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**Title of abstract in Arial font: size14 point**

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**Abstract:**

Viral infections are an inevitable part of life. Some human viruses only cause mild symptoms, while others can inflict serious disease. Thus, tools for prevention and treatment of viral infections are needed. Irradiation with ultraviolet (UV) radiation is an inactivation method, which facilitates a physical rather than a chemical principle. Upper room irradiation was used for decades. The emission maximum of traditional germicidal UV-lamps (254 nm) is close to the DNA-absorption maximum at 260 nm resulting not only in pathogen inactivation but also in DNA damage of humans (Shen 2023; Hadi et al. 2020). To use UV-C in presence of humans or even on skin or mucosa alternative UV-C wavelength might be beneficial. The use of 233 nm UV-C radiation thus might be a wavelength with higher skin compatibility in comparison to 254 nm but a higher efficacy than 222 nm radiation in pathogen inactivation (Zwicker et al. 2022).