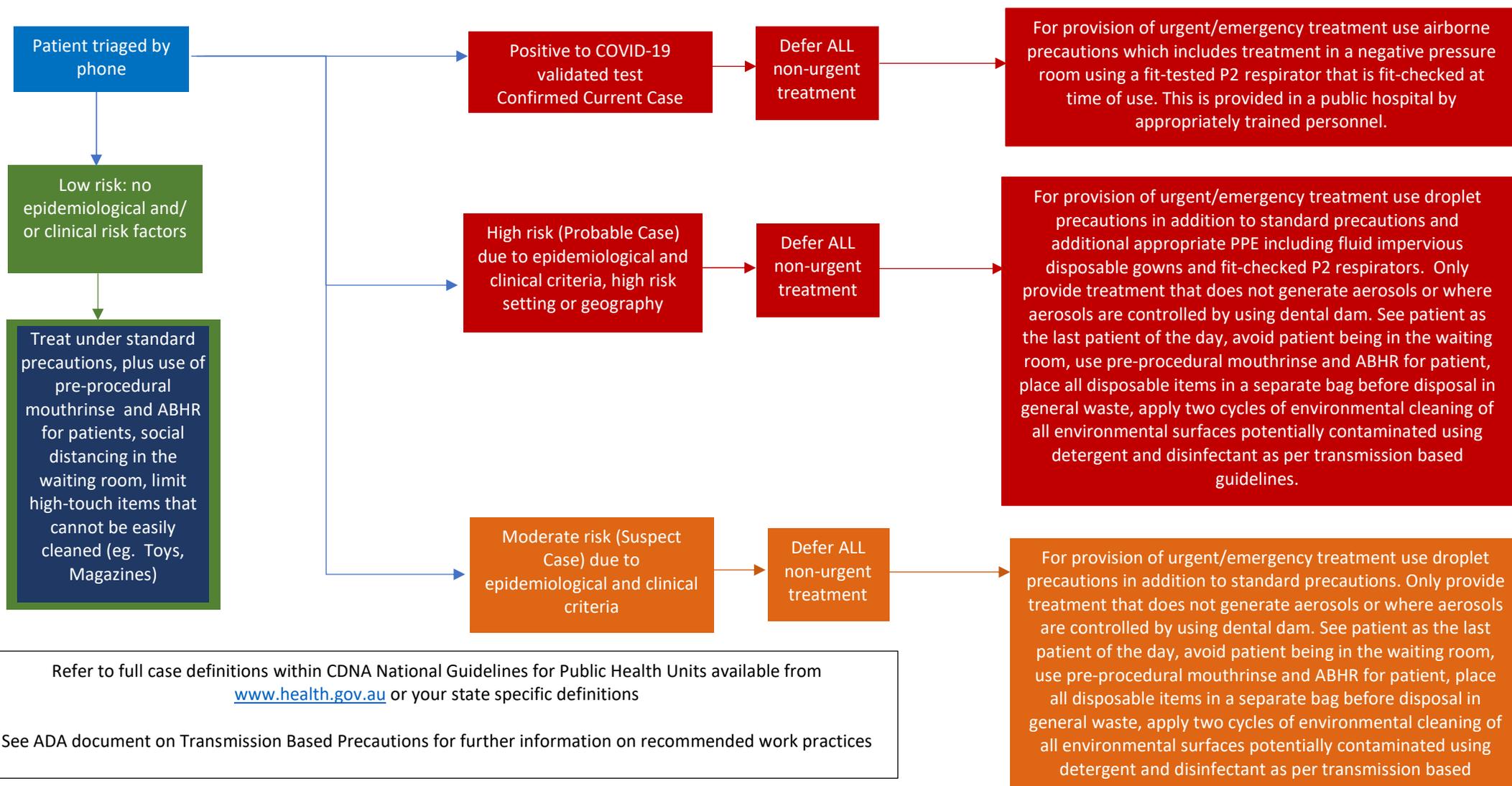


## Decision Tree for Level 1 Patient Management



## Level 1 restrictions

### Dental treatment under Level 1 restrictions:

Under Level 1 restrictions, all dental services can be provided using standard precautions for people who do not meet epidemiological **and** clinical risk factors for COVID-19 infection transmission as per the case definitions available from:

<https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>

The following provides an overview of current case definitions for COVID-19 risk as of 5 May 2020 based on what is currently known about the clinical and epidemiological profile of cases of COVID-19 presenting in Australia and internationally.

#### ***Confirmed case***

A person who tests positive to a validated specific SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test or has the virus identified by electron microscopy or viral culture.

#### ***Probable case***

A person, who has not been tested, with fever ( $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or history of fever (e.g. night sweats, chills) **OR** acute respiratory infection (e.g. cough, shortness of breath, sore throat) **AND** who is a household contact of a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19.

#### ***Suspect case***

*Clinical and public health judgement should be used to determine the need for testing in hospitalised patients and patients who do not meet the clinical or epidemiological criteria.*

A person who meets the following clinical **AND** epidemiological criteria:

#### Clinical Criteria:

Fever ( $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or history of fever (e.g. night sweats, chills) **OR** acute respiratory infection (e.g. cough, shortness of breath, sore throat)

#### Epidemiological criteria:

i. In the 14 days prior to illness onset:

- Close contact with a confirmed or probable case
- International or interstate travel
- Passengers and crew who have travelled on a cruise ship
- Healthcare, aged or residential care workers and staff with direct patient contact
- People who have lived in or travelled through a geographically localised area with elevated risk of community transmission, as defined by public health authorities

ii. Hospitalised patients, where no other clinical focus of infection or alternate explanation of the patient's illness is evident.

This decision tree illustrates the ADA COVID-19 Guideline document and demonstrates the importance of the risk assessment process. It should be noted that professional judgement is required, because the following may influence your risk assessment:

- state and local transmission status, which is changing daily
- the epidemiology of the patient
- health status, age and co-morbidities (in consultation with medical practitioners as required)
- availability of appropriate PPE, and
- surgery/practice design

The ADA will continue to publish and maintain up-to-date information that will assist practitioners to make informed decisions.