

**650—29.5(153) Shared standards for moderate sedation, deep sedation and general anesthesia.**

**29.5(1)** Prior to administering moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia, a dentist must obtain a current moderate sedation permit or general anesthesia permit pursuant to rule 650—29.11(153).

**29.5(2)** A dentist administering moderate sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia must maintain current ACLS certification. A dentist administering moderate sedation to pediatric patients may maintain current PALS certification in lieu of current ACLS certification.

**29.5(3)** A dentist shall evaluate a patient prior to the start of any sedative procedure. A dentist should review a patient's medical history, medication(s) and NPO (nothing by mouth) status. For a patient with significant medical considerations (ASA III, IV), a dentist may need to consult with the patient's primary care provider or consulting medical specialist. The dentist should consult the body mass index as part of the preprocedural workup.

**29.5(4)** A dentist who administers sedation or anesthesia shall ensure that each facility where sedation services are provided is appropriately staffed to reasonably handle emergencies incident to the administration of sedation. A patient monitor shall be present in the treatment room and continually monitor the patient until the patient returns to a level of minimal sedation.

**29.5(5)** The dentist must provide postoperative verbal and written instructions to the patient and caregiver prior to discharging the patient.

**29.5(6)** The dentist must not leave the facility until the patient meets the criteria for discharge.

**29.5(7)** The dentist or another designated permit holder or licensed sedation provider must be available for postoperative aftercare for a minimum of 48 hours following the administration of sedation.

**29.5(8)** The dentist must establish emergency protocols which comply with the following:

- a.* A dentist must establish a protocol for immediate access to backup emergency services;
- b.* A patient monitor shall employ initial life-saving measures in the event of an emergency and shall activate the EMS system for life-threatening complications;
- c.* A dentist who utilizes an immobilization device must avoid chest or airway obstruction when applying the device and shall allow a hand or foot to remain exposed; and
- d.* The recovery room for a pediatric patient must include a functioning suction apparatus as well as the ability to provide >90% oxygen and positive-pressure ventilation, along with age- and size-appropriate rescue equipment.

**29.5(9)** Record keeping. A time-oriented anesthesia record must include preoperative and postoperative vital signs, drugs administered, dosage administered, anesthesia time in minutes, and monitors used. Pulse oximetry, heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure must be recorded continually until the patient is fully ambulatory. The chart should contain the name of the person to whom the patient was discharged.

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