



AEROSOLS IN DENTISTRY

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Content

- Basic information
- ■Infectious aerosols in dental office
- ☐ Aerosol in dental environment
- □ Current information about aerosols and COVID-19





DEFINITION

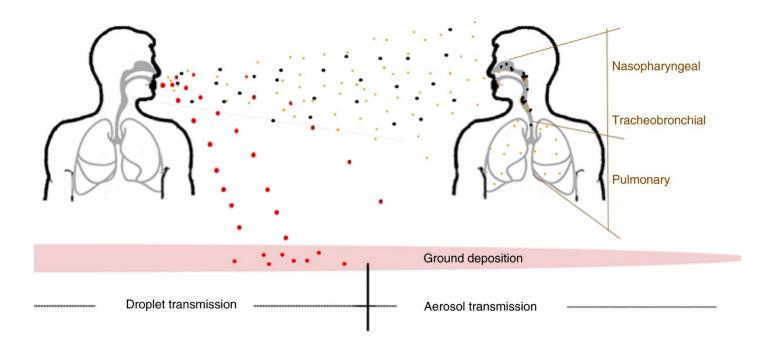


- □ Aerosols = liquid or solid particles suspended in the air by humans, animals, instruments, or machines.
- □Bio-aerosols = aerosols consisting of particles of any kind of organism.



DEFINITION

Particle size large ———— Small





- □ Aerosol particles less than 5 μm in diameter
- □ Splatter particles larger than 5 µm in diameter



SIZE COMPARISON

Aerosol particles: < 5 μm

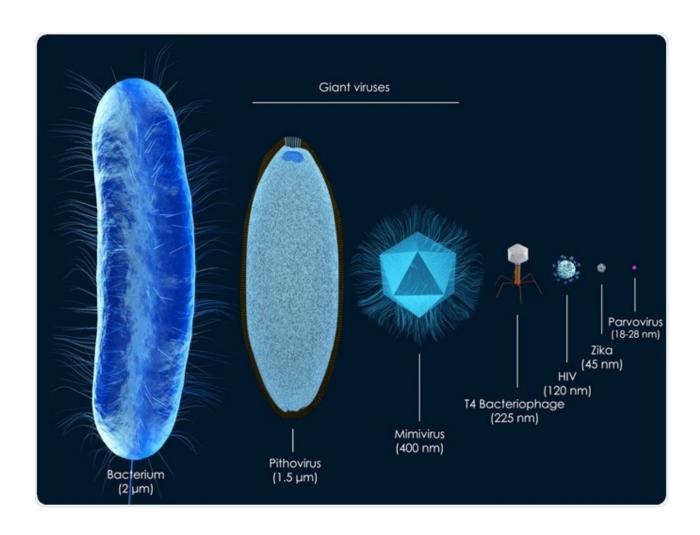
Mycobacterium tuberculosis: 2 µm

Staphylococcus epidermidis: 1,5 µm

Coronaviridae: 100-150 nm

Influenza viruses: 80-120 nm



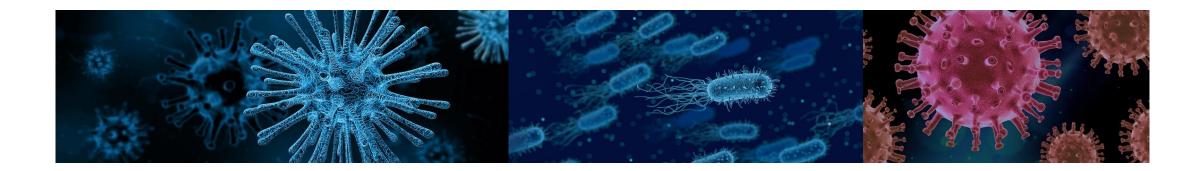








Tuberculosis, Influenza, Legionnaires' Disease, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Measles, Pneumonic Plague, diseases caused by herpetic viruses (Varicella Zoster Virus) and rhinovirus.





INFECTIOUS AEROSOLS IN DENTAL OFFICE

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Complete overview	micro-organisi	ns identified i	n the dental setting.
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Bacteria N = 19						
Gram negative		Gram positive				
Acinetobacter wolffii		Staphylococcus capitis	Staphylococcus chromogenes	Micrococcus luteus	Diphteroids	
Legionella spp.		Staphylococcus lentus	Staphylococcus haemolyticus	Micrococcus spp.	Corynebacteri	
Pseudomonas aureus		Staphylococcus xylosus	Staphylococcus epidermidis	Micrococcus lylae	Bacillus spp.	
Staphylococcus aureus			Staphylococcus fominis	Bacillus pumilus	Actinomycetes	
Viruses N = 0						
None reported						
Parasites N = 0						
None reported						
Fungi N = 23						
Alternaria alternata	Aspergillus flavus	Cladosporium cucumerinum	Geotrichum spp	Stemphylium spp		
Alternaria brassicicola	Aspergillus fumigatus	Cladosporium ramotenellum	Monocillim indicum	Stemphylium spp		
Alternaria citri	Aspergillus niger	Cladosporium sphaerospermum	Monodictys glauca	Ulocladium alternariae		
Arthrinium phaesospermum	Botrytis spp	Cladosporium spp	Pencillium spp			
Aspergillus	Cladosporium cladosporiodias	Cladosporium spongiosum	Penicillium chrysogenum			





INFECTIOUS AEROSOLS IN DENTAL OFFICE

To minimise the likelihood of airborne disease transmission via droplets or aerosols, the dental team adopts the following (SARS, 2004):

- 1.Reduction of droplet/aerosol generation
- 2.Use of rubber dam isolation
- 3.Use of pre-procedure mouthwash (0.12% chlorhexidine mouth rinse or povidone iodine)
- 4. Dilution and efficient removal of contaminated ambient air (High volume evacuation, ventilation)
- 5. Disinfect air/aerosol generated (Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation etc.)
- 6.Adoption of contact precautions (Thorough hand washing, Personal protective equipment)





COVID-19: Guidance for Dental Settings

CDC: Summary of Recent Changes

- In areas with moderate to substantial community transmission, during patient encounters with patients not suspected of SARS-CoV-2 infection, CDC recommends that dental healthcare
 - Wear eye protection in addition to their facemask to ensure the eyes, nose, and mouth
 are all protected from exposure to respiratory secretions during patient care encounters,
 including those where splashes and sprays are not anticipated.
 - Use an N95 respirator or a respirator that offers an equivalent or higher level of protection during aerosol generating procedures.
- Added language that protective eyewear (e.g., safety glasses, trauma glasses) with gaps between glasses and the face likely do not protect eyes from all splashes and sprays.







personnel (DHCP):

COVID-19: RELEVANT INFORMATION

WHO

https://www.who.int



CDC

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

Science

https://www.sciencemag.org/collections/coronavirus?intcmp=sci_cov

Actual information from Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic

https://onemocneni-aktualne.mzcr.cz/covid-19?utm_source=general&utm_medium=widget&utm_campaign=covid-19



Conclusion

Aerosols in dental offices

- ☐ To date (October 28) there are no relevant studies in COVID-19 and aerosol
- □ The current guidelines are extrapolated from influenza and previous outbreaks of SARS-1 and on expert opinion
- □ At this moment there are few researching groups around the world which focused on aerosol in dental offices (one in Czech Republic)

