1	20:43:03:07. Continuing education requirements Dentists. A dentist shall complete at
2	least 100 hours of boardapproved continuing education in each five-year licensure cycle. One
3	hour of continuing education may be earned for each hour of attendance at a boardapproved
4	continuing education course.
5	Fifty hours of the required 100 hours must be academic. Academic hours must directly
6	relate to the provision of clinical dental services and meet one of the following criteria:
7	(1) The course must be taken physically at a dental school accredited by the American
8	Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation;
9	(2) The course presenter must shall be affiliated with a dental school accredited by the
10	American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation;
11	(3) The provider organization must shall be approved by the American Dental Association
12	Continuing Education Recognition Program; or
13	(4) The provider organization must shall be approved by the Academy of General
14	Dentistry Program Approval For Continuing Education.
15	Credit for nutrition continuing education is limited to 15 hours per five-year licensure
16	cycle. Credit for practice management continuing education is limited to 10 ten hours per five-
17	year licensure cycle. Credit for home study continuing education is limited to 30 hours per five-
18	year licensure cycle. Credit for cardiopulmonary resuscitation continuing education is limited to
19	15 hours per five-year licensure cycle. Credit for clinical continuing education is unlimited per
20	five-year licensure cycle. Up to five hours of clinical continuing education may be earned for
21	attendance at exhibits at a state, regional, or national dental conference.

1	Dentists h	olding a general anesthesia and deep sedation-or, moderate sedation, or host
2	permit must con	nplete an additional 25 hours of continuing education in anesthesia-related topics
3	per five-year lic	ensure cycle.
4	The board	l's continuing education guidelines shall be reviewed annually.
5	Source: S	SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 5 SDR 68, effective February 13, 1979; 6 SDR 87, effective
6	March 2, 1980;	12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986; 13 SDR 23, effective
7	September 3, 19	286; 18 SDR 132, effective February 17, 1992; 20 SDR 166, effective April 11,
8	1994; 26 SDR 3	7, effective September 20, 1999; 35 SDR 67, effective September 25, 2008; 37
9	SDR 131, effect	ive January 6, 2011; 38 SDR 172, effective April 25, 2012; 45 SDR 35, effective
10	September 19, 2	2018.
11	General A	Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14 (1)(3)(11)(14)<u>(20)</u>, 36-6A-55 .
12	Law Imp	lemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(11)(13)(22), 36-6A-55.
13		CHAPTER 20:43:09
14		ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA
15	Section	
16	20:43:09:01	Definitions.
17	20:43:09:02	Prohibitions.
18	20:43:09:03	General anesthesia and deep sedation permit requirements.
19	20:43:09:04	Moderate sedation permit requirements.
20	20:43:09:04.01	Employing or contracting with licensed anesthesia provider that provides
21	general anesthes	sia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation in dental office.
22	20:43:09:04.02	Utilizing licensed anesthesia provider for general anesthesia and deep sedation
23	or moderate sed	ation in ambulatory surgery center or hospital.

- 1 <u>20:43:09:04.03</u> Moderate sedation course requirements.
- 2 <u>20:43:09:04.04</u> Host permit requirements.
- 3 <u>20:43:09:04.05</u> Host course requirements.
- 4 <u>20:43:09:04.06</u> Anesthesia or sedation education -- Other.
- 5 20:43:09:05 Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit requirements -- Dentists.
- 6 20:43:09:06 Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit requirements -- Dental
- 7 hygienists and registered dental assistants.
- 8 20:43:09:06.01 Local anesthesia permit requirements -- Dental hygienists.
- 9 20:43:09:06.02 Minimal sedation.
- 10 20:43:09:07 Noncompliance.
- 11 20:43:09:08 Application for permits -- Renewal.
- 12 20:43:09:09 Reports of adverse conditions.
- 13 20:43:09:10 Permit requirements to monitor patients under general anesthesia, deep
- 14 sedation, or moderate sedation.
- 15 20:43:09:10.01 Delegation of injection of medication.
- 16 20:43:09:10.02 Injecting medication.
- 17 20:43:09:11 Inspection of facilities.
- 18 20:43:09:12 Requirements of inspection.
- 19 20:43:09:13 Equipment -- Moderate sedation.
- 20 20:43:09:13.01 Equipment -- General anesthesia and deep sedation.
- 21 20:43:09:14 Clinical guidelines.
- 22 20:43:09:15 Intravenous line.
- 23 20:43:09:16 Anesthesia credentials committee.

1 <u>20:43:09:17</u> Emergency response protocol.

2 **20:43:09:01. Definitions.** Terms <u>As</u> used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Minimal sedation," a minimally depressed level of consciousness, produced by a single 3 enteral drug administered in a dose appropriate for the unsupervised treatment of anxiety, 4 insomnia, or pain that does not exceed the maximum recommended dose. Incremental dosing may 5 6 be utilized. Patient retains the ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and 7 respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although cognitive function and 8 coordination may be modestly impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected; 9 (2) "Nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia," the administration by inhalation of a combination of nitrous oxide and oxygen producing an altered level of consciousness that retains the patient's 10 ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond purposefully to physical 11 or verbal command; 12

(3) "Moderate sedation," a drug induced depression of consciousness during which patients
 respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation.
 Reflex withdrawal from a painful stimulus is not considered a purposeful response. No
 interventions are required to maintain a patent airway and spontaneous ventilation is adequate.
 Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. Moderate sedation can be administered either orally
 or parenterally;

(4) "Deep sedation," a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients
 cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The
 ability to maintain ventilatory function independently may be impaired. Reflex withdrawal from a
 painful stimulus is not considered a purposeful response. Patients may require assistance in

maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular
 function is usually maintained;

(5) "General anesthesia," a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are 3 not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to maintain ventilatory function 4 independently is often impaired. Patients frequently require assistance maintaining a patent airway, 5 6 and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired; 7 (6) "Incremental dosing," administration of multiple doses of a drug until a desired effect is 8 9 reached; (7) "Maximum recommended dose," maximum FDA recommended dose of a drug, as 10 printed in FDA-approved labeling for unmonitored home use; 11 (8) "Accredited," a program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission 12 on Dental Accreditation. 13 (1) "Accredited" means a program accredited by the American Dental Association 14 Commission on Dental Accreditation; 15 (2) "Deep sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which 16 17 patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function may be impaired. Patients 18 19 may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be 20 inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained; (3) "General anesthesia" means a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients 21 22 are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory 23 function is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and

- 1 positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or
- 2 drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired;
- 3 (4) "Incremental dosing" means administration of multiple doses of a drug until a desired
- 4 <u>effect is reached but not to exceed the maximum recommended dose;</u>
- 5 (5) "Maximum recommended dose" means the maximum U.S. Food and Drug
- 6 Administration recommended dose of a drug, as printed in U.S. Food and Drug Administration
- 7 <u>approved labeling for unmonitored home use;</u>
- 8 (6) "Minimal sedation" means a minimally depressed level of consciousness, produced by
- 9 <u>a pharmacological method</u>, that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously
- 10 maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although
- 11 cognitive function and coordination may be modestly impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular
- 12 <u>functions are unaffected;</u>
- 13 (7) "Moderate sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which
- 14 patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile
- 15 stimulation. Reflex withdrawal from a painful stimulus is not considered a purposeful response.
- 16 <u>No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway and spontaneous ventilation is adequate.</u>
- 17 Cardiovascular function is usually maintained; and
- 18 (8) "Nitrous oxide sedation and analgesia" means the administration, by inhalation, of a
- 19 combination of nitrous oxide and oxygen producing a minimally depressed level of consciousness
- 20 that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond
- 21 <u>normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command.</u>

1	Source: 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1,
2	1986; transferred from §§ 20:43:04:08 and 20:43:04:10, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992;
3	37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.
4	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
5	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22).
6	20:43:09:02. Prohibitions. A dentist licensed in this state may not administer general
7	anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and
8	analgesia unless the dentist has obtained the permit required in § 20:43:09:03, 20:43:09:04, or
9	20:43:09:05.
10	Any dentist who advertises sedation using terms other than minimal sedation or nitrous
11	oxide inhalation sedation and analgesic must have a general anesthesia and deep sedation-or,
12	moderate sedation, or host permit.
13	Source: 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.
14	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
15	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22), 36-6A-16.
16	20:43:09:03. General anesthesia and deep sedation permit requirements. The board
17	may issue a permit to a licensed dentist to use administer general anesthesia and deep sedation
18	for to dental patients on an outpatient basis if the dentist meets the following requirements:
19	(1) Has successfully completed an accredited advanced dental education residency
20	program in oral and maxillofacial surgery or dental anesthesiology that provides comprehensive
21	and appropriate training necessary to administer general anesthesia or deep sedation as evidenced
22	by:
23	(a) Designation as a diplomate of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial
24	Surgery;

1	(b)	Designation a	s a member	of the Ame	erican Asso	ociation of	Oral and	Maxillofa	icial
2	Surgeons;								

- 3 (c) Designation as a fellow of the American Dental Society of Anesthesiology;
- 4 (d) Completion of an accredited residency in oral and maxillofacial surgery; or
- 5 (e) Completion of an accredited residency in dental anesthesiology;
- 6 . If the residency was completed more than 12 months before application for a permit, the
- 7 <u>applicant shall also:</u>
- 8 (A) Hold a permit to administer general anesthesia and deep sedation, or an equivalent
- 9 permit, in another state and have completed a minimum of 50 general anesthesia or deep sedation
- 10 cases in the 12 months before application; or
- 11 (B) Undergo a review by the board of the applicant's recent training and experience and
- 12 <u>complete supplemental training, education, evaluation, or remediation required by the board.</u>
- 13 The applicant shall pay all costs of the training, education, evaluation, remediation, and
- 14 proceedings;
- 15 (2) Meets Has met the requirements of outlined in §§ 20:43:09:12 and 20:43:09:13.01;
- 16 <u>and</u>
- 17 (3) Is certified in administering advanced cardiovascular life support Advanced
- 18 <u>Cardiovascular Life Support</u> by the American Heart Association or an equivalent program
- 19 approved by the board and, if providing general anesthesia or deep sedation to a patient under 12
- 20 years, is certified in Pediatric Advanced Life Support by the American Heart Association or an
- 21 <u>equivalent program approved by the board; and</u>
- 22 (4) Employs auxiliary personnel who hold a permit to monitor patients under general
- 23 anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation.

1	A dentist with a general anesthesia and deep sedation permit may not administer general
2	anesthesia or deep sedation or monitor a patient without the presence and assistance of qualified
3	auxiliary personnel at least two individuals who hold a permit to monitor patients under general
4	anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation, or are otherwise authorized by law to monitor
5	patients under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation.
6	A dentist administering general anesthesia or deep sedation shall be proficient in airway
7	management and advanced cardiac life support; shall be capable of providing intravenous access;
8	shall continuously evaluate the patient's blood pressure, pulse, respiratory function and cardiac
9	activity; and shall apply the current standard of care to continuously monitor and evaluate the
10	patient's blood pressure, pulse, respiratory function, and cardiac activity.
11	A general anesthesia and deep sedation permit precludes the need for incorporates the
12	authority granted by a moderate sedation or permit, a nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and
13	analgesia permit, and a host permit.
14	Source: 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July
15	1, 1986; transferred from § 20:43:04:08, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 26 SDR 37,
16	effective September 20, 1999; 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective
17	December 3, 2015.
18	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(20).
19	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22).
20	20:43:09:04. Moderate sedation permit requirements. The board may issue a permit to
21	a licensed dentist to use administer moderate sedation for to dental patients 12 years and older on
22	an outpatient basis if the dentist meets the following requirements:

1	(1) Has successfully completed a board approved moderate sedation course that meets
2	the objectives and content as described in Part 5 of the Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and
3	Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students. A board approved course must include a minimum of
4	60 hours of instruction plus management of at least 20 patients and clinical experience in
5	management of the compromised airway and establishment of intravenous access; approved by
6	the board pursuant to § 20:43:09:04.03. If the course was completed more than 12 months
7	before application, the applicant shall also:
8	(A) Hold a permit to administer moderate sedation, or an equivalent permit, in another
9	state and have completed a minimum of 12 moderate sedation cases in the 12 months before
10	application; or
11	(B) Undergo a review by the board of the applicant's recent training and experience and
12	complete supplemental training, education, evaluation, or remediation required by the board.
13	The applicant shall pay all costs of the training, education, evaluation, remediation, and
14	associated proceedings;
15	(2) Meets Has met the requirements outlined in §§ 20:43:09:12 and 20:43:09:13; and
16	(3) Is certified in administering advanced cardiovascular life support Advanced
17	Cardiovascular Life Support by the American Heart Association or an equivalent program
18	approved by the board; and
19	(4) Employs auxiliary personnel who hold a permit to monitor patients under general
20	anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation.
21	A dentist with a moderate sedation permit may not administer moderate sedation or
22	monitor a patient without the presence and assistance of qualified auxiliary personnel at least one
23	individual who holds a permit to monitor patients under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or

1 moderate sedation, or is otherwise authorized by law to monitor patients under general

2 <u>anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation</u>.

3 A dentist using a parenteral route of administration must limit the use of pharmacological agents to those for which there are reversal agents administering moderate sedation may not use 4 general anesthetics; shall be proficient in airway management and advanced cardiac life support; 5 6 shall be capable of providing intravenous access; shall continuously evaluate the patient's blood 7 pressure, pulse, respiratory function, and cardiac activity; and shall apply the current standard of 8 care. 9 A dentist providing that meets the requirements of this section may only be authorized by the board to administer moderate sedation to a child under 12 years of age must also document 10 appropriate training in pediatric sedation techniques, according to the Guidelines for Monitoring 11 and Management of Pediatric Patients During and After Sedation for Diagnostic and Therapeutic 12 Procedures, and in pediatric resuscitation, including the recognition and management of pediatric 13 14 airway and respiratory problems and must sign an affidavit certifying that the dentist understands the requirements of the Guidelines for Monitoring and Management of Pediatric Patients During 15 and After Sedation for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures if the dentist has successfully 16 17 completed an accredited advanced dental education residency program that provides comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage pediatric moderate 18 19 sedation and is certified in Pediatric Advanced Life Support by the American Heart Association 20 or an equivalent program approved by the board. A dentist that does not meet these requirements by June 30, 2022, may not administer moderate sedation to a child under 12 years. 21 22 A dentist using moderate sedation must adhere to the standards of the Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists. 23

1	A dentist intending to produce a given level of sedation must who administers moderate
2	sedation shall maintain a margin of safety and a level of consciousness in the patient that does
3	not approach general anesthesia or deep sedation and shall be able to rescue a patient whose level
4	of sedation becomes deeper than initially intended. A dentist using moderate sedation must be
5	proficient in airway management and advanced life support and capable of providing intravenous
6	access. A dentist using moderate sedation shall apply the current standard of care to continuously
7	monitor and evaluate the patient's blood pressure, pulse, respiratory function, and cardiac
8	activity.
9	——If moderate sedation results in a general anesthetic state, the requirements outlined in
10	§ 20:43:09:03 for general anesthesia and deep sedation apply.
11	A moderate sedation permit precludes the need for incorporates the authority granted in a
12	nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit and host permit. A dentist that holds a
13	moderate sedation permit and utilizes a licensed anesthesia provider to administer general
14	anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation to a patient under 12 years shall also be certified
15	in Pediatric Advanced Life Support by the American Heart Association or an equivalent program
16	approved by the board.
17	Source: 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July
18	1, 1986; transferred from § 20:43:04:11, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131,
19	effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective December 3, 2015.
20	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(20).
21	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22).
22	References: "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental
23	Students," 2012 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the

American Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge. "Guidelines for the use of Sedation 1 and General Anesthesia by Dentists," 2012 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may 2 be obtained from the American Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge. "Guidelines 3 for Monitoring and Management of Pediatric Patients During and After Sedation for Diagnostic 4 and Therapeutic Procedures: An Update," 2011 Edition, American Academy of Pediatrics. 5 6 Copies may be obtained from the American Academy of Pediatrics at www.aapd.org free of 7 charge. 20:43:09:04.01. Employing or contracting with licensed anesthesia provider that 8 9 provides general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation in dental office. If a A dentist employs or contracts with that holds a general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate 10 sedation, or host permit and utilizes a licensed anesthesia provider that provides to administer 11 general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation for dental patients in a dental office or 12 facility on an outpatient basis-the dentist must to a dental patient on whom the dentist is 13 14 performing a dental procedure shall: (1) Have a written contract or written agreement with the licensed anesthesia provider 15 stating that the licensed anesthesia provider must that outlines the appropriate roles and 16 17 responsibilities of the dentist, licensed anesthesia provider, and clinical staff, for the administration of sedation or anesthesia, that shall include requirements that the licensed 18 19 anesthesia provider: 20 (A) Collaborate with the dentist on patient selection based on clearly defined patient 21 selection criteria; 22 (B) Be continuously be present during the administration of the anesthetic and remain; 23 (C) Remain with the patient until the patient is communicating effectively;

1	(D) Transfer care of the patient to an individual who holds a permit to monitor patients
2	under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation, or is otherwise authorized by law
3	to monitor patients under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation; and
4	(E) Remain on the premises of the facility where the anesthesia was administered until
5	the anesthetized patient is fully recovered and discharged from the facility to a responsible adult;
6	(2) Notify the board that of the location of any dental office or facility where general
7	anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation services are being will be provided and the
8	location of the facility where such services are being provided;
9	(3) Employ Ensure the availability of auxiliary personnel that are certified in
10	administering basic life support by the American Heart Association for the Healthcare Provider,
11	the American Red Cross for the Professional Rescuer, or an equivalent program approved by the
12	board;
13	(4) Meet the equipment Verify that the requirements for the level of anesthesia or sedation
14	being provided, as required in § 20:43:09:13 or 20:43:09:13.01, are satisfied;
15	(5) Hold a general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or host permit and
16	have completed the inspection, as required in § 20:43:09:12;
17	(6) Ensure that the licensed anesthesia provider holds a license in good standing in South
18	Dakota; and
19	(7) Ensure that the licensed anesthesia provider holds anesthesia privileges at a licensed
20	ambulatory surgery center or licensed hospital. Ensure that the licensed anesthesia provider's
21	qualifications and competency to deliver the necessary sedation or anesthesia services have been
22	meaningfully verified; and

1	(8) Ensure that the licensed anesthesia provider is not administering general anesthesia and
2	deep sedation without the presence and assistance of at least one individual, other than the dentist
3	completing the dental procedure, who holds a permit to monitor patients under general
4	anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation, or is otherwise authorized by law to monitor
5	patients under general anesthesia and deep sedation.
6	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective December 3, 2015.
7	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(20).
8	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22).
9	20:43:09:04.02. Utilizing licensed anesthesia provider for general anesthesia and
10	deep sedation or moderate sedation in ambulatory surgery center or hospital. No permit is
11	required if a dentist utilizes the services of a licensed anesthesia provider for dental patients in an
12	a licensed ambulatory surgery center or hospital.
13	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.
14	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
15	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(22), 36-6A-16.
16	20:43:09:04.03. Moderate sedation course requirements. The board may approve a
17	moderate sedation training course as referenced in subdivision 20:43:09:04(1) if the course meets
18	the following requirements:
19	(1) The course satisfies all objectives and content as described in Part 5 of the Guidelines
20	for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students;
21	(2) The course includes a minimum of 60 clock hours of coursework that is provided
22	through didactic instruction;

1	(3) The course includes the administration of moderate parenteral sedation via the
2	intravenous route to at least 20 individually managed live patients of the appropriate age. The
3	course participant must be listed on the anesthesia record, administer the drugs, and document
4	the administration and physiologic findings on the anesthesia record;
5	(4) The course includes clinical experience in the management of the compromised
6	airway and establishment of intravenous access;
7	(5) The course is directed by a dentist or physician qualified by experience and training,
8	including the following:
9	(A) The course director has not been disciplined for conduct that, in the opinion of
10	the board, would jeopardize the safety of the public or patients;
11	(B) The course director holds a current permit or license to administer general
12	anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation in at least one state; and
13	(C) The course director has at least three years of experience administering general
14	anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation, including formal postdoctoral
15	residency training in anxiety and pain control;
16	(6) The course has a clinical participant-faculty ratio of not more than four-to-one;
17	(7) The course includes a mechanism for the course participant to evaluate the
18	performance of individuals presenting the course material, a summary of which is maintained
19	and available for review;
20	(8) The course provides additional clinical experience if the course participant has not
21	achieved competency within the time allotted for the course; and
22	(9) The course director certifies the competency of a course participant in each moderate
23	sedation technique, including instruction, clinical experience, managing the airway, intravascular

1	or intraosseous access, and reversal drugs, before the course participant is issued documentation
2	verifying successful completion of the course.
3	The board shall conduct a review of moderate sedation courses annually and may only
4	approve courses that have submitted documentation necessary to verify that the course
5	requirements outlined in this section have been met. A course director may be required to
6	participate in an interview as part of the course review before the board approves the course.
7	Source:
8	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(20).
9	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(22).
10	References: "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental
11	Students," 2016 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the
12	American Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge.
13	20:43:09:04.04. Host permit requirements. The board may issue a permit to a licensed
14	dentist to utilize a licensed anesthesia provider to administer general anesthesia, deep sedation.
15	or moderate sedation, in compliance with § 20:43:09:04.01 on an outpatient basis to a dental
16	patient on whom the dentist is performing a dental procedure, if the dentist:
17	(1) Has successfully completed a course approved by the board that meets the criteria
18	outlined in § 20:43:09:04.05. If the course was completed more than 12 months before
19	application for a permit, the applicant must also hold a permit equivalent to the host permit in
20	another state;
21	(2) Has met the requirements outlined in § 20:43:09:12;
22	(3) Has met the requirements outlined in § 20:43:09:13 or 20:43:09:13.01, based on the
23	highest level of sedation or anesthesia that will be provided to a patient; and

- 1 (4) Is certified in administering Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support by the American
- 2 Heart Association or an equivalent program approved by the board.
- 3 A dentist that holds a host permit is authorized to monitor a patient under general
- 4 <u>anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation</u>. A dentist that holds a host permit and utilizes a
- 5 licensed anesthesia provider to provide general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation
- 6 to a patient under 12 years shall also be certified in Pediatric Advanced Life Support by the
- 7 American Heart Association or an equivalent program approved by the board.
- 8 <u>Source:</u>
- 9 **General Authority:** SDCL 36-6A-14(20).
- 10 **Law Implemented:** SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22).
- 11 **20:43:09:04.05. Host course requirements.** The board may approve an educational
- 12 course as referenced in subdivision 20:43:09:04.04(1) if the course meets the following
- 13 <u>requirements:</u>
- 14 (1) <u>The course provides instruction and an assessment of knowledge and skill in the</u>
- 15 <u>following areas:</u>
- 16 (A) <u>Preoperative patient assessment;</u>
- 17 (B) <u>Emergency scenarios and rescue;</u>
- 18 (C) <u>Respiratory complications;</u>
- 19 (D) <u>Patient safety and monitoring;</u>
- 20 (E) <u>Airway assessment and management;</u>
- 21 (F) <u>Anesthetic drugs; and</u>
- 22 (G)<u>Recovery; and</u>
- 23 (2) <u>Upon completion, the course participant can:</u>

1	(A) Identify a high-risk patient;
2	(B) Differentiate between levels of sedation;
3	(C) Monitor a patient receiving sedation or anesthesia; and
4	(D) Rescue a patient from a deeper-than-intended level of sedation.
5	The board shall conduct a review of courses annually and may only approve courses that
6	have submitted documentation necessary to verify that the course requirements outlined in this
7	section have been met. A course director may be required to participate in an interview as part
8	of the course review before the board approves the course.
9	<u>Source:</u>
10	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(20).
11	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(22).
12	20:43:09:04.06. Anesthesia or sedation education Other. At its discretion, in lieu of
12 13	20:43:09:04.06. Anesthesia or sedation education Other. At its discretion, in lieu of the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1),
13	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1),
13 14	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted
13 14 15	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted in an equivalent permit being issued to or maintained by the applicant. The board may deem
13 14 15 16	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted in an equivalent permit being issued to or maintained by the applicant. The board may deem such training or experience substantially equivalent and issue a permit or may require that the
13 14 15 16 17	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted in an equivalent permit being issued to or maintained by the applicant. The board may deem such training or experience substantially equivalent and issue a permit or may require that the applicant complete supplemental training, education, evaluation, or remediation before a permit
13 14 15 16 17 18	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted in an equivalent permit being issued to or maintained by the applicant. The board may deem such training or experience substantially equivalent and issue a permit or may require that the applicant complete supplemental training, education, evaluation, or remediation before a permit may be issued. The applicant shall pay all costs of the training, education, evaluation,
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	the requirement outlined in subdivision 20:43:09:03(1), 20:43:09:04(1), or 20:43:09:04.04(1), the board may consider training or experience accepted in any state or jurisdiction that resulted in an equivalent permit being issued to or maintained by the applicant. The board may deem such training or experience substantially equivalent and issue a permit or may require that the applicant complete supplemental training, education, evaluation, or remediation before a permit may be issued. The applicant shall pay all costs of the training, education, evaluation, remediation, or proceedings.

1	20:43:09:05. Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit requirements
2	Dentists. The board may issue a permit to a dentist to use <u>administer</u> nitrous oxide inhalation
3	sedation and analgesia sedation for to dental patients on an outpatient basis if the dentist meets
4	the following requirements:
5	(1) Meets one of the following educational requirements: Is certified in administering
6	basic life support by the American Heart Association for the Healthcare Provider, the American
7	Red Cross for the Professional Rescuer, or an equivalent program approved by the board; and
8	(a) (2) Has successfully completed a boardapproved course that meets the objectives
9	and content as described in Part 4 of the Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to
10	Dentists and Dental Students; or-
11	(b) Has taken a course in nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia sedation
12	while a student in an accredited school of dentistry; through an accredited dental school and
13	either:
14	(A) Completed the course within 13 months before application for a permit; or
15	(B) Completed the course more than 13 months before application, has legally
16	administered nitrous oxide sedation and analgesia for a period of time during the three years
17	preceding application, and attests to the applicant's current clinical proficiency to administer
18	nitrous oxide sedation and analgesia.
19	(2) Has equipment for administering nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia with fail-safe
20	features and a 20 percent minimum oxygen flow;
21	(3) Is certified in administering basic life support by the American Heart Association for
22	the Healthcare Provider, the American Red Cross for the Professional Rescuer, or an equivalent
23	program approved by the board; and

1	(4) Employs auxiliary personnel who are certified in administering basic life support by
2	the American Heart Association for the Healthcare Provider, the American Red Cross for the
3	Professional Rescuer, or an equivalent program approved by the board.
4	A dentist that administers nitrous oxide sedation and analgesia must use equipment with
5	fail-safe features, a 30-percent-minimum oxygen flow, and a scavenger system.
6	A If a patient is 12 years or older, a dentist may administer nitrous oxide inhalation
7	sedation and analgesia in combination with a single enteral drug to achieve a minimally
8	depressed level of consciousness minimal sedation only if the maximum recommended dose of
9	the enteral drug is not exceeded. Incremental dosing may be utilized. A dentist may not
10	administer nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia used in combination with more than
11	one enteral drug or by dosing a single enteral drug in excess of the maximum recommended dose
12	unless the dentist holds the appropriate general anesthesia and deep sedation permit or moderate
13	sedation permit.
14	Source: 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July
15	1, 1986; transferred from § 20:43:04:12, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131,
16	effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective December 3, 2015.
17	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(20).
18	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22).
19	Reference: "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental
20	Students," 2012 2016 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the
21	American Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge.
22	20:43:09:06. Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit requirements
23	Dental hygienists and registered dental assistants. The board may issue a permit to a dental

hygienist or a registered dental assistant to use <u>administer</u> nitrous oxide <u>inhalation</u> <u>sedation and</u>
analgesia for to dental patients on an outpatient basis under the direct supervision of a dentist if
the dental hygienist or registered dental assistant has met the following requirements:

4 (1) Is certified in administering basic life support by the American Heart Association for
5 the Healthcare Provider, the American Red Cross for the Professional Rescuer, or an equivalent
6 program approved by the board; and

7 (2) Has successfully completed a board_-approved educational course that substantially
8 meets the objectives and content as described in Part 4 of the Guidelines for Teaching Pain
9 Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students and either:

(aA) Completed the course within thirteen <u>13</u> months prior to before application for a
 permit; or

(bB) Completed the course more than thirteen <u>13</u> months prior to <u>before</u> application,
has legally administered nitrous oxide <u>inhalation sedation and</u> analgesia for a period of time
during the three years preceding application, and provides written documentation from a dentist
that has employed or supervised the applicant, attesting to the current clinical proficiency of the
applicant to administer nitrous oxide <u>inhalation sedation and</u> analgesia.

<u>A dental hygienist or registered dental assistant that administers nitrous oxide sedation</u>
<u>and analgesia must use equipment with fail-safe features, a 30-percent-minimum oxygen flow,</u>
<u>and a scavenger system.</u> **Source:** 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 32 SDR 188, effective May 15, 2006;
37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 19, effective August 17, 2015; 42 SDR 83,
effective December 3, 2015.

23 General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(7)(10)(13)(14)(20).

1	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(7)(10)(13)(14)(22), 36-6A-40.
2	Reference: "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental
3	Students," 2012 2016 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the
4	American Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge.
5	20:43:09:06.02. Minimal sedation. A If a patient is 12 years or older, a dentist may
6	administer an oral drug to achieve a state of minimal sedation without a permit. A dentist
7	administering minimal sedation must have appropriate access to oxygen and suction and
8	emergency drugs and must meet the standards of the Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and
9	General Anesthesia by Dentists. If a patient is 12 years or older, A a dentist may not administer
10	to the patient or prescribe for patient self-administration more than up to the maximum
11	recommended dose of a single enteral drug for a patient at the same setting unless the dentist
12	holds the appropriate per visit, to achieve a state of minimal sedation without a general
13	anesthesia and deep sedation permit or moderate sedation permit.
14	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective December 3, 2015.
15	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(20).
16	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22).
17	Reference: "Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists,"
18	2012 2016 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the American
19	Dental Association at www.ada.org free of charge.
20	20:43:09:08. Application for permits Renewal. The application for a permit to
21	administer general anesthesia and deep sedation-or, moderate sedation, or host permit must
22	include a fee of \$50. The application for a permit for a dentist, dental hygienist, or registered
23	dental assistant to administer nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia must include a fee

of \$40. The application for a permit for a dental hygienist to administer local anesthesia must
include a fee of \$40.

The board may issue a temporary permit to an applicant that has met the applicable requirements of this chapter, but before all processing and any applicable inspection have been completed. The duration of this temporary permit shall be determined by the board, but may not exceed one year. The temporary permit of an applicant who fails an inspection is automatically suspended. Upon suspension, the applicant may request another inspection.

8 A general anesthesia and deep sedation permit-or, moderate sedation permit, or host permit 9 must be renewed annually. The annual fee for a general anesthesia and deep sedation permit-or, a moderate sedation permit, or a host permit is \$50. A re-evaluation of the credentials and facility 10 of the permit holder may be conducted for permit renewal. Any person dentist renewing a 11 general anesthesia and deep sedation permit or moderate sedation permit must shall be able to 12 demonstrate continued competency as required by the board. A dentist that holds a general 13 14 anesthesia and deep sedation permit shall complete at least 50 cases of general anesthesia or deep sedation annually. A dentist that holds a moderate sedation permit shall complete at least 12 15 cases of moderate sedation annually. If a dentist is unable to complete the required number of 16 17 annual sedation or anesthesia cases, the dentist may complete three hours of board-approved continuing education that pertain to the administration and management of the applicable level of 18 19 sedation or anesthesia for each case not completed. This continuing education is in addition to 20 other continuing education permit requirements. A dentist that holds a general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or host permit shall document completion of team training on 21 22 emergency response protocols at least annually in the setting where the anesthesia or sedation is 23 being provided. Documentation must be provided to the board upon request.

1	A nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit, local anesthesia permit, and
2	permit to monitor patients under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation must be
3	renewed annually. The annual fee for a nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit for
4	a dentist is \$40. The annual fee for a nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit for a
5	dental hygienist is \$20. The annual fee for a nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia
6	permit for a registered dental assistant is \$20. The annual fee for a permit to administer local
7	anesthesia for a dental hygienist is \$20. There is no annual fee for a permit to monitor patients
8	under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation.
9	Failure to properly renew a general anesthesia and deep sedation permit, moderate
10	sedation permit, host permit, nitrous oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit, local
11	anesthesia permit, or a permit to monitor patients under general anesthesia, deep sedation, or
12	moderate sedation constitutes an automatic suspension of the permit.
13	Source: 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011;
14	38 SDR 172, effective April 25, 2012; 42 SDR 19, effective August 17, 2015; 42 SDR 83,
15	effective December 3, 2015.
16	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14 (9)(14)(20) , 36-6A-50(12).
17	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(9)(14)(22).
18	20:43:09:09. Reports of adverse conditions. All dentists must notify the board within 72
19	hours after any death or any incident which that results in temporary or permanent physical or
20	mental injury requiring medical treatment of the dentist's patient during, or as a result of, the
21	administration of general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or nitrous oxide
22	inhalation sedation and analgesia. A complete written report of the incident must be submitted to
23	the board within 30 days. The report shall be submitted on a form provided by the board.

Failure to comply with reporting requirements constitutes an automatic suspension of the 1 permit to administer general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, host, or nitrous 2 3 oxide inhalation sedation and analgesia permit. Source: 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011. 4 General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(2)(20). 5 6 Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(2)(14)(22). 7 20:43:09:11. Inspection of facilities. The board may at any time require an on-site inspection of the facility, equipment, and personnel to determine if the requirements of this 8 9 chapter are being met. The dentist is subject to an inspection shall be responsible for all costs associated with an inspection. The on-site inspection should shall be performed completed by 10 two board approved inspectors. However, if utilizing two board approved inspectors presents a 11 hardship, the board may allow the inspection to be performed by one board approved inspector. 12 one or more inspectors approved by the board. Inspectors shall be individuals who are legally 13 14 authorized to administer anesthesia or sedation at the level of the inspection being completed; have at least three years of experience administering dental anesthesia or sedation in a dental 15 office; have not been disciplined for conduct that, in the opinion of the board, would jeopardize 16 17 the safety of the public or patients; and abide by the inspection process approved by the board. Each A dentist who applies for a general anesthesia and deep sedation-or, moderate 18 19 sedation, or host permit must have an on-site shall pass a facility inspection conducted at the 20 primary office within twelve months of application or prior to expiration of the facility where anesthesia or sedation will be provided before a temporary general anesthesia and deep sedation, 21 22 moderate sedation, or host permit may be issued.

1	A dentist who holds a temporary general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate
2	sedation, or host permit, whichever is earlier. The board may require inspection of a dentist's
3	satellite office at any time. If the dentist does not have a primary office located in South Dakota,
4	the on-site inspection may be conducted at a satellite office located in South Dakota. shall pass a
5	full inspection before a general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or host permit
6	may be issued.
7	-Following the initial inspection, each <u>A</u> dentist must have an on-site who holds a
8	general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or host permit shall pass a full
9	inspection conducted at the primary office at least once in each five-year licensure cycle to
10	maintain the permit. If the dentist does not have a primary office located in South Dakota the
11	dentist may submit, subject to board approval, a report from a successful inspection conducted at
12	the primary office located in a different state. An on-site inspection of the satellite office may
13	also be required by the board.
14	Failing an on-site inspection constitutes an automatic suspension of the permit and may
15	subject the dentist to disciplinary proceedings.
16	Source: 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July
17	1, 1986; transferred from § 20:43:04:09, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131,
18	effective January 6, 2011; 42 SDR 83, effective December 3, 2015.
19	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(2)(13)(20).
20	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(2)(13)(22).
21	20:43:09:12. Requirements of inspection. An Each inspection shall must be completed
22	for the dentist whose permit or application is under review using an inspection form and process
23	approved by the board and shall must include an evaluation of the following:

1	(1) The office facilities, records, and For a facility inspection to obtain a temporary
2	general anesthesia and deep sedation, moderate sedation, or host permit, an evaluation of:
3	(A) The physical facility in which anesthesia or sedation will be provided;
4	(B) The drugs, emergency medications, including all staff, and equipment and the
5	physical facility necessary for the safe administration of the level of anesthesia or
6	sedation authorized by the permit; and
7	(C) The technical competency of the permit holder and clinical office staff to
8	effectively respond to anesthesia-related emergencies;
9	(2) For a full inspection to obtain and maintain a host permit, an evaluation of:
10	(A) The physical facility in which anesthesia or sedation will be provided;
11	(B) The drugs, emergency medications, staff, and equipment necessary for the
12	safe administration of the level of anesthesia or sedation authorized by the permit;
13	(C) The technical competency of the permit holder and clinical office staff to
14	effectively respond to anesthesia-related emergencies; and
15	(D) Appropriate patient anesthesia records;
16	(3) For a full inspection to obtain and maintain a general anesthesia and deep sedation or
17	moderate sedation permit, an evaluation of:
18	(A) The physical facility in which anesthesia or sedation will be provided;
19	(B) The drugs, emergency medications, staff, and equipment necessary for the
20	safe administration of the level of anesthesia or sedation authorized by the permit;
21	(C) The technical competency of the permit holder and clinical office staff to
22	effectively respond to anesthesia-related emergencies;
23	(D) Appropriate patient anesthesia records; and

1	(E) The technical competency of the permit holder to safely administer the level of
2	anesthesia or sedation authorized by the permit.
3	(2) A live dental procedure performed by the dentist whose facility is being examined
4	utilizing the type of anesthesia or sedation for which the dentist is applying for a permit;
5	(3) Any anesthesia or sedation technique that is routinely employed during the
6	administration of anesthesia or sedation;
7	(4) The appropriate monitoring of a live patient during anesthesia or sedation;
8	(5) The observation of a patient during recovery and the time allowed for recovery; and
9	(6) Simulated emergencies in the surgical areas of the dental office with participation by
10	members of the staff that are trained to handle emergencies. Emergencies shall be listed on the
11	board approved inspection form.
12	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.
13	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
14	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16-36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22).
15	20:43:09:13. Equipment Moderate sedation. Any dentist who administers moderate
16	sedation or who provides dental services to patients under moderate sedation must shall ensure
17	that the office or facility in which the work is performed:
18	(1) Has an operatory of the appropriate size and design to permit access of emergency
19	equipment and personnel and to permit appropriate emergency management;
20	(2) Has the following equipment:
21	$(a\underline{A})$ An automated external defibrillator or full function defibrillator that is
22	immediately accessible;
23	$(b\underline{B})$ A positive pressure oxygen delivery system and a backup system;

1	$(e\underline{C})$ A functional suctioning device and a backup suction device;
2	(<u>dD</u>) Auxiliary lighting;
3	(\underline{eE}) A gas storage facility;
4	(f <u>F</u>) A recovery area. Recovery may take place in the surgical suite. If a separate
5	recovery area is utilized, it must be of the appropriate size for emergency access and
6	management and must have resuscitative equipment present;
7	(\underline{gG}) Methods to monitor respiratory and cardiac function, including all of the
8	following:
9	(i <u>1</u>) Pulse oximetry; and
10	(ii2) Electrocardiogram display;
11	(3) Precordial stethoscope;
12	(4) Measurement of EtCO2, capnograpy; and
13	(5) Blood pressure monitor; and
14	(hH) A board Board approved emergency cart that must be available and readily
15	accessible and includes the necessary and appropriate and readily available emergency drugs and
16	appropriately sized equipment necessary to resuscitate a non-breathing and unconscious patient
17	and provide continuous support while the patient is transported to a medical facility. There must
18	be The permit holder shall provide documentation that all emergency drugs and equipment and
19	drugs are checked inspected and maintained on a prudent and regularly scheduled basis,
20	according to manufacturer specifications where applicable.
21	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011; 41 SDR 108, effective January 6, 2015.
22	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
23	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16-36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22) .

1	20:43:09:13.01. Equipment General anesthesia and deep sedation. Any dentist who
2	administers general anesthesia or deep sedation or who provides dental services to patients under
3	general anesthesia or deep sedation must shall ensure that the office or facility in which the work
4	is performed:
5	(1) Has an operatory of the appropriate size and design to permit access of emergency
6	equipment and personnel and to permit appropriate emergency management;
7	(2) Has the following equipment:
8	$(a\underline{A})$ An automated external defibrillator or full function defibrillator that is
9	immediately accessible;
10	$(b\underline{B})$ A positive pressure oxygen delivery system and a backup system;
11	$(e\underline{C})$ A functional suctioning device and a backup suction device;
12	(<u>dD</u>) Auxiliary lighting;
13	(\underline{eE}) A gas storage facility;
14	(f <u>F</u>) A recovery area. Recovery may take place in the surgical suite. If a separate
15	recovery area is utilized, it must be of the appropriate size for emergency access and
16	management and must have resuscitative equipment present;
17	(\underline{gG}) Methods to monitor respiratory and cardiac function, including all of the following:
18	$(i\underline{1})$ Pulse oximetry;
19	(ii2) Electrocardiogram display;
20	(iii <u>3</u>) Precordial <u>or pretrachial</u> stethoscope; and
21	(iv4) Measurement of EtCO2, capnograpy; and
22	(5) Blood pressure monitor; and

1	(hH) A board-Board-approved emergency cart that must be available and readily
2	accessible and includes the necessary and appropriate and readily available emergency drugs and
3	appropriately sized equipment necessary to resuscitate a non-breathing and unconscious patient
4	and provide continuous support while the patient is transported to a medical facility. There must
5	be The permit holder shall provide documentation that all emergency drugs and equipment and
6	drugs are checked inspected and maintained on a prudent and regularly scheduled basis,
7	according to manufacturer specifications where applicable.
8	Source: 41 SDR 108, effective January 6, 2015.
9	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(20).
10	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16-36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22) .
11	20:43:09:14. Clinical guidelines. A dentist who provides any level of sedation must meet
12	the standards of the Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists for
13	thorough patient assessment, pre-operative preparation, recovery and discharge, and management
14	of emergencies or utilizes the services of a licensed anesthesia provider shall apply the current
15	standard of care.
16	Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.
17	General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(3)(20).
18	Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16-36-6A-14(1)(3)(13)(14)(22) .
19	Reference: "Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists,"
20	2007 Edition, American Dental Association. Copies may be obtained from the American Dental
21	Association at www.ada.org free of charge.

1 **20:43:09:17.** Emergency response protocol. A dentist shall ensure a written

- 2 emergency response protocol is in place for all patients undergoing moderate sedation, deep
- 3 <u>sedation, or general anesthesia.</u>
- 4 <u>Source:</u>
- 5 General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(20).
- 6 **Law Implemented:** SDCL 36-6A-14(1)(13)(14)(22).