

## ABSTRACT

Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from human to human occurs through respiratory droplets that occur through direct or indirect contact. The risk of spreading viruses in dental practice is closely related to close physical contact between dental health professionals and patients and exposure to saliva which allows for high levels of oral microbes, including viruses. The use of antiseptic mouth rinses that have virucidal effects can reduce and control salivary and aerosol viral loads during and after dental treatment. This narrative review aimed to determine the effect of the oral antiseptic povidone iodine on reducing cross-infection of the corona virus.

This type of research is a narrative review by searching online electronic-based on research articles that have been published in the PubMed, Scopus, and ProQuest databases. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively from each research article that had been determined.

A total of 163,260 records were found, and eight full-text articles were selected to be evaluated for eligibility. Eight articles discussed the povidone iodine mouthwash on reducing salivary viral load. In vitro studies show that povidone iodine has an effective virucidal activity against SARS-CoV-2. In addition, a significant reduction in SARS-CoV-2 viral load can be demonstrated in clinical trial studies in patients positive corona virus.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, povidone iodine, mouthwash