JURISPRUDENCE UPDATE

Iowa Dental Board
What do we do? Regulate/license

- We regulate ~ 8,200 licensees/registrants
  - 2,100 DDS
  - 2,400 RDH
  - 3,700 DA

- Issue/renew licenses, registrations & permits
  - IDB has 8 staff members
What do we do? Enforce

- Enforce Iowa laws & Board rules pertaining to dentistry, dental hygiene, and dental assisting.
  - Investigate complaints
  - Conduct disciplinary hearings
  - Monitor compliance of board orders
  - Perform inspections
  - Administer PHP program (IPRC)
Why new CE in juris & IC?

- We review complaint information
- Review investigations
- Track questions/inquires made to the office
  - Phone
  - Email
  - Formal requests
- Use that information to identify common
  - Violations
  - Areas of confusion/concerns
  - Make rule revisions/clarifications
- Noticing some patterns
  - Unaware of rules in general/rule changes
  - Unaware of infection control requirements
  - Confusion about rulemaking process
Iowa Rulemaking Process

THE IOWA RULEMAKING PROCESS
NOTICE OF INTENDED ACTION

35 DAYS NOTICE PERIOD

EDITED BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

NOTICE TO THE
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES COORDINATOR

PUBLISHED IN THE
IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN

20 DAY DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS, POSSIBLE HEARING

ADOPTED IN FINAL FORM

ADOPTION AND PUBLICATION

35 DAYS PUBLICATION PERIOD

EDITED BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

FILED WITH THE
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES COORDINATOR

PUBLISHED IN THE
BULLETIN AND CODIFIED INTO THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

EFFECTIVE

THE RULE-MAKING PROCESS TAKES AT LEAST 108 DAYS
Iowa Rulemaking Process

• Provides an opportunity for oversight
  • Vetted with Governor’s Office
  • Noticed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator (NOIA)
  • Requires 2 appearances before a legislative committee (ARRC)

• Provides public notice of proposed administrative rules
  • Publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin

• Provides a mandatory public comment period

• Comes back to Board for review of public comments & final vote (Adopted & Filed)

• Final rule is published and becomes effective 35 days from publication date
Rulemaking - what we do

- We notice drafts for discussion before starting the rulemaking process
- Drafts are distributed to the professional associations & other stakeholders
- We review & discuss input we receive from the drafts
- Incorporate in Notice of Intended Action
What rules have changed?

• 2001  Dental assistant registration required
  • Effective Jan 1, 2001
  • General supervision was extra-oral duties only

• 2001 RDH scope changes
  • Allows RDHs to administer nitrous oxide
  • Waives exam requirements for pts receiving fluoride under Public Health protocols

• 2003
  • Public Health Supervision for RDHs (effective 1/2004)
  • 9 Expanded Function procedures for DAs only

• 2010
  • Sedation rules - Conscious > Moderate
  • Defined ‘minimal’ sedation
  • Set training requirements for permit holders
What rules have changed?

- **2013**
  - 7 day trainee registration requirement removed
  - Sedation rules (moderate & deep)
    - Established frequency of facility inspections (every 5 years)
    - Requires facilities to be permanently equipped
    - Requires all general anesthesia/deep sedation permit holders to use capnography beginning January 1, 2014

- **2015**
  - Require all moderate sedation permit holders to use capnography OR a pretracheal/precordial stethoscope
What rules have changed?

• 2015
  • Amend General supervision procedures for DAs (curing light & intraoral cam)
  • Allowed RDHs to perform EF procedures
  • Increase EF procedures from 9 to 16
  • Changed retention requirements for study models/casts
  • Allow DAs to work under PH supervision

• 2016
  • Created retired volunteer license for DDS & RDH

• 2017
  • Changed pathway for initial licensure for dentists and hygienist (CRDTS, WREB, SRTA, ADEX)
What rules have changed?

• 2018
  • Added procedures to general supervision of DA (intraoral imaging)
  • Allow RDHs to provide educational services w/o DDS supervision
  • New CE requirements:
    • All professions must have at least 1 hour infection control each renewal starting Sept 1, 2018
    • All professions must also have at least 1 hour jurisprudence each renewal starting Sept 1, 2018
  • Reduce max CE hours & back fees for lapsed DAs
  • Requires GA permit holders to use capnography & pretracheal/precordial stethoscope
  • Requires MS permit holders to use capnography
What rules have changed?

• 2018 continued
  • Allow live webinars for regular CE
  • Updated list of acceptable topics for CE (e.g. ergonomics, practice transition)
  • Updated rules regarding advertising and designation of specialty
  • Updated requirements for licensure of foreign-trained dentists
  • Updated requirements for RDHs to work under PH supervision, including the use of SDF
  • Updated requirements for reporting name and address changes
  • Eliminated the prohibition of practice ownership by RDHs
  • Updated rules regarding the additional review of applications for licensure and registration
What rules have changed?

• 2019
  • Updated prescribing rules to implement the provisions of the 2018 opioid bill and DEA/Iowa Board of Pharmacy requirements
  • Updated expanded functions rules:
    • Updated the lists of Level 1 and Level 2 expanded functions
    • Moved the following functions to the scope of practice
      • Placement/removal of dry socket medication
      • Placement of periodontal dressings
      • Testing pulp vitality
      • Preliminary charting of existing dental restorations and teeth
    • Established minimum training requirements
  • Added glucose testing and phlebotomy to the scope of practice
  • Added rules for teledentistry
  • Added spouses to the military service and veteran reciprocity rules
What rules have changed?

• 2019 continued
  • Updated nitrous oxide and sedation rules:
    • Updated the rule that allows expanded function-trained dental assistants to monitor the administration of nitrous oxide
    • Updated requirements for the administration of moderate sedation, deep sedation and general anesthesia in dental offices
    • Established training requirements for those who serve in the capacity of a patient monitor during moderate sedation, deep sedation and general anesthesia
    • Established requirements for the use of another licensed sedation provider or permit holder
  • Updated rules regarding student loan defaults and noncompliance with agreement for payment obligations pursuant to 2019 SF 304
  • Updated mandatory reporter training requirements pursuant to 2019 HF 731
HF 2377 - Iowa’s Opioid Bill

- Requirements Pursuant to the Bill

- All prescribers with a controlled substance registration are required to be registered with the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) through the Iowa Board of Pharmacy, and are required to check the PMP prior to prescribing an opioid.

- Any dentist who prescribes opioids within the current renewal period are required to take a minimum of 1 hour of continuing education on opioids.

- Prescribing opioids in dosage amounts exceeding what would be prescribed by a reasonably prudent prescribing practitioner engaged in the same practice, is now grounds for discipline in board rule.

- Effective January 1, 2020 all prescriptions must be e-prescribed.
Why all the changes?

- We respond to requests for changes.
- Research and studies.
- To clarify/address areas of confusion.
- Legislative mandates.
Levels of Supervision

- **Personal** - DA trainees only;
  - Dentist in room for intraoral functions;
  - Another licensee or registrant in room for extraoral services
  - A trainee may NOT work independent of another LIC/REG

  Personal supervision for **intraoral procedures** means the dentist is physically present in the treatment room to oversee and direct all intraoral or chairside services of the dental assistant trainee. Personal supervision for **extraoral procedures** means a licensee or registrant is physically present in the treatment room to oversee and direct all extraoral services of the dental assistant trainee.

- **General** - dentist has delegated, not in facility

- **Direct** - dentist in treatment facility

- **Public Health** - via agreement in public health settings

- **Observational** - for expanded functions, is for training purposes only and means the dentist is physically present in the treatment room to oversee and direct all services being provided as part of clinical training.
General supervision of a RDH

What can a DH do if DDS out of office

- Dentist has examined the patient and has prescribed authorized services to be provided by RDH (patient of record)
- If dentist is not present, you must:
  - Inform patients/guardians that no dentist is present & no exam will be conducted;
  - DH must consent to arrangement;
  - Have basic emergency procedures in place;
  - Treatment to be provided must be prior-prescribed & entered in writing in tx record.
- A DH may perform all authorized hygiene services under general supervision, EXCEPT for:
  - Local anesthesia
  - Nitrous oxide
  - New patients
  - Expanded Functions *
General supervision of a DA

What can a DA do if DDS out of office

- Dentist has examined the patient and has delegated authorized services, but does not need to be present in the facility.
- Allowed for registered dental assistants only performing the following types of duties:
  - extraoral services
  - dental radiography
  - intraoral suctioning
  - use of a curing light
  - intraoral camera
  - intraoral digital imaging
“Dental assistant” means any person who, under the supervision of a dentist, performs any **extraoral services** including **infection control**, **dental radiography**, or the use of **hazardous materials** or performs any **intraoral services on patients**.

What does that mean?

- Anyone who performs any duty listed in the definition must be registered with the Board as a dental assistant or a dental assistant trainee.
- Even if they are just helping with infection control

The term “dental assistant” does not include persons otherwise actively licensed in Iowa to practice dental hygiene or nursing who are engaged in the practice of said profession.
A dentist may **not** delegate to a dental assistant any of the following: 650–20.4

- Diagnosis, examination, treatment planning, prescribing or authorization for restorative, prosthodontic or orthodontic appliances.
- Surgical procedures on hard and soft tissues within the oral cavity and any other intraoral procedure that **contributes to or results in an irreversible alteration to the oral anatomy.**
- Administration of local anesthesia.
- Placement of sealants. *
- Removal of any plaque, stain, or hard natural or synthetic material except by toothbrush, floss, or rubber cup coronal polish. *
- Removal of any calculus.
- Radiography, unless the assistant has radiography qualification from Board.
- Procedures that **require the professional skill and judgment of a dentist.**

* HF 2267 was signed into law on March 12, 2020. The changes to Iowa Code Section 153 will become effective July 1, 2020. Additional information about the implementation of the changes will be shared at a later date.
Expanded Functions

• Dentists may delegate expanded function procedures to RDAs & RDHs who have completed Board approved training

• For DA to be eligible for EF training:
  • Be a graduate of an ADA-accredited DA program; or
  • Currently certified by DANB; or
  • Have 1 year of clinical dental assisting experience as a RDA, or
  • Have 1 year of clinical dental assisting experience as a dental assistant in a state that does not require registration.

• For a RDH to be eligible for EF training:
  • Be licensed

• DA Trainees are NOT eligible
Expanded Functions - Supervision

• 20.4(1) DA - EF Supervision requirements
  • Registered dental assistants may only perform expanded function procedures which are delegated by and performed under the supervision of a dentist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 153.
    • The recementation of a provisional restoration may be performed under general supervision; ALL other EF procedures shall be performed under direct supervision.

• 10.3(8) RDH - EF Supervision requirements
  • A DH may only perform expanded function procedures which are delegated by and performed under the supervision of a dentist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 153.
    • The taking of occlusal registrations for purposes other than mounting study casts and recementation of a provisional restoration may be performed under general supervision; ALL other EF procedures shall be performed under direct supervision.
Set forth 3 levels of expanded function providers:

• **Basic EF provider** - select Level 1 procedures

• **Certified Level 1 provider**
  • Must complete training for ALL Level 1 procedures

• **Certified Level 2 provider**
  • Must practice as a Certified Level 1 provider for a minimum of one year
  • Must pass board-approved entrance exam
  • Must complete training for ALL Level 2 procedures
  • Training provide by College of Dentistry
Level 1 procedures (underlined functions are new)

1. Taking occlusal registrations* (RDH only adds -for purposes other than mounting study casts);
2. Placement and removal of gingival retraction material; *
3. Fabrication, temporary cementation and removal of provisional restorations; *
4. Applying cavity liners and bases, desensitizing agents, and bonding systems; *
5. Monitoring of patients receiving nitrous oxide pursuant IAC 650—Ch 23;
6. Taking final impressions; *
7. Removal of adhesives using non-motorized instrumentation;
8. Placement of Class 1 temporary filling materials; *
9. Recementation of provisional restorations; *

*Denotes expanded functions for dental hygienists
Level 2 procedures (underlined functions are new)

1. Placement and shaping of amalgam following preparation of a tooth by a dentist;
2. Placement and shaping of adhesive restorative material following preparation of a tooth by a dentist;
3. Polishing of adhesive restorative material using a slow-speed handpiece;
4. Fitting of stainless steel crowns on primary posterior teeth, and cementation after fit verification by the dentist;
5. Tissue conditioning (soft reline only);
6. Extraoral adjustment to acrylic dentures without making any adjustments to the prosthetic teeth;
7. Placement of intracoronal temporary fillings following preparation of the tooth by a dentist.

These procedures refer to both primary and permanent teeth except as otherwise noted.
- Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings (2003)

- CDC Recommendations of all Category IA, IB, and IC are required in Iowa.

- Dental Board performs infection control inspections (CDC & OSHA)
  - Sterilization protocols – don’t assume
Infection Control – issues

- Dental handpieces
- Spore testing
- Single use items
- Cold Sterilization
- Laundry
- Gloves
Licensee responsibilities

• You are responsible for the office you work in

Corporate practice - licensee is still responsible
  • Staff
  • Infection control
  • Billings

• 27.7(8) A dentist shall not bill for services not rendered. A dentist shall not be prohibited from billing for those services which have been rendered, for actual costs incurred in the treatment of the patient, or for charges for missed appointments.

• 27.7(9) A dentist shall not bill or draw on a patient’s line of credit prior to services being rendered. A dentist may bill or draw on a patient’s line of credit for those services which have been rendered or for actual costs incurred in the treatment of the patient.

• 27.7(10) A dentist shall not be prohibited from permitting patients to prepay for services, in whole or in part, on a voluntary basis.
Recordkeeping

- If it is not in the record, it did NOT happen
- Document! Document! Document!
- Records need to be permanent, timely, accurate, legible, & easily understandable
- Records must contain the name initials of the person who performs any treatment or service or who may have contact with a patient regarding the patient’s dental health.
- Rules detail what must be included at a minimum
  - Adult records must be retained for a minimum of 6 years
  - For minors, 6 years or age 19, whichever is longer
  - Copies must be provided upon pt request

Fastest way to resolve a complaint is with good records.
You might have a problem if ...

... because it is a common cause of antibiotic FOCUS failures.

9 September $1962$, CA
18 September, following Flyer $45.0x$

2nd attempt to decide

14 November, followed by Dr. Blake's

Bridge goes up
You might have a problem if ...

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Prescribing Responsibilities

• Prescription must be directly related to practice of dentistry

• Prior to initial prescription, must have examined the patient and taken a medical history
  • Dental record must contain written evidence of exam & medical history

• Controlled substances require federal DEA & state controlled substance registration (CSA)

• *NEW* When prescribing or dispensing opioids to a patient, the patient must be queried in the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) no more than 48 hours prior
Prescribing Responsibilities

• A dentist shall not self-prescribe, self-administer, or self-dispense controlled substances

• *NEW* Beginning January 1, 2020, ALL prescriptions must be transmitted electronically unless exempted
  • In cases of an emergency or exemption, a dentist’s signature on a prescription cannot be a copy or a stamp. (electronic signatures are okay)
Iowa Practitioner Review Committee

Purpose is to evaluate, assist, & monitor the recovery of dentists, hygienists, & assistants with potential impairments
- Drug, alcohol, mental or physical impairments

If you self-report
- The report is not a public record

Participant work towards two goals
- Getting well
- Remaining in or working towards returning to work

If someone else reports you
- Not eligible
- Board action is very public
PHP Programs

• Healthcare providers need specialized treatment
  • PHPs have members who have experience working with HC providers

• Specialized evaluations - Multidisciplinary team approach

• Individualized plans - Treatment not one-size-fits-all/Designed for the unique needs of each individual

• Support groups - PHPs are specifically for HC providers
  • From people who truly understand what they are going through

• Aftercare and monitoring
  • HC providers continue to get outpatient care and are monitored

• IPRC committee members
For More Information

All Board rules and state laws on Board website

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