



2017 Allowable and Prohibited Duties for Dental Assistants: North Dakota



How to Use the Following Charts

- View which job designations are used in your state.
- Be sure to follow the legal requirements to perform dental radiographic procedures.
- See which tasks are not permitted by state law.
- Review all the allowable tasks for each level of dental assisting as published in the state practice act.

View the education/training/credential required for each level of dental assisting.



Arizona			
<p>Education/Training/Credential Required</p> <p>To perform specified restorative functions in Arizona under the supervision of a licensed dentist, a dental assistant must hold an Arizona Expanded Function or Restorative Certificate. To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass the Arizona Council on Dental Practice (ACDP) Restorative Proficiency Certificate (see requirements to obtain certificate) Successfully complete an EFDA training course approved by the Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (ASBDE) or a Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA)-accredited program AND DANB's AMP, TMP and RMP AND have the supervision of a licensed dentist, perform restorative procedures equivalent to the ASBDE outline, contain and finish 20 direct restorations and three indirect restorations, including the preparation of the tooth by a licensed dentist and document these procedures on a Licensed Dental Employment form AND the DANB for the Arizona Restorative Certificate <p>To perform general polishing procedures in Arizona under the general supervision of a licensed dentist, a dental assistant must hold an Arizona General Polishing Certificate.</p> <p>To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass the Dental Council of Public Health (DCPH) exam in the Dental Practice Act for Arizona Restorative/Polishing procedure AND the Arizona Council on Dental Practice (ACDP) Restorative/Polishing Certificate (see requirements to obtain certificate) AND the Arizona Council on Dental Practice (ACDP) Restorative/Polishing Certificate (see requirements to obtain certificate) <p>There are no education/training/credential requirements for this level of dental assisting.</p>	<p>Job Title Assigned by State (P.A.)</p> <p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Restorative Dental Assistant (RDA)</p> <p>General Polishing Dental Assistant (GPDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Restorative Dental Assistant (RDA)</p> <p>General Polishing Dental Assistant (GPDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Restorative Dental Assistant (RDA)</p> <p>General Polishing Dental Assistant (GPDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Radiography Requirements</p> <p>In order to legally operate under a job requirement and perform dental radiographic procedures in Arizona, a dental assistant must hold an Arizona Restorative Proficiency Certificate in radiography. To obtain a certificate, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass the national DANB Radiation Safety and Safety (RHS) exam AND the Arizona Council on Dental Practice (ACDP) Restorative Proficiency Certificate, issued by the ACDP AND be currently certified in another ACPD Restorative Proficiency Certificate (see requirements to obtain certificate) <p>Restorative Proficiency Certificate (see requirements to obtain certificate)</p> <p>The ADA/DANB Alliance on the Restorative Proficiency Certificate Study conducted from 2002-2003.</p> <p>The same study offered a list of 70 restorative tasks with a corresponding range of dental assisting core competencies.</p> <p>Functions in this state that relate to the national DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study are supported by the right, state dental practice act. (The numbers correspond to the study's task numbering system.)</p> <p>Functions listed with numbers are part of the state's practice act but are not specific to the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study.</p> <p>These tasks complete reflect the state dental practice act and are not specific to the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study.</p>	<p>Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in AZ</p> <p>The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46. Taking full impressions for any activating orthodontic appliances, fixed or removable appliances. 51. Introral carrying of dental radiographs or "filmholders" A procedure which by law only a licensed dentist can perform. Any procedure which requires a dental assistant to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer anesthetic Place jaw registrations Administer orthodontic appliances Perform placement, contouring and finishing of other restorations. <p>* Under a new Arizona law passed in the 2015 legislative session, a dental assistant who has met the requirements for an Expanded Function Dental Assistant under the Dental Practice Act may perform placement, contouring and finishing of other restorations.</p>

Compare your state's job designations to those used as standardized job titles in the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study.

The numbers next to each task correspond to the 70 numbered tasks that were identified and used in the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study. Tasks that are not numbered do not directly match one of the 70 tasks, yet are identified by the state in the practice act. A full list of those tasks follow your state's chart.

See Appendix A for more information about the task numbering system.

Arizona	
<p>Job Title Assigned by State (P.A.)</p> <p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Allowable Functions</p> <p>If functions with numbers relate specifically to Core Competency designations, functions with numbers are in the state's practice act but are not specific to DANB research.</p> <p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Apply fluoride varnish 40. Apply sealants Place interim orthodontic appliances under the direction of a licensed dentist following a consultation conducted through radiography <p>Level of Supervision Not Specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12, 23, 51, 70. Perform placement, contouring and finishing of direct restorations or the placement and contouring of prefabricated crowns, including the preparation of the tooth by a licensed dentist. The restorative materials used will be determined by the dentist. <p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform coronal polishing procedures <p>Under Direct Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Remove sutures 23. Apply topical fluoride 24. Apply topical fluoride 25. Apply fluoride 26. Apply fluoride 27. 28. Remove and place crown 29. Remove and place crown 30. Remove and place crown 31. Remove and place crown 32. Remove and place crown 33. Remove and place crown 34. Remove and place crown 35. Remove and place crown 36. Remove and place crown 37. Remove and place crown 38. Remove and place crown 39. Remove and place crown 41. Remove and place crown 42. Remove and place crown 43. Remove and place crown 44. Remove and place crown 45. Remove and place crown 46. Remove and place crown 47. Remove and place crown 48. Remove and place crown 49. Remove and place crown 50. Remove and place crown 52. Remove and place crown 53. Remove and place crown 54. Remove and place crown 55. Remove and place crown 56. Remove and place crown 57. Remove and place crown 58. Remove and place crown 59. Remove and place crown 60. Remove and place crown 61. Remove and place crown 62. Remove and place crown 63. Remove and place crown 64. Remove and place crown 65. Remove and place crown 66. Remove and place crown 67. Remove and place crown 68. Remove and place crown 69. Remove and place crown 70. Remove and place crown 71. Remove and place crown 72. Remove and place crown 73. Remove and place crown 74. Remove and place crown 75. Remove and place crown 76. Remove and place crown 77. Remove and place crown 78. Remove and place crown 79. Remove and place crown 80. Remove and place crown 81. Remove and place crown 82. Remove and place crown 83. Remove and place crown 84. Remove and place crown 85. Remove and place crown 86. Remove and place crown 87. Remove and place crown 88. Remove and place crown 89. Remove and place crown 90. Remove and place crown 91. Remove and place crown 92. Remove and place crown 93. Remove and place crown 94. Remove and place crown 95. Remove and place crown 96. Remove and place crown 97. Remove and place crown 98. Remove and place crown 99. Remove and place crown 100. Remove and place crown <p>* Under Direct Supervision, the dentist or other licensed dentist is present in the office with the dental assistant to provide immediate instruction or to perform and observe the procedure. The dentist or other licensed dentist is not present in the office with the dental assistant and will not be available to provide immediate instruction or to perform and observe the procedure.</p>

If your state's dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted below the chart. See Appendix B for more information about supervision.

These data are presented for informational purposes only and are not intended as a legal opinion regarding dental practice in any state. DANB confers with each state's dental board at least annually regarding the accuracy and currency of this information. To verify, or if you have any questions, please contact your state's dental board.

NELDA®, CDA®, COA®, CRFDA®, and COMSA®, are registered certification marks of the Dental Assisting National Board, Inc. (DANB). DANB®, Dental Assisting National Board®, RHS®, ICE®, and Measuring Dental Assisting Excellence® are registered service marks of DANB. CERTIFIED DENTAL ASSISTANT™ is a certification mark of DANB.

Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of ND	Proposed Standardized National Job Titles (see below)	Radiography Requirements	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in ND
<p>To apply pit and fissure sealants in the state of North Dakota under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist, a dental assistant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be a Registered Dental Assistant (see requirements below) AND Provide documentation of a successful completion of a North Dakota board-approved sealant course <p>To earn status as a Registered Dental Assistant (RDA) in the state of North Dakota, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within one year prior to application, have passed DANB's national Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) exam OR have completed a CODA-accredited or North Dakota board-approved dental assisting program OR Have passed DANB's national CDA exam or have completed a CODA-accredited or North Dakota board-approved dental assisting program (more than one year prior to application) AND Have completed 16 hours of continuing education within two years prior to application AND Pass a written examination of the laws and rules governing the practice of dentistry in North Dakota within one year of application AND Maintain current CPR certification AND Provide verification of completing an infection control course within two years prior to application (if graduation from approved program or passing DANB's CDA exam occurred more than two years prior to application) AND Apply for registration to the North Dakota State Board of Dental Examiners (NDSBDE) 	<p>Registered Dental Assistant (RDA) <i>qualified to apply pit and fissure sealants</i></p> <p>Note: See p. 96 for information about expanded duty permits for Registered Dental Assistants in North Dakota.</p> <p>Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p>	<p>Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) or Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p>	<p>To legally operate dental x-ray equipment and perform dental radiographic procedures in the state of North Dakota, one must be a Registered Dental Assistant or Qualified Dental Assistant (see requirements to the left).</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 following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Scaling, root planing or gingival curettage 34. Place bases or cavity liners 40. Apply pit and fissure sealants (unless requirements have been met) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnosis and treatment planning Surgery on hard or soft tissue Administer local anesthetics, sedation or general anesthesia drugs or titrate local anesthetics, sedation or general anesthesia drugs without board authorized permit. Initiate the administration of nitrous oxide to a patient Any irreversible dental procedure or procedures which require the professional judgment and skill of a licensed dentist Adjust a crown which has been cemented by a dentist Activate any type of orthodontic appliance Cement or bond orthodontic bands or brackets that have not been previously placed by a dentist Measure the gingival sulcus with a periodontal probe Use a high-speed handpiece inside the mouth
<p>To earn status as a Qualified Dental Assistant (QDA) in North Dakota, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have passed DANB's RHS and ICE exams within one year prior to application or have passed DANB's RHS and ICE exams and completed, within two years prior to application, 16 hours of continuing education AND Complete 650 hours of dental assisting instruction including on-the-job training AND Pass a written examination of the laws and rules governing the practice of dentistry in North Dakota within one year of application AND Maintain current CPR certification AND Provide verification of completing an infection control course within two years prior to application (if passing DANB's ICE exam occurred more than two years prior to application) AND Apply to the NDSBDE 	<p>Qualified Dental Assistant (QDA)</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</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>A dental assistant in the state of North Dakota may perform basic supportive dental procedures specified by the state dental practice act (see opposite page) under the supervision of a licensed dentist.</p> <p>Every dental assistant in North Dakota must have a current certificate of proficiency in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</p>	<p>These state templates reflect the work done by the ADAA/DANB Alliance to support a uniform national model for one set of dental assisting tasks, levels and requirements, which will serve as a viable career ladder for dental assistants.</p>	

© 2017 Dental Assisting National Board, Inc. All rights reserved.

Job Title
According to
State of ND

Registered
Dental
Assistant
(RDA)
*qualified
to apply pit
and fissure
sealants*

Registered
Dental
Assistant
(RDA)

Qualified
Dental
Assistant
(QDA)

Dental
Assistant

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)

Under Direct, Indirect or General Supervision*

40. Apply pit and fissure sealants and adjust sealants with a slow-speed handpiece

Note: See p. 96 for information about expanded duty permits for Registered Dental Assistants in North Dakota.

Under Direct, Indirect or General Supervision*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>9. Polish the coronal surfaces of the teeth with a rubber cup or brush</p> <p>13. Remove sutures</p> <p>24. Provide oral hygiene education and instruction.</p> <p>37. Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature</p> <p>44. Take impressions or occlusal bite registrations for study casts.</p> <p>47, 54. Fabricate, adjust, place, recement or remove a temporary crown, bridge, or onlay or temporary restorative</p> | <p>material. This applies only to dentitions actively under treatment for which a permanent restoration is being fabricated</p> <p>56. Apply topical medications and drugs to oral tissues, including topical anesthetic, but not including desensitizing or caustic agents or anticariogenic agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and remove arch wires or replace loose bands, loose brackets or other orthodontic appliances for palliative treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polish restorations with a slow-speed handpiece • Take and record preliminary dental and medical history for the interpretation by the dentist • Receive removable dental prosthesis for cleaning or repair • Provide an oral assessment for interpretation by the dentist. • Repack dry socket medication and packing for palliative treatment. |
|---|--|--|

Under Direct or Indirect Supervision*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>6. Place retraction cord in the gingival sulcus of a prepared tooth prior to the dentist taking an impression of the tooth</p> <p>14. Dry root canal with paper points</p> <p>15, 42. Place, tie and remove ligature wires and elastic ties and place orthodontic separators</p> <p>18. Apply anticariogenic agents topically</p> <p>27. Place and remove rubber dams</p> <p>29. Preselect and prefit orthodontic bands</p> <p>35, 62, 63. Place and remove periodontal dressings, dry socket medications, and packing</p> | <p>44. Take impressions for fixed or removable orthodontic appliances, athletic mouth guards, bleaching trays, bite splints, flippers and removable prosthetic repairs</p> <p>49. Perform nonsurgical clinical and laboratory oral diagnosis tests, including pulp testing, for interpretation by the dentist</p> <p>59. Monitor a patient who has been inducted by a dentist into nitrous oxide relative analgesia</p> | <p>61. Remove excess cement from inlays, crowns, bridges and orthodontic appliances with hand instruments only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply desensitizing solutions to the external surfaces of the teeth • Take occlusal bite registration for study casts |
|---|---|---|

Under Indirect Supervision*

- Terminate or reduce the amount of nitrous oxide previously administered by the dentist

Under Direct Supervision*

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>3. Orally transmit a prescription that has been authorized by the supervising dentist</p> <p>15. Place and remove arch wires or appliances that have been activated by a dentist</p> <p>29. Place orthodontic brackets using an indirect bonding technique by seating the transfer tray loaded with brackets previously positioned in the dental laboratory by a licensed dentist</p> | <p>45. Place and remove matrix bands and wedges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take face bow transfers • Acid-etch enamel surfaces prior to direct bonding of orthodontic brackets or composite restorations • Adjust permanent crowns outside of the mouth • Administer emergency medications to a patient in order to assist the dentist in an emergency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All duties designated to Qualified Dental Assistants, below |
|--|--|---|

Under Direct Supervision*

22. Take dental radiographs (see "Radiography Requirements" on previous page)
- All duties designated to Dental Assistants, below

Under Direct Supervision*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>37. Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature</p> <p>39. Receive removable dental prosthesis for cleaning or repair</p> <p>44. Take impressions for study casts</p> | <p>56. Apply topical medications and drugs to oral tissues, including topical anesthetic, but not including desensitizing or caustic agents or anticariogenic agents</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take and record preliminary dental medical history for the interpretation by the dentist • Hold impression trays in the mouth (e.g., reversible hydrocolloids, rubber base) |
|---|--|--|

Continued

Direct Supervision: The dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, personally diagnoses 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 dental assistant, and, before dismissal of the patient, evaluates the performance of the dental assistant.

Indirect Supervision: The 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 dental assistant.

General Supervision: The dentist has authorized the procedures and they are carried out in accordance with the dentist's diagnosis and treatment plan. The dentist is not required to be in the treatment facility.

North Dakota

Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of ND	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)
<p>To earn a permit to perform specified anesthesia assisting functions under the supervision of a dentist who specializes in oral and maxillofacial surgery, a Registered Dental Assistant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete a board-approved dental anesthesia assistant education and training course within one year of application and have proof of current certification status from a board-approved competency examination OR Complete a board-approved dental anesthesia assistant education and training course and have proof of current certification status from a board-approved competency examination AND ■ Complete training in intravenous access or phlebotomy that includes experience starting and maintaining intravenous lines AND ■ Hold current and valid certification for health care provider basic life support, or advanced cardiac life support or pediatric advanced life support AND ■ Provide a copy of a valid North Dakota general anesthesia permit of the oral and maxillofacial surgeon where the registered dental assistant will be performing anesthesia assistant services AND ■ Apply to the North Dakota Board of Dental Examiners for an anesthesia assisting permit 	<p>Registered Dental Assistant with Anesthesia Assisting Permit</p>	<p><u>Under Direct Visual Supervision*</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up and prepare medications; • Follow instructions to deliver medication into an intravenous line upon verbal command • Adjust the rate of intravenous fluids infusion beyond a keep-open rate • Adjust an electronic device to provide medications, such as an infusion pump <p><u>Under Contiguous Supervision*</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and discontinue an intravenous line for a patient being prepared to receive intravenous medications, sedation or general anesthesia • Adjust the rate of intravenous fluids infusion only to maintain or keep the line patent or open
<p>To earn a permit to perform specified restorative functions under the direct supervision of a dentist, a Registered Dental Assistant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete a board-approved curriculum from a program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or other board-approved course AND Pass the Western Regional Examining Board (WREB) Restorative Examination or other equivalent examinations approved by the board within the five years preceding application AND Complete the Restorative Function (RF) component of DANB's Certified Restorative Functions Dental Assistant (CRFDA) certification exam OR ■ Pass the WREB Restorative Examination or other board-approved examination more than five years from the date of application AND Complete the RF component of DANB's CRFDA certification examination AND Provide evidence from another state or jurisdiction where the applicant legally is or was authorized to perform restorative functions and certification from the supervising dentist of successful completion of at least 25 restorative procedures within the immediate five years prior to the date of application <p>Note: Restorative functions may be performed only after the patient has given informed consent for placement of the restoration by a restorative functions dental assistant; before the patient is released, the final restoration shall be checked and documented by the supervising dentist.</p>	<p>Registered Dental Assistant with Restorative Functions Permit</p>	<p><u>Under Direct Supervision*</u></p> <p>12, 51. Place, carve, and adjust class I and class V supragingival amalgam or glass ionomer restorations with hand instruments or a slow-speed hand**</p> <p>33. Place, contour, and adjust class I and class V supragingival composite restorations where the margins are entirely within the enamel with hand instruments or a slow-speed handpiece.</p> <p>70. Adapt and cement stainless steel crowns</p> <p>**An RDA with a restorative functions permit may perform the placement and finishing of direct alloy or direct composite restorations after the supervising dentist has prepared the dentition for restoration.</p>

© 2017 Dental Assisting National Board, Inc. All rights reserved.

***Contiguous Supervision:** The supervising oral and maxillofacial surgeon whose patient is being treated has personally authorized the procedures to be performed. The supervising oral surgeon is continuously onsite and physically present in the treatment facility while the procedures are performed by the dental anesthesia auxiliary and capable of responding immediately in the event of an emergency. The term does not require a supervising dentist to be physically present in the operatory.

Direct visual supervision: Supervision by an oral and maxillofacial surgeon by verbal command and under direct line of sight.

Direct Supervision: The dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, personally diagnoses 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 dental assistant, and, before dismissal of the patient, evaluates the performance of the dental assistant.

Indirect Supervision: The 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 dental assistant.

General Supervision: The dentist has authorized the procedures and they are carried out in accordance with the dentist's diagnosis and treatment plan. The dentist is not required to be in the treatment facility.

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®

Dental Assisting National Board, Inc. (DANB)

444 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 900, Chicago, IL 60611 • 1-800-367-3262 or 312-642-3368 • Fax: 312-642-8507
danbmail@danb.org • www.danb.org