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## Evidence Search Service Results of your search request

## Title: COVID-19 in dentistry

Thank you for requesting this evidence search. We hope you find the results useful. If you would like to discuss the findings or require an additional search, please contact: Karen Skinner at [karen.skinner2@nhs.net](mailto:karen.skinner2@nhs.net%20)

Please acknowledge this work in any resulting paper or presentation as: Evidence search: COVID-19 in dentistry. Karen Skinner. (24th April, 2020). REDHILL, UK: Surrey and Sussex Library and Knowledge Services.

## Summary of Results

In the absence of specific criteria, results provided have been kept general in terms of populations and topics, and come from both UK and international sources; additional searches can be run on request.

Most organisations are making their COVID-19 related resources freely available, but if problems are encountered accessing any of the references, please let us know.

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Saudi Arabia Ministry of Health

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## A. National and International Guidance

#### NHS England & NHS Improvement

**Dental practice** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=b1d71f4ad5d89b0abe1b0604a251a5be)

COVID-19 guidance and standard operating procedure: Urgent dental care systems in the context of coronavirus

#### Public Health England (PHE)

**COVID-19: infection prevention and control (IPC)** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=1c22c67841fdaa91a0d27c350752782d)

General guidance on infection prevention and control for COVID-19

#### Saudi Arabia Ministry of Health

**DENTAL EMERGENCY PROTOCOL DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=ec40d2363b2a5d1fe96d9559aeb21f6b)

Current Saudi Government guidelines.

## B. Institutional Publications

#### British Dental Association (BDA)

**Coronavirus** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=8787eaa768bb1313200e54144dc8b918)

"The coronavirus pandemic is dominating all of our lives at the moment. We are doing what we can to support members in reducing disruption and impact. On these pages, we will seek to keep you updated and let you know what we are doing to help you."

#### British Dental Journal

**Dentistry and coronavirus** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=8d8ac0458d95089b2876a6106f34ddd4)

This collection of free-to-view articles from the British Dental Journal brings together letters, editorial and articles relating to dentistry and the 2020 coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic. It will be updated regularly as new content is published.

#### Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)

**Masks during Aerosol Generating Dental Procedures: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines** (2020)

D Hafizi et al

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=770e9ab46ba1a7b749dcc101857df1be)

Research Questions: 1. What is the clinical effectiveness of masks for dental clinicians exposed to bio-aerosols or infectious agents during dental procedures? 2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the selection of respiratory protection during dental procedures for dental clinicians?

#### Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine

**What is the efficacy of eye protection equipment compared to no eye protection equipment in preventing transmission of COVID-19-type respiratory illnesses in primary and community care?** (2020)

K Khunti

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9d7b6a16473e22e7af69c27c9c57cd4a)

Review of existing literature on topic

#### Faculty of Dental Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England

**COVID-19 information hub** (2020)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=2f8027b9a450c9561377cb6e69746e5d)

This page centralises guidance, resources and messages for members of the Faculty of Dental Surgeons.

## C. Original Research

1. **Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Characteristics in children and considerations for dentists providing their care.**  
   Mallineni Sreekanth Kumar International journal of paediatric dentistry 2020;: No page numbers.

The emergence of the novel virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) causing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has led to a global pandemic and one of the most significant challenges to the healthcare profession. Dental practices are focal points for cross-infection, and care must be taken to minimise the risk of infection to, from, or between dental care professionals and patients. The COVID-19 epidemiological and clinical characteristics are still being collated but children's symptoms seem to be milder than those that adults experience. It is unknown whether certain groups, for example children with comorbidities, might be at a higher risk of more severe illness. Emerging data on disease spread in children, affected by COVID-19, have not been presented in detail. The purpose of this article was to report current data on the paediatric population affected with COVID-19 and highlight considerations for dentists providing care for children during this pandemic. All members of the dental team have a professional responsibility to keep themselves informed of current guidance and be vigilant in updating themselves as recommendations are changing so quickly.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7aa64da93959834339eb63281806ad39)

1. **Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19): Implications for Clinical Dental Care.**  
   Ather Amber Journal of endodontics 2020;: No page numbers.

The recent spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and its associated coronavirus disease has gripped the entire international community and caused widespread public health concerns. Despite global efforts to contain the disease spread, the outbreak is still on a rise because of the community spread pattern of this infection. This is a zoonotic infection, similar to other coronavirus infections, that is believed to have originated in bats and pangolins and later transmitted to humans. Once in the human body, this coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is abundantly present in nasopharyngeal and salivary secretions of affected patients, and its spread is predominantly thought to be respiratory droplet/contact in nature. Dental professionals, including endodontists, may encounter patients with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and will have to act diligently not only to provide care but at the same time prevent nosocomial spread of infection. Thus, the aim of this article is to provide a brief overview of the epidemiology, symptoms, and routes of transmission of this novel infection. In addition, specific recommendations for dental practice are suggested for patient screening, infection control strategies, and patient management protocol.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=c5ed3c7f21ba5a20e4fc0a426161dc75)

1. **Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic burst and its relevant consequences in dental practice**  
   Cantore S. Open Dentistry Journal 2020; 14(1):111-112.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=abf9059aa239dfa69d75f72ae2e6079f)

1. **Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Emerging and Future Challenges for Dental and Oral Medicine.**  
   Meng L. Journal of dental research 2020; 99(5):481-487.

The epidemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), originating in Wuhan, China, has become a major public health challenge for not only China, but also countries around the world. The World Health Organization announced that the outbreaks of the novel coronavirus have constituted a public health emergency of international concern. As of February 26, 2020, COVID-19 has been recognized in 34 countries, with a total of 80,239 laboratory-confirmed cases and 2,700 deaths. Infection control measures are necessary to prevent the virus from further spreading and to help control the epidemic situation. Due to the characteristics of dental settings, the risk of cross infection can be high between patients and dental practitioners. For dental practices and hospitals in areas that are (potentially) affected with COVID-19, strict and effective infection control protocols are urgently needed. This article, based on our experience and relevant guidelines and research, introduces essential knowledge about COVID-19 and nosocomial infection in dental settings and provides recommended management protocols for dental practitioners and students in (potentially) affected areas.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=4fdd41ee064342fea39ff6d5be33436c)

1. **COVID-19 Outbreak: An Overview on Dentistry.**  
   Spagnuolo Gianrico International journal of environmental research and public health 2020; 17(6):No page numbers.

Coronavirus disease 2019, also called COVID-19, is the latest infectious disease to rapidly develop worldwide [...].

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a4a9fd6bce1bd4413e692b5571c94ee9)

1. **Dentistry and coronavirus (COVID-19) - moral decision-making.**  
   Coulthard Paul British dental journal 2020; 228(7):503-505.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) has challenged health professions and systems and has evoked different speeds of reaction and types of response around the world. The role of dental professionals in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 is critically important. While all routine dental care has been suspended in countries experiencing COVID-19 disease during the period of pandemic, the need for organised urgent care delivered by teams provided with appropriate personal protective equipment takes priority. Dental professionals can also contribute to medical care. Major and rapid reorganisation of both clinical and support services is not straightforward. Dental professionals felt a moral duty to reduce routine care for fear of spreading COVID-19 among their patients and beyond, but were understandably concerned about the financial consequences. Amidst the explosion of information available online and through social media, it is difficult to identify reliable research evidence and guidance, but moral decisions must be made.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=4eabb061ef81867296b11655c786d3e5)

1. **Dentists' Awareness, Perception, and Attitude Regarding COVID-19 and Infection Control: Cross-Sectional Study Among Jordanian Dentists.**  
   Khader Yousef JMIR public health and surveillance 2020; 6(2):e18798.

BACKGROUND Despite the availability of prevention guidelines and recommendations on infection control, many dental practices lack the minimum requirements for infection control. OBJECTIVE This study aimed to assess the level of awareness, perception, and attitude regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and infection control among Jordanian dentists. METHODS The study population consisted of dentists who worked in private clinics, hospitals, and health centers in Jordan. An online questionnaire was sent to a sample of Jordanian dentists in March 2020. The questionnaire was comprised of a series of questions about dentists' demographic characteristics; their awareness of the incubation period, the symptoms of the disease, mode of transmission of COVID-19 and infection control measures for preventing COVID-19; and their attitude toward treating patients with COVID-19.RESULTSThis study included a total of 368 dentists aged 22-73 years (mean 32.9 years, SD 10.6 years). A total of 112 (30.4%) dentists had completed a master or residency program in dentistry, 195 (53.0%) had received training in infection control in dentistry, and 28 (7.6%) had attended training or lectures regarding COVID-19. A total of 133 (36.1%) dentists reported that the incubation period is 1-14 days. The majority of dentists were aware of COVID-19 symptoms and ways of identifying patients at risk of having COVID-19, were able to correctly report known modes of transmission, and were aware of measures for preventing COVID-19 transmission in dental clinics. A total of 275 (74.7%) believed that it was necessary to ask patients to sit far from each other, wear masks while in the waiting room, and wash hands before getting in the dental chair to decrease disease transmission. CONCLUSIONS Jordanian dentists were aware of COVID-19 symptoms, mode of transmission, and infection controls and measures in dental clinics. However, dentists had limited comprehension of the extra precautionary measures that protect the dental staff and other patients from COVID-19. National and international guidelines should be sent by the regional and national dental associations to all registered dentists during a crisis, including the COVID-19 pandemic, to make sure that dentists are well informed and aware of best practices and recommended disease management approaches.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=96f273cb26ba6c34b8d1c1586f4684b5)

1. **Guidelines for dental care provision during the COVID-19 pandemic.**  
   Alharbi Ali The Saudi dental journal 2020;: No page numbers.

Since the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak was declared a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Several dental care facilities in affected countries have been completely closed or have been only providing minimal treatment for emergency cases. However, several facilities in some affected countries are still providing regular dental treatment. This can in part be a result of the lack of universal protocol or guidelines regulating the dental care provision during such a pandemic. This lack of guidelines can on one hand increase the nosocomial COVID-19 spread through dental health care facilities, and on the other hand deprive patients' in need of the required urgent dental care. Moreover, ceasing dental care provision during such a period will incense the burden on hospitals emergency departments already struggle with the pandemic. This work aimed to develop guidelines for dental patients' management during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Guidelines for dental care provision during the COVID-19 pandemic were developed after considering the nature of COVID-19 pandemic, and were based on grouping the patients according to condition and need, and considering the procedures according to risk and benefit. It is hoped that the guidelines proposed in this work will help in the management of dental care around the world during and after this COVID-19 pandemic.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=3b10b2a82cec118115f3c2571a04d906)

1. **High expression of ACE2 receptor of 2019-nCoV on the epithelial cells of oral mucosa**  
   Xu H. International journal of oral science 2020; 12(1):8.

It has been reported that ACE2 is the main host cell receptor of 2019-nCoV and plays a crucial role in the entry of virus into the cell to cause the final infection. To investigate the potential route of 2019-nCov infection on the mucosa of oral cavity, bulk RNA-seq profiles from two public databases including The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and Functional Annotation of The Mammalian Genome Cap Analysis of Gene Expression (FANTOM5 CAGE) dataset were collected. RNA-seq profiling data of 13 organ types with para-carcinoma normal tissues from TCGA and 14 organ types with normal tissues from FANTOM5 CAGE were analyzed in order to explore and validate the expression of ACE2 on the mucosa of oral cavity. Further, single-cell transcriptomes from an independent data generated in-house were used to identify and confirm the ACE2-expressing cell composition and proportion in oral cavity. The results demonstrated that the ACE2 expressed on the mucosa of oral cavity. Interestingly, this receptor was highly enriched in epithelial cells of tongue. Preliminarily, those findings have explained the basic mechanism that the oral cavity is a potentially high risk for 2019-nCoV infectious susceptibility and provided a piece of evidence for the future prevention strategy in dental clinical practice as well as daily life.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=b306dfe9c1a3678a359764075a0e259b)

1. **Integration of telemedicine into the public health response to COVID-19 must include dentists.**  
   Maret D. International endodontic journal 2020;: No page numbers.

Dentists are among the medical professionals, who are particularly exposed to Covid-19 (Meng et al. 2020, Yu et al. 2020). Indeed, in additional to the nasal passages the mouth is a privileged place of contamination; urgent or emergent dental care is often invasive and requires aerosolization (Ather et al 2020). Dental practitioners are then exposed to saliva which plays a role in the human-to-human transmission of diseases, in particular respiratory coronaviruses (Sabino-Silva et al. 2020, Lu et al. 2010, Liu et al. 2011). We believe that dental surgeons are at the forefront of practitioner-patient cross-transmission. It is imperative that dental surgeons stay abreast of this outbreak and appreciate essential precautionary practices that are potentially crucial to protect themselves, their relatives and their patients during this outbreak.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=df561f286ace1e617e8837a9df3ce3d2)

1. **Possible aerosol transmission of COVID-19 and special precautions in dentistry**  
   Ge Z.-Y. Journal of Zhejiang University: Science B 2020;: No page numbers.

Since its emergence in December 2019, corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has impacted several countries, affecting more than 90 thousand patients and making it a global public threat. The routes of transmission are direct contact, and droplet and possible aerosol transmissions. Due to the unique nature of dentistry, most dental procedures generate significant amounts of droplets and aerosols, posing potential risks of infection transmission. Understanding the significance of aerosol transmission and its implications in dentistry can facilitate the identification and correction of negligence in daily dental practice. In addition to the standard precautions, some special precautions that should be implemented during an outbreak have been raised in this review. Copyright; 2020, Zhejiang University and Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=fea8d55bb401ad17566dfc2fd39030b0)

1. **Strategies for Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in the Dental Field.**  
   Lee Yeon-Hee Oral diseases 2020;: No page numbers.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which began in Wuhan, China in December 2019, has become a huge public health issue in China and worldwide, spanning across Asia, including South Korea, Europe, North America, South America, and Oceania (Phelan, Katz, & Gostin, 2020). The fatality rate is 0.2 deaths per 100,000 persons per week globally. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic of international concern.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d4bec5b010ab8c22e5c7680a6e84ae72)

1. **The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on the utilization of emergency dental services.**  
   Guo Huaqiu Journal of dental sciences 2020;: No page numbers.

Background/Purpose To assess how the current COVID-19 epidemic influenced peoples' utilization of emergency dental services in Beijing, China. Methods The first-visit patients seeking emergency dental services before or at the beginning of the COVID-19 epidemic were retrieved. Their demographic characteristics and the reasons for visiting were recorded and analyzed. Results There were 2,537 patients involved in this study. Thirty-eight percent fewer patients visited the dental urgency at the beginning of the COVID-19 epidemic than before. The distribution of dental problems has changed significantly. The proportion of dental and oral infection raised from 51.0% of pre-COVID-19 to 71.9% during COVID-19, and dental trauma decreased from 14.2% to 10.5%. Meanwhile, the non-urgency cases reduced to three-tenths of pre-COVID-19.ConclusionWithin the limitation of this study, the COVID-19 epidemic had a strong influence on the utilization of emergency dental services.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d5a16f9f0c0ccd51bd83a18597848ce1)

1. **Transmission routes of 2019-nCoV and controls in dental practice.**  
   Peng Xian International journal of oral science 2020; 12(1):9.

A novel β-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) caused severe and even fetal pneumonia explored in a seafood market of Wuhan city, Hubei province, China, and rapidly spread to other provinces of China and other countries. The 2019-nCoV was different from SARS-CoV, but shared the same host receptor the human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). The natural host of 2019-nCoV may be the bat Rhinolophus affinis as 2019-nCoV showed 96.2% of whole-genome identity to BatCoV RaTG13. The person-to-person transmission routes of 2019-nCoV included direct transmission, such as cough, sneeze, droplet inhalation transmission, and contact transmission, such as the contact with oral, nasal, and eye mucous membranes. 2019-nCoV can also be transmitted through the saliva, and the fetal-oral routes may also be a potential person-to-person transmission route. The participants in dental practice expose to tremendous risk of 2019-nCoV infection due to the face-to-face communication and the exposure to saliva, blood, and other body fluids, and the handling of sharp instruments. Dental professionals play great roles in preventing the transmission of 2019-nCoV. Here we recommend the infection control measures during dental practice to block the person-to-person transmission routes in dental clinics and hospitals.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=0316f2fbd3981148f10411ffcb47e278)

1. **Urgent dental care for patients during the COVID-19 pandemic**  
   Dave M. The Lancet 2020; 395(10232):1257.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=47988ab5d8c36dd08c056d47bc2a3474)

**ID of request:** 22833  
**Date of request:** 22nd April, 2020  
**Date of completion:** 24th April, 2020

**Context**: Search for Dental Consultant, acute trust

For more information about the resources please go to: <http://www.surreyandsussexlibraryservices.nhs.uk>.

If you would like to request any articles or any further help, please contact:  Karen Skinner at [karen.skinner2@nhs.net](mailto:karen.skinner2@nhs.net)

**Sources searched**  
British Dental Association (2)  
EMBASE (4)  
MEDLINE (10)  
NHS England (1)  
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) (2)  
PubMed (1)  
Referenced (2)  
UK Government (1)

**Date range used** (5 years, 10 years): 2020-   
**Limits used** (gender, article/study type, etc.): English language   
**Search terms and notes** (full search strategy for database searches below):

## D. Search History

|  | **Source** | **Criteria** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Medline | (dental OR dentist\*).ti,ab | 254262 |
| 2. | Medline | ("COVID-19" OR "Covid-19" OR "covid-19" OR coronavirus OR "novel coronavirus" OR "novelcovid-19" OR "Wuhan coronavirus" OR "coronavirus disease 2019" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "2019 novelcoronavirus").ti,ab | 15481 |
| 3. | Medline | (1 AND 2) | 43 |
| 4. | EMBASE | (dental OR dentist\*).ti,ab | 240181 |
| 5. | EMBASE | ("COVID-19" OR "Covid-19" OR "covid-19" OR coronavirus OR "novel coronavirus" OR "novelcovid-19" OR "Wuhan coronavirus" OR "coronavirus disease 2019" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "2019 novelcoronavirus").ti,ab | 14948 |
| 6. | EMBASE | (4 AND 5) | 34 |
| 7. | PubMed | (dental OR dentist\*).ti,ab | 739074 |
| 8. | PubMed | ("COVID-19" OR "Covid-19" OR "covid-19" OR coronavirus OR "novel coronavirus" OR "novelcovid-19" OR "Wuhan coronavirus" OR "coronavirus disease 2019" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "2019 novelcoronavirus").ti,ab | 21571 |
| 9. | PubMed | (7 AND 8) | 165 |

TRIP PRO: dental or dentistry COVID-19 covid19 coronavirus

NICE Evidence: COVID-19 covid19 coronavirus dental dentistry

Hand searching: Royal Colleges, Societies, organisations and key journal websites for updated guidance

### Opening Internet Links

The links to internet sites in this document are 'live' and can be opened by holding down the CTRL key on your keyboard while clicking on the web address with your mouse

### Full text papers

Links are given to full text resources where available. For some of the papers, you will need an **NHS OpenAthens Account**. If you do not have an account you can [register online](https://openathens.nice.org.uk/).

You can then access the papers by simply entering your username and password. If you do not have easy access to the internet to gain access, please let us know and we can download the papers for you.

### Guidance on searching within online documents

Links are provided to the full text of each document. Relevant extracts have been copied and pasted into these results. Rather than browse through lengthy documents, you can search for specific words as follows:

**Portable Document Format / pdf / Adobe**  
Click on the Search button (illustrated with binoculars). This will open up a search window. Type in the term you need to find and links to all of the references to that term within the document will be displayed in the window. You can jump to each reference by clicking it.

**Word documents**  
Select Edit from the menu, the Find and type in your term in the search box which is presented. The search function will locate the first use of the term in the document. By pressing 'next' you will jump to further references.

A member of our team will invite you to provide feedback in relation to this search and we look forward to hearing your comments and suggestions for improving our service. Please note that this search has been added to your library record on KnowledgeShare. It is covered by our privacy policy which can be viewed here: <https://www.surreyandsussexlibraryservices.nhs.uk/about/joining-the-library/>

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