

DENTAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Hearing Date: January 28, 2005

Subject Matter of Proposed Regulations: General Anesthesia and Conscious Sedation

Section Affected: 1043, 1043.1, 1043.2, 1043.3, 1043.4, 1043.6

Specific Purpose of each adoption, amendment, or repeal:

The proposed amendments to 1043, et seq. clarify and make more specific, the requirements for the General Anesthesia (GA) and Conscious Sedation (CS) programs. Some changes modernize language, other changes are based on national standards, and other changes are to add additional equipment to the permittee's office. One piece of equipment is a capnograph, a device that measures CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in the body; another is a temperature device that measures the body temperature during GA/CS. Additional emergency airway equipment is also being required (laryngeal mask, cricothyrotomy device.)

Definitions:

- (b) Recognizes additional accreditation entities.
- (c)(1) Redefines the term "sedated" to better match national standards.
- (e) This definition is added for clarity only to avoid the cumbersome use of both the terms "applicant" and "permit holder."

1043.1

- (a) In 1998, Section 1646.9 was added to the Business and Professions Code, allowing physicians and surgeons to obtain a GA Permit. This language adds those physicians and surgeons to the regulations for general anesthesia.
- (b) Business and Professions Code 2827 allows a nurse anesthetist to administer general anesthesia in a dentist's office, if the dentist has a GA permit. This language adds those nurse anesthetists to the regulations, to clarify that a permit holder can only order another authorized person to administer GA.
- (b)(1) The term "board" distinguishes local authority for the programs.
- (2) Eliminating "of the ADA" is a modernization of language.
- (c) Deletes an obsolete provision of the Code.

1043.2

(b) Deletes an obsolete provision of the Code.

1043.3

The additional language specifies the location for the onsite inspection and evaluation for an applicant who administers GA in multiple locations.

(a) This clarifies the standards for operating equipment.

(5) This language sets a specific requirement for oxygen delivery.

(7)(C) Specifies airway equipment that is required.

(7)(K) The capnograph and temperature measuring device are new equipment required for general anesthesia.

(b)(1) This expands and clarifies the record requirements for the medical history and physical evaluation for each patient.

(b)(2) Clarifies required anesthesia and conscious sedation records.

(c)(1) Drugs: Removes vasopressor and replaces with Epinephrine – a specific drug.

(c)(2) Drugs: Eliminates Corticosteroid and replaces with a vasopressor other than the specific Epinephrine.

(d) This section has been added to assist in the preparation for an on-site inspection and evaluation. This language pertains to the emergency medicines that need to be maintained by the permittee. Establishes no new requirements.

1043.4

This language clarifies who must administer the GA or CS for the evaluation.

1043.6

(b) This new section clarifies what action will be taken based on the evaluators' recommendations.

(d) This new section will allow the permittee who has failed a specific portion of the evaluation, to be re-evaluated only on that specific section, if the re-evaluation is done within 30 days.

Factual Basis:

At the Board meeting of August 2002, the Anesthesia Committee recommended to the Dental Board members that an independent panel of experts be assembled to review existing regulations for these programs. There have been several studies conducted in this field the last several years and board members believe it is prudent for the protection of the public to stay current on GA and CS issues. The Board concurred on forming a panel of experts who were chosen to review the regulations. Those findings were brought to the board on November 4, 2003. There have been several Board committee meetings since that time (refer to Underlying Data on the Initial Statement of Reasons) where the findings were discussed and decisions made about which recommendations to implement. The changes to this regulation have been derived from these reports and findings. Some changes are non-substantive. There will be a new requirement for a capnograph and temperature device in the dentist's office relative to GA and CS. A capnograph is a device that measures CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in the body. The temperature device is to monitor the body temperature during the administration of GA/CS.

Underlying Data

1. Minutes from General Anesthesia Committee, November 4, 2004
2. 1998 Anesthesia Survey of The Southern California Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (Lylle JJ,au)
3. American Dental Association Guidelines for the Use of Conscious Sedation, Deep Sedation and General Anesthesia for Dentists
4. American Dental Association Guidelines for Teaching the Comprehensive Control of Anxiety and Pain in Dentistry.
5. American Academy of Periodontology Guidelines: In-Office Use of Conscious Sedation in Periodonitics
6. American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry Guideline on the Effective Use of Conscious Sedation, Deep Sedation and General Anesthesia in Pediatric Dental Patients
7. American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons Parameters and Pathways: Clinical Practice Guidelines for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Anesthesia in Outpatient Facilities
8. American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons Parameters of Care for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: A Guide for Practice, Monitoring, and Evaluation, Patient Assessment
9. American Society of Anesthesiologists Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Non-Anesthesiologists
10. Letters and attachment by Dr. Roger Kingston on requiring AED training and equipment
11. Letter and related document by Dr. John Yagiela on multiple dosing of triazolam.
12. American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons Enteral Sedation Information Kit

13. Dental Organizations for Conscious Sedation Welcome to “Essentials of Oral Sedation”
14. Materials supporting the use of capnography in dentistry

Business Impact:

This regulation will not have a significant adverse economic impact on businesses.

Specific Technologies or Equipment

This regulation would require the permittee to have additional equipment in his/her office. The capnograph is a device that measures CO₂ in the body. The temperature device is to monitor the body temperature during the administration of GA/CS. Additional airway equipment is also being required (laryngeal mask, cricothyrotomy device.)

Consideration of Alternatives

No alternatives have been considered because the Dental Board of California has determined this change will increase public protection for those undergoing GA/CS.