

650—29.6(153) Moderate sedation standards.

29.6(1) Moderate sedation for ASA I or II nonpediatric patients.

- a.* A dentist may prescribe or administer a single enteral drug in excess of the MRD on the day of treatment.
- b.* A dentist may prescribe or administer a combination of more than one enteral drug.
- c.* A dentist may administer a medication for moderate sedation via the parenteral route.
- d.* A dentist may administer a medication for moderate sedation via the parenteral route in incremental doses.
- e.* A dentist shall ensure the drug(s) or techniques, or both, carry a margin of safety wide enough to render unintended loss of consciousness unlikely.
- f.* A dentist may administer nitrous oxide with more than one enteral drug.

29.6(2) Moderate sedation for ASA III, ASA IV or pediatric patients. A dentist who does not meet the requirements of paragraph 29.11(3)“c” is prohibited from administering moderate sedation to pediatric or ASA III or IV patients. The following constitutes moderate sedation:

- a.* The use of one or more enteral drugs in combination with nitrous oxide.
- b.* The administration of any intravenous drug.

29.6(3) A dentist administering moderate sedation in a facility shall have at least one patient monitor observe the patient while under moderate sedation. The patient monitor shall be capable of administering emergency support and shall complete one of the following:

- a.* A minimum of three hours of on-site training in airway management that provides the knowledge and skills necessary for a patient monitor to competently assist with emergencies including, but not limited to, recognizing apnea and airway obstruction;
- b.* Current ACLS or PALS certification; or
- c.* Current DAANCE certification.

29.6(4) Use of capnography or pretracheal/precordial stethoscope is required for moderate sedation providers.

a. All moderate sedation permit holders shall use capnography to monitor end-tidal carbon dioxide unless the use of capnography is precluded or invalidated by the nature of the patient, procedure or equipment.

b. In cases where the use of capnography is precluded or invalidated for the reasons listed previously, a pretracheal or precordial stethoscope must be used to continually monitor the auscultation of breath sounds at all facilities where licensed sedation providers provide sedation.

[ARC 4556C, IAB 7/17/19, effective 8/21/19]