

Dear Senators HEIDER, Nuxoll, Bock, and  
Representatives WOOD, Perry, Rusche:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of  
the Board of Dentistry:

IDAPA 19.01.01 - Rules Pertaining To The Idaho State Board of Dentistry - Proposed Rule (Docket  
No. 19-0101-1401).

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the  
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research  
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative  
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 09/23/2014. If a meeting is  
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis  
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 10/22/2014.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a  
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,  
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has  
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4834, or send a written request to the address on the  
memorandum attached below.



Jeff Youtz  
Director

# Legislative Services Office Idaho State Legislature

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*Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature*

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Health & Welfare Committee and the House Health & Welfare Committee  
**FROM:** Legislative Research Analyst - Elizabeth Bowen  
**DATE:** September 04, 2014  
**SUBJECT:** Board of Dentistry

IDAPA 19.01.01 - Rules Pertaining To The Idaho State Board of Dentistry - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 19-0101-1401)

The Idaho State Board of Dentistry submits notice of proposed rulemaking at IDAPA 19.01.01. The proposed rule clarifies the requirements for administering sedatives to patients in order to be consistent with standards set by the American Dental Association. Additionally, the proposed rule provides clarification regarding facility requirements, records, and patient monitoring.

There is no negative impact on the state general fund. The Board conducted negotiated rulemaking. The rule is consistent with the Board's authority under Section 54-912, Idaho Code.

cc: Board of Dentistry  
Susan Miller

**IDAPA 19 - IDAHO STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY**  
**19.01.01 - RULES OF THE IDAHO STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY**  
**DOCKET NO. 19-0101-1401**  
**NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE**

**AUTHORITY:** In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Section 54-912, Idaho Code.

**PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE:** Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than September 17, 2014.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

**DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY:** The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

The purpose of this rulemaking is to clarify the requirements for the administration of sedation to patients. The rule changes revise the minimal, moderate, and general anesthesia and deep sedation rules by inclusion of additional standards currently contained in the American Dental Association, Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists, October 2007. Additionally, rules concerning facility requirements, records, and patient monitoring have been revised for clarification purposes.

**FEE SUMMARY:** The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

**NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING:** Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 2, 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 14-7, page 86](#).

**INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE:** Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: N/A

**ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS:** For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Susan Miller, Executive Director, at (208) 334-2369 or at [susan.miller@isbd.idaho.gov](mailto:susan.miller@isbd.idaho.gov).

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before September 24, 2014.

DATED this 6th Day of August, 2014.

Susan Miller  
Executive Director  
Board of Dentistry  
350 N. 9th St., Ste. M-100  
P. O. Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0021  
Phone: (208) 334-2369  
Fax: (208) 334-3247

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 19-0101-1401  
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)

054. DEFINITIONS (RULE 54).

For the purposes of these anesthesia rules, the following terms will be used, as defined below: (4-11-06)

01. Methods of Anxiety and Pain Control. (4-11-06)

a. Analgesia shall mean the diminution or elimination of pain. (4-7-11)

b. Local anesthesia shall mean the elimination of sensation, especially pain, in one (1) part of the body by the topical application or regional injection of a drug. (4-7-11)

c. Minimal sedation shall mean a minimally depressed level of consciousness that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although cognitive function and coordination may be modestly impaired, ventilator and cardiovascular functions are unaffected. In accord with this particular definition, the drugs and/or techniques used should carry a margin of safety wide enough never to render unintended loss of consciousness. Further, patients whose only response is reflex withdrawal from repeated painful stimuli would not be considered to be in a state of minimal sedation. (4-7-11)

d. Moderate sedation shall mean a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. (4-7-11)

e. Deep sedation shall mean a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilator function may be impaired. Patients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. (4-7-11)

f. General anesthesia shall mean a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilator function is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired. (4-7-11)

02. Sedation Terms. (4-11-06)

a. Advanced ~~Cardiac~~ Life Support (A~~C~~LS) shall mean an advanced ~~cardiac~~ life support course ~~or a pediatric advanced life support course~~ offered by a recognized accredi~~ted~~ organization. (4-11-06)(    )

b. Monitor or monitoring shall mean the direct clinical observation of a patient during the administration of anesthesia by a person trained to observe the physical condition of the patient and capable of assisting with emergency or other procedures. (4-11-06)

c. Operator shall mean the supervising dentist or another person who is authorized by these rules ~~or holds a permit~~ to induce and administer the proper level of anesthesia/sedation. (4-11-06)(    )

d. Titration shall mean the administration of incremental doses of a drug until a desired effect is reached. Knowledge of each drug's time of onset, peak response and duration of action is essential to avoid over sedation. Although the concept of titration of a drug to effect is critical for patient safety, when the intent is moderate sedation one must know whether the previous dose has taken full effect before administering an additional drug

increment. (4-7-11)

**e.** Maximum recommended dose (MRD) shall mean maximum FDA-recommended dose of a drug, as printed in FDA-approved labeling for unmonitored home use. (3-20-14)

**f.** Incremental dosing shall mean administration of multiple doses of a drug until a desired effect is reached, but not to exceed the maximum recommended dose (MRD). (4-7-11)

**g.** Supplemental dosing during minimal sedation shall mean a single additional dose of the initial drug that may be necessary for prolonged procedures. The supplemental dose should not exceed one-half of the initial dose and should not be administered until the dentist has determined the clinical half-life of the initial dosing has passed. The total aggregate dose must not exceed one and one-half times (1.5x) MRD on the day of treatment. (4-7-11)

**03. Routes of Administration.** (4-11-06)

**a.** Enteral. Any technique of administration in which the agent is absorbed through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract or oral mucosa (i.e., oral, rectal, sublingual). (4-11-06)

**b.** Inhalation. A technique of administration in which a gaseous or volatile agent is introduced into the lungs and whose primary effect is due to absorption through the gas/blood interface. (4-7-11)

**c.** Parenteral. A technique of administration in which the drug bypasses the gastrointestinal (GI) tract [i.e., intramuscular (IM), intravenous (IV), intranasal (IN), submucosal (SM), subcutaneous (SC), intraosseous (IO)]. (4-7-11)

**d.** Transdermal. A technique of administration in which the drug is administered by patch or iontophoresis through skin. (4-7-11)

**e.** Transmucosal. A technique of administration in which the drug is administered across mucosa such as intranasal, sublingual, or rectal. (4-7-11)

**(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)**

**060. MODERATE SEDATION (RULE 60).**

Dentists licensed in the state of Idaho cannot administer moderate sedation in the practice of dentistry unless they have obtained the proper moderate sedation permit from the Idaho State Board of Dentistry. A moderate sedation permit may be either enteral or parenteral. A moderate enteral sedation permit authorizes dentists to administer moderate sedation by either enteral or combination inhalation-ental routes of administration. A moderate parenteral sedation permit authorizes a dentist to administer moderate sedation by any route of administration. A dentist shall not administer moderate sedation to children under sixteen (16) years of age and one hundred (100) pounds unless they have qualified for and been issued a moderate parenteral sedation permit. (3-29-12)

**01. Requirements for a Moderate Enteral Sedation Permit.** To qualify for a moderate enteral sedation permit, a dentist applying for a permit shall provide proof that the dentist has completed training in the administration of moderate sedation to a level consistent with that prescribed in the American Dental Association's "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students," as incorporated in Section 004 in these rules. The five (5) year requirement regarding the required training for a moderate enteral sedation permit shall not be applicable to applicants who hold an equivalent permit in another state which has been in effect for the twelve (12) month period immediately prior to the application date. To obtain a moderate enteral sedation permit, a dentist must provide ~~certification~~ verification of the following: (4-7-11)( )

**a.** Completion of an American Dental Association accredited or Board of Dentistry approved post-doctoral training program within five (5) years of the date of application for a moderate enteral sedation permit that included documented training of a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours of instruction plus management of at least ten (10) adult case experiences by the enteral and/or enteral-nitrous oxide/oxygen route. These ten (10) cases must

include at least three live clinical dental experiences managed by participants in groups no larger than five (5). The remaining cases may include simulations and/or video presentations, but must include one experience in returning a patient from deep to moderate sedation; and (4-7-11)

- b. ~~Proof of e~~Current certification ~~of in~~ Advanced ~~Cardiac~~ Life Support ~~or its equivalent.~~ (4-7-11)( )

**02. Requirements for a Moderate Parenteral Sedation Permit.** To qualify for a moderate parenteral sedation permit, a dentist applying for a permit shall provide proof that the dentist has completed training in the administration of moderate parenteral sedation as prescribed in the American Dental Association's "Guidelines for Teaching Pain Control and Sedation to Dentists and Dental Students," as incorporated in Section 004 of these rules within the five (5) year period immediately prior to the date of application for a moderate parenteral sedation permit. The five (5) year requirement shall not be applicable to applicants who hold an equivalent permit in another state which has been in effect for the twelve (12) month period immediately prior to the date of application. The training program shall: (4-7-11)

a. Be sponsored by or affiliated with a dental school accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association or a teaching hospital or facility approved by the Board of Dentistry; and (4-5-00)

b. Consist of a minimum of sixty (60) hours of instruction, plus management of at least twenty (20) patients by the intravenous route; and (4-7-11)

c. Include the issuance of a certificate of successful completion that indicates the type, number of hours, and length of training received. (3-18-99)

d. In addition, the dentist must maintain current certification in Advanced ~~Cardiac~~ Life Support ~~or its equivalent.~~ (4-7-11)( )

**03. General Requirements for Moderate Enteral and Moderate Parenteral Sedation Permits.** (4-7-11)

~~a. Facility Requirements. The dentist must have a properly equipped facility for the administration of moderate sedation.~~ The qualified dentist is responsible for the sedative management, adequacy of the facility and staff, diagnosis and treatment of emergencies related to the administration of moderate sedation and providing the equipment, drugs and protocol for patient rescue. Evaluators appointed by the Idaho State Board of Dentistry will periodically assess the adequacy of the facility and competence of the anesthesia team. The Board adopts the standards incorporated by reference in Section 004.01.c. and Section 004.01.d. of these rules as set forth by the American Dental Association. (4-7-11)( )

a. Facility, Equipment and Drug Requirements. The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be available for immediate use during the sedation and recovery phase: ( )

i. An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least two (2) individuals to freely move about the patient; ( )

ii. An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support; ( )

iii. A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure; ( )

iv. Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure; ( )

v. An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face mask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system; ( )

vi. A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating room; ( )

vii. A sphygmomanometer, pulse oximeter, oral and nasopharyngeal airways, supraglottic airway devices, and automated external defibrillator (AED); and ( )

viii. Emergency drugs including, but not limited to, pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, bronchodilators, and antihistamines. ( )

ix. Additional emergency equipment and drugs required for moderate parenteral sedation permits include precordial/pretracheal stethoscope, intravenous fluid administration equipment, vasopressors, and anticonvulsants. ( )

b. Personnel. For moderate sedation, the minimum number of personnel shall be two (2) including: (4-7-11)

i. The operator; and (10-1-87)

ii. An assistant currently certified in Basic Life Support for Healthcare Providers. (4-7-11)

iii. Auxiliary personnel must have documented training in basic life support for healthcare providers, shall have specific assignments, and shall have current knowledge of the emergency cart inventory. The practitioner dentist and all office personnel must participate in documented periodic reviews of office emergency protocol, including simulated exercises, to assure proper equipment function and staff interaction. (4-7-11)( )

c. Pre-sedation Requirements. Before inducing moderate sedation, a dentist shall: ( )

i. Evaluate the patient's medical history and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for moderate sedation; ( )

ii. Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian; ( )

iii. Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the sedation; and ( )

iv. Maintain an anesthesia record, and enter the individual patient's sedation into a case/drug log. ( )

d. Patient Monitoring. Patients shall be monitored as follows: ( )

i. Patients must have continuous monitoring using pulse oximetry. The patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be recorded at regular intervals, but at least every fifteen (15) minutes, and these recordings shall be documented in the patient record. The record must also include documentation of preoperative and postoperative vital signs, all medications administered with dosages, time intervals and route of administration. If this information cannot be obtained, the reasons shall be documented in the patient's record. A patient under moderate sedation shall be continuously monitored; ( )

ii. During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from moderate sedation; ( )

iii. A dentist shall not release a patient who has undergone moderate sedation except to the care of a

responsible third party: ( )

iv. The dentist shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met: vital signs are stable, patient is alert and oriented, and the patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and ( )

v. A discharge entry shall be made by the dentist in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged. ( )

e. Sedation of Other Patients. The permit holder shall not initiate sedation on another patient until the previous patient is in a stable monitored condition and in the recovery phase following discontinuation of their sedation. ( )

ef. Permit Renewal. Renewal of the permit will be required every five (5) years. Proof of a minimum of twenty-five (25) credit hours continuing education in moderate sedation which may include training in medical/office emergencies will be required to renew a permit. A fee shall be assessed to cover administrative costs. In addition to the continuing education hours, a dentist must: (3-20-14)

i. For a moderate enteral sedation permit, maintain current certification in basic life support for healthcare providers or advanced ~~cardiac~~ life support; ~~or~~ (3-20-14)( )

ii. For a moderate parenteral sedation permit, maintain current certification in advanced ~~cardiac~~ life support. (3-20-14)( )

dg. Reinstatement. A dentist may make application for the reinstatement of an expired or surrendered permit issued by the Board under this rule within five (5) years of the date of the permit's expiration or surrender. Applicants for reinstatement of a permit shall satisfy the facility and personnel requirements of this rule and shall be required to verify that they have obtained an average of five (5) credit hours of continuing education in moderate sedation for each year subsequent to the date upon which the permit expired or was surrendered. A fee for reinstatement shall be assessed to cover administrative costs. (4-7-11)

#### 061. GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND DEEP SEDATION (RULE 61).

Dentists licensed in the state of Idaho cannot use general anesthesia or deep sedation in the practice of dentistry unless they have obtained the proper permit from the Idaho State Board of Dentistry by conforming with the following conditions: (4-7-11)

01. General Requirements for a General Anesthesia and Deep Sedation Permit. A dentist applying for a permit to administer general anesthesia or deep sedation shall provide proof that the dentist: (4-7-11)( )

a. Has completed an advanced education program accredited by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation that affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage deep sedation or general anesthesia, commensurate with Part IV.C of the American Dental Association's "Guidelines for the Use of Sedation and General Anesthesia by Dentists" within the five (5) year period immediately prior to the date of application for a permit. The five (5) year requirement shall not be applicable to applicants who hold an equivalent permit in another state which has been in effect for the twelve (12) month period immediately prior to the date of application; and (4-7-11)

b. Current Certification in Advanced ~~Cardiac~~ Life Support ~~or its equivalent~~; and (4-7-11)( )

c. Has an established protocol or admission to a recognized hospital. (3-18-99)

02. Facility General Requirements for General Anesthesia and Deep Sedation Permits. ~~The dentist must have a properly equipped facility for the administration of general anesthesia or deep sedation.~~ The qualified dentist is responsible for the sedative management, adequacy of the facility and staff, diagnosis and treatment of emergencies related to the administration of general anesthesia or deep sedation and providing the equipment, drugs and protocol for patient rescue. Evaluators appointed by the Idaho State Board of Dentistry will periodically assess the adequacy of the facility and competence of the anesthesia team. The Board adopts the

standards incorporated by reference in Section 004 of these rules, as set forth by the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons in their office anesthesia evaluation manual. (4-7-11)( )

a. Facility, Equipment and Drug Requirements. The following facilities, equipment and drugs shall be available for immediate use during the sedation and recovery phase: ( )

i. An operating room large enough to adequately accommodate the patient on an operating table or in an operating chair and to allow an operating team of at least two (2) individuals to freely move about the patient: ( )

ii. An operating table or chair which permits the patient to be positioned so the operating team can maintain the patient's airway, quickly alter the patient's position in an emergency, and provide a firm platform for the administration of basic life support: ( )

iii. A lighting system which permits evaluation of the patient's skin and mucosal color and a backup lighting system of sufficient intensity to permit completion of any operation underway in the event of a general power failure: ( )

iv. Suction equipment which permits aspiration of the oral and pharyngeal cavities and a backup suction device which will function in the event of a general power failure: ( )

v. An oxygen delivery system with adequate full face mask and appropriate connectors that is capable of delivering high flow oxygen to the patient under positive pressure, together with an adequate backup system: ( )

vi. A recovery area that has available oxygen, adequate lighting, suction and electrical outlets. The recovery area can be the operating room: ( )

vii. A sphygmomanometer, precordial/pretracheal stethoscope, end-tidal carbon dioxide monitor, pulse oximeter, oral and nasopharyngeal airways, supraglottic airway devices, intravenous fluid administration equipment, and automated external defibrillator (AED); and ( )

viii. Emergency drugs including, but not limited to, pharmacologic antagonists appropriate to the drugs used, vasopressors, bronchodilators, antihistamines, and anticonvulsants. ( )

~~03b.~~ Personnel. For general anesthesia or deep sedation, the minimum number of personnel shall be three (3) including: (4-7-11)

~~a.i.~~ A qualified operator to direct the sedation as specified in Section 061 of this rule; and (4-7-11)

~~b.ii.~~ Two (2) additional individuals who have current certification in Basic Life Support for the Healthcare Provider. (4-7-11)

~~e.iii.~~ When the same individual administering the deep sedation or general anesthesia is performing the dental procedure, one (1) of the additional appropriately trained team members must be designated for patient monitoring. (4-7-11)

c. Pre-sedation Requirements. Before inducing general anesthesia or deep sedation, a dentist shall: ( )

i. Evaluate the patient's medical history and document, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists Patient Physical Status Classifications, that the patient is an appropriate candidate for deep sedation; ( )

ii. Give written preoperative and postoperative instructions to the patient or, when appropriate due to age or psychological status of the patient, the patient's guardian; ( )

- iii. Obtain written informed consent from the patient or patient's guardian for the sedation; and ( )
- iv. Maintain an anesthesia record, and enter the individual patient's sedation into a case/drug log. ( )
- d. Patient Monitoring. Patients shall be monitored as follows: ( )
  - i. Patients must have continuous monitoring using pulse oximetry and end-tidal carbon dioxide monitors. The patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration shall be recorded at regular intervals, but at least every fifteen (15) minutes, and these recordings shall be documented in the patient record. The record must also include documentation of preoperative and postoperative vital signs, all medications administered with dosages, time intervals and route of administration. If this information cannot be obtained, the reasons shall be documented in the patient's record. A patient under deep sedation or general anesthesia shall be continuously monitored; ( )
  - vi. During the recovery phase, the patient must be monitored by an individual trained to monitor patients recovering from general anesthesia and deep sedation; ( )
  - vii. A dentist shall not release a patient who has undergone general anesthesia, deep sedation or moderate sedation except to the care of a responsible third party; ( )
  - viii. The dentist shall assess the patient's responsiveness using preoperative values as normal guidelines and discharge the patient only when the following criteria are met: vital signs are stable, patient is alert and oriented, and the patient can ambulate with minimal assistance; and ( )
  - ix. A discharge entry shall be made by the dentist in the patient's record indicating the patient's condition upon discharge and the name of the responsible party to whom the patient was discharged. ( )
- e. Sedation of Other Patients. The permit holder shall not initiate sedation on another patient until the previous patient is in a stable monitored condition and in the recovery phase following discontinuation of their sedation. ( )

**043. Moderate Sedation.** A dentist holding a permit to administer general anesthesia or deep sedation under this rule may also administer moderate sedation. (4-7-11)

**054. Permit Renewal.** Renewal of the permit will be required every five (5) years. Proof of a minimum of twenty-five (25) credit hours of continuing education in general anesthesia or deep sedation and proof of current certification in Advanced ~~Cardiac~~ Life Support will be required to renew a permit. A fee shall be assessed to cover administrative costs. ~~(4-7-11)~~( )

**065. Reinstatement.** A dentist may make application for the reinstatement of an expired or surrendered permit issued by the Board under this rule within five (5) years of the date of the permit's expiration or surrender. Applicants for reinstatement of a permit shall satisfy the facility and personnel requirements of this rule and shall be required to verify that they have obtained an average of five (5) credit hours of continuing education in general anesthesia or deep sedation for each year subsequent to the date upon which the permit expired or was surrendered. A fee for reinstatement shall be assessed to cover administrative costs. (4-7-11)

**(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)**

**065. DETERMINATION OF DEGREE OF SEDATION BY THE BOARD (RULE 65).**

In any matter under review or in any proceeding being conducted in which the Board must determine the degree of ~~sedation or level of consciousness of a patient~~ central nervous system depression, the Board may base its findings or conclusions on, among other matters, the ~~following:~~ (4-11-06)

**01. Medication and Dosage.** ~~The type, and dosages, and of medication(s) that was administered to the patient as well as the routes of administration of the medication(s); and~~ drugs administered to the patient and what

result can reasonably be expected from those drugs in those dosages and routes administered in a patient of that physical and psychological status. ~~(4-11-06)~~( )

~~02- **Expected Results.** The result that can reasonably be expected from the medication(s) administered when considering the physical and psychological status of the patient.~~ (4-11-06)

**066. -- 999. (RESERVED)**