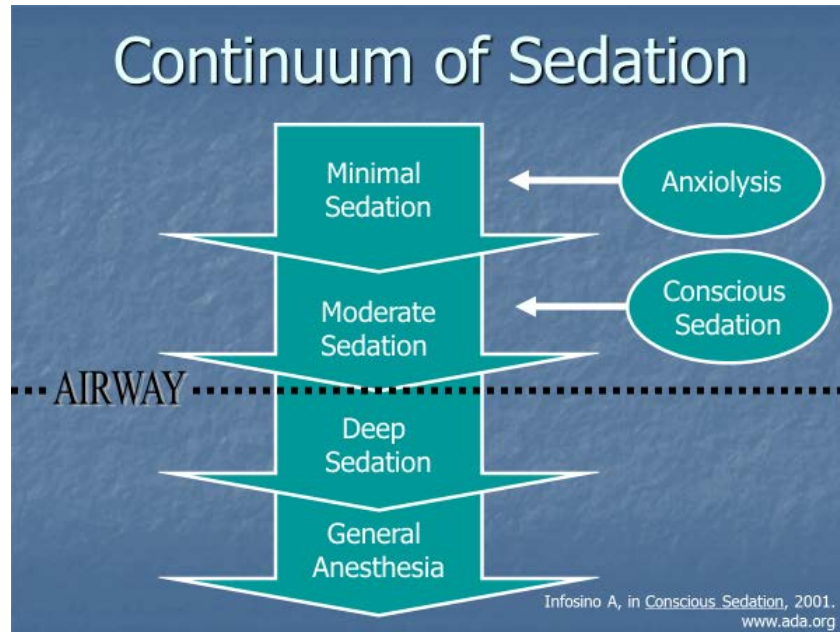


Mastering Adult Minimal Sedation: Oral and Inhalational Techniques

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Definitions (ADA, 2016)

- Enteral (eg, ORAL) – any technique of administration in which the agent is absorbed through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract or oral mucosa (i.e., oral, rectal, sublingual)
- Parenteral (eg, IV) – a technique of administration in which the drug bypasses the gastrointestinal (GI) tract (i.e., IM, IV, IN, SM, SC, IO)

CDSBC Definition: (2016)

- Enteral – a technique of drug administration in which the agent is absorbed through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract or mucosa
- Examples of enteral administration include:
 - oral
 - sublingual (transmucosal)

Photo of triazolam 0.25mg tablet placed sublingually



Minimal Sedation - definition (ADA, 2016)

A minimally depressed level of consciousness, produced by a pharmacological method, that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although cognitive function and coordination may be modestly impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected.

Minimal Sedation – definition (CDSBC, 2016)

a minimally depressed level of consciousness produced by a pharmacological method, in which the patient retains the ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although cognitive function and co-ordination may be modestly impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected.

M.R.D. Minimal Sedation

Minimal sedation may be achieved by the administration of a drug, either singly or in divided doses, by the enteral route to achieved the desired clinical effect, **not to exceed the maximum recommended dose**

www.ada.org (October 2016)

MRD: maximum FDA-recommended dose of a drug, as printed on FDA-approved labeling for **unmonitored home use**

CDSBC Standards & Guidelines

Minimal Sedation

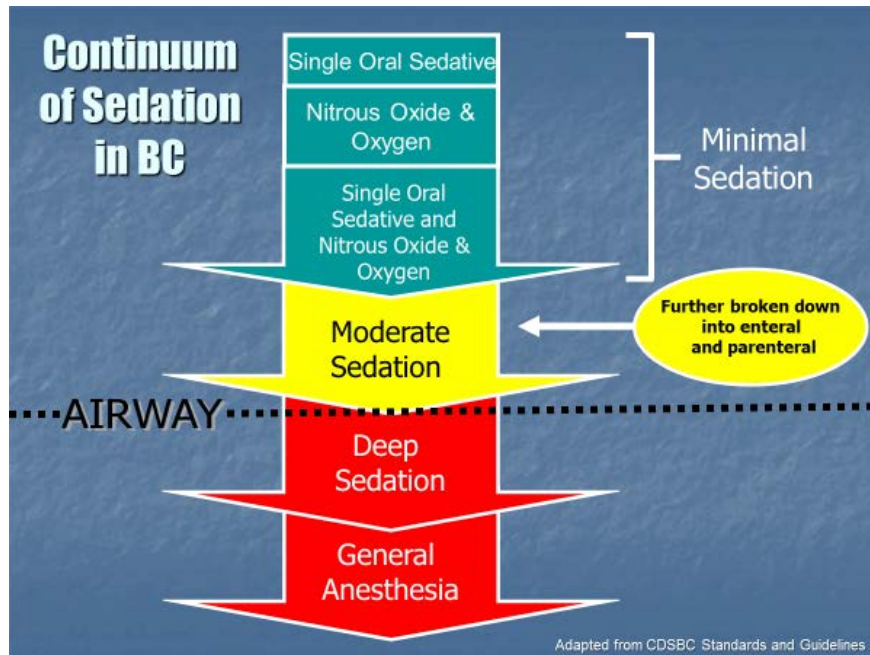
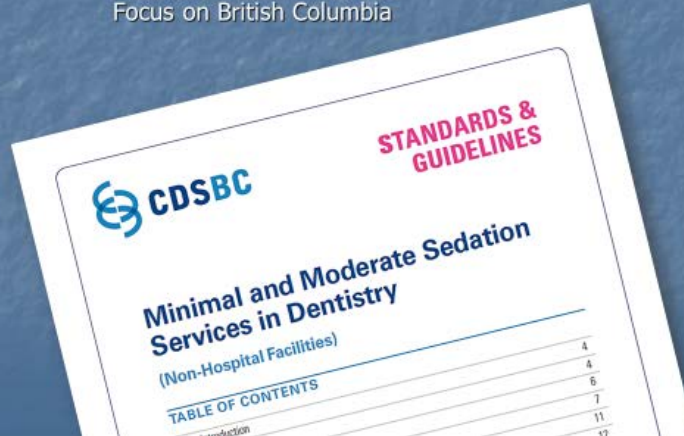
Nitrous oxide/oxygen when used in conjunction with sedative agent(s) may produce minimal, moderate, deep sedation, or general anesthesia (ADA, 2016)

Usual Modalities for Minimal Sedation (CDSBC, 2016)

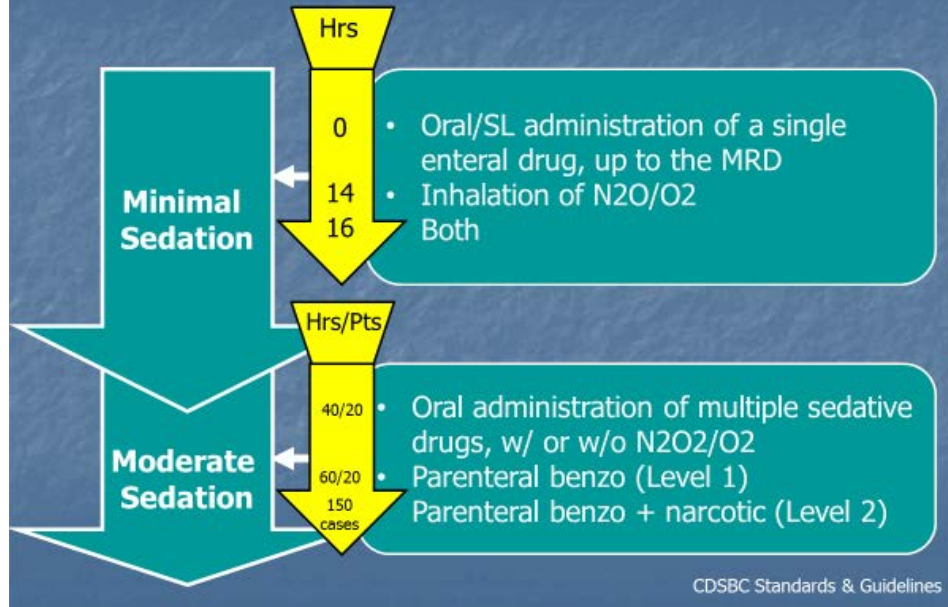
- Inhalation administration of N₂O/O₂
- Oral/sublingual administration of a single sedative drug, within MRD, with or without N₂O/O₂

Minimal & Moderate Sedation

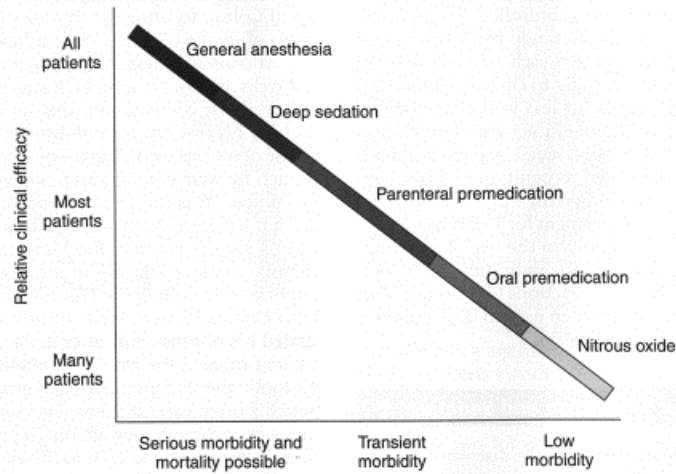
Focus on British Columbia



"Usually Achieved by..."



Relationship Between Efficacy and Safety for Anesthesia and Sedation



Dionne RA. Scientific basis for the use of anesthesia and sedation in dentistry. Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin N A 1992;4: 887-901.

| | Minimal Sedation (Anxiolysis) | Moderate Sedation / Analgesia (Conscious Sedation) | Deep Sedation / Analgesia | General Anesthesia |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Responsiveness | Normal response to verbal stimulation | Purposeful response to tactile or verbal stimulation | Purposeful response to repeated of painful stimulation | Unrousable even with painful stimulation |
| Airway | Unaffected | No intervention required | Intervention may be required | Intervention often required |
| Spontaneous Ventilation | Unaffected | Adequate | May be adequate | Frequently inadequate |
| Cardiovascular Function | Unaffected | Maintained | Usually maintained | May be impaired |

AIRWAY

**CONTINUUM OF DEPTH OF SEDATION:
DEFINITION OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND LEVELS OF SEDATION/ANALGESIA***
Committee of Origin: Quality Management and Departmental Administration
(Approved by the ASA House of Delegates on October 13, 1999, and last amended on
October 15, 2014)