COVID-19 have olfactory/gustatory dysfunctions, they may be more vulnerable to the tooth demineralization process due to the changes in their smell/taste perception and food preferences. Therefore, during this pandemic, dental healthcare workers (DHCWs) should pay more attention to the patients with COVID-19 who have a history of these chemosensory dysfunctions especially older individuals. In addition, appropriate caries prevention recommendations such as instruction to reduce the amount and frequency of carbohydrate consumption, limiting sugary snacks between meals, having healthy diet that limits added sugars and acidic foods, chewing sugar-free gum with Xylitol, maintaining regular oral hygiene (brushing teeth with fluoride toothpaste twice a day and flossing), and using fluoride-containing mouthwashes should be given with high priority.[10] Nevertheless, since the evidences are not strong enough on the duration and recovery time of chemosensory dysfunctions in patients infected with COVID-19, and there is not enough information in order to conclude a significant association between chemosensory dysfunctions and tooth demineralization/dental caries, further investigations are crucial to prove this hypothesis.

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