



Steps You Can Take to Care for Emergency Cases **Published March 20, 2020**

Note: Products recommended can all be found on online public marketplaces such as Amazon and/or dental or medical supply companies.

1. Screen patients using the following questions:
 - a. Have you had a cough or fever in the last 14 days?
 - b. Have you traveled (internationally) in the past 14 days?
 - c. Are you experiencing shortness of breath?
 - d. Have you been in contact with anyone who is suspected of having COVID-19?
 - e. Temperature screening before entry (if available)

If “yes” to any of these questions - reschedule to minimum 14 days out.

2. Avoid scheduling patients on the same day or with enough time to clean the environment.
3. Patients coming in: Have them stay in their car and go out to get them to bring them in one at a time. Also ask them to limit guests to only one, if necessary, for appointment.
4. Clean all surfaces with disinfectant - before and after each patient.
 - a. Examples include:
 - i. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.
 - Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:
 - ◆ 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water;
 - ◆ OR, 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
 - ii. SciCanOptimTB
 - iii. List of approved chemicals: <https://www.americanchemistry.com/Novel-Coronavirus-Fighting-Products-List.pdf>
5. Use a well fit N95 mask with no valve when seeing patients. There should be no intake or exhalation around the perimeter of the mask.
 - a. Examples include:
 - i. Australia/New Zealand - P2
 - ii. Brazil - P2
 - iii. China - KN95, KP95
 - iv. Europe - FFP2
 - v. Japan - DS2, DL2
 - vi. India - BIS P2
 - vii. Korea - 1st class
 - viii. US NIOSH - N95, R95, P95

6. Use standard disposable exam gloves with all interactions
 - a. Examples include:
 - i. Latex
 - ii. Nitrile
7. Eye protection is recommended.
 - a. Put on eye protection (i.e., goggles or a disposable face shield that covers the front and sides of the face) upon entry to the patient room or care area. Personal eyeglasses and contact lenses are NOT considered adequate eye protection.
 - b. Remove eye protection before leaving the patient room or care area.
 - c. Reusable eye protection (e.g., goggles) must be cleaned and disinfected according to manufacturer's reprocessing instructions prior to re-use. Disposable eye protection should be discarded after use.
8. Treatment and laboratory recommendations:
 - a. Wear removable protective clothing that is changed between each patient.
 - i. Recommended:
 - Disposable paper gown (can be purchased on Amazon or other online distributors).
 - ii. Otherwise:
 - Change and launder scrubs/cloth lab coat between each patient.
 - b. Segregate treatment spaces and laboratory space
 - i. Remove lab coat or paper protection when entering lab space to keep laboratory clean.
 - ii. If laboratory spaces cannot be separated, clean all surfaces.
9. Disinfect all instruments and prosthetic devices.
 - a. Cold sterilization using chemical or gas.
 - i. Use instruction recommendations for time requirements. Note: CDC recommends instruments have a 6 hour immersion in sterilant if the instrument will contact an open wound.
 - ii. Examples of chemical sterilants:
 - Metrex 10-2800 MetriCide 28 High-Level Disinfectant/Sterilant
 - Opti-Cide
 - b. Heat sterilization of instrument or devices.
 - i. Autoclave
 - ii. Static Air Heat: 170°C (340°F) for 60 minutes, 160°C (320°F) for 120 minutes, and 150°C (300°F) for 150 minutes.
 - c. Maintain sterilization of instruments after chemical or heat sterilization using sterilization bags or closed containers.
 - d. Care of instruments:
 - i. Remove any debris from instruments.
 - ii. Place used instruments in containers with disinfectant to keep separate from clean instruments.
 - e. Adjusting Silicone Devices
 - i. Wear gloves.
 - Double gloving is a strategy for convenience. Remove a contaminated glove while keeping a clean glove in place.
 - ii. Spray the device with chemical disinfectant.
 - iii. Treat the device as a dirty item even after spraying with sterilization.
 - iv. Use a mask and paper lab coat.
 - v. Use disposable burrs or wheels to modify. Note: **Not** all burrs or wheels may be sterilized, stone or fibrous wheels or burrs are not sterilizable.
 - vi. Metal burrs may be heat or cold sterilized.
 - vii. Wipe down handpiece with disinfectant.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

The CDC Interim Guidance for Healthcare Professionals

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>

Sterilization Guidance

<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/sterilization/other-methods.html>

CDC Mask Fitting Guidelines

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2010-133/pdfs/2010-133.pdf>

3M Respirator FAQ

<https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/1792732O/respiratory-protection-faq-healthcare.pdf>