General Legal Considerations & Supplemental Injections

Legal: What can RDHs do?

- Differs from state to state
- Looking at TN
  - General vs Direct Supervision
    - General Supervision
      - RDHs can provide prophylaxis on patients who have had an exam with a dentist in the last 11 months
    - Direct Supervision
      - Local anesthesia administration
      - Nitrous Oxide administration
      - NSPT (aka SRP)
      - RDH who have been licensed less than one year must work under direct supervision

Oraqix

Oraqix is applied on the gingival margin around the selected tooth using the blunt-tipped applicator. After waiting 30 seconds, the periodontal pocket is then filled with Oraqix until it becomes visible at the gingival margin. The dental professional will wait another 30 seconds before starting treatment. Delaying the time before starting the procedure does not enhance the anesthetic effect. Begin scaling and root planing 30 seconds after application. Anesthetic has a duration of approximately 20 minutes (individual patient overall range 14-31 minutes).

Let’s Practice!!!!

Intraligamental syringe
Periodontal Ligament Injection:

Malamed’s Animation:
Periodontal Ligament Injection

The Different Parts

Intraosseous Injection Systems

Intraosseous Injection:

Malamed’s Animation:
Intraosseous Injection

Intraosseous Using Typical Aspirating Syringe:


Intraosseous w/ Aspirating Syringe:
Intraseptal: (Not IO; not PDL)

This is a variation of the IO and PDL injections and may be used as an alternative to these techniques. It is more successful in younger patients because of the decreased density of bone.

Inject about 0.2 ml of anesthetic. Considerable resistance must be encountered as the anesthetic is being deposited. If the administration is easy, the needle tip is most likely in soft tissue, not bone.

Intraseptal Injection:

Malamed’s Animation: Intraseptal

Single use Syringes

The new Sanikit syringe kit is a 100% single use, self-dosing injection system. It can be assembled without dismantling and without chemical or heat treatment, reducing the risk of contamination. By pressing the injection lever, the mechanism injects a small dose of drug and diffuses it painlessly.

HSW Soft-Ject

- Allows for dosage increments of less than 0.01ml (0.01ml per hash mark).
- Pressure/time control of <0.01ml/sec prevents overdosing and tissue damage.
- Retract piston or aspirate by rotating wheel in opposite direction.
- Quick-release, bayonet-style anesthetic chamber simplifies cartridge loading.
- 4.4 oz. ergonomic design is easy to use and comfortable to hold.

Computer Driven Syringe

The Wand is a revolutionary new computer controlled local anesthesia injection system that conquers fear, pain and anxiety. It does not look like a syringe. It does not hurt like a syringe. And it works better than a syringe.

The microprocessor inside The Wand automatically compensates for different tissue densities. The anesthetic is then delivered at a constant pressure and volume that’s typically below threshold pain.

Computer Delivery System

Malamed’s Animation: Computer Delivery System
The *IntraFlow System* utilizes a simple, one-step technique to deliver focused anesthesia while minimizing facial numbness and patient discomfort without distortion to the lip line. The System is especially useful for fear management in anxious dental patients.

**Electronic Anesthesia**

- A noninvasive method to block pain electronically by using a low current of electricity through contact pads that target a specific electronic waveform directly to the nerve bundle at the root of the tooth.

- **Benefits to the Patient**
  - No needles
  - No postoperative numbness or swelling
  - Chemical-free method of anesthesia
  - No risk of cross-contamination
  - Reduces fear and anxiety
  - Patients have control over their own comfort level

**Acupuncture?**

**Why lateral throat can be affected by IA:**

- alveolar nerve, inferior:
  - mandibular nerve; branches, mylohyoid, inferior dental, mental, and inferior gingival nerves;
  - distribution — teeth and gums of lower jaw, skin of chin and lower lip, mylohyoid muscle and anterior belly of digastric muscle;
  - modality: motor and general sensory

**IA:**

**Inferior Alveolar**
IA: Inferior Alveolar

Area anesthetized by an inferior alveolar nerve block

Anatomical Landmarks


The posterior border of the mandibular ramus can be approximated intraorally by using the pterygomandibular raphe as it turns superiorly toward the maxilla.

Placement of the needle and syringe for an inferior alveolar nerve block

View Malameds Animation Including Aspiration
IA: Inferior Alveolar

Anatomical Landmarks

IA: Inferior Alveolar

Target Range
Anatomical Field

IA: Inferior Alveolar

Target

IA: Inferior Alveolar

Depth

LB: Long Buccal

View Malamed’s Animation

LB: Long Buccal Nerve Block
LB: Long Buccal