

From: [David Najar](mailto:David.Najar)
To: wvde@suddenlinkmail.com
Subject: ATTN Susan Coomes
Date: Wednesday, July 21, 2021 3:31:32 PM
Attachments: [Laser Committee Resolution Revision.pdf](#)

Ms. Coomes

After reviewing your changes allowing hygienist's laser use, I would like that the Board consider Diode lasers only and consider that there are multiple settings appropriate for the use within the realm of duties to be delegated to hygienists. Please consider changing your rule to state that hygienists can be allowed to use lasers with which they have been trained and certified to do the duties that they perform.

Respectfully

David A Najar DDS

Proposed motion: Motion to WV Board of Dentistry to allow Registered Dental Hygienists use of dental lasers in hygiene therapy in WV.

Motion: Move that WVDA Executive Council, on behalf of WV dental practitioners, endorse the use of dental lasers by appropriately trained Registered Dental Hygienists. Therefore, the WVDA Executive Council requests the WV Board of Dentistry to research, codify, and enact enhancements to the WV State Dental Practice Act allowing Registered Dental Hygienists, with appropriate education, training, certification, and supervision to use dental lasers within the scope of dental hygiene practice.

Resolution: The WVDA Executive Council endorse the use of dental lasers by appropriately trained Registered Dental Hygienists and request the WV Board of Dentistry to research, codify, and enact enhancements to the WV State Dental Practice Act allowing Registered Dental Hygienists to use dental lasers within the scope of dental hygiene practice.

Education, training, certification, and supervision: Licensed hygienists may apply for a permit issued by the WVBD upon completion of a certification course, passing a written exam, demonstrating proficiency in the hands on portion of the course and any other requirements of the WVBD. It is strongly suggested that applicants hold an anesthesia permit and the permit be issued to hygienists practicing under direct supervision.

The approved course should include:

- Lasers in dentistry/hygiene
- Soft tissue versus hard tissue lasers
- Laser physics
- Laser safety for patients and staff; proper laser environment
- Insurance billing codes
- Patient management
- Tools for long term success of the patient's health
- Techniques for laser hygiene

Type of lasers for hygiene use: Usage of any laser upon which they are properly trained shall only be at settings applicable to the prescribed therapies that are within the scope of a registered dental hygienists training and duties.

The most common laser wavelengths used in hygiene are the 940 and 980 (commonly referred to as diodes). Diode laser energy is best absorbed in melanin followed by water and does not have an affinity for hydroxyapatite or dentin. Nd:YAG (1064 nanometers) is best absorbed in melanin, followed by water, followed by dentin. Erbium (2780-2940) laser energy is best absorbed in water followed by hydroxyapatite.

Laser Procedure Usage:

1. Laser assisted periodontal therapy
2. Photobiomodulation (Adjunctive Low Level Laser Therapy)
3. Treatment of herpetic lesions and aphthous ulcers



West Virginia Board of Dentistry
 1319 Robert C. Byrd Drive
 PO Box 1447
 Crab Orchard, WV 25827
 Phone: 1-877-914-8266
 Fax: (304)253-9454
 Samuel V. Veltri, DDS, President
 Susan M. Combs, Executive Director
 Via: Dr. Bruce Cassis bcassis@gmail.com

March 23, 2021

Dear Dr. Veltri and the West Virginia Board of Dentistry:

As President of the Academy of Laser Dentistry, I am aware that West Virginia is reviewing the utilization of dental lasers by registered dental hygienists. The Academy of Laser Dentistry is the primary organization for dental lasers. Our mission is for education of dental practitioners to practice safe and effective use of laser technology that ensures both patients' and practice's well-being.

The ALD supports the use of lasers in dentistry when used by a properly trained and licensed dental professional where the procedure is safe, effective, and consistent with his/her education and experience, and within the scope of his/her licensure. If such procedures are permitted under the existing dental practice act, the provider of dental services (dentist, hygienist or dental assistant) should be able to choose any device suitable to perform that procedure, laser or otherwise - if that device is safe and effective, and if the use of that device is consistent with the provider's education, training, and experience. The ALD recommends that practitioners wishing to use a laser complete, at minimum, an ALD Dental Laser Standards Certification. It is based upon the Curriculum Guidelines and Standards for Dental Laser Education includes a minimum of 12 hours of specific educational activity which should include hands on training on the specific device the practitioner intends to use and a measured outcome learning verification exercise.

Academy of Laser Dentistry

9900 W. Sample Road Suite 315, Coral Springs, FL 33065
www.laserdentistry.org
 Telephone 954-346-3776

PO BOX 8667, Coral Springs, FL 33075
 Email memberservices@laserdentistry.org



The American Association of Dental Boards conducted a teleseminar podcast for state regulators to provide information on dental laser use. Here is a white paper from that podcast: [AABD Q&A Transcript on Laser Use for Regulators](#).

This is the full position statement [Position Statement](#).

Laser utilization by dental hygienists for the defined procedure of laser bacterial reduction is approved and cleared as a procedure for diode lasers by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The literature is replete showing effectiveness with no adverse events.

Therefore, we support the adoption of lasers by dental hygienists for laser bacterial reduction with the proposed training to ensure safety and efficacy for the citizens of the State of West Virginia.

Respectfully yours,

Edward R. Kusek DDS MAGD MALD DABOI FAAID
President 2020-2021
Email: edkusek@me.com
Cell: 605 310-1965

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9900 W. Sample Road Suite 315, Coral Springs, FL 33065
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Application of a Diode Laser in the Reduction of Targeted Periodontal Pathogens

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Original paper

ABSTRACT

The development of laser technology and results of the molecular-biological analysis of the discovery of its significant antimicrobial target periodontal pathogens *Actinobacillus* effects have introduced and presented this (Aggregatibacter) actinomycetemcomitans group of diseases with more than one cause, treatment modality as a possible auxiliary (AA) and Porphyromonas gingivalis (PG) it is a disease of a multifactorial etiology. method of periodontitis treatment. Materi- Isolated from periodontal pockets prior to Although bacteria are the main cause of the ails and Methods: The sample for the study laser irradiation, immediately after laser ir- disease, immunoinflammatory reaction of estimating the efficiency of application of radiation, and at the control examination after the host is responsible for the majority of diode lasers in the reduction of periodontal 3 months were processed statistically (using destructive changes in periodontal tissue. The pockets consisted of 1164 periodontal real-time PCR method). The results showed main issue in the evaluation of the success pockets in 24 subjects of both sexes. For that there was a statistically significant de- of periodontal therapy is the pluralism of the laser irradiation of periodontal pockets a -crease in CT values for the tested bacteria bacteria and their dynamic changes during diode laser was used, a low-power laser immediately after treatment and the control the duration, on the one hand, and the pos- (SmilePro 980, Biolitec, Germany), working examination, compared with the level of CTsible inaccuracy of classical microbiological in a mode precisely tuned for treatment of values for the same bacteria before treatment. analysis in determination of the dominant periodontal pockets. All subjects underwent Conclusions: Based on the obtained results, role of a microorganism, or the success of general anamnesis, periodontal status, and we concluded that diode laser irradiation its reduction or elimination, on the other. orthopantogram radiograph analysis. Fol- reduces the number of active periodontal Thanks to advances of microbiology and lowering a standard periodontal preparation, a pathogens. We believe that the use of diode technological development, it is possible to sample of subgingival plaque was collected lasers, as a supplementary method in the make an assessment of specific microorgan- for molecular-biological analysis (real-time treatment of periodontal disease, is extremely isms in a large number of samples of sub- PCR method) prior to laser irradiation of useful and efficient, and can be recom- gingival plaque with extreme precision, using periodontal pockets, immediately following mended as part of standard clinical practice. checkerboard DNA-DNA hybridization and the irradiation, and during the control exam- Keywords: periodontal disease, periopatho- method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR). nation 3 months after irradiation. Results: The gen, diode laser, laser therapy



West Virginia
Dental Hygienists' Association

ITEM #16

April 14, 2021

Dr. Vince Veltri, President
West Virginia Board of Dentistry
1319 Robert C Byrd Dr
Crab Orchard, WV 25827
(304) 252-8266

Dear Dr. Veltri:

The West Virginia Dental Hygienists' Association (WVDHA) represents the professional interests of dental hygienists across the state and works to ensure access to quality oral health care and promote the highest standards of dental hygiene education, licensure, practice and research.

WVDHA supports the Academy of Laser Dentistry (ALD) position that with proper training, the use of lasers by dental hygienists within the dental hygiene scope of practice, is safe and effective. The ALD is the largest international organization of laser dentistry devoted to developing standards and guidelines for the safe and effective use of laser technology. ALD recognizes different levels of dental laser certification such as: Introductory, Basic Competency, Standard Level Certification and Advanced Certification. These credentials are dictated by levels of training in laser dentistry.¹

With the rapid growth of technology, laser therapy is another avenue to use in treating oral diseases and promoting public oral health. WVDHA encourages the West Virginia Board of Dentistry to support the use of lasers by licensed dental hygienists under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in the state of West Virginia.

Sincerely,

Heather Fogus, RDH, President

cc:
Gina Sharps, RDH, MPH, NCTTS, WVDHA Legislative Liaison
Amanda Stottlemyer, DEL, RDH, WVDHA Executive Board

¹Academy of Laser Dentistry. (2018, April 16). *States That Allow Laser Use by Dental Hygienists*. Retrieved from http://www.laserdentistry.org/uploads/files/Reg%20Affairs/Regulatory%20Chart%20YES%204_2018%20

March 16, 2021

West Virginia Board of Dentistry
Samuel V. Veltri, DDS, President
1319 Robert C. Bryd Drive
Crab Orchard, WV 25827

Dear Dr. Veltri,

On behalf of dentistry in our state and in an effort to improve oral health outcomes, I would like to offer up information to support the use of lasers by dental hygienists.

At this time, there are no reported adverse outcomes in cases of hygienists using lasers. As we all work to improve oral health outcomes in our state, I would like to offer up a proposal for our board of dentistry to endorse a program for training of hygienists. Beyond the proposal for use, I am supplying clinical research and documentation to support laser use.

Proposal

Licensed hygienists may apply for a permit issued by the WVBD upon completion of a certification course, passing a written exam, demonstrating proficiency in the hands on portion of the course and any other requirements of the WVBD.

It is strongly suggested that applicants hold an anesthesia permit and the permit be issued to hygienists practicing under direct supervision.

The approved course should include:

1. Lasers in dentistry/hygiene
 2. Soft tissue versus hard tissue lasers
 3. Laser physics
 4. Laser safety for patients and staff; proper laser environment
 5. Insurance billing codes
 6. Practice profitability
 7. Marketing
 8. Patient management
 9. Tools for long term success of the patient's health
 10. Techniques for laser hygiene
-

Scientific rationale for laser treatment

LASER is an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Lasers commonly used in dentistry are in the infrared range of the electromagnetic spectrum and range from 800-980 nanometers (diodes), 1064 nanometers for the Nd:YAG, 2780-2940 nanometers for the hard and soft tissue lasers and 10,600 nanometers for the CO2 laser.

All lasers use the phenomenon of absorption to create a physical change in the target tissue including bacterial reduction. Diode laser energy is best absorbed in melanin followed by water. Nd:YAG is best absorbed in melanin, followed by water followed by dentin. Erbium laser energy is best absorbed in water followed by hydroxyapatite. CO2 laser energy is best absorbed in hydroxyapatite followed by water. All lasers function by producing thermal irradiation, heat energy, and it is how that energy is delivered that will produce the desired end result.

Since this discussion is proposing hygienists using laser energy, it will be limited to the diode and erbium wavelengths because of their affinity to water and melanin. Many commercial companies, realizing the abilities for hygienists to use lasers in a limited soft tissue capacity, are now marketing lasers specific to limited procedures performed by hygienists which overwhelmingly increase the safety factor.

Periodontal disease is a multifactorial risk condition that has not only a microbial etiology but also a host inflammation component. The bacterial aspect is in the nature of biofilms comprised of a gram negative anaerobic flora. The response to local factors such as biofilm, calculus and endo toxins results in a hyperactive inflammatory response that destroys connective tissue with eventual pocketing, attachment loss and the end result is not only loss of teeth, systemic effects, and also, the erosion of the patient's jaw bone.

The nonsurgical procedure of choice is periodontal debridement (scaling and root planing) generally performed by a dental hygienist in general practice offices. The objective is to remove local irritants from the root surfaces of teeth and thus decrease the inflammatory response. Lasers can contribute to health by having the following effects in the oral cavity including antimicrobial (bacterial reduction), debridement of the root surface, and biostimulation.

Lasers in Periodontal Treatment

1. Antimicrobial
 2. Debridement of the root surface
 3. Biostimulation
-

BIOLASE

Advancing Dentistry.

State by State Quick Reference Chart on Laser Use by Dental Hygienists* (Draft 2-2-21)

State	Regulation	Ruling	Description: State Practice Act (SPA) Relative to Dental Hygiene Use of Lasers	State Agency Contact Data
Alabama	NR		Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA NO, Use laser and/or narrow band (light) imaging technology for preliminary diagnostic purposes only with the dentist's final examination and diagnosis.	5346 Stadium Trace Pkwy, sta.112 Hoover, AL 35244 Ph (205) 985-7267, Fax (205) 985-0674
Alaska	NR	08.32.110 (4)	Can perform SRP and perio soft curettage with appropriate training and supervision. Formal Regulation, Training by Approved Provider, Initiated Tip	Licensing Examiner: Jedediah Smith, Telephone: (907) 465-2542, Fax: (907) 465-2974, E-mail: boardofdental examiners@alaska.gov, P.O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806
Arizona	Y	R4-11-601	Must complete a course of study, tutorial, written exam and hands on Formal Regulation, Training by Approved Provider University or ADA, ADHA, State Association ONLY Initiated Tip	4205 North 7th Avenue, Ste 300, Phoenix, AZ 85013 Phone: (602) 242-1492, Fax: (602) 242-1445
Arkansas	Y		If laser is used, submit proof to board of completion of approved course Formal Regulation, Proof of Training, Approved Provider Initiated Tip	101 East Capitol Avenue, Suite 111, Little Rock, AR 72201, Phone: 501-682-2085
California	Y		If laser is used, submit proof to board of completion of approved course Formal Regulation, 1913 Dental Hygienist may perform any procedure or provide any service within the scope of practice in any setting, so long as the procedure is performed or the service is provided under appropriate level of supervision and 1914: A Dental Hygienist may use any material or device approved for use in the performance of a service or procedure within scope of practice under appropriate level of supervision, if has had appropriate education and training to use the material or device. Initiated Tip	2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1550, Sacramento, CA 95815, (877) 729-7789, Fax (916) 263-2140, dentalboard@dca.ca.gov
Colorado	Y	12-35-134 (b)	Currently working on new wording for hygienists to use lasers Formal Regulation, Training by Approved Provider Initiated Tip	1580 Broadway Suite 1350, Denver, Colorado 80202, 303-894-7800, fax 303-894-7764, dental@state.co.us.
Connecticut	NR	20-1261e (2)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA, No cutting or removal of soft tissue No Laser, Ablation Cutting or Coagulating	410 Capitol Avenue M5 #13 PHO, Hartford, Connecticut 06134, 860-509-7590 fax 860-509-9457, opic.dph@ct.gov.
Delaware	NR	2.5	No Laser. Traditional Dental Hygiene Duties Outlined ONLY therefore the rule continues to	861 Silver Lake Blvd. Cannon Building Suite 203, Dover, Delaware 19904, 302-

			state the "practice of dental hygiene" shall not include any other operation on the teeth or tissues of the mouth.	744-4500 fax 302-739-2711, customerservice.dpr@state.de.us.
DC	NR		Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	899 North Capitol Street NE Second Floor, Washington, District Of Columbia 20002, 202-724-8755 fax 202-724-8677
Florida	N	466.023-024(2)	Currently working on new wording for hygienists to use lasers Laser or laser device of any type is not a dental procedure unless it is an assessment device.	4057 Bald Cypress Way Bin C06, Tallahassee, Florida 32309, 850-245-4474, fax 850-921-5480, sue_foster@doh.state.fl.us.
Georgia	NR		Has a list of "advanced modalities" Laser not on there, but according to "periodontal parameters" says non-surgical therapy No Formal Regulation	237 Coliseum Drive, Macon, Georgia 31217, 478-207-2440 fax 866-888-1308.
Hawaii	Y		"...or any operation of the teeth or tissues" 5/21/12 says that they can be used to treat periodontal disease Formal Regulation, Delegated use of any device, Training by Approved Provider, Initiated Tip	Department Of Commerce And Consumer Affairs, P.O. Box 3469, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801, 808-586-270 fax 808-586-2689, dental@dcra.hawaii.gov.
Idaho	NR	54-902	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation	P.O. Box 85720, Boise, Idaho 83720, 208-334-2369 fax 208-334-3247, susan.miller@isbd.idaho.gov.
Illinois	NR	225ILCS 25/7.5	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	Department Of Financial And Professional Regulation, 320 W. Washington Third Floor, Springfield, Illinois 62786, 217-785-0800 fax 217-782-7645
Indiana	NR		Prescriptive supervision (PS), can't use laser that cuts, ablates hard or soft tissue, but under (PS) it must be written order No may not use a laser to cut, ablate, cauterize hard or soft tissues to provide treatment to a patient.	Indiana Professional Licensing Agency, 402 W. Washington Street Room W072, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, 317-234-2003, fax 317-233-4236
Iowa	Y	153.15	Therapeutic and preventive in nature, recognized laser course prior. Can't be used to cut tissue Formal Regulation, Delegated use of any device, Training by Approved Provider	400 SW 8th Street Suite D, Des Moines, Iowa 50309, 515-281-3157 fax 515-281-7969, lbde@iowa.gov.
Kansas	NR	65-1456 (f)(4)(F)	Delegated by dentist verbally and written No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	900 SW Jackson Street Room 564-5, Topeka, Kansas 66612, 785-296-4690 fax 785-296-3116, info@dental.state.ks.us.
Kentucky	Y		State Board class equal or higher than Academy of Laser Dentistry, www.laserdentistry.org Formal Regulation, 12 Hours Proof of Training, Approved Provider	312 Whittington Parkway Suite 101, Louisville, Kentucky 40227, 502-429-7280, fax 502-429-7282, David.Beyer@ky.gov.
Louisiana	N	Ch 7 701 B.2.	Says hygienists can't cut or do surgical procedure with laser, may have new pending information soon Has a laser regulation proposal of how to regulate laser use in dental offices but it is not a regulation yet.	365 Canal Street Suite 2680, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, 504-568-8574 fax 504-568-8598, pburkhalter@lsbd.org.

Maine	NR	18374-2-5	Perform all procedures necessary for a complete prophylaxis, including Root Planing and curettage No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	143 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333, 207-287-3333 fax 207-287-8140, dental.board@maine.gov.
Maryland	NR		States that they don't allow lasers but can't find any ruling in SPA Formal Regulation, Training by Approved Provider Initiated Tip	Spring Grove Hospital Center, Benjamin Rush Building, 55 Wade Ave/ Tulip Drive, Catonsville, MD 21228, 410-402-8501, fax 410-402-8505, dhmh.mddentalboard.gov
Massachusetts	NR	Section 51	can't cut or surgical, but gingival curettage and root planning okay No Formal Regulation	299 Causeway St. 5th Floor Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, 617-973-0971 fax 617-973-0980, dentistry.admin@state.ma.us.
Michigan	N		Nothing listed about procedures, can do direct tissue curettage No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	P.O. Box 30670, Lansing, Michigan 48909, 517-225-0912 fax 517-473-2179, bhphelp@michigan.gov.
Minnesota	N		Nothing listed about lasers, root planing and scaling okay, regulates procedure not the tool used as long as procedure in scope No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	2829 University Avenue SE Suite 450, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414, 612-617-2250, fax 612-617-2260, warrstaff.shrage@state.mn.us.
Mississippi	NR	73-9-5 (1)	Board regulation 13- No, Dental Hygienists provide treatment to prevent oral disease, periodontal disease No, not allowed to use soft tissue lasers to assist in treatment of periodontal diseases or other soft tissue disorders.	600 East Arnette Street Suite 100, Jackson, Mississippi 39201, 601-944-9622 fax 601-944-9624, dental@dentalboard.ms.gov.
Missouri	NR	382.311 2	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	3605 Missouri Boulevard P.O. Box 1367, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, 573-751-0040 fax 573-751-8216 dental@pr.mo.gov.
Montana	NR	97-4-401, 24.138.407	Root planning and subgingival curettage, but not cutting hard or soft tissue No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	301 South Park P.O. Box 200513, Helena, Montana 59620, 406-841-239, fax 406-841-2305, dlbsdden@mt.gov.
Nebraska	NR	38-1131 (1) (6)	Subgingival debridement, Gingival curettage No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, 402-471-2118 fax 402-471-3577, dhhs.medicaloffice@nebraska.gov
Nevada	Y	NRS 631.030	Therapeutic perio treatment to include scaling, curettage and has to meet ALD Standards in Laser Education Formal Regulation, Minimum of 6 Hour Proof of Training, Approved Provider Initiated Tip	6010 S Rainbow Blvd # 1, Las Vegas, NV 89118 (702) 485-7044 e-mail: nsbde@nsbde.nv.gov
New Hampshire	NR	317-A:21-C	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation	2 Industrial Park Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301, 603-271-4561 fax 603-271-6707, dental.board@nh.gov.
New Jersey	NR	13:30-1 A.B, N.J.A.C 13:30-1A 2 (b) (3)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation	Jonathan Eisenmenger, Executive Director, P.O. Box 45005, Newark, New Jersey 07101, (973) 504-6403
New Mexico	Y	16.5.29.12A	Minimum 6 hours with hands on supervised from guidelines 16.5.1.15NMAC, certificate posted in office Formal Regulation, Minimum of 6-hour Training by Approved Provider, Post Certificate Initiated Tip	2550 Cerrillos Rd. Second Floor, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505, 505-476-4580 fax 505-476-4545, Dental.Board@state.nm.us.

New York	Y		Hygienists can remove calculus and plaque above and below gumline doesn't prohibit lasers No Formal Regulation, Board assumes the Device FDA Cleared and Competence /Training has occurred.	89 Washington Avenue 2nd Floor West Wing, Albany, New York 12224, 518-474-3817 x300 fax 518-473-6995, dentbd@mail.nysed.gov.
North Carolina	N	21NCAC 166.0101 (23)6 0103 (2)	Apply subcutar antibiotic and surgical or cutting procedure on hard or soft tissue included No Formal Regulation	507 Airport Boulevard Suite 165, Morriaville, North Carolina 27560, 919-678-8223 x1782, fax 919-678-8472, Info@ncdentalboard.org.
North Dakota	NR	43-20-12	Can't cut hard or soft tissue except with Root Planning. Lasers not mentioned in SPA, tool not regulated has to be in scope of practice No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	P.O. Box 7246, Bismarck, North Dakota 58507, 701-258-8600, fax 701-224-9824, ndsbde@aptnd.com.
Ohio	NR	4715-9-01(B)(2)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER) technologies, excluding Caries susceptibility testing devices.	77 S. High Street 17th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, 614-466-2580, fax 614-752-8995 lilj.reitz@den.state.oh.us.
Oklahoma	NR	195:15-1-6(b)(10)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA	2920 N Lincoln Blvd., Ste. B, OKC, OK 73105, (405)522-4844 Fax: (405)522-4614
Oregon	NR	679.010, 818-095-0025 A (2)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA, Can't cut hard or soft tissue except with root planning. No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	1500 SW 1st Ave., Ste. # 770, Portland, OR 97201, 971-673-3200, Fax 971-673-3202
Pennsylvania	NR		Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation	P.O. Box 2649, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105, 717-783-7162 fax 717-787-7789, st-dentistry@pa.gov.
Rhode Island	NR	14.1(2)	Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA, Hygienists can't do surgical procedures on hard or soft tissue No Formal Regulation	3 Capitol Hill Room 104, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, 401-222-2828 fax 401-222-1272, Gail.Giuliano@health.ri.gov.
South Carolina	NR	40-15-82(2)	prohibits cutting or performing surgical procedures on hard or soft tissue, not allowed to use lasers for bleaching No Formal Regulation	P.O. Box 11329, Columbia, South Carolina 29211, 803-896-4599 fax 803-896-4719, llr@lr.sc.gov.
South Dakota	NR		Currently has nothing listed regarding lasers in their SPA No Formal Regulation Initiated Tip	105 S. Euclid Ave. PO Box 1079 Suite C, Pierre, South Dakota 57501, 605-224-1282 fax 688-425-3032, brittany@sdboardofdentistry.com
Tennessee	Y	0460-03-09(ww)	The use of lasers for examination and/or periodontal treatment under the supervision of a licensed Dentist. Must have didactic and hands on portion Formal Regulation, Training by Approved Provider Initiated Tip	227 French Landing Suite 300, Nashville, Tennessee 37243, 800-778-4123, fax 615-770-7444, des.smith@tn.gov
Texas	Y	115.2	Hygienists can use lasers, but needs 12 hours of CE at a approved course, including a hands on portion Formal Regulation, 12 Hours Training, Approved Provider	333 Guadalupe Tower 3 Suite 800, Austin, Texas 78701, 512-463-6400 fax 512-463-7452, information@txbde.texas.gov

Kentucky Board of Dentistry



312 Whittington Parkway, Suite 101
 Louisville, KY 40222
 502/429-7280
<http://dentistry.ky.gov>

DELEGATED DUTIES LIST

NOTE: Pursuant to KRS Chapter 313 only licensed dentists are permitted to make final impressions by any method including analog and digital methods, to construct dental restorations.

Dental Hygienists

Dental Hygienists are permitted to perform all duties within the definition of dental hygiene:
 KRS 313.010(5): "Dental hygiene" means the treatment of the oral cavity, including but not limited to dental hygiene assessment or screening, scaling and root planing, nonsurgical therapy, removing calcareous deposits, removing accumulated accretion from beneath the free gingival margin, cavity preventive procedures, periodontal procedures that require administering antimicrobial agents along with other general dentistry activities outlined in the treatment care plan and not prohibited by this chapter or by administrative regulation promulgated by the board.

Dental Hygienists are permitted to perform additional duties with the requisite education, training, and experience:

Practice of local anesthesia: See requirements listed at 201 KAR 8:562, Section 11

General Supervision: See requirements listed at 201 KAR 8:562, Section 12

Starting Intravenous Access Lines: See requirements listed at 201 KAR 8:562, Section 13

Laser Debridement: See requirements listed at 201 KAR 8:562, Section 14

Public Health Dental Hygiene: See the requirements listed at 201 KAR 8:562, Section 15

Section 14. Requirements for Performing Laser Debridement. (1) An individual licensed as a dental hygienist in Kentucky and not subject to disciplinary action pursuant to KRS Chapter 313 who desires to perform laser debridement while under the direct supervision of a dentist licensed by the board shall:

- (a) Submit a signed and completed Application for Laser Debridement Registration;
 - (b) Pay the fee required by 201 KAR 8:520; and
 - (c) Submit documentation proving successful completion of a board-approved course in performing laser debridement.
- (2) An individual authorized to practice pursuant to this provision shall receive a license from the board indicating registration to perform laser debridement.
- (3) A licensed dental hygienist shall not perform laser debridement if the licensee does not hold a registration to do so issued by the board.

Pursuant to KRS 313.045(6), dental assistants only are permitted to perform coronal polishing with the requisite education, training, and experience.

Pursuant to 201 KAR 8:571, Section 5, dental assistants only are permitted to start intravenous access lines with the requisite education, training, and experience.

Pursuant to KRS 313.045(7) and KRS 313.050(1), registered dental assistant and dental auxiliary services shall not include the following:

(a) The practice of dental hygiene or the performance of the duties of a licensed dental hygienist that require the use of any instrumentation which may elicit the removal of calcareous deposits or accretions on the crowns and roots of teeth;

(b) Diagnosis;

(c) Treatment planning and prescription, including prescriptions for drugs or medicaments, or authorization for restorative, prosthodontic, or orthodontic appliances;

(d) Surgical procedures on hard or soft tissues of the oral cavity, or any other intraoral procedure that contributes to or results in an irreversible alteration of the oral anatomy; and

Pursuant to KRS 313.050(1), dental auxiliaries are additionally prohibited from administering injectable medication or anesthesia, unless otherwise authorized by law.

(2) This material may be inspected, copied, or obtained, subject to applicable copyright law, at the Kentucky Board of Dentistry, 312 Whittington Parkway, Suite 101, Louisville, Kentucky 40222, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. This material is also available on the board's Web site at <http://dentistry.ky.gov>. (37 Ky.R. 3027; 504; eff. 9-13-2011; 38 Ky.R. 1870; 39 Ky.R. 199; eff. 8-15-2012; TAm. 5-22-2013; 40 Ky.R. 2338; 2683; eff. 6-18-2014.)

A. EXCLUSIVE FUNCTIONS TO BE PERFORMED BY A DENTAL HYGIENIST WHEN DELEGATED BY A DENTIST

1. Effective and safe delivery of certain services to the public is dependent upon making judgments and utilizing skills that require synthesis and application of knowledge acquired in accredited dental hygiene education programs and cannot be delegated to any dental staff member other than a licensed, registered dental hygienist.
2. The following functions may only be delegated to a licensed dental hygienist:
 - a. Oral examination. Elements of these examinations include charting of carious lesions and other abnormalities, periodontal charting and assessment of periodontal conditions, treatment planning for dental hygiene services and oral cancer screening. The dental hygienist may dictate the examination findings to a dental assistant who may then record the data on the patient's dental record.
 - b. Oral prophylaxis, scaling, root planning and curettage. If a laser instrument is used, the dental hygienist and their supervising dentist must submit to the Board proof of successful completion of an approved educational course on the use of that type of laser prior to its usage for any patient treatment.
 - c. Using air driven, electric, sonic, ultrasonic, or otherwise powered scalers or polishers (except dental assistants possessing an expanded duties permit for polishing).
 - d. Placing medicaments as prescribed by the supervising dentist into the sulcus or periodontal pockets, for periodontal diseases.
 - e. Place Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) under general supervision. If SDF is used, the dental hygienist and their supervising dentist must submit to the Board proof of successful completion of an approved educational course on SDF prior to its usage for and patient treatment.

B. PROHIBITED ACTIVITY. The following functions and procedures may NOT be delegated to dental hygienists. The functions include:

1. Diagnosis and treatment planning
2. Surgical or cutting procedures on hard or soft tissue
3. Prescription, injection, inhalation, and parenteral administration of drugs (except where permitted by the Board)
4. Placement, seating or removal of any final or permanent restorations
5. Final placement of orthodontic brackets
6. Any procedure that contributes to or results in irreversible alteration of the oral anatomy
7. Performance of any of the following expanded duties without a permit:
 - a. Administration of local anesthesia
 - b. Administration of nitrous oxide/oxygen analgesia

C. SUPERVISION LEVELS FOR AUTHORIZED FUNCTIONS OF A DENTAL HYGIENIST

1. Under **INDIRECT SUPERVISION** a hygienist may perform any dental task or procedure assigned by the supervising dentist to the hygienist that does not require the professional skills of a licensed dentist except for those functions prohibited in Section B of this Article or those tasks that require operative supervision.
2. Under **OPERATIVE SUPERVISION**, a hygienist may perform the following procedures:
 - a. Any procedure allowed under Indirect Supervision.
 - b. Administer certain local anesthesia injections as provided in Article XVI of these Rules and Regulations.
3. Under **GENERAL SUPERVISION**, the following restrictions apply:

Ariz. Admin. Code § 4-11-601

Section R4-11-601 - Duties and Qualifications

- A. A dental hygienist may apply preventative and therapeutic agents under the general supervision of a licensee dentist.
- B. A dental hygienist may perform a procedure not specifically authorized by A.R.S. § 32-1281 when all of the following conditions are satisfied:
1. The procedure is recommended or prescribed by the supervising dentist;
 2. The hygienist has received instruction, training, or education to perform the procedure in a safe manner; and
 3. The procedure is performed under the general supervision of a licensed dentist.
- C. The Board shall ensure that a dental hygienist is qualified to administer local anesthesia and nitrous oxide analgesia as authorized by A.R.S. § 32-1281(F)(1) and (2), by requiring evidence that the hygienist has completed courses in techniques taught at a recognized dental hygiene school or recognized dental school, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1201(16) and (17), that consist of a minimum of 36 clock hours of instruction, and has passed examinations in theoretical knowledge and clinical competency in the following subject areas:
1. Review of head and neck anatomy;
 2. Pharmacology of anesthetic and analgesic agents;
 3. Medical - dental history considerations;
 4. Emergency procedures;
 5. Selection of appropriate armamentarium and agents;
 6. Nitrous oxide administration;
 7. Clinical practice, under direct supervision, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1281(H)(1), including at least three experiences administering each of the following:
 - a. Posterior superior alveolar injection,
 - b. Middle superior alveolar injection,
 - c. Anterior superior alveolar injection,
 - d. Nasopalatine injection,
 - e. Greater - palatine injection,
 - f. Inferior alveolar nerve injection,
 - g. Lingual injection,
 - h. Mental injection,
 - i. Long buccal injections, and

j. Nitrous oxide analgesia.

D. In addition to the recognized course of study described in subsection (C), the hygienist shall successfully complete the examination in local anesthesia given by the Western Regional Examining Board. The hygienist shall submit proof of the successful completion of the local anesthesia examination to the Board. The Board shall then issue a Local Anesthesia Certificate.

E. For purposes of qualification of a dental hygienist to place interrupted sutures as authorized by A.R.S. § 32-1281(F)(3), the Board recognizes courses in advanced periodontal therapy offered by a recognized dental hygiene school or a recognized dental school, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1201(16) and (17), that consist of a minimum of 200 clock hours of instruction and require a dental hygienist's successful completion of those examinations of a theoretical knowledge and clinical competency in the following subject areas:

1. A review of oral histology,
2. Inflammation and pathogenesis of a periodontal pocket,
3. Patient assessment,
4. Dental hygiene treatment planning,
5. Advanced root planing and debridement,
6. Subgingival curettage,
7. Suturing,
8. Wound repair and new attachment, and
9. Clinical experience in each of the following:
 - a. Root planing,
 - b. Subgingival curettage, and
 - c. Suturing.

F. The hygienist shall submit proof of the successful completion of a recognized course in advanced periodontal therapy, as described in subsection (E), to the Board. The Board shall then issue a certification sticker for Suture Placement, which shall be affixed to the hygienist's license.

G. A dental hygienist shall not perform an irreversible procedure.

H. To qualify to use emerging scientific technology as authorized by A.R.S. § 32-1281(D)(2), a dental hygienist shall successfully complete a course of study that meets the following criteria:

1. Is a course offered by a recognized dental school as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1201(17), a recognized dental hygiene school as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1201(16), or sponsored by a national or state dental or dental hygiene association or government agency;
2. Includes didactic instruction with a written examination;
3. Includes hands-on clinical instruction; and
4. Is technology that is scientifically based and supported by studies published in peer reviewed dental journals.

Section R4-11-601 - Duties and Qualifications Ariz. Admin. Code § 4-11-601

Adopted effective December 6, 1974 (Supp. 75-1). Former Section R4-11-82 renumbered as Section R4-11-601 without change effective July 29, 1981 (Supp. 81-4). Former Section R4-11-601 repealed, new Section R4-11-601 renumbered from R4-11-402 and amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 580, effective February 4, 1995 (Supp. 99-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 962, effective May 5, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

casertext

ARS 32.1281(D)(2) The Board by rule shall prescribe the circumstances under which licensed Hygienists may: #2 use emerging scientific technologies and prescribe the necessary training, experience, and supervision to operate newly developed scientific technology. A Dentist who supervises a RDH whose duties include the use of EST must have training on the use of EST that is equal to or greater than the training the RDH is required to obtain.

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0460-03-.09

Section 0460-03-.09 - SCOPE OF PRACTICE

Licensed Dental Hygienists may only practice under direct and/or general supervision in the employment of a licensed dentist consistent with the provisions of T.C.A. Title 63, Chapter 5.

(1) Delegable or Assignable Procedures - In addition to those duties of the licensed dental hygienist which are commonly recognizable by the dental profession for safe performance, pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-5-108 a licensed dental hygienist may perform the following duties which are assigned or delegated to the licensed dental hygienist by the employer dentist:

- (a) The removal of all hard and soft deposits and stains from the human teeth to the depth of the gingival sulcus, polishing natural and restored surfaces of teeth, performing clinical examination of teeth and surrounding tissues for diagnosis by the dentist, and performing other such procedures as may be delegated by the dentist consistent with the provisions of T.C.A. Chapter 5, Title 63.
- (b) Prophylaxis.
- (c) The application of sealants.
- (d) The exposure of radiographs, including digital, of the mouth, gums, jaws, teeth or any portion thereof for dental diagnosis.
- (e) The application of topical fluorides.
- (f) The instruction of patients in dietary principles.
- (g) Demonstration of oral hygiene procedures and oral health care regimen.
- (h) The taking and recording of a patient's blood pressure, pulse, temperature, and medical history and charting of oral conditions.
- (i) The serving as chairside assistant.
- (j) The maintenance of instrument and operator infection control
- (k) The preparation of instrument trays
- (l) The placement and removal of matrices for restoration.
- (m) The removal of cement from restorations and bands.
- (n) The removal of sutures and staples.
- (o) The fabrication, placement and removal of temporary restorations.
- (p) The placement and removal of rubber dam.
- (q) The placement and removal of socket dressings.
- (r) The placement and removal of periodontal dressings.

- (s) The taking of dental plaque smears.
- (t) The taking of alginate impressions for any purpose other than permanent restorations.
- (u) The removal of ligature and arch wires.
- (v) Bending, selecting and pre-sizing arch wires and placing arch wires after final adjustment and approval by the dentist.
- (w) The selection, prefitting, cementation, curing, and removing of orthodontic bands or brackets.
- (x) The placement and removal of pre-treatment separators.
- (y) Removal of loose or broken bands or brackets.
- (zz) Placement of springs on wires.
- (aa) Placement of hooks on brackets.
- (bb) Placement of chain elastics on brackets.
- (cc) Ligation of arch wires to brackets.
- (dd) Packing and removing retraction cord, with or without vasoactive chemicals, for restorative dental procedures.
- (ee) Removal of excess cement from the surfaces of the teeth.
- (ff) The placement of amalgam in prepared cavities for condensation by the dentist.
- (gg) Placement of cavity bases and liners.
- (hh) Sulcular irrigation with antimicrobial agents only when prescribed by the employer/supervising dentist.
- (ii) Application of desensitizing agents.
- (jj) Application of topical anesthetic and anti-inflammatory agents.
- (kk) Placement of antibiotic-treated materials, if prescribed.
- (ll) Application of tooth conditioners for bonding.
- (mm) Selecting and pre-fitting of stainless steel crowns or other pre-formed crowns for insertion by the dentist.
- (nn) The taking of oral cytologic smears
- (oo) Performing pulp testing.
- (pp) Packing of pulpotomy paste.
- (qq) Drying canals with absorbent paper points.
- (rr) Calling in prescriptions to the pharmacist as instructed by the employer/dentist.

- (ss) Fitting, adjusting and cementation of correctional appliances.
 - (tt) Wound care as directed.
 - (uu) Irrigating extraction site.
 - (vv) Placement of exposure chains and attachments.
 - (ww) The use of lasers for examination and/or for periodontal treatment under the supervision of a Tennessee licensed dentist.
 - (xx) Other duties specifically approved by the Board at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board.
- (2) Dental hygienists may perform delegable procedures for patients of record of their employer dentist who reside in nursing homes pursuant to the following protocol:
- (a) A letter from the employer dentist must be entered in both the dentist's and the nursing home's patient records which includes all of the following:
 1. Patient's name;
 2. Facility name;
 3. Procedures to be performed including the frequency of services if on a regular basis and unchanged;
 4. Family or patient consent if possible;
 5. Patient's physician's consent;
 6. Consent of facility supportive staff to aid hygienist if needed.
 7. Consent of facility for registered nurse or physician to be available upon code.
 - (b) If any major variation of this protocol is required, approval of the Board must be obtained pursuant to rule 0460-01-.03(4)(b) 3.(vi).
- (3) Under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist, licensed dental hygienists may perform services including, but not limited to, root planing and subgingival curettage.
- (4) Administration and/or monitoring of nitrous oxide sedation must be under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist, and the licensed dental hygienist must possess certification pursuant to Rule 0460-03-.06.
- (5) Administration of local anesthesia must be under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist who, at that time, is physically present at the same office location. The licensed dental hygienist must possess certification pursuant to Rule 0460-03-.12.
- (6) Performance of restorative or prosthetic functions must be under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist and the licensed dental hygienist must possess certification pursuant to Rule 0460-03-.10.
- (7) Prohibited Procedures - In addition to the duties defined as the practice of dentistry by T.C.A. § 63-5-108, licensed dental hygienists are not permitted to perform the following:
- (a) Comprehensive examination, diagnosis and treatment planning;
 - (b) Surgical or cutting procedures on hard or soft tissue, including laser, air abrasion or micro-abrasion procedures, except curettage or root planing;
 - (c) Fitting, adjusting, and placement of prosthodontics appliances;

- (d) Issuance of prescription medications or medications not authorized by Rule 0460-03.09 (1), or work authorizations;
- (e) Performance of direct pulp capping, pulpotomy, and other endodontic procedures not authorized by T.C.A. § 63-5-108 or Rule 0460-03-.09(1);
- (f) Approving the final occlusion;
- (g) Placement of sutures;
- (h) Administration of conscious sedation or general anesthesia.
- (i) Administration of local anesthesia on patients without certification as provided in Rule 0460-03-.12.
- (j) Administration or monitoring of nitrous oxide without certification as provided in Rule 0460-03-.06;
- (k) Use of a high-speed handpiece intraorally;

(8) In no event shall a licensed dental hygienist perform dental services inconsistent with T.C.A. § 63-5-108. Licensed dental hygienists who perform procedures not delegable pursuant to this rule or procedures specifically prohibited by T.C.A. § 63-5-108 or who perform procedures without the direct supervision of a dentist, or who administer or monitor nitrous oxide without certification or who perform restorative or prosthetic functions without certification are in violation of the rules governing those procedures, and may be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-5-116.

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0460-03-.09

Original rule filed December 11, 1991; effective January 25, 1992. Amendment filed May 15, 1996; effective September 27, 1996. Amendment filed September 17, 2003; effective December 1, 2003. Amendments filed August 3, 2005; effective October 17, 2005. Amendments filed October 12, 2007; effective December 26, 2007. Amendment filed September 25, 2008; effective December 9, 2008. Amendments filed October 22, 2010; effective January 20, 2011.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 4-5-202, 4-5-204, 63-5-105, 63-5-107, 63-5-108, 63-5-115, 63-5-116 and 63-5-124.