

Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of MS	Proposed Standardized National Job Titles (see below)	Radiography Requirements	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in MS
<p>A dental assistant in the state of Mississippi may perform basic supportive dental procedures specified by the state dental practice act (see opposite page) under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist.</p> <p>All dental assistants involved in direct patient care must be certified in CPR (within 180 days of employment). There are no other education or training requirements for this level of dental assisting.</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p>	<p>To legally operate dental x-ray equipment and perform dental radiographic procedures in the state of Mississippi, a dental assistant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hold a current national DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) Certification OR Successfully complete a Mississippi board-approved radiology seminar and exam within 90 days prior to application OR Graduate from a CODA-accredited dental assisting program within 12 months prior to application OR Graduate from a CODA-accredited dental assisting program more than 12 months prior to application for permit and provide sworn statements related to employment and administration of radiographs within the five-year period preceding application ■ AND Apply to the Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners for a radiology permit 	<p>The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1,2. Inspecting the oral cavity (including charting carious lesions, existing restorations and missing teeth) 6. Placement of any subgingival medicated cords 20. Performing supragingival and coronal scaling 33. Placing and finishing composite resin restorations 34. Applying cavity liners and bases 46. The taking of any impression of the human mouth or oral structure that will be used in the restoration, repair or replacement of any natural or artificial teeth or for the fabrication or repair of any dental appliance 49. Performing pulp vitality testing 51. Carve and pack amalgams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodontal screening and probing, or subgingival explorations for hard or soft deposits and sulcular irrigations • Use of ultrasonic and/or sonic instruments • Placement, cementation or final torquing of inlays, permanent crowns, fixed bridges, removable bridges, partial dentures, full dentures or implant abutments • Equilibration or adjustment of occlusion on natural or artificial dentition, restoration or sealants • Activation or adjustments of orthodontic appliances • Injections of drugs, medication or anesthetics • Performing pulp capping, pulpotomy, and other endodontic therapy • Intraoral restorative procedures • Removal of calcareous deposits with an instrument • Brush biopsies • Remove facial hair with lasers • Administer Oraquix • Perform sulcular debridement of periodontal pockets using a Diode dental laser • Condensing amalgam restorations • Polishing amalgam restorations • Bending archwires • Placing local antimicrobial agents • Procedures that require the professional judgment and skill of a licensed dentist such as diagnosis, treatment planning, surgical procedures involving hard or soft tissue, or any intra-oral procedure of an irreversible nature that could result in injury to the patient
		<p>DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) or Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p>	<p>The ADAA/DANB Alliance developed a listing of standardized job titles (left) based on its national Core Competencies Study conducted from 2002-2005.</p> <p>The same study utilized a list of 70 job functions which were determined to be representative of a broad range of dental assisting core competencies.</p> <p>Functions in this state that relate to the national DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study are numbered to the right, using language directly from this state's dental practice act. (The numbers correspond to the study's task numbering system.)</p> <p>Functions listed with bullets are part of this state's practice act but are not specific matches to DANB/ADAA research.</p>	
		<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</p>	

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Job Title
According to
State of MS

Allowable Functions
(Functions with numbers relate specifically to Core Competency designations;
functions with bullets are in this state's practice act but are not specific matches to DANB research)

Dental
Assistant

Under Direct Supervision*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Place and pack retraction cords, excluding subgingival medicated cords 9. Coronal polishing 12. Placing amalgam restorations for condensation by the dentist 13. Removing sutures 18. Applying topical fluoride gels, rinses and varnishes 22. Exposing radiographs 27. Placing and removing rubber dams 35, 62. Placing and removing periodontal dressings 40. Apply pit and fissure sealants 44. Taking impressions for study models and opposing models 45. Place and remove matrix bands 47. Construction, adjustment and cementation of temporary crowns (temporary means crowns placed while permanent restoration is being fabricated) 47. Fabricating temporary/interim restorations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47,50. Placing temporary/interim restorations 54,55. Removing temporary/interim restorations 56. Apply topical anesthetic agents 59. Placement and monitoring of nitrous-oxide inhalation anxiolysis 61. Removing excess cement from coronal surfaces of teeth 64. Fabricating trays for in-office bleaching procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform in-office bleaching procedures • Adjust the gingival side of complete or partial dentures • Detect possible caries using the KaVo DIAGNOdent • Applying desensitizing agents • Monitoring minimally sedated patients • Monitoring moderately sedated patients • Make the Essix vacuum permanent retainer • Perform face bow procedures |
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Note: Some functions listed above as allowed and some functions listed on the opposite page as prohibited do not appear in Mississippi statutes or regulations; rather, the Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners has made a determination at a meeting as to whether these functions may be delegated to dental assistants and reported the determination on its website.

DANB's Note on Allowable Dental Assisting Functions

In the state of Mississippi, all dental assistants may:

- Perform infection control and occupational safety procedures
- Perform other duties not specified by this state's dental practice act

At this time, DANB cannot list all allowable dental assisting functions for each state because some states' dental practice acts outline very specific allowable functions, while others outline only prohibited functions and some contain minimal or no regulation of dental assisting duties.

*Direct Supervision: A dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, has personally diagnosed the condition to be treated, authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the auxiliary, and will evaluate the performance of the dental auxiliary.

Appendix A: Numbering System for Dental Assisting Functions

The following list of 70 dental assisting tasks was developed by the ADAA/DANB Alliance as part of a study of dental assisting core competencies conducted between 2002 and 2005. These selected tasks were determined to be representative of a broad range of dental assisting core competencies.

The **numbered functions** listed in the preceding state charts correspond to functions that were included in the DANB/ADAA core competencies study and use language directly from the state's dental practice act. The numbers are provided to facilitate comparison between and among states. Functions listed with **bullets** in the preceding charts are part of the state's practice act but are not specific matches to the functions that were included in the 2002-2005 study.

1. Perform mouth mirror inspection of the oral cavity
2. Chart existing restorations or conditions
3. Phone in prescriptions at the direction of the dentist
4. Receive and prepare patients for treatment, including seating, positioning chair, and placing napkin
5. Complete laboratory authorization forms
6. Place and remove retraction cord
7. Perform routine maintenance of dental equipment
8. Monitor and respond to post-surgical bleeding
9. Perform coronal polishing procedures
10. Apply effective communication techniques with a variety of patients
11. Transfer dental instruments
12. Place amalgam for condensation by the dentist
13. Remove sutures
14. Dry canals
15. Tie in archwires
16. Demonstrate knowledge of ethics/jurisprudence/patient confidentiality
17. Identify features of rotary instruments
18. Apply topical fluoride
19. Select and manipulate gypsums and waxes
20. Perform supragingival scaling
21. Mix dental materials
22. Expose radiographs
23. Evaluate radiographs for diagnostic quality
24. Provide patient preventive education and oral hygiene instruction
25. Perform sterilization and disinfection procedures
26. Provide pre- and post-operative instructions
27. Place and remove dental dam
28. Pour, trim, and evaluate the quality of diagnostic casts
29. Size and place orthodontic bands and brackets
30. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic restorative procedures, including prosthodontics and restorative dentistry
31. Identify intraoral anatomy
32. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
33. Place, cure and finish composite resin restorations
34. Place liners and bases
35. Place periodontal dressings
36. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
37. Take and record vital signs
38. Monitor vital signs
39. Clean and polish removable appliances and prostheses
40. Apply pit and fissure sealants
41. Prepare procedural trays/armamentaria set-ups
42. Place orthodontic separators
43. Size and fit stainless steel crowns
44. Take preliminary impressions
45. Place and remove matrix bands
46. Take final impressions
47. Fabricate and place temporary crowns
48. Maintain field of operation during dental procedures through the use of retraction, suction, irrigation, drying, placing and removing cotton rolls, etc.
49. Perform vitality tests
50. Place temporary fillings
51. Carve amalgams
52. Process dental radiographs
53. Mount and label dental radiographs
54. Remove temporary crowns and cements
55. Remove temporary fillings
56. Apply topical anesthetic to the injection site
57. Demonstrate understanding of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guidelines
58. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic intraoral surgical procedures, including extractions, periodontics, endodontics, and implants
59. Monitor nitrous oxide/oxygen analgesia
60. Maintain emergency kit
61. Remove permanent cement from supragingival surfaces
62. Remove periodontal dressings
63. Place post-extraction dressings
64. Fabricate custom trays, to include impression and bleaching trays, and athletic mouthguards
65. Recognize basic medical emergencies
66. Recognize basic dental emergencies
67. Respond to basic medical emergencies
68. Respond to basic dental emergencies
69. Remove post-extraction dressings
70. Place stainless steel crown

Appendix B: Levels of Supervision

An important consideration in the discussion of the delegation of tasks to dental assistants is that of supervision of dental assistants by their dentist-employers. The American Dental Association (ADA) has identified five levels of supervision for dental auxiliaries, including dental assistants, which it defines in its “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel,” (2010: 505) which is part of its *Current Policies*, last updated in 2015. Note that “allied dental personnel” refers to dental assistants, dental hygienists, community dental health coordinators and dental laboratory technicians.

The five levels of supervision defined by the ADA are as follows:

Personal supervision: A type of supervision in which the dentist is personally operating on a patient and authorizes the allied dental personnel to aid treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure.

Direct supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, personally diagnoses and treatment plans the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel and evaluates their performance before dismissal of the patient.

Indirect supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, authorizes the procedures, and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

General supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is not required to be in the dental office or treatment facility when procedures are provided, but has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, has personally authorized the procedures, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

Public Health Supervision: A type of supervision in which a licensed dental hygienist may provide dental hygiene services, as specified by state law or regulations, when such services are provided as part of an organized community program in various public health settings, as designated by state law, and with general oversight of such programs by a licensed dentist designated by the state.

Furthermore, the ADA’s “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel” stipulates that intraoral expanded functions should be performed by allied dental personnel “under the supervision of a dentist.”

Because the study of dental assisting core competencies undertaken by the ADA/DANB Alliance did not address the question of supervision, the ADA/DANB Alliance does not make any recommendations as to the levels of supervision that should be necessary for the delegation of the tasks included in the study to dental assistants. However, the ADA/DANB Alliance believes it is important to call attention to the fact that, while the ADA has defined supervision levels in the aforementioned policy statement, which governs the ADA’s own activities and the activities of its members, these definitions have not been uniformly adopted by the dental boards of every U.S. state or district.

For the purposes of the attached charts, if a state’s dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted in the footer of the second page of the state chart.



Measuring Dental Assisting Excellence®

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