

**Oregon Board of Dentistry
Anesthesia Committee Meeting**

**Minutes
September 26, 2017**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Julie Ann Smith, D.D.S., M.D., M.C.R., Chair
Brandon Schwindt, D.M.D.
Daniel Rawley, D.D.S.
Mark Mutschler, D.D.S.
Jay Wylam, D.M.D.
Eric Downey, D.D.S.
Ryan Allred, D.M.D.
Michael J. Doherty, D.D.S.

STAFF PRESENT: Stephen Prisby, Executive Director
Paul Kleinstub, D.D.S., M.S., Dental Director/Chief Investigator
Teresa Haynes, Office Manager
Ingrid M. Nye, Examination & Licensing Manager

ALSO PRESENT: Lori Lindley, Sr. Assistant Attorney General

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Todd Beck, D.M.D., President
Alicia Riedman, R.D.H. via telephone
Alton Harvey, Sr. via telephone

VISITORS PRESENT: Doug Park, D.D.S.

Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by Dr. Smith at 6:30 p.m.

Dr. Schwindt and Dr. Downey joined the meeting at 6:34 p.m.

MINUTES

Dr. Schwindt moved and Dr. Downey seconded that the minutes of the July 26, 2016 Anesthesia Committee meeting be approved as presented. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from House Committee on Health Care along with HB 2834-1 & HB 2834-6 (which were proposed but never passed in the 2017 Legislative session)

The Committee reviewed and discussed a letter from the House Committee on Health Care regarding in-office sedation. Mr. Prisby reported that he and Dr. Kleinstub met with the Medical and Nursing Board policy people twice this summer to address the concerns referenced in the letter. The Boards' crafted a joint response to the House Committee on Health Care, which will be in the OBD's October Board Meeting materials.

This Anesthesia Committee will review proposed language changes to anesthesia rules in this anesthesia packet that the three Boards' representatives agreed on. There was general discussion among the Committee members regarding the legislative session and Dr. Smith agreed that the proposed changes that the Committee will review, were fair and a good attempt to address the concerns of the Representatives.

OAR 818-026-0010 Definitions

Dr. Schwindt moved and Dr. Mutschler seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0010 – Definitions to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0010

Definitions

As used in these rules:

- (1) "Anesthesia Monitor" means a person trained in monitoring patients under sedation and capable of assisting with procedures, problems and emergency incidents that may occur as a result of the sedation or secondary to an unexpected medical complication.
- (2) "Anxiolysis" means the diminution or elimination of anxiety.
- (3) "General Anesthesia" means a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired.
- (4) "Deep Sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function may be impaired. Patients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.
- (5) "Moderate Sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.
- (6) "Minimal Sedation" means minimally depressed level of consciousness, produced by non-intravenous pharmacological methods, ~~an enteral drug~~, that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. When the intent is minimal sedation for adults, the appropriate initial dosing of a single non-intravenous pharmacological method ~~enteral drug~~ is no more than the maximum recommended dose (MRD) of a drug that can be prescribed for unmonitored home use. Nitrous

oxide/oxygen may be used in combination with a single non-intravenous pharmacological method ~~enteral drug~~ in minimal sedation.

(7) "Nitrous Oxide Sedation" means an induced, controlled state of minimal sedation, produced solely by the inhalation of a combination of nitrous oxide and oxygen in which the patient retains the ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and to respond purposefully to physical stimulation and to verbal command.

(8) "Maximum recommended dose" (MRD) means ~~maximum Food and Drug Administration-recommended dose of a drug, as printed in Food and Drug Administration-Approved labeling for unmonitored dose~~ maximum Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommended dose of a drug, as printed in FDA approved labeling for unmonitored use.

(9) "Incremental Dosing" means during minimal sedation, administration of multiple doses of a drug until a desired effect is reached, but not to exceed the maximum recommended dose (MRD).

(10) "Supplemental Dosing" means during minimal sedation, supplemental dosing is a single additional dose of the initial drug that is necessary for prolonged procedures. The supplemental dose should not exceed one-half of the initial dose and should not be administered until the dentist has determined the clinical half-life of the initial dosing has passed. The total aggregate dose must not exceed 1.5x the MRD on the day of treatment.

(11) "Enteral Route" means administration of medication via the gastrointestinal tract. Administration by mouth, sublingual (dissolving under the tongue), intranasal and rectal administration are included.

(12) "Parenteral Route" means administration of medication via a route other than enteral. Administration by intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous routes are included.

(13) American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Patient Physical Status Classification System.

(a) ASA I "A normal healthy patient".

(b) ASA II "A patient with mild systemic disease".

(c) ASA III "A patient with severe systemic disease".

(d) ASA IV "A patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life".

(e) ASA V "A moribund patient who is not expected to survive without the operation".

(f) ASA VI "A declared brain-dead patient whose organs are being removed for donor purposes".

OAR 818-026-0020 Presumption of Degree of Central Nervous System Depression

Dr. Allred moved and Dr. Doherty seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0020 – Presumption of Degree of Central Nervous System Depression to

the Rules Oversight Committee as presented. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0020

Presumption of Degree of Central Nervous System Depression

(1) In any hearing where a question exists as to the degree of central nervous system depression a licensee has induced (i.e., general anesthesia, deep sedation, moderate sedation, minimal sedation or nitrous oxide sedation), the Board may base its findings on, among other things, the types, dosages and routes of administration of drugs administered to the patient and what result can reasonably be expected from those drugs in those dosages and routes administered in a patient of that physical and psychological status.

(2) The following drugs are conclusively presumed to produce general anesthesia and may only be used by a licensee holding a General Anesthesia Permit:

(a) Ultra short acting barbiturates including, but not limited to, sodium methohexital, thiopental, thiamylal;

(b) Alkylphenols — propofol (Diprivan) including precursors or derivatives;

(c) Neuroleptic agents;

(d) Dissociative agents — ketamine;

(e) Etomidate; and

(f) Volatile inhalational agents.

(3) No permit holder shall have more than one person under any form of sedation or general anesthesia at the same time exclusive of recovery.

(4) A licensee that does not hold a Moderate, Deep Sedation or General Anesthesia Permit may not administer, for purpose of anxiolysis or sedation, Benzodiazepines or narcotics in children under 6 years of age.

(5) A licensee must ensure a written emergency response protocol is in place for all patients undergoing nitrous oxide, minimal sedation, moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia.

OAR 818-026-0030 – Requirement for Anesthesia Permit, Standards and Qualifications of an Anesthesia Monitor

Dr. Schwindt moved and Dr. Allred seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0030 – Requirement for Anesthesia Permit, Standards and Qualifications of an Anesthesia Monitor to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0030

Requirement for Anesthesia Permit, Standards and Qualifications of an Anesthesia Monitor

- (1) A permit holder who administers sedation shall assure that drugs, drug dosages, and/or techniques used to produce sedation shall carry a margin of safety wide enough to prevent unintended deeper levels of sedation.
- (2) No licensee shall induce central nervous system sedation or general anesthesia without first having obtained a permit under these rules for the level of anesthesia being induced.
- (3) A licensee may be granted a permit to administer sedation or general anesthesia with documentation of training/education and/or competency in the permit category for which the licensee is applying by any one the following:
 - (a) Initial training/education in the permit category for which the applicant is applying shall be completed no more than two years immediately prior to application for sedation or general anesthesia permit; or
 - (b) If greater than two years but less than five years since completion of initial training/education, an applicant must document completion of all continuing education that would have been required for that anesthesia/permit category during that five year period following initial training; or
 - (c) If greater than two years but less than five years since completion of initial training/education, immediately prior to application for sedation or general anesthesia permit, current competency or experience must be documented by completion of a comprehensive review course approved by the Board in the permit category to which the applicant is applying and must consist of at least one-half (50%) of the hours required by rule for Nitrous Oxide, Minimal Sedation, Moderate Sedation and General Anesthesia Permits. Deep Sedation and General Anesthesia Permits will require at least 120 hours of general anesthesia training.
 - (d) An applicant for sedation or general anesthesia permit whose completion of initial training/education is greater than five years immediately prior to application, may be granted a sedation or general anesthesia permit by submitting documentation of the requested permit level from another state or jurisdiction where the applicant is also licensed to practice dentistry or dental hygiene, and provides documentation of the completion of at least 25 cases in the requested level of sedation or general anesthesia in the 12 months immediately preceding application; or
 - (e) Demonstration of current competency to the satisfaction of the Board that the applicant possesses adequate sedation or general anesthesia skill to safely deliver sedation or general anesthesia services to the public.
- (4) Persons serving as anesthesia monitors in a dental office shall maintain current certification in Health Care Provider Basic Life Support (BLS)/Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) training, or its equivalent, shall be trained in monitoring patient vital signs, and be competent in the use of monitoring and emergency equipment appropriate for the level of sedation utilized. (The term

"competent" as used in these rules means displaying special skill or knowledge derived from training and experience.)

(5) A licensee holding a nitrous or minimal sedation permit, shall at all times maintain a current BLS for Health Care Providers certificate or its equivalent.

(6) A licensee holding an anesthesia permit for moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia at all times maintains a current BLS for Health Care Providers certificate or its equivalent, and a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) Certificate or Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) Certificate, whichever is appropriate for the patient being sedated. If a licensee permit holder sedates only patients under the age of 12, only PALS is required. If a licensee permit holder sedates only patients age 12 and older, only ACLS is required. If a licensee permit holder sedates patients younger than 12 years of age as well as older than 12 years of age, both ACLS and PALS are required. For licensees with a moderate sedation permit only, successful completion of the American Dental Association's course "Recognition and Management of Complications during Minimal and Moderate Sedation" at least every two years may be substituted for ACLS, but not for PALS.

(a) Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) and or Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) do not serve as a substitute for Health Care Provider Basic Life Support (BLS).

(7) When a dentist utilizes a single dose oral agent per calendar day to achieve anxiolysis only, no anesthesia permit is required.

(8) The applicant for an anesthesia permit must pay the appropriate permit fee, submit a completed Board-approved application and consent to an office evaluation.

(9) Permits shall be issued to coincide with the applicant's licensing period.

OAR 818-026-0050 – Minimal Sedation Permit

Dr. Downey moved and Dr. Mutschler seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0050 – Minimal Sedation Permit to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0050

Minimal Sedation Permit

Minimal sedation and nitrous oxide sedation.

(1) The Board shall issue a Minimal Sedation Permit to an applicant who:

(a) Is a licensed dentist in Oregon;

(b) Maintains a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent; and

(c) Completion of a comprehensive training program consisting of at least 16 hours of training and satisfies the requirements of the current ADA Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students ~~(2007)~~ at the time training was commenced or postgraduate instruction

was completed, or the equivalent of that required in graduate training programs, in sedation, recognition and management of complications and emergency care; or

(d) In lieu of these requirements, the Board may accept equivalent training or experience in minimal sedation anesthesia.

(2) The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be on site and available for immediate use during the procedures and during recovery:

(a) An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least two individuals to freely move about the patient;

(b) An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support;

(c) A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure;

(d) Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure;

(e) An oxygen delivery system with adequate full facemask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system;

(f) A nitrous oxide delivery system with a fail-safe mechanism that will insure appropriate continuous oxygen delivery and a scavenger system;

(g) Sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, pulse oximeter, and/or automatic blood pressure cuff; and

(h) Emergency drugs including, but not limited to: pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, vasopressors, corticosteroids, bronchodilators, antihistamines, antihypertensives and anticonvulsants.

(3) Before inducing minimal sedation, a dentist permit holder who induces minimal sedation shall:

(a) Evaluate the patient [and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists \(ASA\) Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for minimal sedation;](#)

(b) Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian;

(c) Certify that the patient is an appropriate candidate for minimal sedation; and

(d) Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the anesthesia. [The obtaining of the informed consent shall be documented in the patient's record.](#)

(4) No permit holder shall have more than one person under minimal sedation at the same time.

(5) While the patient is being treated under minimal sedation, an anesthesia monitor shall be present in the room in addition to the treatment provider. The anesthesia monitor may be the dental assistant. After training, a dental assistant, when directed by a dentist permit holder, may administer oral sedative agents or anxiolysis agents calculated and dispensed by a dentist permit holder under the direct supervision of a dentist permit holder.

(6) A patient under minimal sedation shall be visually monitored at all times, including recovery phase. The dentist permit holder or anesthesia monitor shall monitor and record the patient's condition.

(7) The patient shall be monitored as follows:

(a) Color of mucosa, skin or blood must be evaluated continually. Patients must have continuous monitoring using pulse oximetry. The patient's response to verbal stimuli, blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be monitored and documented if they can reasonably be obtained.

(b) A discharge entry shall be made by the dentist permit holder in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged.

(8) The dentist permit holder shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met:

(a) Vital signs including blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate are stable;

(b) The patient is alert and oriented to person, place and time as appropriate to age and preoperative psychological status;

(c) The patient can talk and respond coherently to verbal questioning;

(d) The patient can sit up unaided;

(e) The patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and

(f) The patient does not have uncontrollable nausea or vomiting and has minimal dizziness.

(g) A dentist permit holder shall not release a patient who has undergone minimal sedation except to the care of a responsible third party.

(9) Permit renewal. In order to renew a Minimal Sedation Permit, the permit holder must provide documentation of a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent. In addition, Minimal Sedation Permit holders must also complete four (4) hours of continuing education in one or more of the following areas every two years: sedation, physical evaluation, medical emergencies, monitoring and the use of monitoring equipment, or pharmacology of drugs and agents used in sedation. Training taken to maintain current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate, or its equivalent, may not be counted toward this requirement. Continuing education hours may be counted toward fulfilling the continuing education requirement set forth in OAR 818-021-0060.

OAR 818-026-0060 – Moderate Sedation Permit

Dr. Downey moved and Dr. Mutschler seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0060 – Moderate Sedation Permit to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0060

Moderate Sedation Permit

Moderate sedation, minimal sedation, and nitrous oxide sedation.

(1) The Board shall issue or renew a Moderate Sedation Permit to an applicant who:

(a) Is a licensed dentist in Oregon;

(b) In addition to a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, either maintains a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate, whichever is appropriate for the patient being sedated; and

(c) Satisfies one of the following criteria:

(A) Completion of a comprehensive training program in enteral and/or parenteral sedation that satisfies the requirements described in Part V of the [current](#) ADA Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students ~~(2007)~~ at the time training was commenced.

(i) Enteral Moderate Sedation requires a minimum of 24 hours of instruction plus management of at least 10 dental patient experiences by the enteral and/or enteral-nitrous oxide/oxygen route.

(ii) Parenteral Moderate Sedation requires a minimum of 60 hours of instruction plus management of at least 20 dental patients by the intravenous route.

(B) Completion of an ADA accredited postdoctoral training program (e.g., general practice residency) which affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage parenteral sedation, commensurate with these Guidelines.

(C) In lieu of these requirements, the Board may accept equivalent training or experience in moderate sedation anesthesia.

(2) The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be on site and available for immediate use during the procedures and during recovery:

(a) An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least two individuals to freely move about the patient;

(b) An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support;

(c) A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure;

- (d) Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure;
 - (e) An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face mask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system;
 - (f) A nitrous oxide delivery system with a fail-safe mechanism that will insure appropriate continuous oxygen delivery and a scavenger system;
 - (g) A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating room;
 - (h) Sphygmomanometer, precordial/pretracheal stethoscope, capnograph, pulse oximeter, oral and nasopharyngeal airways, laryngeal mask airways, intravenous fluid administration equipment, automated external defibrillator (AED); and
 - (i) Emergency drugs including, but not limited to: pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, vasopressors, corticosteroids, bronchodilators, antihistamines, antihypertensives and anticonvulsants.
- (3) No permit holder shall have more than one person under moderate sedation, minimal sedation, or nitrous oxide sedation at the same time.
- (4) During the administration of moderate sedation, and at all times while the patient is under moderate sedation, an anesthesia monitor, and one other person holding a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, shall be present in the operatory, in addition to the dentist permit holder performing the dental procedures.
- (5) Before inducing moderate sedation, a dentist permit holder who induces moderate sedation shall:
- (a) Evaluate the patient and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists ([ASA](#)) Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for moderate sedation;
 - (b) Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian; and
 - (c) Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the anesthesia. **The obtaining of the informed consent shall be documented in the patient's record.**
- (6) A patient under moderate sedation shall be visually monitored at all times, including the recovery phase. The dentist permit holder or anesthesia monitor shall monitor and record the patient's condition.
- (7) The patient shall be monitored as follows:
- (a) Patients must have continuous monitoring using pulse oximetry, and End-tidal CO₂ monitors. Patients with cardiovascular disease shall have continuous electrocardiograph (ECG) monitoring. The patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be recorded at regular intervals but at least every 15 minutes, and these recordings shall be documented in the patient record. The record

must also include documentation of preoperative and postoperative vital signs, all medications administered with dosages, time intervals and route of administration. If this information cannot be obtained, the reasons shall be documented in the patient's record. A patient under moderate sedation shall be continuously monitored and shall not be left alone while under sedation;

(b) During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from moderate sedation.

(8) A dentist permit holder shall not release a patient who has undergone moderate sedation except to the care of a responsible third party.

(a) When a reversal agent is administered, the dentist permit holder shall document justification for its use and how the recovery plan was altered.

(9) The dentist permit holder shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met:

(a) Vital signs including blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate are stable;

(b) The patient is alert and oriented to person, place and time as appropriate to age and preoperative psychological status;

(c) The patient can talk and respond coherently to verbal questioning;

(d) The patient can sit up unaided;

(e) The patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and

(f) The patient does not have uncontrollable nausea or vomiting and has minimal dizziness.

(10) A discharge entry shall be made by the dentist permit holder in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged.

(11) After adequate training, an assistant, when directed by a dentist permit holder, may dispense oral medications that have been prepared by the dentist permit holder for oral administration to a patient under direct supervision. Pursuant to OAR 818-042-0115 a Certified Anesthesia Dental Assistant, when directed by a dentist permit holder, may introduce additional anesthetic agents into an infusion line under the direct supervision of a dentist permit holder.

(12) Permit renewal. In order to renew a Moderate Sedation Permit, the permit holder must provide documentation of a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent; a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a current Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate; Successful completion of a board approved course on minimal/moderate sedation at least every two years may be substituted for ACLS, but not for PALS; and must complete 14 hours of continuing education in one or more of the following areas every two years: sedation, physical evaluation, medical emergencies, monitoring and the use of monitoring equipment, or pharmacology of drugs and agents used in sedation. Training taken to maintain current ACLS or PALS certification or successful completion of the American Dental Association's course

"Recognition and Management of Complications during Minimal and Moderate Sedation" may be

counted toward this requirement. Continuing education hours may be counted toward fulfilling the continuing education requirement set forth in OAR 818-021- 0060.

OAR 818-026-0065 – Deep Sedation

Dr. Downey moved and Dr. Mutschler seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0065 – Deep Sedation to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0065

Deep Sedation [\(Permit\)](#)

Deep sedation, moderate sedation, minimal sedation, and nitrous oxide sedation.

(1) The Board shall issue a Deep Sedation Permit to a licensee who holds a Class 3 Permit on or before July 1, 2010 who:

(a) Is a licensed dentist in Oregon; and

(b) In addition to a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, maintains a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate, whichever is appropriate for the patient being sedated.

(2) The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be on site and available for immediate use during the procedures and during recovery:

(a) An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least two individuals to freely move about the patient;

(b) An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support;

(c) A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure;

(d) Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure;

(e) An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face mask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system;

(f) A nitrous oxide delivery system with a fail-safe mechanism that will insure appropriate continuous oxygen delivery and a scavenger system;

(g) A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating room;

- (h) Sphygmomanometer, precordial/pretracheal stethoscope, capnograph, pulse oximeter, electrocardiograph monitor (ECG), automated external defibrillator (AED), oral and nasopharyngeal airways, laryngeal mask airways, intravenous fluid administration equipment; and
- (i) Emergency drugs including, but not limited to: pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, vasopressors, corticosteroids, bronchodilators, antihistamines, antihypertensives and anticonvulsants.
- (3) No permit holder shall have more than one person under deep sedation, moderate sedation, minimal sedation, or nitrous oxide sedation at the same time.
- (4) During the administration of deep sedation, and at all times while the patient is under deep sedation, an anesthesia monitor, and one other person holding a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, shall be present in the operatory, in addition to the dentist permit holder performing the dental procedures.
- (5) Before inducing deep sedation, a dentist permit holder who induces deep sedation shall:
- (a) Evaluate the patient and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists ([ASA](#)) Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for deep sedation;
- (b) Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian; and
- (c) Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the anesthesia. [The obtaining of the informed consent shall be documented in the patient's record.](#)
- (6) A patient under deep sedation shall be visually monitored at all times, including the recovery phase. The dentist permit holder or anesthesia monitor shall monitor and record the patient's condition.
- (7) The patient shall be monitored as follows:
- (a) Patients must have continuous monitoring using pulse oximetry, electrocardiograph monitors (ECG) and End-tidal CO₂ monitors. The patient's heart rhythm shall be continuously monitored and the patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be recorded at regular intervals but at least every 5 minutes, and these recordings shall be documented in the patient record. The record must also include documentation of preoperative and postoperative vital signs, all medications administered with dosages, time intervals and route of administration. If this information cannot be obtained, the reasons shall be documented in the patient's record. A patient under deep sedation shall be continuously monitored;
- (b) Once sedated, a patient shall remain in the operatory for the duration of treatment until criteria for transportation to recovery have been met.
- (c) During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from deep sedation.

(8) A dentist permit holder shall not release a patient who has undergone deep sedation except to the care of a responsible third party. When a reversal agent is administered, the dentist permit holder shall document justification for its use and how the recovery plan was altered.

(9) The dentist permit holder shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met:

(a) Vital signs including blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate are stable;

(b) The patient is alert and oriented to person, place and time as appropriate to age and preoperative psychological status;

(c) The patient can talk and respond coherently to verbal questioning;

(d) The patient can sit up unaided;

(e) The patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and

(f) The patient does not have uncontrollable nausea or vomiting and has minimal dizziness.

(10) A discharge entry shall be made by the dentist permit holder in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged.

(11) Pursuant to OAR 818-042-0115 a Certified Anesthesia Dental Assistant, when directed by a dentist permit holder, may administer oral sedative agents calculated by a dentist permit holder or introduce additional anesthetic agents into an infusion line under the direct visual supervision of a dentist

(12) Permit renewal. In order to renew a Deep Sedation Permit, the permit holder must provide documentation of a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent; a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a current Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate; and must complete 14 hours of continuing education in one or more of the following areas every two years: sedation, physical evaluation, medical emergencies, monitoring and the use of monitoring equipment, or pharmacology of drugs and agents used in sedation. Training taken to maintain current ACLS and/or PALS certificates may be counted toward this requirement. Continuing education hours may be counted toward fulfilling the continuing education requirement set forth in OAR 818-021-0060.

OAR 818-026-0070 – General Anesthesia Permit

Dr. Downey moved and Dr. Mutschler seconded that the Committee recommend that the Board send OAR 818-026-0070 – General Anesthesia Permit to the Rules Oversight Committee as amended. The motion passed with Dr. Smith, Dr. Schwindt, Dr. Rawley, Dr. Mutschler, Dr. Wylam, Dr. Downey, Dr. Allred, and Dr. Doherty voting aye.

818-026-0070

General Anesthesia Permit

General anesthesia, deep sedation, moderate sedation, minimal sedation and nitrous oxide sedation.

(1) The Board shall issue a General Anesthesia Permit to an applicant who:

(a) Is a licensed dentist in Oregon;

(b) In addition to a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, maintains a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate, whichever is appropriate for the patient being sedated, and

(c) Satisfies one of the following criteria:

(A) Completion of an advanced training program in anesthesia and related subjects beyond the undergraduate dental curriculum that satisfies the requirements described in the [current](#) ADA Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students ~~(2007)~~ consisting of a minimum of 2 years of a postgraduate anesthesia residency at the time training was commenced.

(B) Completion of any ADA accredited postdoctoral training program, including but not limited to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, which affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage general anesthesia, commensurate with these Guidelines.

(C) In lieu of these requirements, the Board may accept equivalent training or experience in general anesthesia.

(2) The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be on site and available for immediate use during the procedure and during recovery:

(a) An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least three individuals to freely move about the patient;

(b) An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support;

(c) A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure;

(d) Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure;

(e) An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face mask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system;

- (f) A nitrous oxide delivery system with a fail-safe mechanism that will insure appropriate continuous oxygen delivery and a scavenger system;
- (g) A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating room;
- (h) Sphygmomanometer, precordial/pretracheal stethoscope, capnograph, pulse oximeter, electrocardiograph monitor (ECG), automated external defibrillator (AED), oral and nasopharyngeal airways, laryngeal mask airways, intravenous fluid administration equipment; and
- (i) Emergency drugs including, but not limited to: pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, vasopressors, corticosteroids, bronchodilators, intravenous medications for treatment of cardiac arrest, narcotic antagonist, antihistaminic, antiarrhythmics, antihypertensives and anticonvulsants.
- (3) No permit holder shall have more than one person under general anesthesia, deep sedation, moderate sedation, minimal sedation or nitrous oxide sedation at the same time.
- (4) During the administration of deep sedation or general anesthesia, and at all times while the patient is under deep sedation or general anesthesia, an anesthesia monitor, and one other person holding a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent, shall be present in the operatory in addition to the dentist permit holder performing the dental procedures.
- (5) Before inducing deep sedation or general anesthesia the dentist permit holder who induces deep sedation or general anesthesia shall:
- (a) Evaluate the patient and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists ([ASA](#)) Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for general anesthesia or deep sedation;
- (b) Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian; and
- (c) Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the anesthesia. [The obtaining of the informed consent shall be documented in the patient's record.](#)
- (6) A patient under deep sedation or general anesthesia shall be visually monitored at all times, including recovery phase. A dentist permit holder who induces deep sedation or general anesthesia or anesthesia monitor trained in monitoring patients under deep sedation or general anesthesia shall monitor and record the patient's condition on a contemporaneous record.
- (7) The patient shall be monitored as follows:
- (a) Patients must have continuous monitoring of their heart rate, heart rhythm, oxygen saturation levels and respiration using pulse oximetry, electrocardiograph monitors (ECG) and End-tidal CO₂ monitors. The patient's blood pressure, heart rate and oxygen saturation shall be assessed every five minutes, and shall be contemporaneously documented in the patient record. The record must also include documentation of preoperative and postoperative vital signs, all medications administered with dosages, time intervals and route of administration. The person administering the

anesthesia and the person monitoring the patient may not leave the patient while the patient is under deep sedation or general anesthesia;

(b) Once sedated, a patient shall remain in the operatory for the duration of treatment until criteria for transportation to recovery have been met.

(c) During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored, including the use of pulse oximetry, by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from general anesthesia.

(8) A dentist permit holder shall not release a patient who has undergone deep sedation or general anesthesia except to the care of a responsible third party. When a reversal agent is administered, the dentist permit holder shall document justification for its use and how the recovery plan was altered.

(9) The dentist permit holder shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met:

(a) Vital signs including blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate are stable;

(b) The patient is alert and oriented to person, place and time as appropriate to age and preoperative psychological status;

(c) The patient can talk and respond coherently to verbal questioning;

(d) The patient can sit up unaided;

(e) The patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and

(f) The patient does not have nausea or vomiting and has minimal dizziness.

(10) A discharge entry shall be made in the patient's record by the dentist permit holder indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged.

(11) Pursuant to OAR 818-042-0115 a Certified Anesthesia Dental Assistant, when directed by a dentist permit holder, may introduce additional anesthetic agents to an infusion line under the direct visual supervision of a dentist permit holder.

(12) Permit renewal. In order to renew a General Anesthesia Permit, the permit holder must provide documentation of a current BLS for Healthcare Providers certificate or its equivalent; a current Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certificate and/or a current Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) certificate; and must complete 14 hours of continuing education in one or more of the following areas every two years: sedation, physical evaluation, medical emergencies, monitoring and the use of monitoring equipment, or pharmacology of drugs and agents used in sedation. Training taken to maintain current ACLS and/or PALS certificates may be counted toward this requirement. Continuing education hours may be counted toward fulfilling the continuing education requirement set forth in OAR 818-021-0060.

OTHER BUSINESS

Strategic Plan – Sedation

The Committee reviewed and discussed the Board's Strategic Plan with regards to sedation.

Anesthesia Workgroup – Office Evaluations

The Committee reviewed and discussed the Anesthesia Committee's prior recommendation of February 26, 2014, recommending that the Board set up a workgroup to work on how to move forward with Office Evaluations. Dr. Smith updated Committee Members that the Board at their August 18, 2017 Board Meeting voted to set up an Anesthesia Office Evaluation Workgroup and that she and Board Member, Dr. Hai Pham will be Co-Chairing. The Board will discuss and finalize this at the October 13, 2017 Board Meeting.

Information regarding the workgroup will be sent to all licensees by the end of the year.

Nitrous Oxide Permit: Continuing Education

The Committee reviewed and discussed a question posed by Dr. John Robinson, Lane County Dental Society, at the ODA's HOD meeting on October 7, 2016, regarding the number of hours of continuing education required to renew a Nitrous Oxide Permit. The Committee took no action and Mr. Prisby will follow up with Dr. Robinson on this.

ACLS / PALS Course – Skills Component Requirement

The Committee reviewed and discussed Correspondence from Mary Ann Vaughan regarding ACLS and/or PALS requiring skills component on courses. The Committee took no action and Mr. Prisby will follow up with Ms. Vaughan on this.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 p.m.