## ACOUSTICS2008/1810 noise reduction in an operating room: a case study

James West<sup>a</sup>, Ilene Busch-Vishniac<sup>b</sup>, Joseph King<sup>c</sup> and Natalia Levit<sup>d</sup> <sup>a</sup>Johns Hopkins University, Department of Electrical Engineering, 3400 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA <sup>b</sup>McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON, Canada L9G 4X6 <sup>c</sup>Shamoon College of Engineering, Math. Department, Bialik/Basel Sts., 84100 Beer Sheva, Israel <sup>d</sup>DuPont, 5401 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23234, USA

In our previous study reported in INTER-NOISE 2006 we found that operating rooms are among the most problematic areas in the healthcare industry. The maximum peak levels measured during various surgical procedures are extremely high - 100-120 dB, which can potentially lead to the hearing damage and interfere with the speech communication during surgery. Neurosurgery and orthopedic operating rooms are found to be among the noisiest overall. However, introduction of the acoustical materials to the operating room is very difficult due to the strict infectious control requirements. We report here a case study on using sound absorptive panels protected by DuPont Tyvek®, a unique flash spun plexifilamentary film-fibril sheet, combining excellent barrier properties with distinctive porous structure to make it acoustically transparent in the voice frequency range.