

Comparing the Existence of Medical Crises in Dentistry Facilities and Dentists' Self-Perceived Ability in Pakistan's Punjab Province

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ABSTARCT:

Aim: To disclose on incidence of medical emergencies in dental clinics in addition dentists' self-apparent expertise in Pakistan's Punjab.

Methods: A self-managed questionnaire remained dispersed to the random model of 115 dentists working in private also government dental treatment centers in Punjab, Pakistan, for this cross-sectional research. To safeguard good contribution in our research, participants were invited twice.

Results: One hundred and fifteen dentists completed questionnaires. Males made up 51.4 percent of the workforce, with 57 percent working in private dental practices. Approximately 68 percent of those polled said they had experienced medical emergencies. Vasovagal syncope remained the most common medical problem reported through 54.2 percent of dentists, trailed by hypoglycemia (45.9 percent) also foreign body aspiration (6.6 percent). In the previous year, the responding dentists had dealt with 615 medical emergencies. Almost 46% of the participants felt confident in their ability to achieve cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The majority of applicants (75.4 percent) reported experiencing emergency gears in their health centers; additional than 71% of dentists reserved oxygen and glucose on hand. One-third of them lacked confidence or didn't know about using emergency drugs.

Conclusion: The findings of the study disclosed that while practicing in dental practices, dentists frequently encounter medical emergency situations; however, a substantial percentage of dentists did not able to handle medicinal emergency situations.

Keywords: Medical Emergencies, Dental Clinics, Pakistan's Punjab Province.

INTRODUCTION:

Dentists deal with life-threatening medical emergencies in their health centers. Nearly 92 percent of emergency occurrences are classified as mild, while 7 percent are classified as thoughtful. Doctors who have medical situations remain extraprobable to have an emergency throughout dental cure [1]. This remained discovered that roughly 36% of sick people which encountered emergency situations had few forms of clinical symptoms, with cardiovascular disease accounting for 36% of these kinds of episodes. The majority of medical emergencies happened throughout also afterwards administration of

local anesthetic manager. Furthermore, allergic reactions to certain dental composites, as well as invasive dental procedures, can raise the danger of an emergency [2]. The expertise also skills of dental professionals in basic life support, as well as obtainability of vital emergency drugs and devices, may decrease illness and death related through medical emergencies. A significant number of dentists in developed nations lack the necessary skills to deal with common medical emergencies [3]. According to studies performed in Pakistan and China, nearly 23 percent of dentists are not appropriately ready to accomplish emergencies, also basic emergency medicines in addition equipment are not obtainable in the current health centers. In Japan, only 56% of dentists could perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Syncope, allergic reaction, angina pectoris, cardiac arrest, fits also convulsions, diabetic crisis, asthmatic dose, orthostatic hypotension, hypertensive recession, in addition ingestion of the foreign body all seem to be possible side effects of dental procedures. According to research on the incidence of various medical emergencies, syncope is by far the most regular phenomenon [4]. In Pakistan, there is a scarcity of data on preponderance of medical emergencies in addition expertise of dentists in appropriately handling medical emergencies. To offset the negative medical emergency results, this remains very critical for dentists to keep update on latest data in addition understanding, as well as successfully practice medical skills to handle life-threatening conditions in dental offices. As a result, the goal of this research was to notify on occurrence of medical emergencies in dental clinics as well as self-professed professionalism of dentists in Punjab Province [5].

METHODOLOGY:

Upon advising with experienced academic staff, the questionnaire was prepared and modified. The questionnaire remained pilot verified in Dammam on 35 dentists from private also public clinics to ensure respondents' ability to comprehend of questions in addition to evade mistakes in administration. The research's aims had been debated with both the people involved, and informed consent was taken. A chance model of 199 dentists working in secluded besides government dental clinics remained given self-administered questionnaires. The study surveyed dental professionals with less than a year of medical knowledge. To conduct numerical studies, the Statistical Software Package SPSS version 24 was used. For explanatory data, the frequency bands and percentages of numerous comments have been calculated. For dependent variable, the average, standard deviation, in addition range of values had been calculated. At an importance level of P 0.06, Chi-square assessments in addition cross tabulation remained used to assess affiliations among definite variables.

RESULTS:

Out of 115 dentists, 115 questionnaire items were returned, yielding a 75.3 percent response rate. The respondents' average age was approximately 35 8.05 years. The model included an equal sum of man (51.5%) and woman (48.5%) participants. Approximately 57% of dentists worked in private dental offices, while 47% worked in government dental clinics. The popularity of dentists (73 percent) received the Bachelor's degree from abroad, also dentists' regular clinical practice expertise was 10.4 8.3 years. Nearly 69 percent of dentists said they had dealt with a medical emergency in their practice. Participants had experienced a total of 615 medical emergencies in the previous four years. Vasovagal syncope was reported through 55.2 percent of dentists as most common emergency. This happened 258 times also accounted for 43.6 percent among all medical emergencies.

Approximately 45.9 percent of dentists dealt with hypoglycemia, which accounted for 23 percent of cases in addition thus was second most popular emergency, in addition 6.6 percent had to contract through foreign body aspiration, which was least commonly encountered emergency (4 percent) [Table 1]. The replying dentists handled 63.8 percent of the emergency cases themselves, 28.5 percent contacted a physician, 4.6 percent called additional dentist for assistance, also 8.5 percent called an ambulance [Figure 1]. In reply to questions regarding CPR assessment task, 14 percent of dentists assumed they have been outstanding, 39 percent thought they were very good, 41.8 percent thought they have been fair, and 9.4 percent assumed they were poor or else very poor [Table 2]. 45.9 percent of dentists polled touched capable to achieve CPR. The percent of respondents (76.4%) described having emergency kits in their clinics; and over 72 percent of dentists reserved oxygen, adrenaline, also glucose in the clinics. One-third of dentists remained either unsure or did not know about using emergency medications [Figure 2]. There are still no significant statistical changes in number of medical emergencies in addition additional variables in this research among male and female dentists, such as between state and corporate dentists ($P > 0.06$).

Table 1:

M. Emergencies	N=
Other ME	12 (8)
Vasovagal syncope	78 (54.2)
body aspiration	8 (9)
Orthostatic hypotension	32 (22.4)
Annexations	25 (18.7)
drug effects	12 (6.9)
Heart-associated issues	13 (9.4)
Asthmatic attack	18 (12)
Hypoglycemia	66 (45.9)

Figure 1:

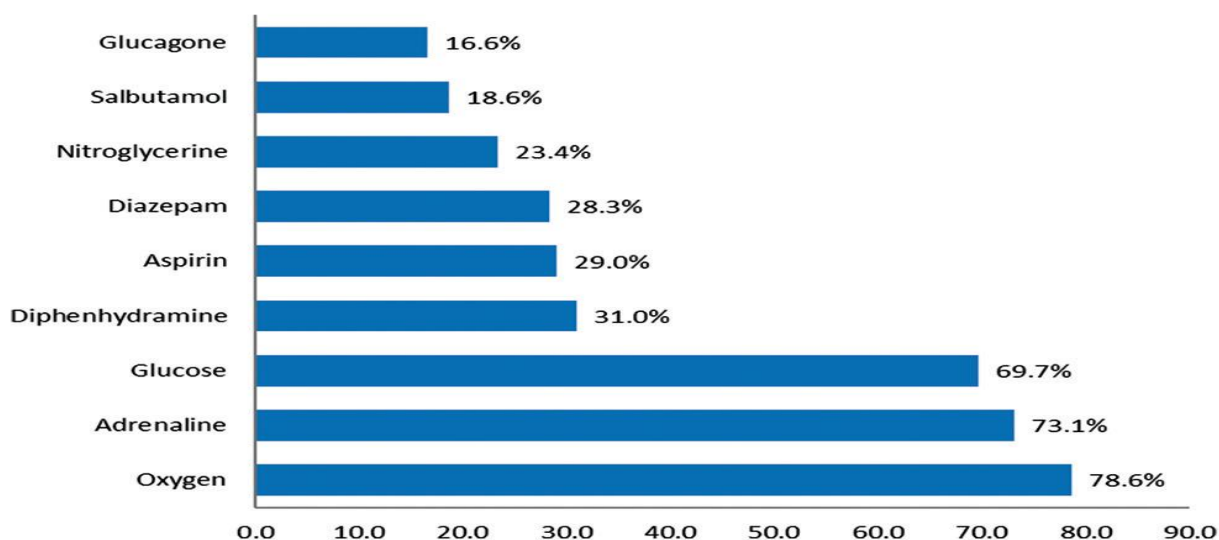
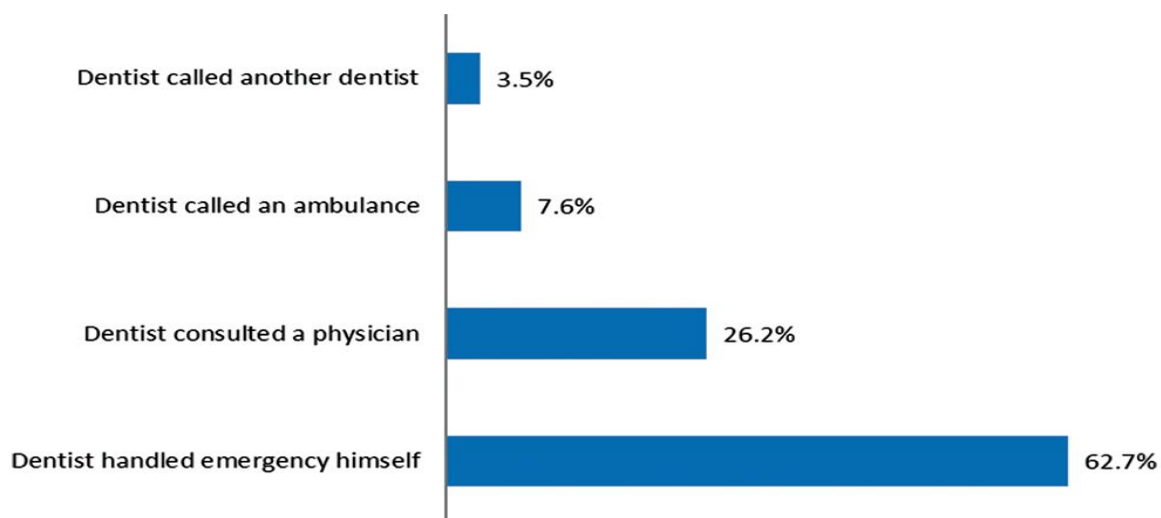


Table 2:

CPR	N=
Very poor	10 (6.9)
Poor	2 (1.4)
Fair	55 (38)
Very good	59 (40.7)
Excellent	21 (15)

Figure 2:



DISCUSSION:

In the latest research, dentists described medical emergencies as the common occurrence throughout their dental practice. To the best of the information, this remains first research in Pakistan that assesses kinds and frequency of medical emergencies, readiness also expertise of dentists to accomplish like conditions, also compares medical emergencies experienced by male and female dentists, as well as government and private dentists [6]. According to report's outcomes, 68 percent of dentists met medical emergencies in dental clinics in Pakistan's Punjab, that remains fairly high. Vasovagal syncope was most prevalent medical emergency identified in the research [7]. This would be consistent with previous study findings. Unlike a UK study that found orthostatic hypotension to be very common medical emergency, hypoglycemia remained second most frequently described emergency in the current research. The minor percentage of dentists (4.6–12 percent) reported witnessing dangerous medical emergencies including such foreign object aspiration, adverse reactions, asthmatic attacks, also heart issues [8]. Nonetheless, here seems to be an urgent essential for dentists to remain adequately trained to handle medical emergencies. Almost percent of participants (45.9 percent) in the latest research were proficient in performing CPR on patients. According to the findings of the study, 45 percent of Pakistani dentists are capable of performing CPR. Approximately 9.4 percent of dentists thought quality of CPR courses in KSA was of bad quality, while 41.8 percent thought it was reasonable [9]. According to findings of this research, nearly one-third of dentists are powerless to grip emergency situations. Likewise, approximately 23% of British dentists

remained unprepared to handle crises. Eighty percent of German dentists reserved oxygen on hand, 64 percent of UK dentists kept oxygen on hand, and 23 percent kept adrenaline on hand. According to the current study, 79.7 percent of dentists kept oxygen, 74 percent kept adrenaline, and 72 percent kept glucose in the dental workplaces. Though, one-third of those were hesitant to usage emergency medications. Similarly, to answers of other studies, approximately 76 percent of dentists in the current research kept emergency tackles in the dental practices [10].

CONCLUSION:

The findings of the study showed that medicinal emergencies occur quite commonly in dental practices and that the significant number of dentists are not capable to knob emergency circumstances. Approximately 68 percent of dentists had experienced medical emergencies in preceding year. Solitary 46% of participants agree capable of completing CPR, and one-third had not any emergency tackles otherwise drugs in the clinics and then remained unsure regarding administering emergency substances.

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