



# RULE-MAKING ORDER

**CR-103P (May 2009)**  
(Implements RCW 34.05.360)

Agency: Department of Health- Dental Quality Assurance Commission

**Permanent Rule Only**

**Effective date of rule:**

**Permanent Rules**

- 31 days after filing.
- Other (specify)** (If less than 31 days after filing, a specific finding under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required and should be stated below)

**Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?**

- Yes
  - No
- If Yes, explain:

**Purpose:** WAC 246-817-760 Moderate sedation with parenteral agents. The Dental Quality Assurance Commission (commission) adopted amendments to include specific requirements and exceptions for dentists when sedating pediatric patients.

**Citation of existing rules affected by this order:**

Repealed: None  
 Amended: WAC 246-817-760  
 Suspended: None

**Statutory authority for adoption:** RCW 18.32.0365 and 18.32.640

**Other authority :**

**PERMANENT RULE (Including Expedited Rule Making)**

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 16-24-076 on 12/06/2016 (date).  
 Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version: The commission amended WAC 246-817-760 (4)(c), (e)(v), and 5 (e) adding " a for " to the end of each of these sections to correct sentence structure; and(6), deleting "œelectrocardiographic monitor" from the list of required monitoring equipment. Subsection 4 does not require monitoring of electrocardiography.

If a preliminary cost-benefit analysis was prepared under RCW 34.05.328, a final cost-benefit analysis is available by contacting:

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**Date adopted:** 03/08/2017

**NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)**  
Colleen Madden

**SIGNATURE**  
*C. Madden*

**TITLE**  
Dental Quality Assurance Commission Chairperson

**CODE REVISER USE ONLY**

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 STATE OF WASHINGTON  
 FILED

**DATE: March 08, 2017**  
**TIME: 12:05 PM**

**WSR 17-07-037**

**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.  
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.  
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

**The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:**

<b>Federal statute:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
<b>Federal rules or standards:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
<b>Recently enacted state statutes:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>

**The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:**

New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
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**The number of sections adopted in the agency's own initiative:**

New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>1</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
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**The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:**

New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
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**The number of sections adopted using:**

<b>Negotiated rule making:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
<b>Pilot rule making:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>0</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>
<b>Other alternative rule making:</b>	New	<u>0</u>	Amended	<u>1</u>	Repealed	<u>0</u>

**WAC 246-817-760 Moderate sedation with parenteral agents.** (1)

Training requirements: To administer moderate sedation with parenteral agents, the dentist must have successfully completed a postdoctoral course(s) of sixty clock hours or more which includes training in basic moderate sedation, physical evaluation, venipuncture, technical administration, recognition and management of complications and emergencies, monitoring, and supervised experience in providing moderate sedation to fifteen or more patients. If treating an adult, the dentist must have training in adult sedation. If treating a minor, the dentist must have training in pediatric sedation.

(2) In addition to meeting the criteria in subsection (1) of this section, the dentist must also have a current ~~((and documented proficiency in))~~ certification in advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) or pediatric advanced life support (PALS). ~~((One way to demonstrate such proficiency is to hold a valid and current ACLS, PALS certificate or equivalent.))~~ If treating an adult, the dentist must have ACLS certification. If treating a minor, the dentist must have PALS certification.

(3) The drugs, drug amounts, and techniques used must carry a margin of safety wide enough to render unintended loss of consciousness highly unlikely.

(4) Procedures for administration of moderate sedation with parenteral agents by a dentist and an individual trained in monitoring sedated patients:

(a) In the treatment setting, a patient receiving moderate sedation with parenteral ~~((sedation))~~ agents must have that sedation administered by a person qualified under this chapter.

(b) A patient may not be left alone in a room and must be continually monitored by a dentist with a valid moderate sedation with parenteral agent permit or trained anesthesia monitor.

(c) An intravenous infusion must be maintained during the administration of a parenteral agent. Two exceptions for intravenous infusion may occur, but reasons why intravenous infusion was not used must be documented for:

(i) Pediatric sedation cases using agents for brief procedures;  
and

(ii) When the pediatric patient is uncooperative or the emotional condition is such that intravenous access is not possible.

(d) When the operative dentist is also the person administering the moderate sedation with parenteral agents, the operative dentist must be continuously assisted by at least one individual experienced in monitoring sedated patients. If treating an adult, the additional individual must have experience or training in adult sedation. If treating a minor, the additional individual must have experience or training in pediatric sedation.

(e) In the treatment setting, a patient experiencing moderate sedation with parenteral agents must be visually and tactilely monitored by the dentist or an individual trained in monitoring sedated patients. Patient monitoring must include:

- (i) Heart rate;
- (ii) Blood pressure;
- (iii) Respiration; ~~((and))~~
- (iv) Pulse oximetry; and

(v) Expired carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Two exceptions for expired CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring may occur, but reasons why expired CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring was not used must be documented for:

(A) Pediatric sedation cases using agents for brief procedures; and

(B) When the pediatric patient is uncooperative or the emotional condition is such that CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring is not possible.

(f) Requirements of immobilization devices for pediatric patients:

(i) Immobilization devices, such as, papoose boards, must be applied in such a way as to avoid airway obstruction or chest restriction.

(ii) The pediatric patient head position and respiratory excursions must be checked frequently to ensure airway patency.

(iii) If an immobilization device is used, a hand or foot must be kept exposed.

(g) The patient's blood pressure and heart rate must be recorded every five minutes, pulse oximetry recorded every five minutes, and respiration rate must be recorded at least every fifteen minutes. (~~In all cases these vital sign parameters must be noted and recorded at the conclusion of the procedure.~~)

~~(g+))~~ (h) The patient's level of consciousness must be recorded prior to the dismissal of the patient.

~~((h Patient's))~~ (i) Patients receiving (~~these forms of~~) moderate sedation with parenteral agents must be accompanied by a responsible adult upon departure from the treatment facility.

~~((i+))~~ (j) If a patient unintentionally enters a deeper level of sedation, the patient must be returned to a level of moderate sedation as quickly as possible. While returning the patient to the moderate level of sedation, periodic monitoring of pulse, respiration, blood pressure and continuous monitoring of oxygen saturation must be maintained. In such cases, these same parameters must be taken and recorded at appropriate intervals throughout the procedure and vital signs and level of consciousness must be recorded during the sedation and prior to dismissal of the patient.

~~((4+))~~ (5) Dental records must contain appropriate medical history and patient evaluation. Sedation records must be recorded during the procedure in a timely manner and must include:

(a) Blood pressure;

(b) Heart rate;

(c) Respiration;

(d) Pulse oximetry;

(e) End-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>. Two exceptions for end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring may occur, but reasons why end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring was not used must be documented for:

(i) Pediatric sedation cases using agents for brief procedures; and

(ii) When the pediatric patient is uncooperative or the emotional condition is such that end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring is not possible.

(f) Drugs administered including amounts and time administered;

~~((f+))~~ (g) Length of procedure; and

~~((g+))~~ (h) Any complications of sedation.

~~((5+))~~ (6) Equipment and emergency medications: All offices in which moderate sedation with parenteral (~~sedation~~) agents is administered or prescribed must comply with the following equipment standards:

Office facilities and equipment shall include:

(a) Suction equipment capable of aspirating gastric contents from the mouth and pharynx;

(b) Portable oxygen delivery system including full face masks and a bag-valve-mask combination with appropriate connectors capable of delivering positive pressure, oxygen-enriched patient ventilation and oral and nasal pharyngeal airways (~~(of appropriate size)~~). If treating an adult, the equipment must be appropriate for adult sedation. If treating a minor, the equipment must be appropriate for pediatric sedation;

(c) A blood pressure cuff (sphygmomanometer) of appropriate size and stethoscope; or equivalent monitoring devices;

(d) End-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitor;

(e) Pulse oximetry; and

(f) An emergency drug kit with minimum contents of:

(i) Sterile needles, syringes, and tourniquet;

(ii) Narcotic antagonist;

(iii) Alpha and beta adrenergic stimulant;

(iv) Vasopressor;

(v) Coronary vasodilator;

(vi) Antihistamine;

(vii) Parasympatholytic;

(viii) Intravenous fluids, tubing, and infusion set; and

(ix) Sedative antagonists for drugs used, if available.

~~((6))~~ (7) Continuing education: A dentist who administers moderate sedation with parenteral (~~(sedation)~~) agents must participate in eighteen hours of continuing education or equivalent every three years.

(a) The education must include instruction in one or more of the following areas:

(i) Venipuncture;

(ii) Intravenous sedation;

(iii) Physiology;

(iv) Pharmacology;

(v) Nitrous oxide analgesia;

(vi) Patient evaluation;

(vii) Patient monitoring; and

(viii) Medical emergencies.

(b) In addition to the education requirements in (a) of this subsection, the dentist must (~~(obtain health care provider basic life support (BLS),~~) have a current certification in advanced cardiac life support (ACLS)~~((7))~~ or pediatric advanced life support (PALS) (~~(certification)~~) to renew the moderate sedation with parenteral agents permit. Hourly credits earned from certification in BLS, ACLS, or PALS courses may not be used to meet the education requirements in (a) of this subsection to renew a moderate sedation with parenteral agents permit. However, the hourly credits earned in (~~(BLS)~~) ACLS~~((7))~~ or PALS certification may be used to meet the requirements of WAC 246-817-440 to renew the dentist license.

~~((7))~~ (8) A permit of authorization is required. See WAC 246-817-774 for permitting requirements.