

Oggetto: emergenza Coronavirus – Risposte dei principali organi scientifici nazionali e internazionali su trasmissione per via alimentare e attraverso superfici.

Di seguito, si riportano alcune risposte alle principali domande relative all'emergenza coronavirus, rese note dalle principali autorità sanitarie nazionali e internazionali.

Le risposte degli organi scientifici riportate in basso, si riferiscono, in particolare a:

- Resistenza del virus sulle superfici.
- Trasmissione del virus per via alimentare.

I siti web degli organi scientifici sono in costante aggiornamento e, pertanto, sarà nostro compito tenervi informati su ogni ulteriore sviluppo.

ORGANIZZAZIONE MONDIALE DELLA SANITA': [LINK](#)

1. Is it safe to receive a package from any area where COVID-19 has been reported?

Yes. The likelihood of an infected person contaminating commercial goods is low and the risk of catching the virus that causes COVID-19 from a package that has been moved, travelled, and exposed to different conditions and temperature is low.

2. How long does the virus survive on surfaces?

*It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces, but it seems to behave like other coronaviruses. Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including preliminary information on the COVID-19 virus) may persist on surfaces **for a few hours** or up to several days. This may vary under different conditions (e.g. type of surface, temperature or humidity of the environment).*

If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus and protect yourself and others. Clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, or nose.

MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE: [LINK](#)

3. Quanto tempo sopravvive il nuovo Coronavirus sulle superfici?

Le informazioni preliminari suggeriscono che il virus possa sopravvivere alcune ore, anche se è ancora in fase di studio. L'utilizzo di semplici disinfettanti è in grado di uccidere il virus annullando la sua capacità di infettare le persone, per esempio disinfettanti contenenti alcol (etanolo) al 75% o a base di cloro all'1% (candeggina).



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4. È sicuro ricevere pacchi dalla Cina o da altri paesi dove il virus è stato identificato ([MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE FAQ](#))?

Sì, è sicuro. L'OMS ha dichiarato che le persone che ricevono pacchi non sono a rischio di contrarre il nuovo Coronavirus, perché non è in grado di sopravvivere a lungo sulle superfici.

5. Il virus si tramette per via alimentare?

Normalmente le malattie respiratorie non si trasmettono con gli alimenti, che comunque devono essere manipolati rispettando le buone pratiche igieniche ed evitando il contatto tra alimenti crudi e cotti.

ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA' – LINK [FAQ](#)

6. Si può andare a mangiare in un ristorante cinese in Italia?

Le conoscenze di cui disponiamo al momento ci dicono che la trasmissione di questo virus non avviene per via alimentare.

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL – LINK [FAQ](#)

7. What about food products imported from China?

As with the imports of animals and animal products, due to the animal health situation in China, only a few products of animal origin are authorised for import into the EU from China, on the condition that they meet strict health requirements and have been subjected to controls. For the same reasons, travellers entering the EU customs territory are not allowed to carry any meat, meat products, milk or dairy products in their luggage.

There has been no report of transmission of the COVID-19 via food and therefore there is no evidence that food items imported into the European Union in accordance with the applicable animal and public health regulations governing imports from China pose a risk for the health of EU citizens in relation to COVID-19. The main mode of transmission is from one person to another.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION: [LINK](#)

8. Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be spread through food, including refrigerated or frozen food?

Coronaviruses are generally thought to be spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets.

Currently there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with food. Before preparing or eating food it is important to always wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds for general food safety. Throughout the day wash your hands after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, or going to the bathroom.

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It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching his or her own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely very low risk of spread from food products or packaging that are shipped over a period of days or weeks at ambient, refrigerated, or frozen temperatures.

Learn what is known about the [spread of COVID-19](#).