

PROCEDURE	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS OF INCLUDING IN OHP SCOPE	RISKS OF INCLUDING IN OHP SCOPE	LEVEL OF SUPERVISION	DISCUSSION PRIORITY (1=HIGH, 2=MEDIUM, 3=LOW)
PROCEDURES PROPOSED AS ADDITIONS TO GRID (FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION)					
1. Space maintainer placement/removal (preventive procedures)	A passive appliance, usually cemented in place to hold teeth in position. A space maintainer is custom-made of stainless steel and/or plastic. It can be removable or fixed. There are several kinds of fixed space maintainers: band-and-loop, lower lingual holding arch, distal shoe appliance, etc.				
2. Preparation and placement of preformed crowns of any material (restorative procedures)	Adapting ready-made crowns to cover/protect a tooth.				
3. Medications – antifungal and those needed for management of medical emergencies (see Appendix D)	Antifungal: kill or prevent formation of bacteria and other harmful organisms such as parasites, fungi and viruses in a person's mouth. Emergency preparedness examples include Nitroglycerin, Albuterol, Aspirin, Glucose, Epinephrine, Benadryl, Portable Oxygen, etc.				
4. Tooth re-implantation stabilization/referral (surgical procedures)	Insertion and temporary fixation of completely or partially avulsed (knocked out) tooth or teeth that have resulted from traumatic injury. After the tooth is re-implanted into its original socket it can undergo a process of splinting to adjacent teeth, helping to stabilize the tooth as the bone around it heals; the splint can hold for 2-8 weeks.				
5. Smoking cessation programs/medications	Programs/drugs to assist with stopping use of tobacco products.				
6. Atraumatic Restorative Technique	Removing carious tooth tissues using hand instruments only and restoring the cavity with a restorative material that sticks to the tooth.				
7. Sealants (preventive procedures)	Resin material placed on the occlusal surfaces of pre-molars and molars to fill deep grooves and crevices applied to prevent the formation of decay.				

PROCEDURES PROPOSED TO *NOT* TO BE PERFORMED UNDER GENERAL SUPERVISION

1. Dental examination	Study of all the structures of the patient’s oral cavity, including the charting of the condition of all such structures and their history, the identification of periodontal disease and occlusal discrepancies, the detection of caries and oral abnormalities, and the development of a treatment plan.				
2. Nitrous oxide	Use of analgesic (laughing) gas for pain relief.				
3. Extraction of permanent teeth	Removal of any permanent tooth (#1-32).				
4. Placement of sutures	Stitches used to close a wound.				

PROCEDURES PROPOSED TO BE DELETED FROM THE OHP SCOPE OF PRACTICE

1. Repair of defective appliances (Repair complete broken denture base, replace missing/broken teeth, repair resin denture base, cast framework, repair/replace broken clasp, add clasp, add tooth to existing partial).	The ability to properly repair a denture depends upon the extent of denture damage, the past home care of the denture, the age of the denture and the fit of the denture at the time it was broken.				
2. Re-cementing of permanent crowns	Crowns adhere to the tooth via mechanical retention and dental cement.				
3. Behavior management (*Discussion specified restraining pediatric patients/medical immobilization).	Protective stabilization is the restriction of patient’s freedom of movement to decrease risk of injury while allowing safe completion of treatment and can involve physical restraints such as the “papoose board”				
4. Extractions—primary/permanent	a. D7140: extraction, erupted tooth or exposed root (elevation and /or forceps removal). Includes routine removal of tooth structure, minor smoothing or socket bone, and closure as necessary. b. D7111: extraction, coronal remnants – deciduous tooth. Removal of soft tissue-retained coronal remnants. (American Dental Association [ADA], 2006).				
5. Root-tip removal	(*D7250: surgical removal of residual tooth roots [cutting procedure], a source of infection. Includes cutting of soft tissue and bone, removal of tooth structure, and closure [ADA, 2006])				

6. Incision/drainage of abscesses	An abscess is a collection of necrotic tissue in a liquefied status most often infected (with purulent material-pus). Incision and drainage of an abscess consists of cutting and making a channel for release or discharge from a wound.				
7. Perio-maintenance	Keeping gums healthy through an ongoing program to prevent disease in the gum tissues and the bone that supports teeth.				
8. Scaling/root planing	<p>Scaling - Process of removing plaque, calculus, stain and smoothing of the roots of the teeth.</p> <p>Root Planing – Specific treatment that removes the roughened cementum and surface dentin that is impregnated with calculus, microorganisms and their toxins.</p> <p>Scaling and root planing is a common periodontal procedure that is performed in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting tissues. The tooth-root surfaces are cleaned to remove plaque and tartar from deep periodontal pockets and to smooth the root to remove bacterial toxins.</p>				
9. Opening of a permanent tooth for pulpal debridement and opening chamber — emergency) (Endo access opening	<p>Pulpectomy for relief of acute pain.</p> <p>Pulp = soft inner structure of tooth consisting of nerve and blood vessels</p> <p>Debridement = removal of dead, damaged or infected tissue.</p>				
10. Full mouth debridement	Also known as a "gross scaling" or "gross debridement," when there is excessive build-up on the teeth, removing the bulk of the calculus and plaque from the teeth and as far down on the roots as the patient can tolerate. This makes it possible for the patient's gums to begin healing, and makes a thorough oral examination possible.				
11. Rendering a diagnosis	<p>Differential Diagnosis:</p> <p>Determining the cause of a patient's condition by means of comparing the similarities and differences in various clinical signs.</p>				