



Parenteral Conscious Sedation Checklist of Sedation Equipment and Emergency Drugs

Parenteral Conscious Sedation Checklist

Emergency equipment and drugs must be available at all times. Drugs must be current and stored in readily identifiable and organized fashion (i.e. labelled trays or bags). All automated monitors 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 parenteral conscious sedation 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.

SEDATION 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 or 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
- Needles - IV

EMERGENCY DRUGS

- Oxygen
- Epinephrine
- Nitroglycerin
- Parenteral diphenhydramine
- Salbutamol
- Parenteral vasopressor (e.g. ephedrine)
- Parenteral atropine
- Parenteral corticosteroid
- Flumazenil
- Naloxone (if an opioid is administered)
- Intravenous fluids
- Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, non-enteric coated)