20:43:08:10. Delegation of duties -- Supervision. Subject to the dentist exercising full responsibility, a dental assistant may perform duties and procedures incidental to patient treatment while under the direct or indirect supervision of a licensed dentist or under personal supervision of a licensed dental hygienist. An advanced dental assistant may perform expanded function procedures only under the direct supervision of a dentist.

A dental hygienist, advanced dental assistant or dental assistant that holds a permit to monitor patients under general anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation may inject medication through an intravenous site while under personal supervision of a dentist that holds a permit to administer general anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 6 SDR 87, effective March 2, 1980; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986; 14 SDR 118, effective March 24, 1988; transferred from § 20:43:04:05, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992.


Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-14, 36-6A-41.

20:43:08:11. Procedures that may not be delegated. The following list of procedures may not be delegated by a dentist or dental hygienist to either a dental assistant or an advanced dental assistant:

(1) The cutting of hard or soft tissue;
(2) Intraoral procedures that will be used directly in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis;
(3) Irreversible procedures;
(4) The injection of medication other than as permitted in § 20:43:08:10;
(5) The administration of nitrous oxide analgesia other than as permitted in § 20:43:09:06;
(6) The placing, finishing, and adjusting of final restorations; and
(7) Those procedures allocated by SDCL 36-6A-40 and by §§ 20:43:04:04 and 20:43:04:06 to dental hygienists with the exception of placement of sealants and coronal polishing following a prophylaxis by a dentist or dental hygienist.

Notwithstanding subdivision (5), a dentist may delegate the administration of nitrous oxide analgesia to an advanced dental assistant who holds a permit issued pursuant to § 20:43:09:06.

Source: 6 SDR 87, effective March 2, 1980; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986; transferred from § 20:43:04:05.01, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 32 SDR 188, effective May 15, 2006.

General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(10).

Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-40.
Nitrous oxide inhalation permit requirements -- Dental hygienists and advanced dental assistants.

Local anesthesia permit requirements -- Dental hygienists.

Minimal sedation.

Noncompliance.

Application for permits -- Renewal.

Reports of adverse conditions.

Permit requirements for monitoring patients under general anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation.

Inspection of facilities.

Requirements of inspection.

Equipment -- General anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation.

Equipment -- General anesthesia and deep sedation.

Clinical guidelines.

Intravenous line.

Anesthesia credentials committee.

Equipment -- General anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation. Any dentist who administers general anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation or who provides dental services to patients under general anesthesia and deep sedation or moderate sedation must ensure that the office in which the work is performed:

(1) Has an operatory of the appropriate size and design to permit access of emergency equipment and personnel and to permit appropriate emergency management;
(2) Has the following equipment:

(a) An automated external defibrillator or full function defibrillator that is immediately accessible;

(b) A positive pressure oxygen delivery system and a backup system;

(c) A functional suctioning device and a backup suction device;

(d) Auxiliary lighting;

(e) A gas storage facility;

(f) A recovery area. Recovery may take place in the surgical suite. If a separate recovery area is utilized, it must be of the appropriate size for emergency access and management and must have resuscitative equipment present;

(g) A method to monitor function, electrical activity of the heart, and heart function; and respiratory and cardiac function, including all of the following:

(i) Pulse oximetry; and

(ii) Electrocardiogram display;

(h) A board approved emergency cart that must be available and readily accessible and includes the necessary and appropriate drugs and equipment to resuscitate a non-breathing and unconscious patient and provide continuous support while the patient is transported to a medical facility. There must be documentation that all emergency equipment and drugs are checked and maintained on a prudent and regularly scheduled basis.

Source: 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.

General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1).

Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16.
20:43:09:13.1. **Equipment -- General anesthesia and deep sedation.** Any dentist who administers general anesthesia and deep sedation or who provides dental services to patients under general anesthesia and deep sedation must ensure that the office in which the work is performed:

(1) Has an operatory of the appropriate size and design to permit access of emergency equipment and personnel and to permit appropriate emergency management;

(2) Has the following equipment:

(a) An automated external defibrillator or full function defibrillator that is immediately accessible;

(b) A positive pressure oxygen delivery system and a backup system;

(c) A functional suctioning device and a backup suction device;

(d) Auxiliary lighting;

(e) A gas storage facility;

(f) A recovery area. Recovery may take place in the surgical suite. If a separate recovery area is utilized, it must be of the appropriate size for emergency access and management and must have resuscitative equipment present;

(g) Methods to monitor respiratory and cardiac function, including all of the following:

(i) Pulse oximetry;

(ii) Electrocardiogram display;

(iii) Precordial stethoscope; and

(iv) Measurement of EtCO2, capnography;

(h) A board approved emergency cart that must be available and readily accessible and includes the necessary and appropriate drugs and equipment to resuscitate a non-breathing and
unconscious patient and provide continuous support while the patient is transported to a medical facility. There must be documentation that all emergency equipment and drugs are checked and maintained on a prudent and regularly scheduled basis.

General Authority: SDCL 36-6A-14(1).

Law Implemented: SDCL 36-6A-16.