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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **The Importance of Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Dental and Oral Hospital**

Nama semua penulis : M. Ridhatul Aslam Aslam, Chriswardani Suryawati, **Farid Agushyana**

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Kategori Publikasi (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

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c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	6	5,5
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	6	5
	Nilai Total	20	17,3
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 17,3 X 0,4= 6,92 / 2 = 3,46		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Abstrct, introduction, methoid, results, discussion, conclusion, recommendation, acknowledgement, fundung, conflict of interest, and references. Memenuhi unsur artikel jurnal ilmiah.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel membahas mengenai pentingnya pencegahan dan pengendalian Covid 19 di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut.. Artikel dipublish pada Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat tahun 2020 volume 11 nomer 2, terindek Sinta 3. . Ruang lingkup jurnal kesehata, sesuai dengan substansi artikel dterkait dengan covid 19. Pembahasan cukup baik dengan melakukan analisis hasil temuan dan mebandingkan dengan referensi-referensi yang relevan sebanyak 9 rujukan berasal dari artikel-artikel jurnal.
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Data hasil penelitian disajikan secara detail dalam tabel tabel, dan narasi yang informatif terkait pencegahan dan pengendalian Covid 19 dari berbagai literatur review/artikel jurnal. Analisis data menggunakan komparasis deskriptif dan sintesis.. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan article review. Di akhir artikel penulis menyatakan bahwa dokter gigi yang bekerja di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut mempunyai risiko tinggi tertular Covid 19, dan

		perlu mendapatkan perhatian dalam upaya pencegahan dan pengendaliannya. Protocol pencegahan dan pengendalian perlu untuk segera dibuat dan diterapkan.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Artikel diterbitkan di jurnal nasional terindek Sinta 3 dengan unsur-unsur terbitan yang cukup lengkap, dan memenuhi kualitas jurnal internasional. Ada e-ISSN, ada DOI, ada corresponding author, ada article history, ada Vol dan No, serta daftar Pustaka sebanyak 32. Kualita terbitan cukup bagus.

Semarang, 7-7-2021

Reviewer 1



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c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	6	5,6
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	6	5,8
	Nilai Total	20	19
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 19 X 0,4 = $\frac{7,6}{2} =$ 3,8		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	artikel mencakup unsur-unsur yang harus terdapat pada publikasi ilmiah
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	terdapat pembahasan mengenai pencegahan dan kontrol COVID-19 di rumah sakit, dibahas secara cukup mendalam
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	penelitian didukung oleh data dan metodologi yang sesuai
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	jurnal terakreditasi peringkat 3, penulis merupakan salah 1 penulis yang sesuai dengan bidangnya.

Semarang,
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CERTIFICATE

EVALUATION OF USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN HOSPITAL X BANTUL

Nur Syarianingsih Syam, Selvi Novita Sari, Siti Kurnia Widi Hastuti

Department of Hospital Management, Public Health Faculty, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Street. Prof. Dr. Soepomo, S.H. Janturan Yogyakarta 55164, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Hospitals are a high-risk workplace for the safety and health of Human Resources (HR). Control of sources and potential hazards in hospitals can be done with the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). PPE consists of gloves, masks, face/eye protection, protective gowns, and leg protectors. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of PPE on health workers in Bantul X Yogyakarta Hospital. This research used descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenological design. Data collection used interview guidelines for 5 informants who were selected based on the purposive method or fulfillment of certain criteria and carried out the observation of the use of PPE to 30 health workers. The results of the research related to input indicate that there are policies and standard operating procedure for the use of PPE in nursing care actions. It is also known that health care workers have received information and training on how to use PPE and personal protective equipment were always available and in accordance with the indications of actions in the central operating room unit, inpatient room, and Central Sterile Supply Departement. The results of observations of the level of PPE use in health workers (the process of use masks used by 30 officers, gloves 24 officers, dresses/ aprons 15 officers, head cover 15 officers and no activities were found with an indication of the use of goggle at the time of observation. it can be concluded that the use of PPE in hospital X Bantul has not met Permenkes standards, both in terms of the number of users (output) and in terms of the use process.

Keywords: Evaluation, health care workers, personal protective equipment, hospital

ABSTRAK

Rumah sakit merupakan tempat kerja yang memiliki risiko tinggi terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan Sumber Daya Manusia. Pengendalian sumber dan potensi berbahaya di rumah sakit dapat dilakukan dengan adanya penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD). APD terdiri dari sarung tangan, masker, pelindung wajah/pelindung mata, gaun pelindung, dan pelindung kaki. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan APD pada tenaga kesehatan di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah X Bantul Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan rancangan fenomenologi. Pengumpulan data menggunakan pedoman wawancara terhadap 5 informan yang dipilih berdasarkan metode *purposive* atau pemenuhan atas kriteria tertentu dan dilakukan observasi penggunaan APD kepada 30 petugas kesehatan. Hasil penelitian terkait input menunjukkan bahwa ada kebijakan dan *Standard Operating Procedures* (SOP) untuk penggunaan APD dalam tindakan asuhan keperawatan. Diketahui juga bahwa petugas kesehatan telah menerima informasi dan pelatihan tentang cara penggunaan APD dan alat pelindung diri selalu tersedia dan sesuai dengan indikasi tindakan di unit kamar operasi, ruang rawat inap, dan *Central Sterile Supply Departement* (CSSD). Hasil observasi tingkat penggunaan APD pada petugas kesehatan adalah masker digunakan oleh 30 petugas, sarung tangan 24 petugas, gaun/apron 15 petugas, penutup kepala 15 petugas dan tidak ditemukan kegiatan dengan indikasi penggunaan google pada saat observasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan APD di RS X Bantul belum memenuhi standar Permenkes, baik dari segi jumlah pengguna (*ouput*) dan dari segi proses penggunaan.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi, tenaga kesehatan, APD, rumah sakit

THE RISK OF HYPERTENSION ON THE INCIDENCE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES INDONESIA (LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF IFLS 2007-2014)

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a leading cause of death globally with a mortality rate of nearly 17.5 million annually. Hypertension accounts for 31% of all deaths from cardiovascular disease. High blood pressure (hypertension) is one of the main risk factors for CHD which is a serious problem that needs to be addressed in Indonesia and the world. The purpose of this study was to assess the risk of hypertension in the incidence of coronary heart disease in urban and rural communities in Indonesia. This research is using a retrospective cohort study design. The data used are secondary data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS-4 and IFLS-5 data for 2007-2014) with a total sample of 22,656 population respondents aged ≥ 18 years. The Cox regression multivariable method was used to estimate the risk of CHD (RR) and its 95% confidence interval. Multivariate analysis results after adjusting for cholesterol history showed that respondents with hypertension in urban communities were at 1.36 times more risk (95% CI; 1.05-1.77) had coronary heart disease compared to respondents who were not hypertensive/normal in Indonesia 2007-2014. Whereas in rural communities, there was no significant relationship between hypertension and CHD with RR values of 1.07 (95% CI = 0.78-1.48).

Keywords: Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease, Urban and Rural, IFLS

ABSTRAK

Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) merupakan penyebab utama kematian secara global dengan angka kematian hampir 17,5 juta setiap tahunnya. Hipertensi menyumbang 31% dari semua kematian akibat *cardiovascular disease*. Tekanan darah tinggi (hipertensi) adalah salah satu faktor risiko utama PJK yang menjadi masalah serius yang perlu ditangani di Indonesia maupun dunia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai risiko hipertensi terhadap kejadian penyakit jantung koroner pada masyarakat perkotaan dan pedesaan di Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan desain studi kohort retrospektif. Data yang digunakan yaitu data sekunder *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (Data IFLS-4 dan IFLS-5 tahun 2007-2014) dengan total sampel 22.656 responden penduduk yang berusia ≥ 18 tahun. Analisis data dengan *cox regression* dan besar risiko dinyatakan dalam *risk ratio* (RR) dengan *confidence interval* (CI) 95%. Data dianalisis menggunakan *software* pengolah data. Hasil analisis multivariat setelah dikontrol berdasarkan riwayat kolesterol didapatkan bahwa pada masyarakat perkotaan, hipertensi 1.30 kali (95% CI = 1.00-1.68) lebih berisiko mengalami PJK dibandingkan dengan tidak hipertensi, sedangkan pada masyarakat pedesaan, tidak ada hubungan antara hipertensi dan PJK dengan nilai RR 1.07 (95% CI = 0.78-1.48).

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, Penyakit Jantung Koroner, Perkotaan dan Pedesaan, IFLS

The Importance of Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Dental and Oral Hospital

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) IN DENTAL AND ORAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus has become certain threat toward dental and oral healthcare, therefore Dental and Oral Hospital as healthcare and academic facilities in dentistry should notice to conduct Coronavirus (Covid-19) prevention and control efforts. The article aims to analyze the importance of policies on Coronavirus (Covid-19) prevention and control in Dental and Oral Hospital. The Literature Review used in the article was Systematic Literature review method by analyzing 429 articles in the search engine of WHO scientific articles related to the key words and obtained 13 articles which were collected as the literature study materials which were related to the theme of the implementation of Coronavirus (Covid-19) prevention and control policies. Based on the result of the study it may get concluded that the Management Role of Dental and Oral Hospital as the designer and the instigator of healthcare service and academic activities implementation is very crucial. Commitment of the stakeholders should be performed yet need to consider the guidelines aspect which is suggested and used from various references as well as the central government's policies to apply effective Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) prevention and control. In the prevention and control related to dentistry academic activities it requires an available smart gadget and application to enable students listening and reviewing lectures at anywhere and anytime possible. Therefore, the implementation of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) prevention and control may run effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: Covid-19, prevention and control, dentistry, dental and oral hospital

ABSTRAK

Coronavirus menjadi ancaman tersendiri terhadap pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut, untuk itu Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut sebagai tempat pelayanan kesehatan dan pendidikan di bidang kedokteran gigi perlu memperhatikan perlu melakukan upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). Tujuan dari penulisan artikel ini adalah menganalisis pentingnya kebijakan pencegahan dan pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut. Literatur review dalam artikel ini menggunakan metode Systematic Literatur review dengan menelaah dari 429 artikel di mesin pencarian artikel ilmiah WHO terkait kata kunci dan diperoleh 13 artikel yang dikumpulkan sebagai bahan studi literatur yang berkaitan dengan tema implementasi kebijakan pencegahan dan pengendalian Covid-19. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Peran Manajemen Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut sebagai perancang dan penggerak implementasi kegiatan pelayanan kesehatan dan akademik sangat krusial untuk dilakukan. Komitmen para pemangku kebijakan ini perlu ditunjukkan namun memperhatikan aspek pedoman yang disarankan atau digunakan dari berbagai rujukan literatur maupun kebijakan pusat agar terlaksananya pencegahan dan pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) yang efektif. Dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian terkait dengan kegiatan akademis kedokteran gigi diperlukan sebuah perangkat dan aplikasi cerdas yang ada telah memungkinkan siswa dapat mendengarkan materi kuliah kapanpun dan dimanapun. Dengan demikian pelaksanaan pencegahan dan pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) dapat berjalan secara efektif dan efisien.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, pencegahan dan pengendalian, kedokteran gigi, rumah sakit gigi dan mulut

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Introduction

9 Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) rapidly spread across the world, including Indonesia. Since the first case was publicized on 2 March 2020, Indonesia has been the fourth country with the most cases in South East Asia. However, the highlight is on the figure of 8.13% of the highest Case Fatality Rate among other South East Asia countries. On 14 May 2020 Indonesia recorded 9,511 positive cases and total deaths at 773, meanwhile Singapore as the country with the highest positive cases recorded 12 deaths out of 14,951 total positive cases, likewise Philippines and Myanmar also had lower mortality rate than Indonesia.¹ Therefore, in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1173/MENKES/PER/2020 Concerning Dental and Oral Hospitals the President establishes Coronavirus (Covid 19) as a Public Health Disease through Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020.²

Head of Task Force for Covid-19 Countermeasure Acceleration conveyed that by 6 April 2020 there were a total of 20 doctors who died from coronavirus however not all of them died during their duty on the frontline of the coronavirus battle, some of them were also dentists and otolaryngologists, therefore his team suggested Health Ministry to close the two areas of practice.³ The high risk of transmission on medical practice and other healthcare service is in accordance with Healthcare Associated Infection (HAIS) which provides wider definition of infection transmission that does not merely occur in general hospitals setting but also in other healthcare facilities. The infection does not merely occur in patients but also can occur in health workers who perform health care service.⁴

Several case studies show aerosols to be one way of spreading Covid-19.⁵⁻⁶ The process of transmitting infections that occur in dental and oral care can be via droplets, aerosols and fomites so that this condition makes dentists and patients very susceptible to contract illnesses especially physical contact which is indeed close during treatment.⁶ This condition needs to be new a concern and a challenge in dentistry to face the threat of Covid-19.⁷

Dental and Oral Hospital is one of healthcare facilities that provides means to improve quality of service, education, research in dental and oral health from the level of basic up to specialist corresponding the public's demands and the development of medical and dentistry science and technology.⁸ Some cases of dental and mouth hospitals have closed their services and academic activities and diverted them online to avoid cases and the spread of Covid-19 in their place.⁷ Therefore, dental and oral health providers should notice infection prevention practices to protect patients' and their own health. WHO Indonesia has released guidelines on prevention and control of Covid-19 infection for healthcare service, hence Indonesian Dental Association or Persatuan Dokter Gigi Indonesia (PDGI) accommodates by making guidelines on prevention and

control of Covid-19 infection for dental and oral healthcare service through circular letter no. 2776/PB PDGI/III-3/2020.⁹ However some policies and guidelines related to the prevention and control does not yet address in detail the aspects related to management, technical activities of dental and oral healthcare service, and academic activities of dentistry which can become reference during the pandemic.

Based on the explanation above, concerning the prevention and control of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Dental and Oral Hospital, it requires a policy in order to give inputs and solution for related institutions as well as the others to deal with the pandemi. The article aims to analyze the problems through literature study and explore which factors that can support and obstruct the implementation of prevention and control policy on Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Dental and Oral Hospital.

Method

Searching for Relevant Studies

The article was prepared by using literature study technique by collecting data and sources related to the theme and problems to be analyzed. A systematic search strategy was conducted in May 2015 using computerized database from WHO website on Global Literature on Corona Disease by seeking scientific articles.¹⁰ Search strategies were built based on the keywords, such as health policy, dentistry, coronavirus disease (Covid-19), prevention and control, dental student, dentist and dental oral hospital.

Selection Criteria for All Studies

The Selection was restricted published after 2000. Through 2 mounting filters: first the screening was done by the first author through titles and abstracts with criteria: (i) related to Covid-19, (ii) related to dentistry. Entering the second stage, re-filtering was carried out through complete articles and approved by the second and third authors.

Data Extraction and Synthesis

From the scientific articles that have been collected, an analysis and evaluation of various research results and literature on the purpose of the articles were conducted. The following results were extracted: The importance of making dental and oral care protocols in a pandemic condition, delaying/dismissing academic activities, and the role of dental and oral hospital management (Table 1).

Results

Literature Searching and Article Appropriateness

Figure 1 presents a flow chart of literature selection procedure. The systematic literature search yielded 429 articles, after the screening process 13 articles were selected as literature study material related to the implementation of Covid-19 prevention and control policies. The articles were analyzed for their appropriateness as able to give inputs and information directly related to the theme of discussion.

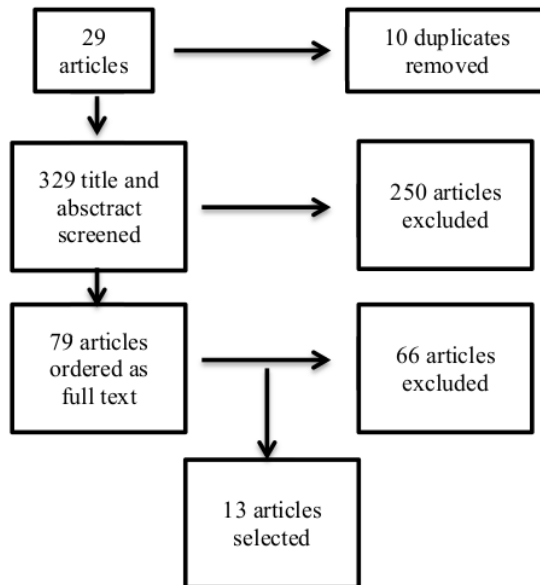


Figure 1. Flow chart: selection of the literature

Main Findings

Table 1 presents the main findings of each article. They were analyzed then concluded for the main objective points out of the 13 articles, subsequently 3 points were found, namely the importance of making dental and oral care protocols in a pandemic condition, delaying or dismissing the activities of dental and oral services as well as academics, and the role of dental and oral hospital management.

Table 1.
Policies on Prevention and Control (Covid-19)

Authors	Types of the Study	Subjects of the Study	Main Findings
L. Meng et al	Case Report	Hospital and School of Stomatology Wuhan University	Virology, Infection Control, Dental Public Health, Dental Education, Transmission, Dental Practice Management ⁷
Soyoung Kim et al	Quasi Experiment	Child and Adult Group from The Case Data Report of Center for Infection Prevention and Control Network	COVID-19, Mathematical Modeling, Behavioral Change, School Opening Postponement, School Closing ¹¹
Yousef Khader et al	Quantitative	Dentists Who Worked in Jordan	COVID-19, Infection Dentists, Infection Control ¹²
Paul Coulthard	Opinion Research	Dentistry & Coronavirus	Dental and Oral Examination During Coronavirus Global Pandemic Reasons to Close Dentistry School in During Coronavirus Global Pandemic Arguing the Moral Status of Clinical Dentistry Health Workers In Balancing Between Patients' Healthcare And Personal Well-Being ¹³
Burhan	Case Report	Covid-19 Mortality Rate Hospital	COVID-19, Infection ¹⁴
Djsari	Case Report	WHO Press Release WHO	COVID-19, Formulation and Implementation of Clinical Guidelines Service Quality Management ¹⁵
Morfi et al	Review	Hospital	COVID-19 ¹⁶
Spagnuolo et al	Case Report	Seafood Market in Wuhan	COVID-19, Infection, Coronavirus ¹⁷
Adhikari et al	Review	Publcation	COVID-19, Epidemiology Causes, Prevention and Control, Review ¹⁸
Kadam et al	Quasi Experiment	Dentists	COVID-19, Coronavirus, Dentists, SARS-Cov-2, Infection Control ¹⁹
J. Wong et al	Case Report	Hospital Operating Room Staff	COVID-19 Prevention Infection ²⁰ Virus Corona
Ather et al	Case Report	Dental Professionals Patients	COVID-19; Dental; Odontic; Severe acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 SARS-Cov-2 Hospital ²¹
Cheng et al	Quasi Experiment	Participants of All Patients Who Were Consecutively With COVID-19 Hospitalized at Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong Science and Technology University	Patients Mortality from Accute Kidney ²²

Systematic Analysis of Main Objective Literatures

Table 2 displays which articles discuss points that match the main objectives that have been found.

Table 2.
Main Objective Literatures

Authors	Main Objective		
	The need for dental and oral care protocols in a pandemic condition	Delaying / dismissing the activities of dental and oral services as well as academics	The role of dental and oral hospital management.
L. Meng et al	✓	✓	✓
Soyoung Kim et al	-	-	-
Yousef Khader et al	✓	✓	✓
Paul Coulthard	✓	✓	✓
Burhan	-	-	-
Djsari	-	-	-
Morfi et al	-	-	-
Spagnuolo et al	✓	-	-
Adhikari et al	-	-	-
Kadam et al	✓	-	✓
J. Wong et al	-	-	-
Ather et al	✓	-	✓
Cheng et al	-	-	-

*Checklist (✓) if the article discusses the main objective

Most of the articles discussed the importance of infection prevention and control protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic,^{7,12,13,17,19,21} then the consideration of delaying/dismissing dental and oral health services needs to be considered until the protocol has been established and case situations start to decline^{7,12,13} and key it all depends on the regulations and policies of stakeholders, especially management in the dental and mouth hospital.^{7,12,13,19,21}

Discussion

The number of Covid-19 cases rapidly increases and it has spreaded across countries. Covid-19 human to human transmission turns into the main transmission hence it becomes more aggressive. To overcome the widespread ongoing transmission, WHO released guidelines to conduct Physical Distancing which limits space and activities in massive scale including closing the academic activities to slow down and reduce virus transmission.²³

Dental and oral hospitals perform two main functions namely as healthcare center and educational center. It requires this type of hospitals to integrate two typologies of healthcare and academic buildings into one building which is synergetic in accordance with the two main functions. The Law no. 36 year 2009 concerning Health in article 54 clause 1 mentions Healthcare management and service should be responsible, safe and excellent, equal and non-discriminative. As a part of healthcare facilities, Dental and Oral Hospital is required to implement efforts in preventing infection transmission to patients and health workers in order to ensure health security.²⁴

The suppression of the spread of Covid-19 Virus which has changed the living system globally, has put many parties in charge, making a policy for educational institutions. This policy with the dismissal of the teaching and learning process which was then replaced with the implementation of distance learning or online learning.

Through the literature study process of various scientific documents and government policies, the aim of this research is to get an overview of the implementation of the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) prevention and control policy at the Dental and Oral Hospital. As well as outlining the problem to produce input for the policy.

One area in Indonesia that is experiencing global impact due to the rise of the Covid-19 pandemic is the field of dental and oral health services. The policy taken regarding the prevention and control of this virus is stipulated in Law Number 36 Year 2009,²⁴ in accordance with this policy RSGM must make efforts to improve prevention of patients and health workers in an effort to ensure health security. The consideration efforts can be made by conducting health quarantine. Delivering information about health protection against emergencies, this will be conveyed by the central and regional governments. The taking of this budget as a form of conflicting spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia has continued to increase in the positive patient ratio of Covid-19 and has also become a global pandemic.

The implementation of health system with medical workers' and hospitals' readiness as its backbone is important. It covers Covid-19 monitoring, prevention, and curative treatment activities, and it is reflected in the clear vision and definite action on detection, cases confirmation and alleged close contact, and intensive care for positive cases. In addition, mutual efforts of cross-sectors and various levels in tracing contacts of people under surveillance, implementation of isolation for cases of suspected reactive, with isolation room prepared for those who just came back from abroad or places with red-zone status for 14 days, help to minimize the transmission risk in community.²⁵

In one of the studies, it is revealed that in Indonesia there is an association between healthcare service utilization with information of existence, quality of service and healthcare facilities.²⁶ Dental dan Oral Hospital is the leading dental and oral healthcare facility in Indonesia that is responsible in organizing public dental and oral healthcare service, also as dental healthcare provider to restore patients' oral health to a better level to meet patients satisfaction.²⁷⁻²⁸ Being reviewed from healthcare system in Indonesia, the role of dental and oral hospital is as the vanguard of the healthcare system,²⁹ therefore healthcare service is an important factor of health yet it is not the most important, the utilization of provided and optimal healthcare service is an important means to improve one's health status.³⁰ The existence of coronavirus is an enormous threat for the community including in term of healthcare service and academic activities. The importance of prevention and control information through policies and guidelines will help in

suppressing the widespread of virus transmission. Dental and oral healthcare service is closely related to the occurrence of cross infection that the protocol of infection prevention and control implementation is extremely crucial.²⁹

The Covid-19 Threat Virus can revive all people, especially medical staff such as doctors as the frontline in the eradication of Covid-19. When medical equipment used by doctors or medical personnel has been contaminated by the Covid-19 virus or when carrying out medical examinations on patients, the possibility of a potential doctor can be infected with this virus is quite large. Therefore, dentists should be equipped with Covid-19 related information to minimize the transmission. Diseases may enter through various slits, even for those with excellent antibody. It is not impossible for the dentist to be susceptible from contracted the virus since they make direct contacts with respiratory tracts.

In the aspect of dental and oral care, even though dentists are very knowledgeable in considering the risk of infection transmission. However, in the case of Covid-19 it must be made more stringent and effective because there is a possibility for the patient without any symptoms to be a threat in dental and oral healthcare. Understanding and implementing the guidelines from various literatures including the main guidelines from WHO regarding approval and supervision in health facilities does need to be considered, starting from the initial treatment procedure to completion and evaluation of the patient.

The policies issued by stakeholders, information from various literature and guidelines from the government or organization above can be a reference in the implementation of Covid-19 prevention and control.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which is increasingly spreading over various circles, has disrupted various activities in the community, including academic activities in the Dental and Oral Hospital. Amid the increasingly worrisome conditions, it became a strong reason for the government to issue various policies so that all teaching and learning activities are carried out from home by utilizing technological devices. The utilization of learning technology enables to conduct the learning activities online, this can replace the regular learning activities that are usually carried out face to face. In addition, students' health and psychology monitoring is also conducted during the pandemic.

Conducting teaching and learning activities online or closing the academic activities that are usually done face to face are able to help in reducing the case of Covid-19. Students spend more time at school during school activities, it turns the school into a potential place of student to student transmission of the Covid-19 cases. The quarantine strategy by the government and public cooperation to carry out social distancing will reduce the Covid-19 cases. However, there are still some people who crowd around in close contact.

If the school opening is conducted hence the transmission among child group is increasing. The other transmission level will not be increasing and all individuals who are susceptible change their behavior to reduce the transmission by putting on masks and improving personal hygiene. In fact, the other transmission risk factors may get increased after school opening.³¹ First, it is possible to increase the level of contact between students and teachers and level of contact among teachers themselves. It is difficult for the students to maintain their personal hygiene when they are at school. Young age group is not aware enough toward Covid-19 and teachers may loosen their guidance for all students. After one student is confirmed, the student-to-student transmission will occur rapidly.³¹

There are several recommendations for dental and oral education during corona pandemic, among others is adopting online lectures, case studies and case-based learning tutorial to avoid the unnecessary aggression of people and infection-related risks.²⁹ The available smart gadgets and applications has enabled students to listen and review the lectures at anywhere and anytime. The fact is that students in Indonesia have been learning from home since 23 March 2020. Second, it requires advocacy to encourage students to get involved in independent learning, fully utilizing online resources, and learn the most current academic updates. The third, during this period, it is easy for the students to get influenced by fear related to the disease and stress, and the dental school should be prepared in giving psychological support for those who need it.³²

Conclusion

Main objective of several articles is that the Covid-19 prevention and control protocol is indispensable. The tendency and high risk of dentists in being exposed to Covid-19 need special attention from various related parties to overcome them. Several cases in the literature show the importance of prevention and control in dental and oral health services and academic activities.

The role of Dental and Oral Hospital Management as the designer and the instigator of healthcare service and academic activities is very crucial. Commitment of the stakeholders should be performed yet need to consider the guidelines aspect which is suggested and used from various references as well as the central government's policies to apply effective Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) prevention and control.

Recommendation

COVID-19 transmission that is spreaded through direct contact may get prevented by performing prevention and control actions in the service and activities implementation of dental and oral field. Further, it requires to ensure the availability and adequacy of medical and non medical personal protective equipment for regular service in Dental and Oral Hospital. Ensure that the health workers on duty in dealing with Covid-19 get adequate nutritional intake and supplement

for body immune.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors of this article declare that they are not affiliated with or involved in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter discussed in this article.

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