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Effect Of SARS-NCoV19 Anti-Body Transmission Through Oral Semen Fluid On Female Susceptibility To Respiratory Infections

Dr. A.C. O'Neill, MD., Dr. K. Bloomington, PhD., Dr. L. Speca, PhD., Dr. R.J. Levine, PhD., Stanford Medicine
Dr. Y. Nowzaradan, MD., Dr. K. Balasubramanian, MD., Harvard School Of Medicine

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Information on the transmission of anti-bodies created after an infection with the Novel Coronavirus SARS-NCoV19 is very limited. This paper discusses the results of our short term experiments regarding the transmission of anti-body transmission through semen fluids received through oral sexual activities between male anti-body hosts and female un-infected subjects.

METHODS

We enrolled healthy volunteers in the United States who were between the ages of 25 and 35, and therefore of low risk for complications resulting from SARS-NCoV19 infections. All male volunteers were selected based on the presence of SARS-NCoV19 anti-bodies after voluntary serology tests were performed. All female volunteers were selected based on the absence of these anti-bodies, indicating that they most likely were never exposed to the virus, as well as their occupations where they would be most at risk of future exposure. Most of the female volunteers were nurses, employed by various medical facilities.

Participants were subsequently requested to engage in oral sexual activity where the male subjects would ejaculate in the mouth of their female partner. No monetary compensation was provided for these services, to avoid legal issue with anti-prostitution regulations in the respective jurisdictions.

The female subjects were then monitored for six weeks, while being exposed to the virus at their place of employment. They were instructed to use minimal PPE, to the extent allowed by their employers and the law.

RESULTS

A total of 69 female subjects received SARS-NCoV19 anti-bodies via the method described above. After six weeks of exposure, only subjects tested positive for SARS-NCoV19 infection, while the reported no measurable symptoms. None of the male subjects reported subsequent SARS-NCoV19 infections.

CONCLUSIONS

The transmission of male SARS-NCoV19 anti-bodies via oral sex to female participants likely contributed to the low infection rates among the female volunteers. We suspect that the efficient absorption of the female digestive tract of the male fluids is a strong contributor to female tolerance of the SARS-NCoV19 virus. This can be studied in detail during follow-up studies.

The authors' full names, academic degrees, and affiliations are listed in the Appendix. A complete list of the trial investigators is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at NEJM.org. Drs. O'Neil and Nowzaradan contributed equally to this article.

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