



Deep Sedation and/or General Anaesthesia Checklist of Sedation/Anaesthetic Equipment and Emergency Drugs

Emergency equipment and drugs must be available at all times. Drugs must be current and stored in readily identifiable and organized fashion (i.e. labeled trays or bags). All anaesthetic and monitoring equipment must receive regular service and maintenance by qualified personnel according to the manufacturer's specifications, or annually, whichever is more frequent. **A written record of this annual maintenance/servicing must be kept on file for review by the College as required.**

It is the Facility Permit holder's responsibility to ensure that all required emergency and other equipment is available and emergency drugs are on-site and current whenever deep sedation and/or general anaesthesia is being administered.

All dentists administering sedation and/or general anesthesia must maintain current BLS certification at the Health Care Professional (HCP) level as a minimum. In addition, for all dentists administering deep sedation and/or general anesthesia, ACLS certification is advised. If providing care for patients under the age of 12 years, training in PALS is recommended.

SEDATION/ANAESTHETIC EQUIPMENT

- Reserve source of oxygen (as a minimum, an E-size cylinder is required)
- Portable apparatus for intermittent positive pressure resuscitation
- Pulse oximeter
- Stethoscope and sphygmomanometers of appropriate sizes
- Tonsil suction (Yankauer) adaptable to the suction outlet
- Full face masks of appropriate sizes and connectors
- Adequate selection of endotracheal tubes and appropriate connectors
- Adequate selection of laryngeal mask airways and appropriate connectors
- Laryngoscope with an adequate selection of blades, spare batteries and bulbs

- Magill forceps
- Adequate selection of oral airways
- Portable auxiliary systems for light, suction, and oxygen
- Apparatus for emergency tracheotomy or cricothyroid membrane puncture
- Electrocardioscope
- Defibrillator (either an automated external defibrillator [AED] or one with synchronous cardioversion capabilities)
- Capnometer/capnograph, if endotracheal intubation or a laryngeal mask airway is used to administer general anaesthesia

EMERGENCY DRUGS

- Oxygen
- Epinephrine
- Nitroglycerin
- Parenteral diphenhydramine
- Salbutamol
- Parenteral vasopressor (e.g. ephedrine)
- Parenteral atropine
- Parenteral corticosteroid
- Flumazenil
- Naloxone
- Intravenous fluids
- Succinylcholine
- Parenteral amiodarone
- Parenteral beta-blocker
- Dantrolene, if triggering agents for malignant hyperthermia are being used – consistent with MHAUS Guidelines
- Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, non-enteric coated)

PLEASE NOTE

- If a patient is intubated or a laryngeal mask airway is used, an oxygen analyzer is required.
- If a volatile inhalational anaesthetic agent is used to maintain anaesthesia (e.g. isoflurane, sevoflurane, desflurane), an anaesthetic agent analyzer is required.