


Repercussions of the COVID-19 epidemic on Brazilian National Health System urgent dental care in Piracicaba, Brazil, 2020


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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on procedures performed by a public urgent dental care service (PUDS). **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study, using data from the PUDS in Piracicaba, SP, Brazil, prior to the pandemic (February-March 2020) and during the pandemic (March-April 2020). Differences in the care profile between the pre-COVID-19 period and the COVID-19 period, according to sex, age and dental procedures were analyzed using Pearson's Chi-square test. Effect size was also measured using Cramer's V. **Results:** There was a 51% reduction in the number of visits between the pre-COVID-19 period (n=824) and the COVID-19 period (n=404). The percentage of extractions reduced from 14.7% to 8.9%, while the percentage of temporary cavity fillings increased from 22.9% to 33.2%, between the two periods. **Conclusion:** The COVID-19 pandemic had repercussions on the amount and pattern of procedures performed at the city's urgent dental care service.

Keywords: COVID-19; Dental Care; Infection Control, Dental; Surgery, Oral; Brazilian National Health System; Cross-Sectional Studies.

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Introduction

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), an infectious agent responsible for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).^{1,2} Emerging in China in December 2019, the COVID-19 outbreak spread rapidly around the world until it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020.^{3,4}

COVID-19 epidemic influenced the number and types of dental procedures performed in emergency services.

In Brazil, the first case of the disease was diagnosed on February 26, 2020, and community transmission was declared on March 20 of the same year.⁵ Since then, the Ministry of Health has developed articulated actions and recommendations, aiming to inform the population about the disease and precautions against it, as well as to promote the need for social distancing.

The virus is transmitted mainly by inhalation/ingestion/direct contact of mucous membrane with droplets expelled by an infected individual.³⁻⁵ Due to its high fatality rate, COVID-19 has caused considerable changes to the routine of cities and the organization of health services, including dental services.^{6,7} Dental surgeons are health professionals at greatest risk of contracting the disease in their daily work, due to close contact with the oral cavities of the people they treat.⁸⁻¹⁰ Studies have shown that many dental procedures produce aerosol particles and droplets contaminated with blood, saliva and other fluids, which carry bacteria and viruses with a high potential for infecting dentists, auxiliary staff and users of health care services.¹¹⁻¹⁴

To protect the health of dental professionals and the population under their care, on March 16, 2020, the Federal Dentistry Council recommended the suspension of dental activities in public health establishments throughout the country that were not proven to be urgent or emergency cases, i.e. activities related to the treatment of pain and infections of oral origin.¹⁵ In addition, the Council requested maximum rigor in service provision, concerning the adoption of sterilization and disinfection protocols, in order to minimize the risk of contagion.¹⁵

In this sense, the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) published a technical note reinforcing the recommendation to dental professionals to ensure necessary care regarding the use of personal protective equipment and measures to reduce the spread of aerosol particles.¹⁶

Studies worldwide have seen changes in the profile of care in health services, including oral health services, during the COVID-19 pandemic.^{17,18} In Brazil, studies have found changes in the profile of dental care in public health services, especially its reduction in the pandemic periods.^{19,20}

Despite such evidence, little is known about the immediate repercussion of the pandemic on emergency dental services. In a study they conducted in Beijing, China, Guo et al.¹⁸ found that the COVID-19 epidemic influenced the number and types of dental procedures performed in emergency services. However, at the time of writing this publication, there is no knowledge of research on such aspects in public urgent dental services in Brazil.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the repercussion of the COVID-19 pandemic on the procedures performed by a public urgent dental care service.

Methods

This is a cross-sectional study, using secondary data from an urgent dental care service in the municipality of Piracicaba, São Paulo, collected prior to COVID-19 (February-March 2020) and during the pandemic (March-April 2020).

The Piracicaba municipal urgent dental care center, referred to as the urgent dental care service, has two consulting rooms and professionals able to provide urgent care on weekdays, from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on holidays and weekends, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. At the urgent dental care service, users are attended to on a first-come, first-served basis, without prior risk assessment.

In 2020, Piracicaba had an estimated population of 404,142 inhabitants.²¹ In that year, the municipality's Public Health network was comprised of 51 Family Health Strategy centers and 20 primary health care centers, a medical specialty center, two dental specialty centers, four urgent medical care units, an urgent orthopedic and trauma care unit, a polyclinic and two referral hospitals. Within Primary Care provided under

the Brazilian National Health System in Piracicaba, public dental care services were available at 30 Family Health Strategy centers and 17 primary health care centers, format I (dental surgeon and auxiliary).

Two periods were defined for analysis of dental care records and procedures, namely a pre-pandemic period (pre-COVID-19) and a second period corresponding to the beginning of the pandemic (COVID-19), according to criteria adopted by Guo et al.¹⁸ and adapted to the reality of this study, as follows:

- a) Pre-COVID-19 period – care provided between February 27 and March 11, 2020 (two weeks), when, although there was already communitary transmission of coronavirus infection in Brazil, there were no restrictions on movement in the national territory, nor confirmed cases in Piracicaba.
- b) COVID-19 period (COVID-19) – care provided between March 26 and April 8, 2020 (two weeks), when social distancing had been decreed in São Paulo state, after Brazilian authorities announced the presence of community transmission and cases of the disease had already been confirmed in Piracicaba.

The repercussion of the COVID-19 pandemic on urgent care provision was assessed by means of retrospective analysis of a census sample, on data about all care provided by the urgent dental care service in the periods studied (before and during the pandemic). These data were retrieved on May 14, 2020, using the OLOSTECH program,²² an online public health computer system adopted by the municipality. Through this system, a report is generated with information about the date of the consultation, service user's name, sex, age, procedure performed and the professional responsible for the procedure. Records not containing the procedure performed were excluded.

The sample size, comprised of 1,228 people cared for at the urgent dental care service, had power of 0.98 ($\beta = 0.02$), with a 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) for measuring the effect found (Cramer's $V = 0.1356$).

The variables assessed were 'sex' (female; male), 'age' (in completed years, dichotomized by median age into ≤ 36 years and > 36 years), 'dental procedures' (medication and orientation; pulp therapy; temporary cavity filling; extraction; other procedures), according to the periods defined (pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19).

Initially, descriptive analyses of the data were performed. Associations between the 'gender', 'age' and 'dental procedures' variables and the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 periods were analyzed using Pearson's chi-square test. Effect size was also measured using Cramer's V .

The analyses were performed using the SAS/STAT 9.4 statistics program [Statistical Analysis System (SAS) Institute Inc. 2013, Version 9.4, Cary, NC, USA].

The study project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculdade de Odontologia de Piracicaba, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, as per Certificate of Submission for Ethical Appraisal No. 42980921.0.0000.5418, in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Results

A total of 1,241 urgent dental care visits took place in the periods under analysis, pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19. Thirteen were excluded for not having a record of the procedure. This left a final sample of 1,228 visits. Among these, 824 (67.1%) related to the pre-COVID-19 period and 404 (32.9%) to the COVID-19 period, corresponding to a 51% reduction (Table 1).

The demographic characteristics of the users attended to at the Urgent Dental Care Service in both the pre-COVID-19 period and the COVID-19 period indicate that there was no statistically significant difference in distribution by service user sex and age in either of the periods (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows the frequency of dental visits according to type of procedure, in both periods. In the pre-COVID-19 period, the main reason for dental visits was medication and guidance (32.6%), followed by pulp therapy (23.5%), temporary cavity filling (22.9%), extraction (14.7%) and other procedures (6.3%). In the COVID-19 period, the main reason for dental consultation was temporary cavity filling (33.2%), followed by medication and guidance (31.4%), pulp therapy (23.3%), extraction (8.9%) and other procedures (3.2%).

There was statistically significant association between type of dental procedure and the period when it was performed, either pre-COVID-19 or COVID-19, with a decrease in the percentage of extractions (from 14.7 to 8.9%) and an increase in the percentage of temporary cavity fillings (from 22.9 to 33.2%) between the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 periods.

Table 1 – Demographic characteristics of individuals who used the urgent dental care service in the pre-COVID-19 period (February-March 2020) and during the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)

Demographic characteristics	Period		Total
	Pre-COVID-19	COVID-19	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Age (in full years)			
≤36	419 (50.8)	204 (50.5)	623 (50.7)
>36	405 (49.2)	200 (49.5)	605 (49.3)
p-value			0.907
Sex			
Female	403 (49.0)	201 (49.7)	604 (49.2)
Male	421 (51.0)	203 (50.3)	624 (50.8)
p-value			0.780
Total	824 (100.0)	404 (100.0)	1,228 (100.0)

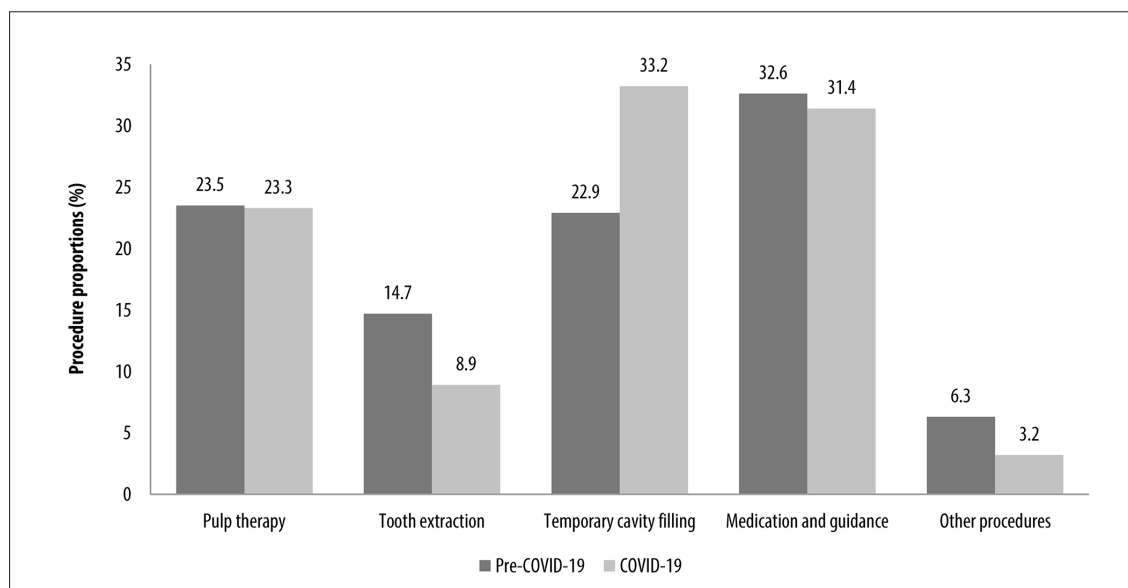


Figure 1 – Dental care proportions according to procedure type, in the pre-COVID-19 period (February-March 2020) and during the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)

Discussion

This study assessed the repercussion of COVID-19 on procedures carried out at the Piracicaba Municipal Urgent Dental Care Center, after the decree establishing social distancing in São Paulo state was published. The results indicate a considerable decrease in the number of urgent dental visits, besides changes in the pattern of dental procedures, such as the reduction in the number of tooth extractions with effect from the beginning of the epidemic. This fact, in particular, corroborates the findings of Cunha et al.²³ on public dental services throughout the country. They compared data from the Brazilian National Health System Outpatient Information System, between April and June 2019 and during the year 2020, and found a decrease of 88.4% in the total productivity of the services offered by Primary and Specialized Care, as well as an 87% reduction in tooth extractions, as also found by studies conducted in other countries.¹⁸

Some hypotheses can be raised to explain the results of the present study. Initially, the population was seen to stay at home and followed the recommendations for social distancing, having only gone out to undertake essential activities, in accordance with health regulations. Moreover, the fear of contracting COVID-19 could have made people reluctant to attend health services, such as hospitals and dental centers, with the intention of preventing the risk of contagion, as demonstrated by several studies.²⁴ It is possible that many toothache problems were temporarily solved with painkillers, since self-medication is widely used in Brazil and mainly involves access to medicines without a prescription issued by a qualified professional being required.²⁵

The most frequent dental procedures performed at the Urgent Dental Care Service in the pre-COVID-19 period were medication and orientation, followed by pulp therapy, indicated due to the presence of acute pain/infection of dental origin. In contrast, in the COVID-19 period, the most frequent procedure was temporary cavity filling, this being less urgent and invasive. These findings differ from the study by Guo et al.,¹⁸ conducted in an emergency dental service in Beijing, which found that people preferred to seek those services when they had intense toothache, trauma, cellulitis or dental abscesses during the epidemic.¹⁸ It must be taken into consideration that the Beijing study involved users of a dental service located

inside a hospital, where there is a greater probability of there being individuals with COVID-19. This fact may have resulted in fear of using that service and, therefore, only those with more severe conditions sought dental care.²⁶ Another hypothesis to be considered, to explain these differences, may be related to the self-medication culture observed in the Brazilian population.²⁵

Visits involving extraction procedures decreased, between the pre-COVID-19 and the COVID-19 periods. As already described, one of the hypotheses for this decrease may be the population's fear of contracting COVID-19 during their care in health services.²⁴ Of equal importance, however, is that health professionals' fear of contracting COVID-19 for the same reason may have increased in relation to performing more invasive procedures, such as tooth extractions, which may have led to a reduction in these procedures being performed in health services.²⁷ Ahmed et al.²⁸ demonstrated that despite dentists having a high level of knowledge about preventing infection in dental practice, they were anxious and afraid about attending to service users, fearing that they might become infected and transmit the disease to their families.

Although there are studies in Brazil that corroborate changes in the pattern of dental procedures offered by health services in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, they have not specifically evaluated changes in the pattern of procedures offered in urgent dental care services.^{19,20} As such, the present study contributes to the literature on the subject, since it was conducted in a different setting and evaluated other variables and associations not investigated in the aforementioned studies.

There are speculations that the demand for dental services may grow exponentially, once the epidemic has been controlled, given the demand held back by the COVID-19 factor.¹⁸

On the global scenario, remote health care is one of the alternatives being used by health services to meet the population's health needs. In Brazil, telemonitoring and teleconsultation are recently regulated forms of remote care that are now in use.²⁹ Additionally, Federal Dentistry Council Resolution No. 228, dated July 16, 2020,³⁰ allows use of technology-mediated teledentistry by the Brazilian National Health system for as long as the state of public calamity decreed by the Federal Government remains in force. These remote forms of care can be important allies, avoiding having to out unnecessarily.

As limitations of the study, we mention the short time interval of the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 evaluation periods (two weeks for each), which did not allow investigation of whether the changes in patterns found in that period remained for longer. However, this short study period was selected because following it the service was reorganized, involving an intentional decrease in the availability of urgent care for the population with the aim of reducing the risks of infection for both service users and health workers. However, it is noteworthy that studies such as this are important as they can point out aspects that can contribute to the qualification of health information systems.

We conclude that the COVID-19 epidemic had an immediate impact on the number and pattern of procedures performed at the Piracicaba Municipal Urgent Dental Care Center. We highlight the need for continuous reorganization and adaptation of oral health services, given the rapid changes brought about by COVID-19. Health workers dedicated to

these services need to receive training to ensure their individual and collective protection. It is suggested that health service managers act in a coordinated manner to provide support for the new demands generated, and implement comprehensive measures for the prevention and control of oral health problems, as well as facilitating access to elective services for dental treatment in the future.

Author contributions

Bado FMR, Oliveira Júnior AJ and Mialhe FL contributed to the concept and design of the study, data analysis and interpretation, drafting and relevant critical reviewing of the intellectual content of the manuscript. Da Fonseca DAV contributed to the concept and design of the study. Cortellazzi KL and Ambrosano GMB contributed to data analysis and interpretation. All the authors have approved the final version of the manuscript and are responsible for all aspects thereof, including the guarantee of its accuracy and integrity.

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