

Graphic Simulation of SARS-CoV-2 Droplets: Why Respirators should be used in Dental Healthcare Settings?

FÁBIO BARBOSA SOUZA¹, RAFAEL BASTOS LUNDGREN²,
CARLOS ROBERTO WEBER SOBRINHO³, GUSTAVO NEVES GUSMÃO⁴



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Knowledge about the morphological characteristics of facial masks/respirators and their relationship with the possibility of interaction with respiratory droplets in the COVID-19 pandemic is fundamental in dental healthcare settings.

Aim: This study evaluated interfibrillar gaps of cloth mask, surgical mask and Filtering Face Piece 2 (FFP 2) respirator through Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) in order to perform a graphic simulation of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) respiratory droplets in the gaps among mask fibres.

Materials and Methods: A fragment (1 cm²) of the cloth mask were used to perform a SEM analysis. The distance among fibres was determined by Energy Dispersive Spectrometry

(EDS). Graphic simulation of droplets with different sizes (0.5 µm; 5.7 µm; 12 µm) was performed by an image editing program (Adobe Illustrator).

Results: The image analysis showed that average distance among the fibres was 67.91 µm (cloth mask), 11.72 µm (surgical mask), 11.97 µm (respirator FFP2). Superimposition of masks layers resulted in no gaps between FFP2 fibres. Surgical mask exhibited openings between fibres in 1.43% of the studied total area. The cloth mask showed large gaps, in which it would be possible to transpose more than 680 million droplets (5.75 µm).

Conclusion: FFP2 respirator showed no spaces among fibres after superimposition of structural layers, which would promote the blockage of the graphic simulation of SARS-CoV-2 droplets.

Keywords: Dentistry, Infection control, Masks, Personal protective equipment, Respiratory protective devices, Scanning electron microscopy

INTRODUCTION

Since the first cases of The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged in December 2019 in Wuhan city, China [1], the pathogen named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) [2], previously referred to as 2019-nCoV [3], rapidly spread throughout the world. The World Health Organisation characterised Covid-19 as a pandemic at the beginning of March 2020 [4]. As of May 25, 2020, a total of 5,404,512 laboratory-confirmed cases had been documented globally [5].

The SARS-CoV-2 transmission routes include contact transmission and direct transmission [6,7] from symptomatic or asymptomatic patients [8,9]. There is suggestive data (a preprint, non-peer reviewed publication) that viral aerosol particles are produced by individuals that have the COVID-19, even in the absence of cough [10]. In addition, aerosol and fomite transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is plausible, since the virus can remain viable and infectious in aerosols for hours and on surfaces for days, depending on the inoculum shed [11]. Dental professionals are at high risk for healthcare-associated infection. They are potential carriers of a disease, and this is because of the aerosol generation and proximity of the provider to the patient's oropharyngeal region [12].

Rational/appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) use, especially for respiratory protection, represents an important barrier to be adopted by healthcare workers, especially by dental personnel. In this sense, face/surgical masks or respirators (N95 or FFP2) should be used according to setting, personnel and activity type [13-15]. However, alternative solutions such as cloth (cotton or gauze) masks arise in view of challenges to the reserve medical supply system for public health emergencies. These personal barriers were used by healthcare workers during the SARS outbreak in China [16,17], and they are a popular choice, particularly in the developing world because they are inexpensive, locally available, and washable [18].

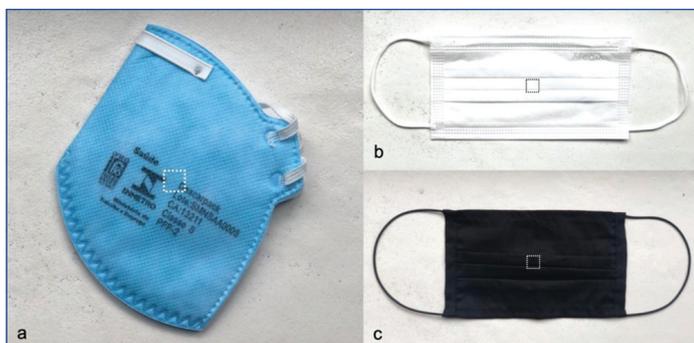
Considering the current Covid-19 pandemic scenario, what respiratory protection should be used in dental care settings? Surgical masks and FFP2 respirators have been reported as possible secure choices [19,20]. However, there is little evidence regarding the morphological characteristics of facial masks/respirators and their relationship with the possibility of interacting with droplets in the face of pandemic situations. The aim of this study was to evaluate interfibrillar gaps of cloth mask, surgical mask and FFP2 respirator through SEM in order to perform a graphic simulation of SARS-CoV-2 respiratory droplets in the gaps among mask fibres.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This descriptive and exploratory laboratory study was conducted at the Technical Textiles and Protection Products Laboratory of the Technological Research Institute (IPT) in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, in December 2019.

The study sample consisted of three respiratory protections: a cloth mask (one layer made of cotton); a surgical mask (Medix, Brazil) and a FFP2 respirator (Descarpack, Brazil). The central portion of each mask was initially cut with a scalpel blade so as to make a 1 cm² fragment to prepare the specimen for analysis under SEM [Table/Fig-1]. The textile layers of each mask and respirator were fixed to a metal stub with double-faced carbon tape and gold-sputter coated using a vacuum metalising appliance (CPD 030, Baltec, Blazers, Liechtenstein), with a pressure of 0.01 mbar, 40 mA current, 60 mm working distance, coverage time of 60 seconds and average deposition thickness of 15 to 16 nm.

Once the preparation stage was completed, the specimens was taken to a SEM (model QUANTA 400 FEG of the FEI brand, with acceleration voltage of 15 kV, working distance of 12 mm and High Vacuum operating mode), and the central portions were recorded



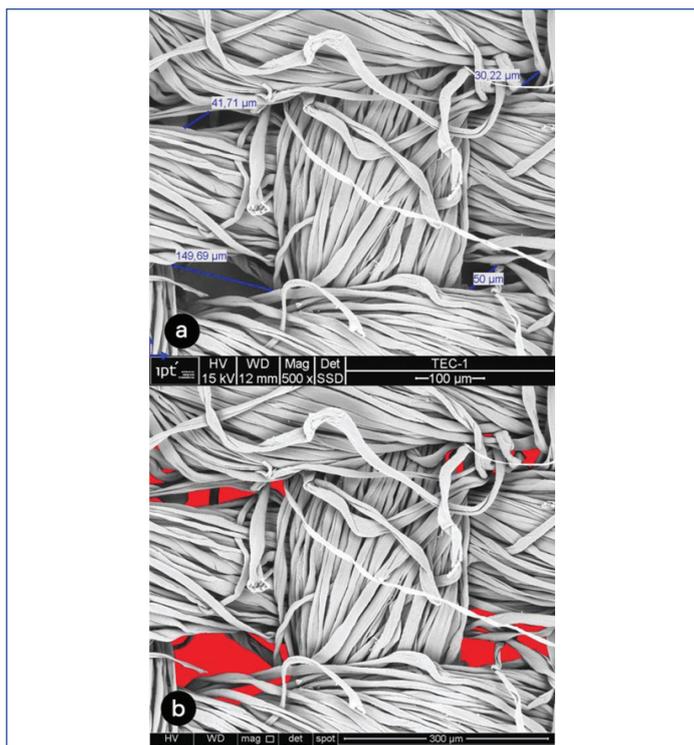
[Table/Fig-1]: Identification of the central area (1 cm²) for cutting a fragment for analysis in Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). a) FFP2 respirator; b) Surgical Mask; c) cloth mask.

of each specimen at magnifications of 100, 500 and 1000x. The distance among threads was determined by EDS.

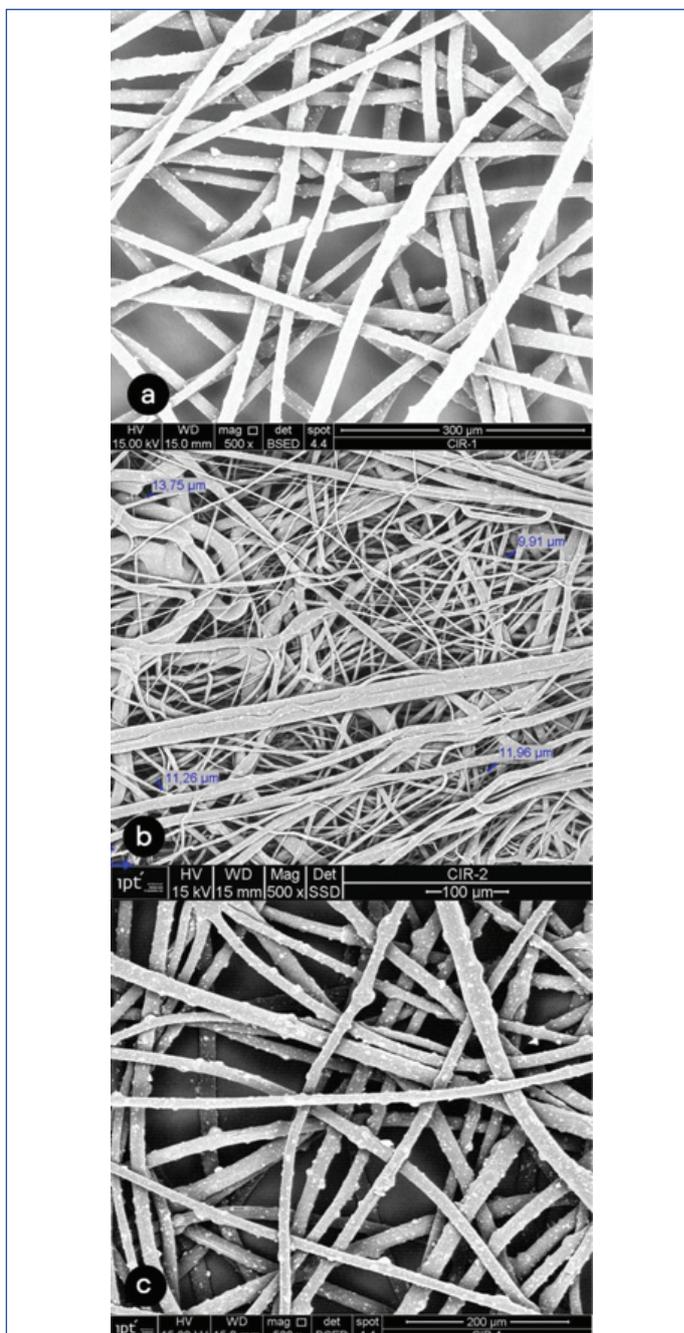
The photomicrographs were treated in an image editor (Adobe Illustrator/Version 2020 24.0.1) to superimpose the textile layers of the surgical mask (3 textile layers) and the FFP2 respirator (6 textile layers) to identify the remaining empty spaces. The graphic simulation of respiratory droplets in the interfibrillar gaps was performed for all tested specimens. Considering droplets are in the range of 0.5 to 12 µm [21-23], this study performed graphical analysis of droplets with the minimum (0.5 µm), intermediate (5.75 µm) and maximum (12 µm) sizes. Graphic simulation considered the existing scales in the images. Illustrator tools were used to design the droplets (Pen Tool), to resize droplets to micrometer scale (Scale), and to calculate the image area (Get Shape Area script for Illustrator).

RESULTS

The image analysis of the cloth mask in close approximation (500x) showed the gaps among the cotton threads range from 30.22 µm to 149.69 µm [Table/Fig-2a,b]. The average size of gap was 67.91 µm. [Table/Fig-3] shows images of the surgical mask layers. The second layer presented closer interfibrillar spaces, whose distances ranged from 9.91 µm to 13.95 µm, with an average of 11.72 µm. The images of the six layers of the FFP2 respirator can be seen in [Table/Fig-4]. Layers 3 and 5 showed smaller interfibrillar spaces (6.82 µm-20.67 µm), with an average spacing between the fibrils of 11.97 µm.



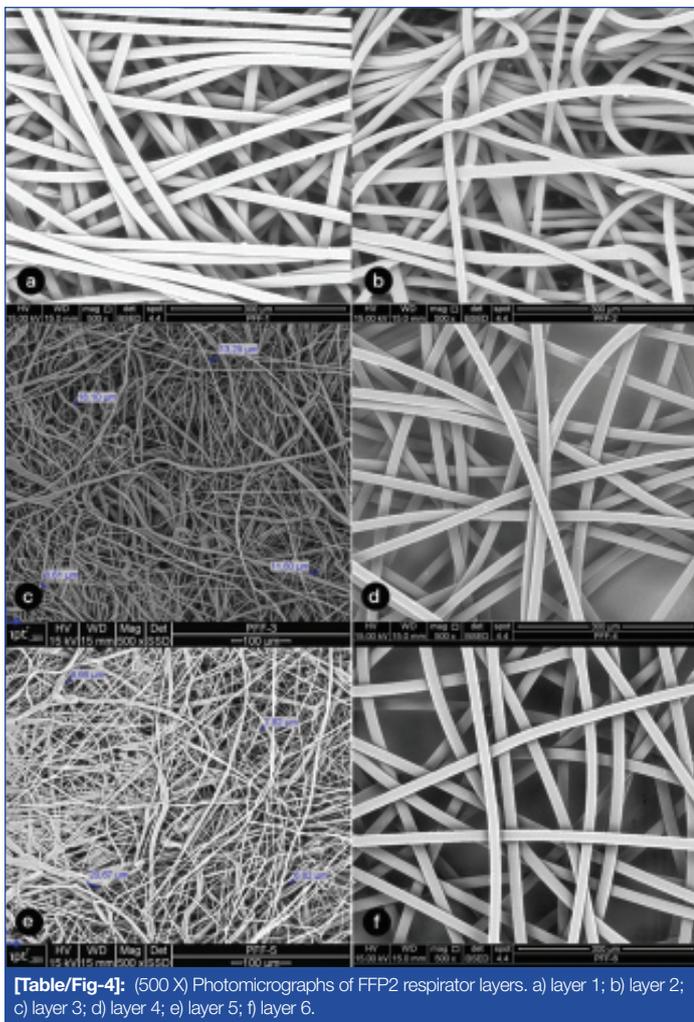
[Table/Fig-2]: (500 X) Photomicrographs of cloth mask. a) visualisation of distance among threads; b) gap spaces (red mark).



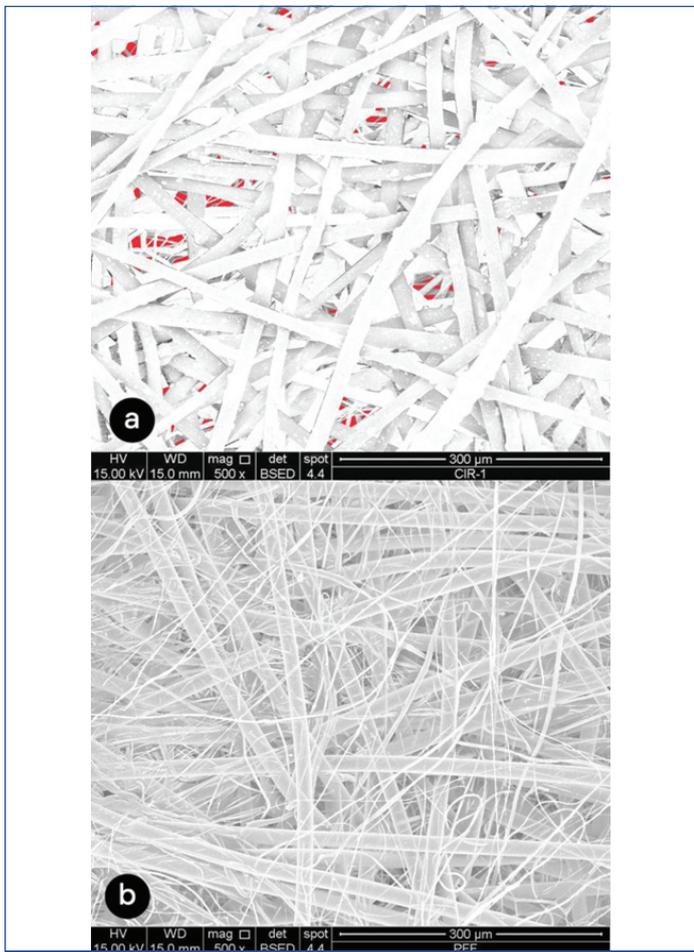
[Table/Fig-3]: (500 X) Photomicrographs of surgical mask layers. a) layer 1; b) layer 2; c) layer 3.

Interfibrillar empty spaces of surgical mask and FFP2 respirator are highlighted in [Table/Fig-5]. Remaining empty spaces were identified in surgical mask [Table/Fig-5a]. The superimposition of the textile layers of the FFP2 respirator did not exhibited any gap [Table/Fig-5b]. [Table/Fig-6] shows graphical simulation of the presence of minimum, intermediate and maximum size droplets in relation to the space of specimen fibrils of cloth mask, surgical mask and FFP2 respirator.

The area of weft gaps in the image with 500X magnification of cloth mask was 10,090.9 µm², which represents 13.17% of the total area of the photomicrograph (76,592.07 µm²). The superposition of droplets in the gap areas indicated an overlap possibility of 36.327 minimum droplets, 278 intermediate droplets and 63 maximum droplets. In the surgical mask, on the other hand, the area of the spaces corresponded to 1,097.4 µm², which represents 1.43% of the total area of the photomicrograph. In these spaces, 4389 minimal droplets, 33 medium droplets and no large droplets could be interposed. The transposition of these results to the scale of the total cloth mask area (189 cm²) would promote interposition of 8.9×10⁹ minimum droplets, 6.8×10⁷ intermediate droplets and 1.5×10⁷ maximum droplets. In the spaces of surgical mask,

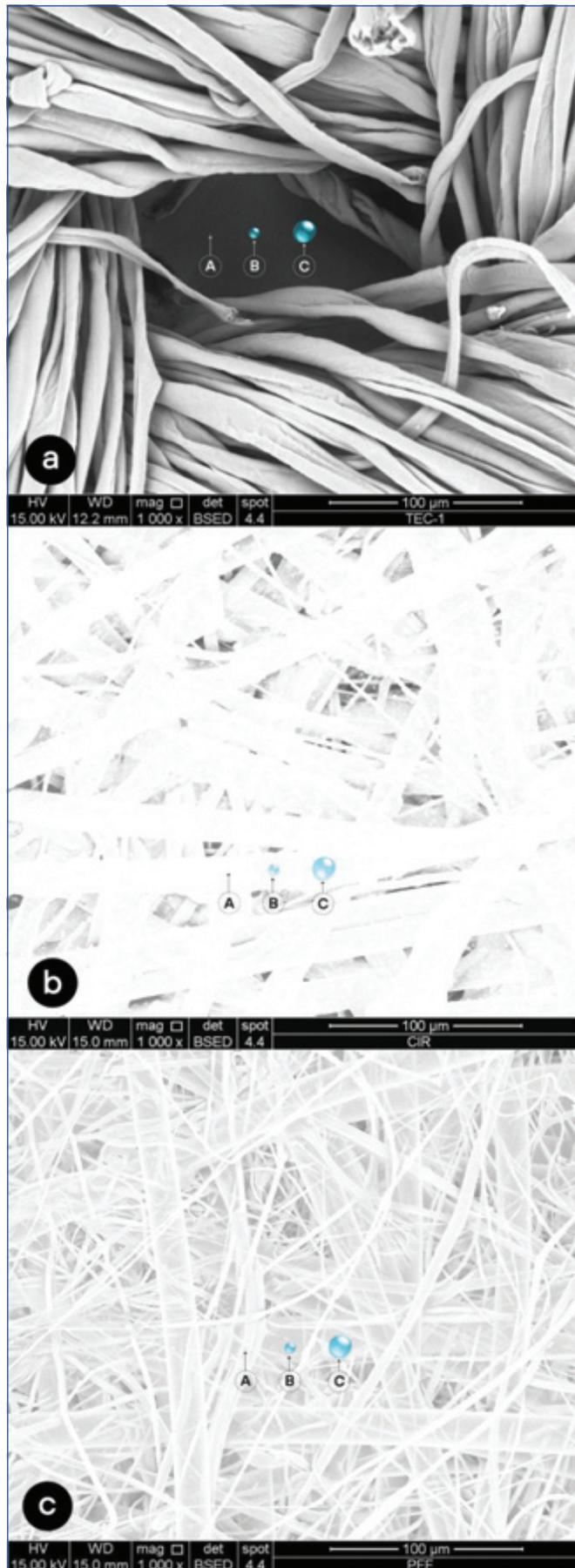


[Table/Fig-4]: (500 X) Photomicrographs of FFP2 respirator layers. a) layer 1; b) layer 2; c) layer 3; d) layer 4; e) layer 5; f) layer 6.

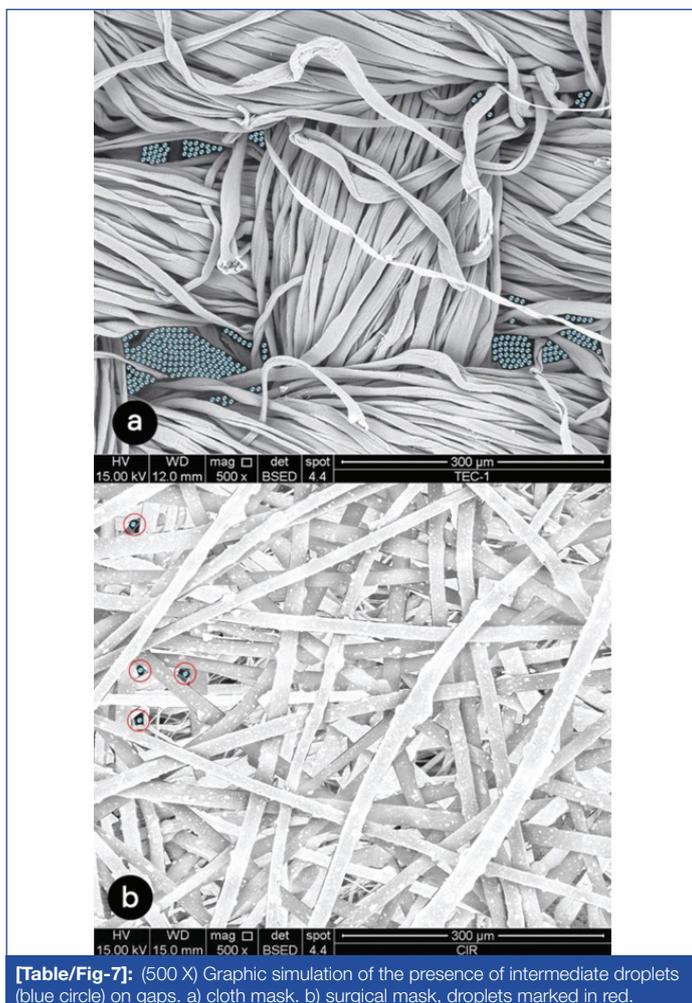


[Table/Fig-5]: (500x) Graphic superimposition of surgical mask layers (a) and FFP2 layers (b). Empty spaces were identified in surgical mask, marked in red.

4389 minimal droplets, 33 medium droplets and no large droplets could be interposed. Results that would possibly represent the passage of $10,8 \times 10^8$ minimal droplets and $8,1 \times 10^6$ intermediate droplets. [Table/Fig-7] shows a graphical interposition simulation of intermediate droplets in the gaps in cloth and surgical mask.



[Table/Fig-6]: (1000 X) Graphic simulation of the presence of minimum (A), intermediate (B) and maximum (C) size droplets in relation to the space of specimen fibrils of cloth mask (a), surgical mask (b) and FFP2 respirator (c)



[Table/Fig-7]: (500 X) Graphic simulation of the presence of intermediate droplets (blue circle) on gaps. a) cloth mask. b) surgical mask, droplets marked in red.

DISCUSSION

Dental care workers occupy the top positions among the professions most at risk for health because they have high rates of exposure to diseases and infections [24]. These professionals are exposed to direct contact with the oral mucosa, being one of the main routes of disease transmission. In this context, rotating instruments disperse large amounts of aerosols with microorganisms in the environment, making them contaminated [12], which represents a scenario of great concern in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Considering that SARS-Cov-2 has an approximate size of 0.05 to 0.2 μm [25], the first impression would be that there is unsatisfactory protection for the dental health care worker, since the discrepancy between the measures would probably allow the virus to pass through the fabric fibres [Table/Fig-2-4]. However, SARS-Cov-2 transmission is associated with respiratory droplets which vary from 0.5 to 12 μm . Thus, even the largest droplets would possibly be able to pass through the pores of the cloth masks. For the surgical mask and the FFP2 respirator, on the other hand, physical containment of droplets by the fibres of the protective equipment would occur due to the interposition of the different layers.

The number of layers is a factor regarding the filtration capacity of a cloth mask [16]. From this perspective, masks with several layers would also be more advantageous because they would promote greater electrostatic attraction, which predominately remove low mass particles attracted and bonded to the fibres [26]. Naturally, produced droplets from humans (i.e., droplets produced by breathing, talking, sneezing, coughing) include various cell types, physiological electrolytes contained in mucous and saliva, as well as various potential infectious agents [21]. Half of the droplets in a typical human cough may be small (<10 μm) [27]. In this sense, the FFP2 respirator would be the protection of choice to block droplets containing SARS-CoV-2 due to 6-layer structure. This investigation only analysed a one layer cloth mask. The addition of other layers

could represent a greater structural barrier to the flow of particles. However, some studies have shown little protection capacity, even in cloth masks with more than one layer [17,18].

Our ultra-structural results complement the studies that evaluated filtration efficiency, which concluded that respirators (FFP2 or N95) promotes a superior filtration capacity, followed by surgical masks [18,28]. One study found that the filtration performance of facepiece respirators in a 2.5 μm particle flow was greater than 95%. A statistically similar value was obtained for the surgical mask, while the filtration of the cloth mask was around 70% [18]. However, this result did not consider the possibility of lateral air infiltration due to the lack of sealing. When this factor is taken into account, FFP2 masks provided adults with about 50 times as much protection as homemade masks, and 25 times as much protection as surgical masks [28]. Faced with the emergency of a virulent disease such as COVID-19, it would be logical to use a respirator (N95/FFP2) in dentistry as it offers resistance to fluid penetration and forms a seal around the mouth and nose in contrast to surgical masks that provide barrier protection only against droplets including large respiratory particles [29].

Although the area of the interfibrillar spaces indicates a worrying number of intermediate droplets in surgical mask ($8,1 \times 10^6$), the existing gaps would allow the passage of a few intermediate droplets [Table/Fig-7]. In this case, the attractiveness of electrostatic forces would allow satisfactory filtration. For minimal droplets, responsible for the airborne transmission of microorganisms, the surgical mask would allow the passage of many particles, even under the influence of electrostatic forces. These results corroborate the indication that this PPE is not recommended for procedures with aerosol formation [13,14,19,29] which are recurrent situations in dental clinical practice.

The results showed that the transposition of over 680 million droplets (5.75 μm) would be possible through the investigated cloth mask. Although the concentration of SARS-CoV-2 in respiratory droplets is still unknown, the graphical interposition of droplets through cloth mask gaps [Table/Fig-7] suggests greater exposure to the risk of viral transmission. Cloth masks would provide the users little protection from microorganisms from other persons who are infected with respiratory diseases [23,22]. A randomised clinical trial of cloth masks concluded that these barriers should not be recommended for healthcare workers, since a higher risk for viral infection has been observed in individuals who used cloth masks in providing healthcare [17]. As large number of droplets and aerosols can be generated on dental procedures [30], probably the cloth mask would not provide an effective barrier against SARS-Cov-2 in dental settings.

First-line healthcare workers may be at risk, if no proper PPE is available [31], risk that can also be extended to oral health professionals by the constant presence of bioaerosols. Since the SARSCoV-2 outbreak, China has faced a shortage of medical supplies and has also received medical masks, protective clothing, goggles, and other materials donated by South Korea, Japan, Britain, France, and other countries [32]. Many countries are already facing this shortage in the current epidemiological scenario with the great impact of COVID-19 on a worldwide scale. This requires urgent measures aimed at producing and distributing personal protective supplies such as surgical masks and N95/FFP2 respirators. In addition, the findings are an alert and in some way support the World Health Organisation's recommendation that cotton cloth masks are not considered appropriate for health care workers [33].

Limitation(s)

The descriptive and exploratory nature of this study places the micromorphological analysis of a single sample for each group as a limitation of the study. From this perspective, future studies are needed to perform comparative evaluation through inferential statistical analyses with a larger number of specimens.

CONCLUSION(S)

The results are not intended to verify the effectiveness of protective equipment or even to establish a recommendation for use by healthcare workers. The main objective of this investigation was to visually demonstrate what can happen at the microscopic level when using cloth mask, surgical mask and respirator FFP2 against the infectious particles of COVID-19. The graphic simulation of SARS-CoV-2 respiratory droplets demonstrated that the droplets (0.5-12 µm) would possibly be able to pass through the fabric pores of a cloth mask, which could represent a risk for viral infection. The SEM images showed cloth mask presented higher gaps among the fabric fibres than surgical mask and FFP2 respirator. The superimposition of the layers of the FFP2 respirator showed no spaces between the fibres, which would promote the blockage of the droplets in at least one of the layers.

REFERENCES

- [1] Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):497-506. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5.
- [2] Coronaviridae Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. The species Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: Classifying 2019-nCoV and naming it SARS-CoV-2. *Nat Microbiol*. 2020;01-09. doi:10.1038/s41564-020-0695-z.
- [3] Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, Li X, Yang B, Song J, et al. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382:727-33. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2001017.
- [4] World Health Organisation. 2020. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): situation report-52 [accessed 2020 Mar 21]. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200312-sitrep-52-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=e2bfc9c0_4.
- [5] World Health Organisation. 2020. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): Situation report-77 [accessed 2020 Apr 6]. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200406-sitrep-77-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=21d1e632_2.
- [6] Chan JF, Yuan S, Kok KH, Kai-Wang To K, Chu H, Yang J, et al. A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: A study of a family cluster. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):514-23. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30154-9.
- [7] Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, Wang X, Zhou L, Tong Y, et al. Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:1199-207. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2001316.
- [8] Li R, Pei S, Chen B, Song Y, Zhang T, Yang W, et al. Substantial undocumented infection facilitates the rapid dissemination of novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV2). *Science*. 2020;368(6490):489-93. doi:10.1126/science.abb3221.
- [9] Zou L, Ruan F, Huang M, Liang L, Huang H, Hong Z, et al. SARS-CoV-2 viral load in upper respiratory specimens of infected patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(12):1177-79. doi:10.1056/NEJMc2001737.
- [10] Santarpia JL, Rivera DN, Herrera V, Santarpia WG, Morwitzer MJ, Creager HM, et al. Aerosol and surface transmission potential of SARS-CoV-2. *Med Rvix*. 2020. doi: 10.1101/2020.03.23.20039446.
- [11] Van Doremalen N, Bushmaker T, Morris DH, Holbrook MG, Gamble A, Williamson MN, et al. Aerosol and surface stability of SARS-CoV-2 as compared with SARS-CoV-1. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(16):1564-67. doi:10.1056/NEJMc2004973.
- [12] Ather A, Patel B, Ruparel N, Diogenes A, Hargreaves KH. Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19): Implications for Clinical Dental Care. *J Endod* 2020;46(5):584-95. doi:10.1016/j.joen.2020.03.008.
- [13] World Health Organisation. 2020. Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Interim guidance. WHO/2019-nCoV/IPC_PPE_use/2020.1.
- [14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Healthcare Settings. [accessed 2020 Mar 21]. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>.
- [15] Zhang W, Jiang X. Measures and suggestions for the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus in dental institutions. *Front Oral Maxillofac Med*. 2020;2:01-04. doi:10.21037/fomm.2020.02.01.
- [16] Chughtai AA, Seale H, MacIntyre CR. Use of cloth masks in the practice of infection control- evidence and policy gaps. *Int J Infect Control*. 2013;9(3):01-12. doi:10.3396/IJC.v9i3.020.13.
- [17] MacIntyre CR, Seale H, Dung TC, Hien NT, Nga PT, Chughtai AA, et al. A cluster randomised trial of cloth masks compared with medical masks in healthcare workers. *BMJ Open*. 2015;5:e006577. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2014-006577>.
- [18] Shakya KM, Noyes A, Kallin R, Peltier RE. Evaluating the efficacy of cloth facemasks in reducing particulate matter exposure. *J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol*. 2017;27(3):352-57. doi:10.1038/jes.2016.
- [19] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance for Dental Settings During the COVID-19 Response. [accessed 2020 May 19] <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/dental-settings.html>.
- [20] National Health System. COVID-19 guidance and standard operating procedure. [accessed 2020 May 19] <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/04/CO282-covid-19-urgent-dental-care-sop.pdf>.
- [21] Cole EC, Cook CE. Characterisation of infectious aerosols in health care facilities: An aid to effective engineering controls and preventive strategies. *Am J Infect Control*. 1998;26(4):453-64. doi:10.1016/S0196-6553(98)70046-x.
- [22] Tang JW, Li Y, Eames I, Rigway GL. Factors involved in the aerosol transmission of infection and control of ventilation in healthcare premises. *J Hosp Infect*. 2006;64(2):100-14. doi:10.1016/j.jhin.2006.05.022.
- [23] Atkinson J, Chartier Y, Pessoa-Silva CL, Jensen P, Li Y, Seto WH, Chan PKS. Natural Ventilation for Infection Control in Health-Care Settings. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2009.
- [24] Kiersz A. The 27 jobs that are most damaging to your health. *Business Insider*, 2 nov. 2015. [WWW document] <https://www.businessinsider.com/the-most-unhealthy-jobs-in-america-2015-11>. [accessed on 7 may 2020].
- [25] Dong X, Gong F. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: A descriptive study. *Lancet* 2020;395(10223):507-13. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30211-7.
- [26] Davies A, Thompson KA, Giri K, Kafatos G, Walker J, Bennett A. Testing the efficacy of homemade masks: Would they protect in an influenza pandemic? *Disaster Med Public Health Prep*. 2013;7(4):413-18. doi:10.1017/dmp.2013.43.
- [27] Nicas M, Nazaroff WW, Hubbard A. Towards understanding the risk of secondary airborne infection: Emission of respirable pathogens. *J Occup Environ Hyg*. 2005;2(3):143-54. doi:10.1080/15459620509018466.
- [28] van der Sande M, Teunis P, Sabel R. Professional and home-made face masks reduce exposure to respiratory infections among the general population. *PLoS One*. 2008;3(7):e2618. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0002618.
- [29] Umer F, Haji Z, Zafar K. Role respirators in the spread of Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) among dental health care providers: A review. *J Int Endo* 2020; in press. [accessed 2020 May 2] <https://onlineibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/iej.13313>.
- [30] Meng L, Hua F, Bian Z. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerging and future challenges for dental and oral medicine. *J Dent Res*. 2020;12:22034520914246. doi:10.1177/0022034520914246.
- [31] Wu YC, Chen CS, Chan YJ. The outbreak of COVID-19: An overview. *J Chin Med Assoc*. 2020;83(3):217-20. doi:10.1097/JCMA.0000000000000270.
- [32] Wang X, Zhang X, He J. Challenges to the system of reserve medical supplies for public health emergencies: Reflections on the outbreak of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) epidemic in China. *Biosci Trends*. 2020;14(1):03-08. doi:10.5582/bst.2020.01043.
- [33] World Health Organisation. 2020. Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19: Interim guidance. WHO/2019-nCoV/IPC_Masks/2020.3. [accessed on 2020 Apr 8] [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)-outbreak](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)-outbreak).

PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTORS:

1. Associate Professor, Department of Prosthodontics and Oral Facial Surgery, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.
2. Dentist, Dental School, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.
3. Adjunct Professor, Department of Tropical Medicine, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.
4. Designer, Design School, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

NAME, ADDRESS, E-MAIL ID OF THE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Fábio Barbosa Souza,
Av. Prof. Moraes Rego s/n, Cidade Universitária, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.
E-mail: fabio.souza@ufpe.br

AUTHOR DECLARATION:

- Financial or Other Competing Interests: None
- Was Ethics Committee Approval obtained for this study? NA
- Was informed consent obtained from the subjects involved in the study? NA
- For any images presented appropriate consent has been obtained from the subjects. NA

PLAGIARISM CHECKING METHODS: [Jan H et al.]

- Plagiarism X-checker: May 30, 2020
- Manual Googling: Jun 11, 2020
- iThenticate Software: Jul 28, 2020 (16%)

ETYMOLOGY: Author Origin

Date of Submission: **May 29, 2020**
Date of Peer Review: **Jun 10, 2020**
Date of Acceptance: **Jun 12, 2020**
Date of Publishing: **Aug 01, 2020**