



2019 Allowable and Prohibited Duties for Dental Assistants: South Carolina



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		Site approved 2/19	
Education/Training/Credential Required	Job Title from Board of AZ	Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in AZ
<p>To perform specified restorative functions in a dental office, a dental assistant must hold an Arizona Expanded Function - Restorative Certificate. To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold the AZ Core Competency certificate (see requirements below) and the AZ Restorative Certificate (see requirements in the report) Pass the AZ Core Competency certificate (see requirements below) and the AZ Restorative Certificate (see requirements in the report) Pass the national DANB Radiation Health and Safety (RHS) exam (see requirements below) and the AZ Restorative Certificate (see requirements in the report) Be currently certified in another U.S. state as a dental assistant with successful completion of written and clinical dental radiography (ADR) Be currently certified in another U.S. state as a dental radiographer with successful completion of written and clinical dental radiography (ADR) Be currently certified in another U.S. state as a dental radiographer with successful completion of written and clinical dental radiography (ADR) Be currently certified in another U.S. state as a dental radiographer with successful completion of written and clinical dental radiography (ADR) <p>These are all education and training requirements for this level of dental assisting.</p>	<p>Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</p>	<p>The ADA/DANB/ADAA Allowance for Restorative Procedures (ARP) based on the national Core Competency Study conducted from 2002-2005.</p> <p>The same study utilized a list of 70 job functions which were categorized into three levels of dental assisting core competencies.</p> <p>Functions in this study that apply to the national DANB/ADAA Core Competency Study are indicated by the right arrow in the adjacent practice act. (The functions corresponding to state's laws in this study are indicated by the left arrow.)</p> <p>These state templates reflect the current laws in the ADA/DANB/ADAA Allowance to support in addition to the national Core Competency Study, dental assisting tasks, levels and requirements, which will not be in a state's dental practice act for dental assistants.</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 advancing orthodontic appliances, fixed or removable prosthesis. 51. Introral carriage of dental radiographic equipment. A procedure which by law is not permitted by dental assistants. Acquiring radiographic impressions. Acquiring radiographic impressions. An irreversible procedure. <p>* Under a new Arizona law passed in the 2019 legislative session, a dental assistant who has met the requirements for an Expanded Function Dental Assistant listed in the dental practice act may apply for licensure, including and finishing of direct restorations.</p>



Arizona		Site approved 3/19	
Job Title from State (AZ)	Education/Training/Credential Required	Allowable Functions (Functions with numbers next to each are in the state's practice act but are not specific matches to DANB research)	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in AZ
	Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)	<p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Apply fluoride varnish 40. Apply sealants 41. Place interim restorations 42. Perform restorative procedures under the direction of a licensed dentist following a consultation conducted through telemedicine <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 amalgamated crowns, including the placement of the wax by a licensed dentist; the restorative materials used shall be determined by the dentist. <p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Perform coronal polishing procedures. <p>Under Direct Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Remove sutures 23. Apply topical fluoride 27, 31, 35, and remove dental debris and matrix bands 32. Remove periodontal dressings with care and materials 33. Apply temporary cement 34. Fabricate and place interim restorations with temporary cement 35. Perform radiographic control and interim restorations with hand placement 36. Observe a patient during tissue healing and manage analgesics as instructed by the dentist 37. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 38. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 39. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 40. Place dental material into a patient's mouth in response to a patient's dentist's instruction 41. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 42. Remove periodontal dressings with care and materials 43. Apply temporary cement 44. Fabricate and place interim restorations with temporary cement 45. Perform radiographic control and interim restorations with hand placement 46. Observe a patient during tissue healing and manage analgesics as instructed by the dentist 47. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 48. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 49. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 50. Place dental material into a patient's mouth in response to a patient's dentist's instruction 51. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 52. Remove periodontal dressings with care and materials 53. Apply temporary cement 54. Fabricate and place interim restorations with temporary cement 55. Perform radiographic control and interim restorations with hand placement 56. Observe a patient during tissue healing and manage analgesics as instructed by the dentist 57. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 58. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 59. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 60. Place dental material into a patient's mouth in response to a patient's dentist's instruction 61. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 62. Remove periodontal dressings with care and materials 63. Apply temporary cement 64. Fabricate and place interim restorations with temporary cement 65. Perform radiographic control and interim restorations with hand placement 66. Observe a patient during tissue healing and manage analgesics as instructed by the dentist 67. Remove excess cement from trays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontics 68. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 69. Prepare a patient for retentive orthodontic appliances with hand placement 70. Place dental material into a patient's mouth in response to a patient's dentist's instruction 	<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 advancing orthodontic appliances, fixed or removable prosthesis. 51. Introral carriage of dental radiographic equipment. A procedure which by law is not permitted by dental assistants. Acquiring radiographic impressions. Acquiring radiographic impressions. An irreversible procedure. <p>* Under a new Arizona law passed in the 2019 legislative session, a dental assistant who has met the requirements for an Expanded Function Dental Assistant listed in the dental practice act may apply for licensure, including and finishing of direct restorations.</p>

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

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.

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Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of SC	Proposed Stan- dardized National Job Titles (see below)	Radiography Requirements	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in SC
<p>To perform expanded functions under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in South Carolina, a dental assistant must earn status as an Expanded Duty Dental Assistant (EDDA).</p> <p>To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Graduate from a CODA-accredited dental assisting program OR Complete two years of continuous full-time employment as a chairside dental assistant <p>Note: In order to monitor nitrous oxide conscious sedation (analgesia), EDDAs must complete a course approved by the South Carolina Board of Dentistry, successfully complete the state board examination, submit proof of Board-approved CPR certification within the three years preceding application, and apply for state certification from the South Carolina Board of Dentistry.</p>	<p>Expanded Duty Dental Assistant (EDDA)</p>	<p>Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p>	<p>To legally place and expose radiographic films in a dental office, a dental assistant must hold a certificate documenting training acceptable to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Acceptable certificates include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Diploma from a CODA-accredited dental assisting program OR DANB CDA certification or the DANB RHS certificate of competency OR Certificate in radiation safety from the South Carolina Dental Association (SCDA) OR Certificate documenting completion of a structured course of training in radiation safety (accepted courses include but are not limited to radiation safety training through a technical school) <p><i>Note: At its July 8, 2016 meeting, the South Carolina Board of Dentistry voted that ex-active duty military dental assistants entering the public sector be given a waiver for exemption from taking the radiography certification course, based on their documenting evidence of their military training and certification credentials.</i></p>	<p>The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an IV line • Draw sedative drugs into a syringe • Deliver drugs in to an established IV line • Use lasers in performing bleaching procedures
<p>A dental assistant in South Carolina 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>There are no initial education or training requirements for this level of dental assisting. It is the responsibility of all dentists to ensure that their auxiliary staff who may be exposed to blood and other body fluids require and provide two (2) hours biennially of continuing education on sterilization and infection control and maintain records of such training.</p> <p>In settings where sedation is administered, all dental staff who provide direct, hands-on patient care must be certified in CPR at the basic life support level by a board-approved training course, received within the last two years. The operating dentist must provide training for staff with hands-on patient care commensurate with the level and mode of sedation administered. This training must be documented and available for inspection by the department upon request.</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) or Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</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>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>	<p>†DANB has not received confirmation that this Career Ladder Template has been reviewed and approved by the South Carolina Board of Dentistry. All of the templates in this volume reflect DANB's interpretation of each state's dental practice act and administrative rules and regulations related to dental assisting. For authoritative information regarding requirements, please contact the relevant dental board. Specific contact information can be found in this DANB publication.</p>

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Job Title
According to
State of SC

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)

Expanded
Duty
Dental
Assistant
(EDDA)

Under Direct Supervision*

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 6. Place gingival retraction cord | 47. Cement temporary crowns or bridges | 61. Remove excess cement from restorations and/or appliances |
| 9. Polish restorations and supragingival tooth structure | 50. Place temporary restorations | 63, 69. Place and remove socket dressing |
| 40. Application of pit and fissure sealant | 59. Monitor nitrous oxide conscious sedation/analgesia† (requires state certification – see requirements on previous page) | |
| 44. Take impressions for study models | | |

† The Board has defined the term "Monitor" to mean carrying out the orders of the dentist, to include the initiation of the flow of the nitrous oxide component. The certified auxiliary may then maintain that flow or decrease the level of nitrous oxide component when oxygenating the patient, without the specific direction of the dentist. The dentist must determine the need and level of nitrous oxide sedation regarding a particular patient. The dentist must diagnose the need for a patient to receive nitrous oxide and may designate the certified auxiliary to place the mask and set the nitrous oxide component at a level specified for that patient.

Under Direct Supervision*

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 2. Chart existing restorations, clinically missing teeth and appliances within the oral cavity | 22. Expose radiographs (see "Radiography Requirements" on previous page) | 37. Take and record vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, respiration, etc.) |
| 13. Remove sutures | 27. Place and remove rubber dam | 45. Place and remove matrix |
| 15. Place and remove orthodontic ligatures | 30, 48. Assist in basic supportive chairside procedures | • Apply topical drugs as prescribed by the dentist |
| | 35, 62. Place and remove periodontal packs | |

Under Direction of the Department of Health and Environmental Control Public Health Dental Program

- Perform oral screenings utilizing the Department of Health and Environmental Control approved screening system in school and public health settings
- Assist in the delivery of public health dental program services
- Perform other duties authorized by regulations of the State Board of Dentistry

Dental
Assistant

*Direct Supervision: A dentist is in the dental office, personally diagnoses the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedure, and, before the dismissal of the patient, evaluates the performance of the auxiliary. This requirement does not mandate that a dentist be present at all times, but he or she must be on the premises actually involved in supervision and control.

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 2018. 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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