LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) Pandemic: A Dilemma for Dental Health Care Professionals

Naseer Ahmed^{1,2}, Rizwan Jouhar³, Samira Adnan⁴, and Muhammad Adeel Ahmed³

How to cite this article: Ahmed N, Jouhar R, Adnan S, Ahmed MA. Severe Acute Respiratory syndrome coronavirus

2 (sars-cov-2) pandemic: a dilemma for dental health care professionals.

Ann Jinnah Sindh Med Uni 2020; 6(1):33-34 **DOI:**https://doi.org/10.46663/ajsmu.v6i1.33-34

Sir,

The outbreak of Corona Virus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) has affected humankind in the worst way imaginable. The rapid and unmanageable spread of disease has affected millions around the globe¹. The mortality rate is on the rise despite active control measures and awareness campaigns amongst populations in hotspots. Several drugs, remedies and vaccine trials are ongoing in the research laboratories with a hope to confront the pandemic². So far, the battle has been won by a few countries with strict post recovery measures to avoid re infection¹.

In the light of current research, COVID-19 can be avoided and cured with self-immunity boost, adoption of preventive measures and symptomatic management of sufferers³. The first line of defense in this battle are health care workers deployed in the COVID-19 red zones who are working tirelessly to overcome the health perspective of this deadly pandemic. Similarly, amongst the frontline doctors and paramedics, dental care professionals are also in service and are among the most vulnerable to transmission of virus

- 1 Associate Professor, Department of Prosthodontics, Altamash Institute of Dental Medicine, Karachi 75500, Pakistan
- 2 PhD Scholar prosthodontics unit University Sains Malaysia, School of Dental sciences, Health Campus, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan
- 3 Assistant Professor, Department of Restorative Dentistry and Endodontics, College of Dentistry, King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa 31982, Saudi Arabia
- 4 Assistant Professor, Department of Operative Dentistry, Sindh Institute of Oral Health Sciences, Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi, Pakistan

Correspondence: Dr. Samira Adnan, Department of Operative Dentistry, Sindh Institute of Oral Health Sciences, Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi, Pakistan

Email: samira.adnan@jsmu.edu.pk

from the host due to working in close contact with patients and involvement in continuous aerosol and microdroplet producing dental procedures⁴. Dental clinics, along with other potential risky fields, were closed in the beginning of the pandemic when it spread from mainland China to other geographical regions¹.

In spite of potential hazards, dentists are performing emergency dental procedures and essential dental services to overcome the patient burden. The dentists are limiting transmission of SARS-CoV-2 mostly by preventive measures like regular thermal check, thorough history of patients, mouth rinses before and after procedures and judicious application of personal protective equipment with strict infection control procedures³. In spite of this, the dentists are not only at risk of getting infected but also could be transmitting infection to their family, colleagues, and patients. Moreover, their mental health levels are in stress and gradual anxiety^{2,4}.

Under the current situation, it is natural to develop the fear of getting infected from patients in close contact. As a preventive measure, dental care professionals must either close down their practice, defer non-essential dental services or provide limited dental services according to the recommended local or American Dental Association Guidelines (ADA) and World Health Organization (WHO) for an indefinite period. This would be an appropriate step in curtailing the spread of COVID-19.

Conflict of Interest: Authors declared no conflict of interest.

Authors' Contribution: NA, RJ, SA: Substantial contributions to the conception of the work; and the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data for the work; drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content; and final approval of the version.

Reference

- 1. Wu P, Hao X, Lau EHY, Wong JY, Leung KSM, Wu JT, et. al. Leung GM. Real-time tentative assessment of the epidemiological characteristics of novel coronavirus infections in Wuhan, China, as at 22 January 2020. Euro Surveill. 2020;25(3):2000044. doi:10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000044.
- Ahmed MA, Jouhar R, Ahmed N, Adnan S, Aftab M, Zafar MS et al. Fear and practice modifications among dentists to combat Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020;17(8):2821.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17082821.
- 3. Ahmed N, Shakoor M, Vohra F, Abduljabbar T, Mariam Q, Rehman MA. Knowledge, Awareness and Practice of Health care Professionals amid SARS-CoV-2, Corona Virus Disease Outbreak. Pak J Med Sci.2020; 36(COVID19-S4). doi.org/10.12669/pjms.36. COVID19-S4.2704
- 4. Ali S, Noreen S, Farooq I, Bugshan A, Vohra F. Risk Assessment of Healthcare Workers at the Frontline against COVID-19. Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences. 2020;36 (COVID19-S4).