Antibacterial bioglass in dental implants: a canine clinical study

redness, dilated blood vessels, inflammatory rash elements on the face. The pharmacy produces 2% metronidazole cream extemporaneously for the treatment of the disease, as there is no such cream concentration on the market. The treatment of the disease is usually long, so the shelf life of the cream is very important for the patient, especially for those who do not have the opportunity to reach the manufacturing pharmacy.

The aim of this investigation was to determine the stability and shelf life of metronidazole cream.

Methods
Long-term stability study of metronidazole cream was applied at 25°C, 60% relative humidity; accelerated stability test at 40°C, 75% relative humidity. The influence of stress conditions were evaluated on the stability of metronidazole cream. It was determined metronidazole cream texture and microbiological examination was applied.

Results
It was found that color (white), odor (odorless), integrity (homogeneous), pH (6.8) did not change during storage of metronidazole (6 months). Mechanical properties of the metronidazole cream: firmness, shear, consistency and cohesion throughout the study remained stable. High performance

Person-centred care-based crisis management: facing COVID-19 in an oil industry

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Background
The study aims to present the strategies used in person-centred care, through measures to promote and prevent COVID-19 pandemic in an oil industry in Brazil. The corporate focus is
on managing the crisis, converging economic interests, operational security, health and protection of individuals.

**Methods**
In March 2020, a ‘Crisis Room’ was structured, based on the Incident Command System (ICS) methodology for managing interventions in the company, covering about 160,000 workers and 1,000 health professionals, including physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers and nutritionists. The main strategies were: production of technical notes on COVID-19, development of software for monitoring cases, call-centre through a specialized centre with medical and psychological support, test implementation, implementation of sanitary barriers with temperature verification and filling of forms, as well as systematic technical forums.

**Results**
In the period of 1 year, 46 technical notes were produced, 61,388 cases were recorded and monitored, 30,373 gold standard tests (RT PCR), 484,686 rapid tests, 25,217 workers approached at health barriers and an average of 350 systematic technical forums, were carried out.

**Conclusions**
Attention to the presented scenario and the mapping of the particularities in the emergency response are fundamental for decision-making, which can be impacted by the absence of strategies still in the reactive phase of the emergency. Despite the adoption of the ICS methodology in the management of the COVID-19 crisis, the incorporation of instruments aimed at individual-centred care were key strategies and foundations that have guaranteed work safety and the maintenance of productivity in this oil company within pandemic context.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic, care for the individual, Oil Industry, crisis management, Incident Command System (ICS).