

Equipment and Drugs List as Required by Rules 0460-2-.07(6)(b)6(iv) and (7)(b)6(v)

Rules 0460-2-.07(6)(b)6 and (7)(b)6 cover the training, protocols and equipment required for the treatment of emergencies. It also requires equipment and drugs to be present and readily available for use. At a minimum, the following equipment and drugs must be available for treatment of emergency conditions when using Limited or Comprehensive Conscious Sedation or Deep Sedation and General Anesthesia:

Limited and Comprehensive Conscious Sedation

Written protocols must be established by the dentist to manage emergencies related to conscious sedation including but not limited to laryngospasm, bronchospasm, emesis and aspiration, airway occlusion by foreign body, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, hypertension, hypotension, allergic and toxic reactions, convulsions, hyperventilation and hypoventilation.

- (1) The following emergency equipment for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated, must be present and easily accessible from the operatory and recovery room:
 - (a) A positive pressure oxygen delivery system, including full face mask for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated;
 - (b) Oral and nasal airways of various sizes for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated;
 - (c) Blood pressure cuff and stethoscope for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated (automatic pressure devices accepted);
 - (d) Cardiac defibrillator or automated external defibrillator (AED);
 - (e) Laryngoscope with current batteries;
 - (f) Intubation forceps and endotracheal tubes;
 - (g) Tonsillar suction tips;
 - (h) A back-up suction device and an emergency lighting system;
 - (i) Appropriate syringes;
 - (j) Pulse oximeter to provide continuous monitoring of heart rate and oxygen saturation.

- (2) The following drugs or type of drugs with a current shelf life must be maintained, insofar as possible given national drug availability, and easily accessible from the operatory and recovery room:
 - (a) Epinephrine;
 - (b) Atropine;
 - (c) Lidocaine;
 - (d) An antihistamine;
 - (e) A bronchodilator;
 - (f) An antihypoglycemic agent;
 - (g) A vasopressor;
 - (h) A corticosteroid;
 - (i) An anticonvulsant;
 - (j) A narcotic and benzodiazepine antagonist;
 - (k) Nitroglycerine; and
 - (l) Aspirin.

Deep Sedation/General Anesthesia

Written protocols must be established by the dentist to manage emergencies related to deep sedation/general anesthesia including but not limited to laryngospasm, bronchospasm, emesis and aspiration, airway occlusion by foreign body, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, hypertension, hypotension, allergic and toxic reactions, convulsions, hyperventilation and hypoventilation.

- (1) The following emergency equipment for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated, must be present and easily accessible from the operatory and recovery room:
 - (a) A positive pressure oxygen delivery system, including full face mask for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated;
 - (b) Oral and nasal airways of various sizes for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated;
 - (c) Blood pressure cuff and stethoscope for adults and for pediatric patients, if pediatric patients are treated (automatic pressure devices accepted);
 - (d) Cardiac defibrillator or automated external defibrillator (AED);
 - (e) I.V. set-up, including appropriate hardware and fluids;
 - (f) Laryngoscope with current batteries;
 - (g) Intubation forceps and endotracheal tubes;
 - (h) Tonsillar suction tips;
 - (i) A back-up suction device and an emergency lighting system;
 - (j) Appropriate syringes;
 - (k) Tourniquet and tape;
 - (l) Pulse oximeter to provide continuous monitoring of heart rate and oxygen saturation;
 - (m) ET CO₂ monitor.

- (2) The following drugs or type of drugs with a current shelf life must be maintained, insofar as possible given national drug availability, and easily accessible from the operatory and recovery room:
 - (a) Epinephrine;
 - (b) Atropine;
 - (c) Lidocaine;
 - (d) An antihistamine;
 - (e) A vasodilator;
 - (f) A bronchodilator;
 - (g) An antihypoglycemic agent;
 - (h) A vasopressor;
 - (i) A corticosteroid;
 - (j) An anticonvulsant;
 - (k) A narcotic and benzodiazepine antagonist;
 - (l) An appropriate antiarrhythmic medication;
 - (m) Nitroglycerine;
 - (n) Dantrolene (only necessary if agents (i.e. volatile agents) used have the potential for malignant hyperthermia. Use of succinylcholine as an emergency agent only does not require the practitioner to have dantrolene on hand.);
 - (o) Succinylcholine;
 - (p) Adenosine; and
 - (q) Aspirin.