



## Common Pitfalls V. 2

Thank you to the almost 1,400 licensees who responded to the first Common Pitfalls quiz. Whether you completed the quiz or not (it's now closed to responses), you can view the correct answers to each question by visiting the following link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W0mcy7BEvJYqRCXKFQHJcwNiWoRWNpHP/view?usp=sharing>, or by visiting the Board's website where these Google Forms will be saved under resources. Of the seven questions asked, in the first Common Pitfalls, only question number 2 led to more than half (51.7%) answering the question incorrectly. The other six questions asked had a pass rate of 93.3% or greater.

It's our intention to periodically create and distribute the Common Pitfalls quizzes and our hope is that you find them enjoyable and rewarding. While they aren't meant to create acrimony, we understand that some of the "correct answers" will not be received favorably. Please rest assured that all questions, in each Common Pitfalls, have been thoroughly reviewed for accuracy prior to distribution. The main goal of the quizzes is to keep you engaged in Board business and what the Board sees often in an effort to prevent you from the common pitfalls the Board's licensees fall into.

Dental anesthetics have been around for over 175 years! In fact, the first recorded dental procedure with an anesthetic was done in 1846 using ether. Dentistry has come a long way since then, and anesthetics are an important tool in helping patients feel comfortable during dental procedures. Below are questions aimed at giving you guidance regarding dentistry and anesthesia in Arizona. Don't worry, the Board isn't keeping track of who answered what; it's completely anonymous, but we guarantee you will learn something (some questions have feedback that will be educational, if not unbelievable). You will even have a chance at the end to provide a question that may be used for future correspondence.

### 1. What are the three main types of dental anesthesia?

- gas, general and topical
- topical, instrumental and general
- local, general and IV sedation
- light, deep and moderate



## Feedback

If you're interested in the very first reported use of anesthesia in a dental setting, please visit this website: <https://www.ada.org/en/publications/ada-news/2018-archive/december/today-marks-dental-anesthesia-milestone>

**2. An adverse occurrence is defined as a death, or incident requiring emergency medical response, occurs in a dental office or dental clinic during the administration of or recovery from general anesthesia, deep sedation, moderate sedation, or minimal sedation. When should the permit holder and the treating dentist involved (sometimes one and the same) submit a completed report of the incident to the Board?**

- Within 30 days after the occurrence
- By the end of the business day on the day of the occurrence
- Within 10 days after the occurrence
- When submitting my triennial renewal



## Feedback

*Pursuant to A.A.C. R4-11-1305 the adverse occurrence should be reported within 10 days after the occurrence.*

**3. In a dental setting, in Arizona, only dentists can provide anesthesia?**

- True
- False



## Feedback

*Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1281(G), the Board may issue local anesthesia and nitrous oxide analgesia certificates to a licensed dental hygienist. Additionally, non-dental professions like physician anesthesiologists and CRNAs can administer anesthesia in a dental setting if the dental provider maintains at least a 1304 permit granted by the Board.*

**4. Who is required to have a permit, in Arizona, to administer anesthesia or sedation services in a dental procedure?**

- General Dentists who don't ordinarily treat patients who need anesthesia/sedation
- Only Oral Surgeons because they use anesthesia/sedation for most patient treatments
- Hygienists working for dentists who treat patients needing anesthesia/sedation
- Dentists who either administer anesthesia/sedation or who schedule dental procedures requiring anesthesia/sedation and use non-dentists to administer the anesthesia/sedation ✓

**Feedback**

*The Board offers four anesthesia/sedation permits - 1301, 1302, 1303 and 1304 permits. Applicants who wish to hold a 1301, a 1302 or a 1303 permit must take and successfully complete minimum education requirements. A dentist may use a physician anesthesiologist or certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) for anesthesia or sedation services while the dentist provides treatment in the dentist's office or dental clinic after obtaining a Section 1304 permit issued by the Board.*

**5. A dentist that brings in a non-dentist anesthesia provider, such as a physician anesthesiologist or CRNA, and does not have an anesthesia/sedation permit (1301, 1302, or 1303) needs to obtain a 1304 permit?**

- True ✓
- False

**Feedback**

*Permit to Employ or Work With a Physician Anesthesiologist or Certified Nurse Anesthetist ("CRNA"):* Unless a dentist holds a Section 1301, 1302 or 1303 permit they must obtain a Section 1304 permit before employing or working with a Physician Anesthesiologist or CRNA in a dental office or dental clinic. This permit level was added in Arizona Administrative Code ("A.A.C.") R4-11-1304 in April 2013. Prior to adding A.A.C. R4-11-1304, a dentist was required to obtain a Section 1301 Permit to employ or work with a physician anesthesiologist or CRNA.

*A dentist who does not hold an anesthesia/sedation permit of any kind, but who uses a dentist anesthesiologist for the administration of anesthesia/sedation does NOT need a permit, including a 1304 permit.*

*The Board does not regulate nurses or medical physicians; therefore, if a non-dentist provider provides anesthesia for a patient, in a dental setting, the only way the Board maintains regulation is for the dentist who performs the dental treatment to have a 1304 permit.*

**6. An outside provider of anesthesia/sedation services is allowed, but the ultimate responsibility of assessing the patient for anesthesia/sedation in a dental setting is the dentist's.**

True. It is ultimately the dentist's responsibility to make sure a patient is healthy enough and a good candidate for in office anesthesia/sedation. ✓

False. The responsibility only resides with the outside provider of anesthesia/sedation services.

**7. It is required for a dental practice to have at least one automated external defibrillator ("AED") in the practice.**

True

False ✓

#### **Feedback**

*Astonished as you may be -- currently the answer is false. However, the Board is seeking a change to its statutes during the 2022 Arizona Legislative session to mandate this requirement. Stay tuned.*

**8. I would like to see the following question and answer, if known, in the next Common Pitfalls quiz.**