Prescribing and Use of Drugs by Non-Physician Health Professionals:

A Jurisdictional Review of the Profession of Dentistry

November 2008
### Dentistry

1) **Authority to Prescribe and/or Administer Drugs in Canadian Jurisdictions, by profession**

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| Ontario                    | Prescribing and administer                  | **Scope of practice**¹  
3. The practice of dentistry is the assessment of the physical condition of the oral-facial complex and the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or dysfunction of the oral-facial complex.  
**Authorized acts**²  
4. In the course of engaging in the practice of dentistry, a member is authorized, subject to the terms, conditions and limitations imposed on his or her certificate of registration, to perform the following:  
1. Communicating a diagnosis identifying a disease or disorder of the oral-facial complex as the cause of a person’s symptoms.  
2. Performing a procedure on tissue of the oral-facial complex below the dermis, below the surface of a mucous membrane or in or below the surfaces of the teeth, including the scaling of teeth.  
3. Harvesting tissue for the purpose of surgery on the oral-facial complex.  
4. Setting a fracture of a bone of the oral-facial complex or setting a dislocation of a joint of the oral-facial complex.  
5. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation.  
6. Applying or ordering the application of a prescribed form of energy.  
7. Prescribing or dispensing drugs.  
8. Fitting or dispensing a dental prosthesis, or an orthodontic or periodontal appliance or a device used inside the mouth to protect teeth from abnormal functioning.  
| The College has a guideline on the Use of Sedation and General Anaesthesia in Dental Practice.  
The College offers an on-line Adverse Drug Interactions Program which provides information on drugs. The service allows the user to list each of the drugs their patient is taking, and then views the possible interactions on the screen. |

¹ Section 3, Dentistry Act, 1991.  
² Section 4, Dentistry Act, 1991.
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<td>Alberta Alberta Dental Association and College</td>
<td>Prescribing and administration</td>
<td>Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7</td>
<td>Regulations&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; 12. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and with prior review by the Minister, the Council may make regulations regulating the dispensing of drugs by members, requiring members to keep prescribed records and to provide to the Minister reports containing prescribed information respecting the dispensing of drugs. In the Regulation&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;: 2. The following are acts of professional misconduct for the purposes of clause 51 (1) (c) of the Health Professions Procedural Code: 10. Prescribing, dispensing or selling a drug for an improper purpose, or otherwise using improperly the authority to prescribe, dispense or sell drugs. 11. Contravening the standards of practice, as published by the College, in relation to inducing general anaesthesia or conscious sedation. Scope of Practice&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; 3 In their practice, dentists do one or more of the following: (a) evaluate, diagnose and treat, surgically or non-surgically, diseases, disorders and conditions of (i) the mouth, which includes teeth, gums and other supporting structures, (ii) the maxillofacial area, which includes upper and lower jaws and joints, and (iii) the adjacent and associated structures of the head and neck, to maintain and improve a person's physical, psychological and social health, and (b) provide restricted activities authorized by the regulations.</td>
<td>Within the ADA+C Code of Ethics document it states that, “A dentist must not prescribe drugs for themselves. Dentists may prescribe drugs for family members only when indicated specifically for dental issues.”</td>
<td>No specific list identified</td>
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<sup>1</sup> Section 12, Dentistry Act, 1991.  
<sup>2</sup> Section 2, O.Reg. 853/93, Professional Misconduct  
<sup>3</sup> Schedule 7, Section 3, Health Professions Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-7
### Authorized activities

12 Regulated members may, within the practice of dentistry, perform the following restricted activities as set out in Schedule 7.1 to the Government Organization Act:

- (e) to prescribe a Schedule 1 drug within the meaning of the Pharmaceutical Profession Act;
- (f) to dispense, provide for selling or sell a Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 drug within the meaning of the Pharmaceutical Profession Act;
- (g) to prescribe, dispense or administer a vaccine;
- (h) to prescribe parenteral nutrition;
- (i) to prescribe, compound or administer blood or blood products;
- (j) to prescribe or administer diagnostic contrasting agents;
- (k) to prescribe or administer nitrous oxide for the purpose of anaesthesia or sedation;
- (l) to prescribe or administer radiopharmaceuticals, radiolabelled substances, radioactive gases or radioaerosols;

### Anaesthetics

13 Only regulated members who successfully complete an educational program in the administration of general and neurolept anaesthesia approved by the Council and have been authorized by the Council may perform the following restricted activities related to the administration of anaesthesia, other than nitrous oxide, in the practice of dentistry:

- (a) insert or remove instruments, devices, fingers or hands
  - (i) beyond the opening of the urethra,
  - (ii) beyond the labia majora, and
  - (iii) beyond the anal verge, and
- (b) prescribe and administer anaesthetic gases, other than nitrous oxide, for the purposes of anaesthesia and sedation.

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5 Section 12, Dentists Profession Regulation, Alta. Reg. 254/2001
6 Section 13, Dentists Profession Regulation, Alta. Reg. 254/2001
7 Section 14, Dentists Profession Regulation, Alta. Reg. 254/2001
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<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Prescribing and administration Health Professions Act [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 183 Dentists Act [RSBC 1996] Chapter 94 Pharmacists, Pharmacy Operations And Drug Scheduling Act</td>
<td>Practice of dentistry: A person is deemed to be practising the profession of dentistry within the meaning of this Act who, for a fee, salary, reward or commission paid or to be paid by an employer to the person, or for fee, money or compensation paid or to be paid either to the person or an employer, or any other person, does any of the following: (a) examines, diagnoses or advises on any condition of the tooth or teeth, jaw or jaws of any person; (b) directly or indirectly takes, makes, performs or administers any or any part of an impression, operation or treatment of any kind of, for, or on the tooth or teeth, jaw or jaws, or of, for, or on any disease or lesion of the tooth or teeth, jaw or jaws, or their malposition, of any person; (c) fits any artificial denture, tooth or teeth in, to, or on the jaw or jaws of any person; (d) supplies or offers to supply to any person artificial teeth, dentures or repairs. From the Pharmacists, Pharmacy Operations And Drug Scheduling Act 1. In this Act: &quot;practitioner&quot; means a person authorized to practise medicine, dentistry, podiatry, veterinary medicine or a prescribed health care profession in. POLICY STATEMENT from the College on Prescribing and Dispensing Drugs (January 2005) states: The federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the distribution of drugs by prescription in British Columbia are as follows: A. Dentists Act of British Columbia B. Food and Drugs Act of Canada C. Regulations to the Food and Drugs Act of Canada D. Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Regulations (formerly Narcotic Control Act) E. Pharmacists, Pharmacy Operations and Drug Scheduling Act of British Columbia Practitioners who can prescribe drugs under the Dentists Act of British Columbia include dentists with an active licence, academic licence or dental intern permit. Non-practising, retired or suspended Schedule I, IA, II or IV of the Drug Schedules Regulation, B.C. Reg. 9/98. Schedule F to the Regulations to the Food and Drugs Act: List of drugs other than narcotics and controlled drugs Schedule G to the Food and Drugs Act: List of controlled drugs</td>
<td>8 Restrictions 8 14 Despite sections 12 and 13, regulated members must restrict themselves in performing restricted activities to those activities that they are competent to perform and to those that are appropriate to the member’s area of practice and the procedure being performed. 9 Section 67, Dentistry Act, [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 94 10 Section 1, Pharmacists, Pharmacy Operations And Drug Scheduling Act [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 363 11 <a href="http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/leg/regulatoryreform.html">http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/leg/regulatoryreform.html</a> retrieved on November 14, 2008. 12 <a href="http://www.bcpharmacists.org/library/D-Legislation_Standards/D-4_Drug_Distribution/5014-Prescription_Regulation_Table.pdf">http://www.bcpharmacists.org/library/D-Legislation_Standards/D-4_Drug_Distribution/5014-Prescription_Regulation_Table.pdf</a> retrieved on November 14, 2008.</td>
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|                           |                                           | which a practitioner of that profession is authorized to prescribe drugs or devices;  
**prescription** means an authorization from a practitioner to dispense a specified drug or device for use by a designated individual or animal;  
**Note:** In BC a number of the individual profession-specific statutes and statutory provisions are being repealed and brought under the ‘umbrella’ legislative framework of the *Health Professions Act*. Dentistry is included in this list of statutes to be repealed. Information posted on the BC Ministry of Health website indicates it has given notice on October 24, 2008 for comments on the final draft of the proposed regulations for the Dentistry profession. The deadline to submit comments to the Ministry was November 7, 2008. Information in this table reflects the proposed changes. Within this draft regulation it lists a number of restricted activities for the dentistry profession – one of which is prescribing, dispensing and administering drugs.  
College GUIDELINES on  
PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTICS AND DENTAL TREATMENT  
Prescription Regulations Chart by the College of Pharmacists of BC provides a synopsis of federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the distribution of drugs by prescription in British Columbia, specifically prescriptions signed and dated by physician, **dentist** or veterinarian.  
Sedation and general anaesthetic services in dentistry may only be provided by practitioners who have successfully completed a training program designed to produce competency in the specific modality of sedation or general anaesthetic. Practitioners, or those with a special permit for screening patients in long term care facilities cannot prescribe drugs. Dentists must not prescribe any drugs for family or friends unless they are patients of record. Dentists must only prescribe drugs for patients of record if the drug is required to provide dental treatment for the patient.  
STANDARDS have been developed by the College for the following:  
1) Minimal and Moderate Sedation Services in Dentistry  
2) Deep Sedation Services in Dentistry  
3) General Anaesthetic Services in Dentistry  
Dentists must only prescribe drugs for patients of record if the drug is required to provide dental treatment for the patient.  
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<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Prescribe and administer</td>
<td>The Dental Association Act, C.C.S.M. c. D30</td>
<td>PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY(^{13}) Persons deemed practising dentistry 2(1) A person shall be conclusively deemed to be practising dentistry within the meaning of this Act who (a) performs any such operation or gives or renders any such treatment, advice, service or attendance as is usually performed, given or rendered by a dentist; or (b) performs or attempts or professes to perform an operation of any kind on, or treats or attempts or professes to treat a disease, disorder, affection or lesion, of the oral cavity, teeth, maxillary or mandibular bones, related soft tissues and contiguous structures of a human being or corrects or attempts or professes to correct a malposed position thereof or makes any examination or diagnosis thereof with intent to perform any such operation or to treat any such disease, disorder, affection or lesion or to correct any such malposed position; or (c) extracts, repairs, fills or crowns or attempts or professes to extract, repair, fill or crown a tooth of a human being; or (d) fits or inserts or attempts or professes to fit or insert in the mouth of a human being or takes or attempts or professes to take an impression for an artificial tooth or teeth or bridge or fixture or appliance for the restoration,</td>
<td>MDA’s CODE OF ETHICS BY-LAW No. 6-02, article 14 states: “Dentists must not prescribe drugs for themselves. Dentists may prescribe drugs for patients (including family members) only when needed specifically for dental treatment.”</td>
<td>No specific list identified</td>
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\(^{13}\) Section 2(1), The Dental Association Act, C.C.S.M. c. D30
\(^{14}\) Section 2(1), The Dental Health Services Act, C.C.S.M. c.D33
\(^{15}\) The Pharmaceutical Act, C.C.S.M. c. P60
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<td>regulation or improvement of the dental organs or any part thereof or supplies or offers to supply to the public artificial teeth, dentures or repairs therefore; or (e) makes, produces, reproduces, fits, constructs, furnishes, supplies, alters or repairs any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or thing to replace, improve or supplement any human tooth or to prevent, alleviate, correct, or improve any condition of the oral cavity or to be used in, upon or in connection with any human tooth, jaw or associated structure or tissue or in the treatment of any condition thereof or gives any advice or assistance in connection therewith; or (f) by sign or circular pamphlet or newspaper or in any way whatsoever advertises or indicates or authorizes or knowingly permits it to be advertised or indicated that he or she does or will personally or by his or her servants, agents or employees practise dentistry within the meaning of this Act; or (g) manages or conducts as proprietor, owner, or otherwise, a place where dentistry is practised.</td>
<td>registration of dentists and their offices, when the following modalities are to be used: I. - NITROUS OXIDE/OXYGEN CONSCIOUS SEDATION II. - INTRAVENOUS/INTRAMUSCULAR CONSCIOUS SEDATION III. - GENERAL ANAESTHESIA</td>
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<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>Prescribe</td>
<td><strong>Dental Act, R.S.N.L. 1990, c. D-6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Definitions</strong>&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt; 2. In this Act (a)&quot;association&quot; means the Newfoundland Dental Association referred to in section 3; (b)&quot;board&quot; means the Newfoundland Dental Board continued under section 10; (c)&quot;dental auxiliary&quot; means a dental auxiliary as defined in the regulations; (d)dentistry&quot; or &quot;dental surgery&quot; means professional service usually performed by a dentist or dental surgeon and includes (i) the diagnosis or treatment of, and the prescribing, treating or operating for, the prevention, alleviation or correction of disease, pain, deficiency, deformity, defect, lesion, disorder or physical condition of, in or from a human tooth, associated structure or tissue or an injury to a tooth, associated structure or tissue, (ii) the making, producing, reproducing, constructing, fitting, furnishing, supplying, altering or repairing of or prescribing or advising the use of a prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or thing for the purposes referred to in subparagraph (i), or to replace, improve or supplement a human tooth, or to prevent, alleviate, correct or improve a condition upon or in connection with a human tooth, associated structure or tissue, or in the treatment of a condition of a tooth, associated structure or tissue, and</td>
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<sup>15</sup> Section 2, Dental Act, R.S.N.L. 1990, c. D-6
<sup>16</sup> Dental Regulations, C.N.L.R. 1103/96
<sup>17</sup> Section 2, Pharmacy Act, 1994
### Province (Regulatory Body) | Prescribing and/or administration of drugs | Legislative Framework and Authority | Standard of Practice/Guidelines/Polices | List/Class
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| | | (iii) the taking or making, or the giving of advice or assistance or the providing of facilities for the taking or making, of an impression, bite, cast or design preparatory to, or for the purpose of or with a view to making, producing, reproducing, constructing, fitting, furnishing, supplying, altering or repairing of a prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or thing; | | |
| | | **In the Regulation**: 17
14. For the purpose of section 26 of the Act, "professional misconduct" means
(i) selling or supplying a drug, medical product or biological preparation to a patient at a profit except where the drug is a product or preparation necessary
   (i) for the immediate treatment of the patient,
   (ii) in an emergency, or
   (iii) where the services of a pharmacist are not reasonably readily available;
   w) improperly using the authority to prescribe, sell or dispense a drug or falsifying a record in respect of a prescription or the sale of a drug;
| | | **In the CHAPTER P-12.1 PHARMACY ACT** 18
(p) "prescription" means an instruction given orally or in writing by
   (i) a medical practitioner as defined in the Medical Act, 2004,
   (ii) a dentist, as defined in the Dental Act, or
   (iii) a veterinarian as defined in the Veterinary Medical Act, 2004,
   (iii.1) an optometrist as defined in the Optometry Act, 2004, or
   (iv) a nurse practitioner as defined in the Registered Nurses Act, directing that a drug be dispensed to or for a person or animal; | | |
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| **Northwest Territories**  |                                            | **DENTAL PROFESSION ACT**  
R.S.N.W.T. 1988  
**PHARMACY ACT**, S.N.W.T. 2006 | **Definition**¹⁹  
"dentistry" means the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of the conditions, diseases, injuries and malformations of the teeth, soft tissues and bones of the human jaws and adjacent structures; (dentisterie)  
**Authenticity of prescription**²⁰  
20. (1) Before dispensing a drug a pharmacist shall take reasonable steps to satisfy himself or herself that  
(a) the person issuing the prescription  
(i) is a "licensee" as defined in section 1 of the Dental Profession Act,  
(b) the prescription  
(i) is in writing  
(ii) is signed by the person issuing the prescription  
(iii) is appropriately legible  
(iv) is appropriately dated  
(v) is legible for the period of time they are met;  
(c) the prescription  
(i) is signed by the person issuing the prescription  
(ii) is legible for the period of time they are met;  
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(z) the prescription  
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(ii) is legible for the period of time they are met;  
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| **Nova Scotia**  
Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia | Prescribing and administration of drugs | **Dental Act**, S.N.S. 1992  
**Pharmacy Act**, 2001 | **In the Act**²¹  
(f) "dentistry" means the services usually performed by or under the supervision of a dentist and includes  
(i) the diagnosis and treatment of any injury, disease, pain, deformity, defect, lesion, disorder or physical condition of, to, in or from a human mouth, mandible or maxilla or associated structures or tissues, including the prescribing and administering of radiographs, anaesthetics, drugs and medicines in connection therewith,  
(ii) prescribing or advising the use of, or constructing, fitting or repairing any dental prosthesis, fixed or removable, denture, bridge, or appliance for any of the purposes indicated in subclause (i) or to replace, improve or supplement a human tooth, or to prevent, alleviate, correct or improve any condition in the human oral cavity, or to be used in, upon or in connection with a human tooth, jaw or associated structure or tissues, or in the | The Board has a guideline for the Use of Sedation in Dental Practice.  
The Board also has a Policy on Self Prescribing / Self Medication of Monitored Drugs - May 2008 | |

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¹⁹ Section 1, **DENTAL PROFESSION ACT** R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.33 (Supp.)  
²⁰ Section 20, **PHARMACY ACT**, S.N.W.T. 2006, c. 24  
²¹ Section 2, **Dental Act**, S.N.S. 1992, c. 3  
²² Section 75, Pharmacy Act, S.N.S. 2001, c. 36  
²³ Section 4(1), Regulation No. 6 - Discipline - Amended November 2007
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<td>treatment of any condition thereof, and</td>
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<td>(iii) taking or making, or the giving of advice or assistance, or the providing of facilities for the taking or making of any impression, bite or cast and design preparatory to constructing, fitting or repairing a dental prosthesis, fixed or removable, denture, bridge, appliance or thing;</td>
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<td><strong>In the Pharmacy Act, 2001</strong>&lt;sup&gt;22&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Act does not prevent sales to practitioners</td>
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<td>75 Nothing in this Act prevents any person from selling goods of any kind to any medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon, nor prevents the members of those professions supplying to their patients such medicines as they may require.</td>
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<td><strong>In the Regulation</strong>&lt;sup&gt;23&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>4 (1) “Unprofessional conduct” by a dentist is defined to include any of the following:</td>
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<td>(a) the contravention or violation of any provision of the Act or regulations made pursuant to the Act;</td>
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<td>(b) failure to abide by the terms, conditions or limitations of any licence issued under the Act;</td>
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<td>(c) failure to diagnose and treat one or more patients with a standard of skill, knowledge or judgement that is reasonable in the practice of dentistry in Nova Scotia;</td>
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<td>(d) conduct that is detrimental to the best interests of one or more patients;</td>
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<td>(e) over-treatment;</td>
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<td>(f) charging fees for services that are not performed;</td>
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<td>(g) failure to maintain adequate patient records;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(h) improper use of the authority to prescribe, sell or dispense a drug, or falsifying a record in respect of a prescription or the sale of a drug;</td>
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<td>(i) engaging in dentistry while the ability to do so is impaired by alcohol or a drug;</td>
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<td>(j) engaging in dentistry while the ability to do so is impaired by an</td>
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<tr>
<td>Province (Regulatory Body)</td>
<td>Prescribing and/or administration of drugs</td>
<td>Framework</td>
<td>Legislative Framework and Authority</td>
<td>Standard of Practice/Guidelines/Policies</td>
<td>List/Class</td>
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</table>
| PEI                       | Prescribing and administration of drugs | Dental Profession Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Pharmacy Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988 | Definitions 24 1. (1) In this Act (d) "dentistry" or "dental surgery" means any professional service usually performed by a dentist or dental surgeon and includes,  
(i) the diagnosis or treatment of and the prescribing, treating or operating for the prevention, alleviation or correction of any disease, pain, deficiency, deformity, defect, lesion, disorder or physical condition of, in or from any human tooth, jaw or associated structure or tissue or any injury thereto and the administering of anaesthetics for dental purposes,  
(ii) the making, producing, reproducing, constructing, fitting, furnishing, supplying, altering or repairing or prescribing or advertising the use of any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or thing for any of the purposes indicated in subclause (i) or to replace, improve or supplement any human tooth, or to prevent, alleviate, correct or improve any condition in the human oral cavity or to be used in, upon or in connection with any human tooth, jaw or associated structure or tissue, or in the treatment of any condition thereof, and  
(iii) the taking or making, or the giving of advice or assistance or the providing of facilities for the taking or making of any impression, bite, cast or design preparatory to, or for the purpose of, or with a view to the making, producing, reproducing, construction, fitting, furnishing, supplying, altering or repairing of any such prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or thing;  

24 Section 1, Dental Profession Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. D-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
### Prescribing and Use of Drugs by Non-Physician Health Professionals

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**November, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province (Regulatory Body)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the Pharmacy Act(^2^5) (^2^6)</td>
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<td>(p) &quot;prescription&quot; means a direction for the preparation and dispensing of a drug that is given by</td>
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<td>(i) a person authorized by the law of any province or territory to practise as a physician, dentist or veterinarian, or</td>
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<td>(ii) a person authorized to do so by the Minister under section</td>
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<td>(2) The functions of the Board are to</td>
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<td>(f) prescribe, after consultation with the provincial regulatory bodies governing the professions of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, what drugs shall be subject to restricted distribution or use and the nature of such restriction.</td>
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<td>License required</td>
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<td>23. (1) Subject to this section and section 24, no person shall practice pharmacy, attempt to act as, assume the title of or otherwise purport to be or perform the professional functions of a pharmacist unless he holds a valid license as a pharmacist under this Act.</td>
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<td>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the professional functions of a pharmacist may be performed by</td>
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<td>(a) a certified clerk, under the general superintendence of a licensed pharmacist, who is readily accessible for consultation;</td>
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<td>(b) a registered student in the presence of and under the immediate and continuous supervision of a licensed pharmacist;</td>
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<td>(c) a person acting within permission by the Board;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian acting within the limits of his field of practice as determined by the regulatory body of his profession.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{25}\) Section 2, 7 and 23, Pharmacy Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-6

\(^{26}\) Section 1, Drug Schedule Regulations, P.E.I. Reg. EC287/05
## Prescribing and Use of Drugs by Non-Physician Health Professionals
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<tr>
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<th>Legislative Framework and Authority</th>
<th>Standard of Practice/Guidelines/Policies</th>
<th>List/Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Quebec Order des dentistes du Québec | Prescribe and administer | Dental Act, R.S.Q. | **In the Regulations**<sup>26</sup>  
(c) "prescriber" means  
(i) a person authorized by the law of any province or territory to practise as a physician, **dentist** or veterinarian, or  
(ii) a person authorized by the Minister to **prescribe any drug** under section 14.1 of the Act. | The Ordre des dentistes du Québec has GUIDELINES FOR THE MODALITIES OF CONSCIOUS SEDATION, DEEP SEDATION OR GENERAL ANESTHESIA FOR A DENTAL PRACTICE OUTSIDE OF A HOSPITAL SETTING. |

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26 In the Regulations, Dental Act, R.S.Q. c. D-3
27 Section 26, 27, 34, Dental Act, R.S.Q. c. D-3
28 Section 7, Terms and conditions for the sale of medications, Regulation respecting the, R.Q. c. P-10, r.8.2
### Prescribing and Use of Drugs by Non-Physician Health Professionals

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<th>List/Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Saskatchewan College of Dental Surgeons | Prescribe and administer | **Framework**

1. medications for human consumption, sold on prescription and listed in Schedule I;
2. medications for human consumption, sold under pharmaceutical control and listed in Schedule II;
3. medications for human consumption, sold under pharmaceutical supervision and listed in Schedule III;
4. medications for animal consumption, sold on prescription and listed in Schedule IV; and
5. medications for animal consumption, sold under professional supervision and listed in Schedule V.

This Regulation applies to the medications prescribed, in compliance with the stipulated specifications, if any.

2. Any medication not listed in one of the Schedules to this Regulation may be sold by any person, without restriction, as may any pharmaceutical form of a medication that is excluded from the application of this Regulation through a specification in one of the Schedules.

**In the Regulation, under the Pharmacy Act**²⁸

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE SALE OF MEDICATIONS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

7. A medication listed in Schedule I may be sold only on prescription from a physician or dentist on the terms and conditions set forth in the Regulations made under the *Food and Drugs Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-27) and in the Regulation made under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (S.C. 1996, c. 19).

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²⁸ Section 23, *Dental Disciplines Act*, S.S. 1997, c. D-4.1
²⁹ Section 7, Drug Schedules Regulations, 1997, R.R.S. c. P-9.1 Reg. 2
### Prescribing and Use of Drugs by Non-Physician Health Professionals

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of Saskatchewan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacy Act, 1996</td>
<td>dysfunction of the oral-facial complex as the cause of a person's symptoms; (b) to perform a procedure on tissues of the oral-facial complex below the dermis, below the surface of a mucous membrane or in or below the surfaces of the teeth, including the scaling of teeth; (c) to harvest tissue for the purpose of surgery on the oral-facial complex; (d) to correct a fracture of a bone of the oral-facial complex or correct a dislocation of a joint of the oral-facial complex; (e) to administer a substance by injection or inhalation in the provision of dental treatment; (f) to prescribe or dispense drugs in the provision of dental treatment; (g) to fit or dispense a dental prosthesis, or an orthodontic appliance or a device used inside the mouth to protect teeth from abnormal functioning; and (b) to expose, process and mount dental radiographs in accordance with The Radiation Health and Safety Act, 1985.</td>
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</table>

**In the Regulation under The Pharmacy Act, 1996**

Prescription privileges – dentist

(1) A dentist registered and licensed pursuant to The Dental Profession Act, 1978 may, subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions of a licence issued pursuant to The Dental Profession Act, 1978, prescribe any drug listed in Schedule I, II or III that is intended for the purpose of providing dental treatment to humans.

(2) A dentist who possesses qualifications similar to those of a dentist mentioned in subsection (1) and who is licensed pursuant to a law of another jurisdiction in Canada providing for the granting of licences to dentists to practise their profession may, subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions of that licence, prescribe any drug listed in Schedule I, II or III that is intended for the purpose of providing dental treatment to humans.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Framework</th>
<th>Legislative Framework and Authority</th>
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<th>List/Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>Consumer Services C-5 Department of Community Services</td>
<td>Dental Profession Act, R.S.Y. 2002&lt;br&gt;Pharmacy Act, R.S.Y. 2002</td>
<td>In this Act 31 &quot;dentistry&quot; means the treatment, advice, service or attendance that is usually rendered or performed by dentists in the practice of their profession and includes the practice of dental surgery; in the Pharmacy Act 32 Drugs requiring a prescription No pharmacist shall, except pursuant to a written prescription signed by a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or optometrist supply any drug or preparation thereof listed or described in the prescribed schedule of drugs for which such a prescription is required.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Authority to Prescribe and/or Administer Drugs in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Prescribing and/or administration of drugs</th>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Authority to prescribe And/or administer</th>
<th>Standard of Practice/Use of formulary/list/class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Australia 33 | Dental Board of South Australia | Dental Practice Act, 2001 | In the Act 34, *dental treatment* means—
(a) advice, attendances, services, procedures and operations relating to the treatment of human teeth, gums, jaws and proximate tissue; and 
(b) the fitting of, and the taking of impressions or measurements for the purpose of fitting, dental prostheses and corrective dental appliances; and 
(c) the making of dental prostheses and corrective dental appliances, but does not include any treatment excluded from this definition by the regulations;

In Part 1 of the South Australia Pharmacy Practice Act 2007 restricted pharmacy services means—
(a) dispensing drugs or medicines on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary surgeon or other person authorised to prescribe the drugs or medicines;

| New Zealand | Dental Council of New Zealand | The Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 33 | The Dental Council of New Zealand defines the practice of dentistry as the maintenance of health through the assessment, diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or condition of the orofacial complex and associated structures within the scope of the practitioner’s approved education, training and competence. 36 This involves: |

33 The dentistry profession is regulated under different state or territory legislation. To practice dentistry one has to be registered by the local State or Territory Dental Board. However, in 1992 Mutual Recognition Acts were passed which guaranteed a practitioner registered in one jurisdiction could automatically register in any other. (from the Australian Dental Council’s document on Dentistry in Australia: [http://www.dentalcouncil.net.au/dentistryinaust.html](http://www.dentalcouncil.net.au/dentistryinaust.html)).
34 Dental Practice Act 2001—1.6.2007
35 The Act brings the regulation of health practitioners into a unified legislative framework covering 20 professions. In pursuant to sections 11 and 12 of the Act, the Dental Council must give notice by way of publishing in the Gazette the profession’s scope of practice and prescribed qualifications.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Prescribing and/or administration of drugs</th>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Authority to prescribe and/or administer</th>
<th>Standard of Practice/ Use of formulary/list/class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prescribe</td>
<td>List of preparations approved for dental prescribing with effect from March 1, 2005: 37</td>
<td>List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Dental Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pursuant to section 41 of the National Health Service Act 1977, as amended by Section 20 of the Health Services Act 1980, the following list (which replaces all previous lists) has been approved by the Secretary of State for Health as respects England, and the National Assembly for Wales as respects Wales, and the preparations therein may be prescribed by dental practitioners on Form FP10D (WP10D in Wales).</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Prescribing and/or administration of drugs</th>
<th>Framework</th>
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<th>Standard of Practice/ Use of formulary/list/ class</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>The list contains 95 types of medication with its corresponding dosage form.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Authority to Prescribe and/or Administer Drugs in United States Jurisdictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Authority to Prescribe and/or administer drugs</th>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Use of list/class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Prescribe</td>
<td>Arizona Revised Statutes September 2008</td>
<td><strong>In the Statutes</strong></td>
<td>Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners’ Substantive Policy Statements, June 2008 has one statement on Injecting Anesthesia Or Other Substances for Non-Dental Treatment.</td>
<td>Arizona Revised Statutes September 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners</td>
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<td><strong>32-1202 Scope of practice; definition</strong></td>
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<td>A. The practice of dentistry is the evaluation, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of human diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral cavity, the maxillofacial area and the adjacent and associated structures within the dentist's scope of education, training and experience and according to the ethics of the profession and applicable law.</td>
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<td>B. For the purposes of this section, &quot;treatment&quot; includes surgical and non-surgical treatment and related procedures.</td>
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<td>&quot;Unprofessional conduct&quot; means the following acts, whether occurring in this state or elsewhere:</td>
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<td>c) Prescribing, dispensing or using drugs for other than accepted dental therapeutic purposes or for other than medically indicated supportive therapy in conjunction with managing a patient's dental needs.</td>
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<td>u) Failing to dispense drugs and devices in compliance with Article 6 of this chapter.</td>
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<td><strong>32-1207 Powers and duties</strong></td>
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<td>The Board may:</td>
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<td>Adopt rules:</td>
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<td>b) Prescribing education and experience prerequisites for the administration of intravenous or intramuscular drugs for the purpose of sedation or for the use of general anesthetics in conjunction with a dental treatment procedure.</td>
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<td><strong>32-1264 Maintenance of records</strong></td>
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<td>A. A person licensed or certified pursuant to this chapter shall make and maintain legible written records concerning all diagnosis, evaluation and treatment of each patient of record. A licensee or certificate holder shall maintain records stored or produced electronically in retrievable paper form. These records shall include:</td>
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<td>1. All treatment notes including current health history and clinical examinations.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Authority to Prescribe and/or administer drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Authority</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Prescription and dispensing information including all drugs, medicaments and dental materials used for patient care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Diagnosis and treatment planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Dental and periodontal charting. Specialist charting must include areas of requested care and notation of visual oral examination describing any areas of potential pathology or radiographic irregularities.</td>
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<td>5. All radiographs.</td>
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</table>

### In the Statutes, ARTICLE 6 DISPENSING OF DRUGS AND DEVICES

32-1298 Dispensing of drugs and devices; conditions; definition

A. A dentist may dispense drugs and devices kept by the dentist if:
   1. All drugs are dispensed in packages labeled with the following information:
      a) The dispensing dentist's name, address and telephone number.
      b) The date the drug was dispensed.
      c) The patient's name.
      The name and strength of the drug, directions for its use and any cautionary statements.
   2. The dispensing dentist enters into the patient's medical record the name and strength of the drug dispensed, the date the drug is dispensed and the therapeutic reason.
   3. The dispensing dentist keeps all drugs in a locked cabinet or room, controls access to the cabinet or room by a written procedure and maintains an ongoing inventory of its contents.

B. Except in an emergency situation, a dentist who dispenses drugs for a profit without being registered by the Board to do so is subject to a civil penalty by the Board of not less than three hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars for each transaction and is prohibited from further dispensing for a period of time prescribed by the Board.

C. Prior to dispensing a drug pursuant to this section the patient shall be given a written prescription on which appears the following statement in bold type: "This prescription may be filled by the prescribing dentist or by a pharmacy of your choice."

D. A dentist shall dispense for profit only to his own patient and only for conditions being treated by that dentist. The dentist shall provide direct supervision of an
In this subsection "direct supervision" means that the dentist is present and makes the determination as to the legitimacy or advisability of the drugs or devices to be dispensed.

E. This section shall be enforced by the Board which shall establish rules regarding labeling, record keeping, storage and packaging of drugs that are consistent with the requirements of Chapter 18 of this title. The Board may conduct periodic inspections of dispensing practices to assure compliance with this section and applicable rules.

F. For the purpose of this section, "dispense" means the delivery by a dentist of a prescription drug or device to a patient, except for samples packaged for individual use by licensed manufacturers or repackers of drugs, and includes the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling and security necessary to prepare and safeguard the drug or device for delivery.

**Rules & Regulation**

In chapter 11 of the Arizona Administrative Code May 2007, Article 13 provides detail training and qualifications needed to conduct general anaesthesia and sedation. Article 14 of the Code stipulates the information needed on a prescription written by a dentist and also the information needed on the label of all drugs dispensed by the dentist. It also states the requirements for safe storage, packaging of drugs and record keeping of all drugs prescribed and dispensed by the dentist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Authority to Prescribe and/or administer drugs</th>
<th>Framework Authority</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Use of list/class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Dentist (DDS, DMD) under Colorado license may prescribe any drug necessary to the proper practice of dentistry</td>
<td>Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies</td>
<td>Colorado State Board of Dental Examiners has a board policy that states members must apply for the authority to administer anesthesia.39</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

38 Colorado Dental Practice Act.
<p>| State Authority to Prescribe and/or administer drugs | Framework Authority to Prescribe anesthetics, anesthesia, or analgesia as may be necessary for the proper practice of dentistry; except that nothing in this paragraph (p) shall be construed to prohibit a dental hygienist from performing those tasks and procedures consistent with sections 12-35-124(1) (e), 12-35-125 (1) (e) and (1) (f), and 12-35-128, and in accordance with rules promulgated by the board; (q) Prescribes, induces, and sets dosage levels for inhalation analgesia; except that nothing in this paragraph (q) shall be construed to prohibit the delegation of monitoring and administration to appropriately trained personnel in accordance with this article and rules of the board; 12-35-114. Dentists may prescribe drugs - surgical operations - anesthesia. A licensed dentist is authorized to prescribe such drugs or medicine, perform such surgical operations, administer such general or local anesthetics, and use such appliances as may be necessary to the proper practice of dentistry. A dentist shall not prescribe, distribute, or give to any person, including himself or herself, any habit-forming drug or any controlled substance, as defined in section 18-18-102 (5), C.R.S., or as contained in schedule II of 21 U.S.C. sec. 812, other than in the course of legitimate dental practice and pursuant to the rules promulgated by the board regarding controlled substance record-keeping. 12-35-129. Causes for denial of issuance or renewal - suspension or revocation of licenses - other disciplinary action - unprofessional conduct defined - disciplinary panels - cease and desist. (c) Administering, dispensing, or prescribing any habit-forming drug or any controlled substance, as defined in section 18-18-102 (5), C.R.S., to any person, including himself or herself, other than in the course of legitimate professional practice; Rules and Regulations Board of Dental Examiners have the following rules on the prescribing and use of drugs during the course of dental practice: Rule VI. Controlled Substance Record Keeping Requirements Rule XIV. Utilization of Anesthesia/Sedation Rule XVII. Administration of Nitrous Oxide/Oxygen Inhalation | Restrictions Use of list/class |</p>
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</tr>
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| Connecticut           | Connecticut State Dental Commission           | Scope of Practice\[^{30}\]  
Sec. 20-123. Practice of dentistry defined. Exceptions. (a) No person shall engage in the practice of dentistry unless he or she is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The practice of dentistry or dental medicine is defined as the diagnosis, evaluation, prevention or treatment by surgical or other means, of an injury, deformity, disease or condition of the oral cavity or its contents, or the jaws or the associated structures of the jaws. The practice of dentistry does not include: (1) The treatment of dermatologic diseases or disorders of the skin or face; (2) the performance of microvascular free tissue transfer; (3) the treatment of diseases or disorders of the eye; (4) ocular procedures; (5) the performance of cosmetic surgery or other cosmetic procedures other than those related to the oral cavity, its contents, or the jaws; or (6) nasal or sinus surgery, other than that related to the oral cavity, its contents or the jaws.  
Chapter 420b, Dependency Producing Drugs Act\[^{41}\]  
(43) "Practitioner" means: (A) A physician, dentist, veterinarian, podiatrist, osteopath, scientific investigator or other person licensed, registered or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state; (B) a pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed, registered or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state;
(44) "Prescribe" means order or designate a remedy or any preparation containing controlled substances;
(45) "Prescription" means a written or oral order for any controlled substance or preparation from a licensed practitioner to a pharmacist for a patient; |                      |                      |                      |                  |
| Illinois              | Illinois State Board of Dentistry             | Prescribe and administer drugs | The practice of dentistry is regulated by the following statues and rules and regulations:  
Section 1220.100 – 1220.170, General Assembly's Illinois Administrative Code |                      |                  |

\[^{30}\] Sec. 20-123, Connecticut General Statutes, Chapter 379Dentistry  
According to the Illinois State Dental Society’s document on dentists’ Prescription Writing Authority, “licensed dentists in Illinois may write prescriptions only in connection with dental-related ailments or conditions. … By virtue of receiving the general dental license, a dentist may write prescriptions for non-controlled substances. However, if a dentist wishes to have the authority to prescribe for controlled substances as defined by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), then he/she must obtain two licenses from both the State of Illinois and the DEA.

Controlled drugs are listed by schedule, and any dentist who chooses to prescribe or dispense these drugs is subject to the provisions of the Illinois Controlled Substance Act as well as federal regulations. Illinois law requires that a dentist possess an Illinois controlled substance license for each place of business. Federal DEA registrations (DEA Number) are issued only to persons who hold an Illinois controlled substance license. Unless the doctor is dispensing or administering controlled drugs, then only one DEA number is needed to prescribe.

If a dentist intends to dispense or administer controlled substances directly to patients, there are a number of further state and federal regulations that are brought into play including proper record keeping of drug purchases, storing on site, dispensing logs, and reports.

**Permit for sedation in Illinois**

According to the *Illinois Dental Practice Act*, licensed dentists who wish to provide conscious sedation or deep and general anesthesia services to patients must first obtain an anesthesia permit from the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation. There are specific rules of the *Illinois Dental Practice Act* that address several important aspects of dental anesthesia in the office, and these include:

- Educational requirements to obtain the permits
- Equipment, facility and procedure requirements to administer anesthesia
- Approved training programs in anesthesiology

**Missouri**

In Chapter 332 of the *Missouri Revised Statutes* the practice of dentistry is defined as: 332.071. A person or other entity "practices dentistry" within the meaning of this chapter who:

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<td>(1) Undertakes to do or perform dental work or dental services or dental operations or oral surgery, by any means or methods, including the use of lasers, gratuitously or for a salary or fee or other reward, paid directly or indirectly to the person or to any other person or entity;</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) Diagnoses or professes to diagnose, prescribes for or professes to prescribe for, treats or professes to treat, any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury or physical condition of human teeth or adjacent structures or treats or professes to treat any disease or disorder or lesions of the oral regions;</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3) Attempts to or does replace or restore a part or portion of a human tooth;</td>
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<td>(3) Attempts to or does replace or restore a part or portion of a human tooth;</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4) Attempts to or does extract human teeth or attempts to or does correct malformations of human teeth or jaws;</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5) Attempts to or does adjust an appliance or appliances for use in or used in connection with malposed teeth in the human mouth;</td>
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<td>(4) Attempts to or does extract human teeth or attempts to or does correct malformations of human teeth or jaws;</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(6) Interprets or professes to interpret or read dental radiographs;</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7) Administers an anesthetic in connection with dental services or dental operations or dental surgery;</td>
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<td>(5) Attempts to or does adjust an appliance or appliances for use in or used in connection with malposed teeth in the human mouth;</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(8) Undertakes to or does remove hard and soft deposits from or polishes natural and restored surfaces of teeth;</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9) Uses or permits to be used for the person's benefit or for the benefit of any other person or other entity the following titles or words in connection with the person's name: &quot;Doctor&quot;, &quot;Dentist&quot;, &quot;Dr.&quot;, &quot;D.D.S.&quot;, or &quot;D.M.D.&quot;, or any other letters, titles, degrees or descriptive matter which directly or indirectly indicate or imply that the person is willing or able to perform any type of dental service for any person or persons, or uses or permits the use of for the person's benefit or for the benefit of any other person or other entity any card, directory, poster, sign or any other means by which the person indicates or implies or represents that the person is willing or able to perform any type of dental services or operation for any person;</td>
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<td>(7) Administers an anesthetic in connection with dental services or dental operations or dental surgery;</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(10) Directly or indirectly owns, leases, operates, maintains, manages or conducts an office or establishment of any kind in which dental services or dental operations of any kind are performed for any purpose; but this section shall not be construed to prevent owners or lessees of real estate from lawfully leasing premises to those who are qualified to practice dentistry within the meaning of this chapter;</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(11) Controls, influences, attempts to control or influence, or otherwise interferes with the dentist's independent professional judgment regarding the diagnosis or</td>
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<td>treatment of a dental disease, disorder, or physical condition except that any opinion rendered by any health care professional licensed under this chapter or chapter 330, 331, 334, 335, 336, 337, or 338, RSMo, regarding the diagnosis, treatment, disorder, or physical condition of any patient shall not be construed to control, influence, attempt to control or influence or otherwise interfere with a dentist's independent professional judgment; (12) Constructs, supplies, reproduces or repairs any prosthetic denture, bridge, artificial restoration, appliance or other structure to be used or worn as a substitute for natural teeth, except when one, not a registered and licensed dentist, does so pursuant to a written uniform laboratory work order, in the form prescribed by the board, of a dentist registered and currently licensed in Missouri and which the substitute in this subdivision described is constructed upon or by use of casts or models made from an impression furnished by a dentist registered and currently licensed in Missouri; (13) Attempts to or does place any substitute described in subdivision (12) of this section in a human mouth or attempts to or professes to adjust any substitute or delivers any substitute to any person other than the dentist upon whose order the work in producing the substitute was performed; (14) Advertises, solicits, or offers to or does sell or deliver any substitute described in subdivision (12) of this section or offers to or does sell the person's services in constructing, reproducing, supplying or repairing the substitute to any person other than a registered and licensed dentist in Missouri; (15) Undertakes to do or perform any physical evaluation of a patient in the person's office or in a hospital, clinic, or other medical or dental facility prior to or incident to the performance of any dental services, dental operations, or dental surgery; (16) Reviews examination findings, x-rays, or other patient data to make judgments or decisions about the dental care rendered to a patient in this state.</td>
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<td>Section 332.361. 1. of the Statutes states: Any duly registered and currently licensed dentist in Missouri may write, and any pharmacist in Missouri who is currently licensed under the provisions of chapter 338, RSMo, and any amendments thereto, may fill any prescription of a duly registered and currently licensed dentist in Missouri for any drug necessary or proper in the practice of dentistry, provided that no such prescription is in violation</td>
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2. Any duly registered and currently licensed dentist in Missouri may possess, have under his control, prescribe, administer, dispense, or distribute a "controlled substance" as that term is defined in section 195.010, RSMo, only to the extent that: (1) The dentist possesses the requisite valid federal and state registration to distribute or dispense that class of controlled substance; (2) The dentist prescribes, administers, dispenses, or distributes the controlled substance in the course of his professional practice of dentistry, and for no other reason; (3) A bona fide dentist-patient relationship exists; and (4) The dentist possesses, has under his control, prescribes, administers, dispenses, or distributes the controlled substance in accord with all pertinent requirements of the federal and Missouri narcotic drug and controlled substances acts, including the keeping of records and inventories when required therein.

In section 332.362 of the statues, it stipulates the requirement for a dentist to have a permit to prescribe and administer sedation or anesthesia in practice. Further to that, in the Missouri Code of State Regulation, division 2110, chapter 4: Sedation, provides regulation for conscious sedation, deep sedation and general anesthesia in the practice of dentistry.

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<td>Washington State Dental Quality Assurance Commission</td>
<td>Prescribe and administer</td>
<td>In the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) defines the practice of dentistry in section 18.32.020 but the definition makes no mention of prescribing or administration of drugs. However in section 18.32.640, Rules — Administration of sedation and general anesthesia it states: (1) The commission may adopt such rules as it deems necessary to carry out this chapter. (2) The commission may adopt rules governing administration of sedation and general anesthesia by persons licensed under this chapter, including necessary training, education, equipment, and the issuance of any permits, certificates, or registration as required.</td>
<td>RCW 18.32.685 Prescriptions — Filled by druggists. Registered pharmacists of this state may fill prescriptions of legally licensed dentists</td>
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In the Washington Administrative Code chapter 246-817 it has further regulation on the following items related to prescribing and administration of drugs:

- **246-817-175** Conscious sedation with parenteral or multiple oral agents -- Education and training requirements -- Application.
- **246-817-180** General anesthesia (including deep sedation) -- Education and training requirements.
- **246-817-340** Recording requirements for all prescription drugs.
- **246-817-350** Recording requirement for scheduled drugs.
- **246-817-360** Prescribing, dispensing or distributing drugs. It states:
  - No dentist shall prescribe, dispense or distribute any controlled substance or legend drug for other than dental-related conditions.
- **246-817-540** Acts that may not be performed by registered dental assistants or noncredentialed persons. In this rule it states:
  - No dentist shall allow registered dental assistants or noncredentialed persons who are in his or her employ or are acting under his or her supervision or direction to perform any of the following procedures:
    1. Any diagnosis of or prescription for treatment of disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human teeth or jaws, or adjacent structure.
    2. Any administration of general or local anesthetic, including intravenous sedation.
    3. Any oral prophylaxis, except coronal polishing as a part of oral prophylaxis as defined in WAC 246-817-510 and 246-817-520(8).
4) Safeguards concerning the Prescribing and Administration of Drugs in Canadian Jurisdictions

National Dental Examining Board of Canada - Competencies for all beginning dental practitioner in Canada

To practice as a general dental practitioner in Canada, certification by the National Dental Examining Board of Canada (NDEB) is mandatory, except in Quebec.

A beginning dental practitioner in Canada must be competent to:
1. recognize the determinants of oral health in individuals and populations and the role of dentists in health promotion, including the disadvantaged.
2. recognize the relationship between general health and oral health.
3. evaluate the scientific literature and justify management recommendations based on the level of evidence available.
4. communicate effectively with patients, parents or guardians, staff, peers, other health professionals and the public.
5. identify the patient’s chief complaint/concern and obtain the associated history.
6. obtain and interpret a medical, dental and psychosocial history, including a review of systems as necessary, and evaluate physical or psychosocial conditions that may affect dental management.
7. maintain accurate and complete patient records in a confidential manner.
8. prevent the transmission of infectious diseases by following current infection control guidelines.
9. perform a clinical examination.
10. differentiate between normal and abnormal hard and soft tissues of the maxillofacial complex.
11. prescribe and obtain the required diagnostic tests, considering their risks and benefits.
12. perform a radiographic examination.
13. interpret the findings from a patient's history, clinical examination, radiographic examination and from other diagnostic tests and procedures.
14. recognize and manage the anxious or fearful dental patient.
15. recognize signs of abuse and/or neglect and make appropriate reports.
16. assess patient risk (including, but not limited to, diet and tobacco use) for oral disease or injuries.
17. develop a problem list and establish diagnoses.
18. determine the level of expertise required for treatment and formulate a written request for consultation and/or referral when appropriate.
19. develop treatment options based on the evaluation of all relevant data.
20. discuss the findings, diagnoses, etiology, risks, benefits and prognoses of the treatment options, with a view to patient participation in oral health management.
21. develop an appropriate comprehensive, prioritized and sequenced treatment plan.
22. present and discuss the sequence of treatment, estimated fees, payment arrangements, time requirements and the patient’s responsibilities for treatment.
23. obtain informed consent including the patient’s written acceptance of the treatment plan and any modifications.
24. modify the treatment plan as required during the course of treatment.
25. provide education regarding the risks and prevention of oral disease and injury to encourage the adoption of healthy behaviors.
26. provide therapies for the prevention of oral disease and injury.
27. recognize and institute procedures to minimize occupational hazards related to the practice of dentistry.
28. achieve local anesthesia for dental procedures and manage related complications.
29. determine the indications and contraindications for the use of drugs used in dental practice, their dosages and routes of administration and write prescriptions for drugs used in dentistry.
30. manage dental emergencies.
31. recognize and manage systemic emergencies which may occur in dental practice.
32. manage conditions and diseases of the periodontium, provide periodontal treatment when indicated and monitor treatment outcomes.
33. assess the risk, extent and activity of caries and recommend appropriate non-surgical and surgical therapy.
34. manage dental caries, tooth defects and esthetic problems and, when restoration is warranted, use techniques that conserve tooth structure and preserve pulp vitality to restore form and function.
35. manage patients with orofacial pain and/or dysfunction.
36. manage surgical procedures related to oral soft and hard tissues and their complications
37. manage trauma to the orofacial complex.
38. manage conditions and pathology of the pulp and provide endodontic treatment when indicated.
39. manage abnormalities of orofacial growth and development and treat minor orthodontic problems.
40. recognize and manage functional and non-functional occlusion.
41. select and, where indicated, prescribe appropriate biomaterials for patient treatment.
42. manage partially and completely edentulous patients with prosthodontic needs including the provision of fixed, removable and implant prostheses.
43. make records required for use in the laboratory fabrication of dental prostheses and appliances.
44. design a dental prosthesis or appliance, write a laboratory prescription and evaluate laboratory products.
45. apply accepted principles of ethics and jurisprudence to maintain standards and advance knowledge and skills.
46. apply basic principles of practice administration, financial and personnel management to a dental practice.
47. demonstrate professional behaviour that is ethical, supercedes self-interest, strives for excellence, is committed to continued professional development and is accountable to individual patients, society and the profession.
Additional information related to dentists’ prescribing and/or administration of drugs

From NAPRA: Manitoba Prescribing Practices Program (M3P) Rev May 2006
Multiple prescription programs have been successful in jurisdictions in Canada and the United States, in decreasing the amount of prescription forgeries and alterations, double doctoring and injudicious prescribing. The aim of the program is to promote and support appropriate drug use management. It is a prospective at-source risk management system to minimize drug diversion for Controlled and Narcotic medications and facilitate communication among health care professions, regulatory authorities, and federal, provincial and territorial Governments regarding drug utilization issues and information. The program was introduced in Manitoba in 1990 and is in effect for the entire province. Provinces currently employing a multiple prescription program include: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Citation: