy but also ensure their wellbeing. Usually, diapers are applied directly to the 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, skin. As a result, any chemicals present in diapers will have an impact on the baby's body and therefore, health [1]. Additionally, children who cannot regulate their urination have an influence when they frequently use diapers. Parents, it goes without saying that diapers should be composed of non-toxic materials for the sake of newborns' health [2]. However, recent reports indicate that diapers may contain a variety of dangerous compounds. In this case, a number of issues arose because, even at extremely low concentrations, the limits of detection of chromatographic instruments are too high to allow for a direct analysis of these analytes. Due to the presence of high concentrations of undesirable molecules in the sample matrix, it is also difficult to identify target compounds [3]. The sample pretreatment stage of the analytical process must include preconcentration and separation steps to release these analytes from the matrix components in order to minimise these troublesome concerns. This review's objective is to highlight issues related to disposable infant diapers. The public's lack of understanding in this area is one of the key problems. Another topic covered in this article is the presence of hazardous substances in disposable baby diapers. It is highlighted how crucial it is to monitor and analyse these xenobiotics [4]. The absence of precise information on the presence of different kinds of chemical compounds in disposable baby diapers, a lack of understanding of the concentration levels at which they occur, and the scarcity of analytical techniques that could be used to identify and monitor these toxic compounds have all contributed to the need to address this issue [5]. In most nations throughout the world, disposable baby diapers are among the most crucial baby items that

make parenting easier. According to estimates, an infant uses between 4600 and 4800 diapers throughout the first three years of life [6]. The purpose of disposable diapers is to retain and absorb urine and faeces while keeping the baby's skin dry and clean. The multilayer diaper architecture makes this possible. The main cause of harmful substances in diapers is contamination of the raw materials, such as pesticides or herbicides, improper materials utilised in the creation of the diapers and materials used to link the layers, or manufacturing procedures. For instance, bleaching of cellulose can result in the formation of PCBs, PCDDs, and polychlorodibenzofurans. There aren't many bleaching techniques used nowadays, but the one with chlorine dioxide is the most often used. Although the amount of chlorinated products is decreased but not entirely eliminated by the elemental chlorine free technique them. Nonylphenolethoxylates, which are employed as surfactants for cleaning, surface treatment, emulsification, or solubilisation, are one potential source of nonylphenol. Nylon threads and poly (ether amide) elastomers are the sources of caprolactam. A diaper adhesive can be the source of abiotic acid and dehydroabietic acid.

Discussion

Due to the presence of toxic compounds in diapers and their potential detrimental impact on babies' health, it is necessary to control the content of individual compounds in diapers [7]. PAHs are primarily found in elastics and are likely to be formed during the manufacture of

*Corresponding author: Ramesh Rao, Department of Materials and Textile Engineering, University Hassan II of Casablanca, Singapore, E-mail: RameshRao56@gmail.com

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diapers due to the use of high temperatures manufacturing processes. There are, however, surprisingly few studies that focus on identifying harmful substances and the techniques that make it possible to find them in diapers. Controlling the individual compound content of diapers is required due to the presence of hazardous compounds in them and their potential impact on newborns' health [8]. There are, however, surprisingly few studies devoted to identifying harmful substances and techniques that make it possible to find them in diapers. However, there aren't many research focused on determining multiple groups of distinct toxicants at once [9]. Compounds and this particular product: the disposable baby diapers—do not have any specific analytical analyses. The majority of research is limited to topics like allergies, gastrointestinal infections, or the detection of harmful substances in urine collected from diaper absorbers [10]. Comprise part of the determination of a chosen chemical of nappies. This is the reason why our team wants to concentrate on this subject and inspire more study [11]. The published articles that examined specific harmful substances found in disposable newborn diapers were based on chromatographic methods, i.e. GC or HPLC M [12]. However, the detection limits of chromatography equipment attached to a chosen detector are not small enough for the straight measurements in sample solutions because the dangerous chemicals found in disposable baby diapers happened at extremely low value. The enormous concentrations of unwanted resources in the matrix may also be a problem. The investigation must incorporate preconcentration and separation procedures to release these analytes from the matrix constituents in order to reduce such issues. The majority of analytical techniques have been created. The method most frequently used to locate and measure them in the various diaper components is a flame ionisation detector. However, the MS detector in chosen ion monitoring mode is favoured for the identification of the various diaper layers due to their very complicated composition [13]. Phthalates. FID was only used as a detector in one article. The standard approach was used in certain studies to determine the phthalate level of diapers. In this procedure, a Soxhlet extraction with DCM is performed on 1 g of the sample. As a solvent for GC-MS analysis. However, the extraction process is time-consuming, taking 6 hours, and uses a lot of hazardous solvents. Furthermore, this approach is not intended to investigate the phthalate content of diapers [14]. Eco-friendly approaches are strongly encouraged, therefore in our opinion, the sample preparation stage should involve the use of micro extraction techniques [15]. However, it is possible that the identification of the organic analytes at the trace level will have some issues. It has to do with contamination at every stage of the analytical process, starting with sampling and continuing through sample preparation and chromatographic analysis. This typically leads to false-positive or inflated results. Background issues for phthalates, bisphenols, or benzophenones can also arise when determining the aforementioned analytes at trace- and ultra-trace levels.

Conclusion

These issues are mostly caused by procedures, glassware, and solvents. This is why it's important to identify and get rid of mistake sources in the field of tracing analytes. Additional comments relate to the diaper's component pieces. Additional comments are made in relation to the diaper's component elements that need to be examined. It would be beneficial to use the developed process on both the entire diaper and each individual component. Representative information will only be provided in this manner. In recent years, disposable diapers with improved skin protection, increased dryness, and decreased leakage have been developed. Nevertheless, medical professionals have relied on custom and Personal experience can help

women as there hasn't been much substantial study or synthesis to direct practise in safe and effective infant skin care up until recently. Practices are frequently influenced by cultural, societal, and economic variables rather than a direct and cogent connection between scientific evidence and interpretation. Materials that can absorb and hold a lot of water and aqueous solutions are known as superabsorbent polymers. This has made them perfect for a wide range of useful uses in industry, agriculture, and general medicine. However, the most practical application of them is as a substance for liquid absorption in disposable newborn diapers. DBDs available today consist of three primary layers in addition to SAP. The top sheet, which is in contact with the baby's skin, is intended to separate it from the moist inner core. The absorbent core, also known as fluff pulp, is composed of a mixture of SAP and cellulose. The backsheet is comprised of a waterproof material. Either polypropylene or polyethylene. Along with other things that assist control waste.

Acknowledgement

None

Conflict of Interest

None

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