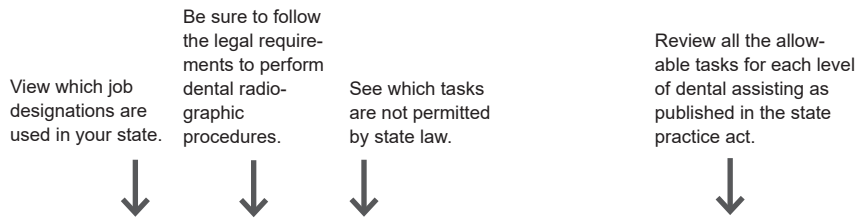




2019 Allowable and Prohibited Duties for Dental Assistants: Wisconsin



How to Use the Following Charts



View the education/training/credential required for each level of dental assisting.

Arizona		Wisconsin	
Education/Training/Credential Required	Job Title Assigned by State (AZ)	Proposed Job Title Assigned by State (WI)	Functions Allowed/Prohibited by State Law (WI)
<p>To perform specified restorative functions in a dental office, a dental assistant must hold an Arizona Expanded Function - Restorative Certificate. To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold the AZ Core Competency Certificate (see requirements below) and the AZ Restorative Certificate (see requirements in the right) Pass the AZ Core Competency Certificate (see requirements in the right) Successfully complete an EPA training course approved by the AZ State Board of Dental Examiners (ASBDE) as an Expanded Function Restorative (EFCR) certificate program Pass the ASBDE exam for the expanded function restorative certificate Obtain a supervisor's approval to perform restorative procedures Obtain the ASBDE exam, complete and pass 100 initial restorative procedures and complete the professional exam Obtain the ASBDE exam, complete and pass 100 initial restorative procedures and complete the professional exam Obtain the ASBDE exam, complete and pass 100 initial restorative procedures and complete the professional exam Obtain the ASBDE exam, complete and pass 100 initial restorative procedures and complete the professional exam 	<p>Expanded Function Restorative (EFCR)</p>	<p>Restorative Procedures</p>	<p>The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46. Taking full impressions for any advancing orthodontic appliances, fixed or removable prosthesis. 51. Introral carriage of dental radiograph equipment. A procedure which by its use could injure patients. Acquiring radiographic impressions. An irreversible procedure.
<p>To perform general polishing procedures in a dental office, a dental assistant must hold an AZ General Polishing Certificate. To qualify, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass DANB's General Polishing (GP) exam (see requirements in the right) Pass the AZ General Polishing Certificate (see requirements in the right) Obtain a supervisor's approval to perform general polishing procedures Obtain the AZ General Polishing Certificate (see requirements in the right) Obtain the AZ General Polishing Certificate (see requirements in the right) Obtain the AZ General Polishing Certificate (see requirements in the right) 	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>The ADA/DANB/ADAA Allowance for Restorative Procedures (ARP) based on the national Core Competency Study conducted from 2002-2005.</p>



Arizona		Wisconsin	
Job Title Assigned by State (AZ)	Education/Training/Credential Required (AZ)	Proposed Job Title Assigned by State (WI)	Functions Allowed/Prohibited by State Law (WI)
<p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Apply fluoride varnish 40. Apply sealants Place interim restorations Installations under the direction of a licensed dentist following a consultation conducted through telemedicine <p>Level of Supervision Not Specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12, 23, 51, 70. Perform placement, contouring and finishing of direct restorations or the placement and contouring of unattached indirect restorations in the practice as directed by a licensed dentist. The restorative materials used must be determined by the dentist. <p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Perform general polishing procedures <p>Under Direct Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Remove sutures 23. Apply topical anesthetics 27, 31, 35, and remove dental dams and matrix bands 42. Remove periodontal dressings with care 43. Apply temporary restorations 47, 50. Fabricate and place interim restorations with temporary cement 48. Place, adjust, cement and remove restorations with hand instruments 52. Observe a patient during office visits and manage emergencies as instructed by the dentist <p>Under General Supervision*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Collect and record information pertaining to dental conditions 22. Collect and record information pertaining to existing treatment 24. CE courses 26. CE courses 28. CE courses 32. Take or instruct patients in oral hygiene techniques 33. Perform radiographic procedures, delivery concerning patient care and provide oral and general health education relative to specific office treatment 	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</p>	<p>The numbers next to each task correspond to the 70 numbered tasks that were identified and used in the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study. Tasks that are not numbered do not directly match one of the 70 tasks, yet are identified by the state in the practice act. A full list of those tasks follow your state's chart.</p>

Compare your state's job designations to those used as standardized job titles in the DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study.

If your state's dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted below the chart. See Appendix B for more information about supervision.

These data are presented for informational purposes only and are not intended as a legal opinion regarding dental practice in any state. DANB confers with each state's dental board at least annually regarding the accuracy and currency of this information. To verify, or if you have any questions, please contact your state's dental board.

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Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of WI	Proposed Standardized National Job Titles (see below)	Radiography Requirements	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in WI
<p>An unlicensed person in the state of Wisconsin may perform basic supportive dental procedures under the supervision of a licensed dentist.</p> <p>Any dentist who delegates any re-mediabile dental procedure or function to an unlicensed person must first provide training to the person in the procedure or function.</p>	<p>Unlicensed Person</p>	<p>Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <hr/> <p>DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) or Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p> <hr/> <p>Dental Assistant</p> <hr/> <p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</p>	<p>There are no radiography requirements for dental assistants in the state of Wisconsin.</p> <p>All dental assistants may legally operate dental x-ray equipment and perform dental radiographic procedures.</p> <p> The ADAA/DANB Alliance developed a listing of standardized job titles (left) based on its national Core Competencies Study conducted from 2002-2005.</p> <p>The same study utilized a list of 70 job functions which were determined to be representative of a broad range of dental assisting core competencies.</p> <p>Functions in this state that relate to the national DANB/ADAA Core Competencies Study are numbered to the right, using language directly from this state's dental practice act. (The numbers correspond to the study's task numbering system.) </p> <p>Functions listed with bullets are part of this state's practice act but are not specific matches to DANB/ADAA research.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>These state templates reflect the work done by the ADAA/DANB Alliance to support a uniform national model for one set of dental assisting tasks, levels and requirements, which will serve as a viable career ladder for dental assistants.</p> </div>	<p>The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any procedure of a character which may cause damage to the patient's teeth or oral cavity which cannot be remedied without professional intervention Any procedure of a character which may cause adverse or unintended general systemic reaction Any procedures which are intended, interpreted or represented to be preliminary assessments, dental hygiene treatment planning, oral screenings, oral prophylaxes, scaling or root planing, or dental sealants, or any portion of an oral prophylaxis other than supragingival rubber cup and air polishing after calculus is removed if necessary <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>†DANB has not received confirmation that this Career Ladder Template has been reviewed and approved by the Wisconsin Dentistry Examining Board. All of the templates in this volume reflect DANB's interpretation of each state's dental practice act and administrative rules and regulations related to dental assisting. For authoritative information regarding requirements, please contact the relevant dental board. Specific contact information can be found in this DANB publication.</p> </div>

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Appendix A: Numbering System for Dental Assisting Functions

The following list of 70 dental assisting tasks was developed by the ADAA/DANB Alliance as part of a study of dental assisting core competencies conducted between 2002 and 2005. These selected tasks were determined to be representative of a broad range of dental assisting core competencies.

The **numbered functions** listed in the preceding state charts correspond to functions that were included in the DANB/ADAA core competencies study and use language directly from the state's dental practice act. The numbers are provided to facilitate comparison between and among states. Functions listed with **bullets** in the preceding charts are part of the state's practice act but are not specific matches to the functions that were included in the 2002-2005 study.

1. Perform mouth mirror inspection of the oral cavity
2. Chart existing restorations or conditions
3. Phone in prescriptions at the direction of the dentist
4. Receive and prepare patients for treatment, including seating, positioning chair, and placing napkin
5. Complete laboratory authorization forms
6. Place and remove retraction cord
7. Perform routine maintenance of dental equipment
8. Monitor and respond to post-surgical bleeding
9. Perform coronal polishing procedures
10. Apply effective communication techniques with a variety of patients
11. Transfer dental instruments
12. Place amalgam for condensation by the dentist
13. Remove sutures
14. Dry canals
15. Tie in archwires
16. Demonstrate knowledge of ethics/jurisprudence/patient confidentiality
17. Identify features of rotary instruments
18. Apply topical fluoride
19. Select and manipulate gypsums and waxes
20. Perform supragingival scaling
21. Mix dental materials
22. Expose radiographs
23. Evaluate radiographs for diagnostic quality
24. Provide patient preventive education and oral hygiene instruction
25. Perform sterilization and disinfection procedures
26. Provide pre- and post-operative instructions
27. Place and remove dental dam
28. Pour, trim, and evaluate the quality of diagnostic casts
29. Size and place orthodontic bands and brackets
30. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic restorative procedures, including prosthodontics and restorative dentistry
31. Identify intraoral anatomy
32. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
33. Place, cure and finish composite resin restorations
34. Place liners and bases
35. Place periodontal dressings
36. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
37. Take and record vital signs
38. Monitor vital signs
39. Clean and polish removable appliances and prostheses
40. Apply pit and fissure sealants
41. Prepare procedural trays/armamentaria set-ups
42. Place orthodontic separators
43. Size and fit stainless steel crowns
44. Take preliminary impressions
45. Place and remove matrix bands
46. Take final impressions
47. Fabricate and place temporary crowns
48. Maintain field of operation during dental procedures through the use of retraction, suction, irrigation, drying, placing and removing cotton rolls, etc.
49. Perform vitality tests
50. Place temporary fillings
51. Carve amalgams
52. Process dental radiographs
53. Mount and label dental radiographs
54. Remove temporary crowns and cements
55. Remove temporary fillings
56. Apply topical anesthetic to the injection site
57. Demonstrate understanding of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guidelines
58. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic intraoral surgical procedures, including extractions, periodontics, endodontics, and implants
59. Monitor nitrous oxide/oxygen analgesia
60. Maintain emergency kit
61. Remove permanent cement from supragingival surfaces
62. Remove periodontal dressings
63. Place post-extraction dressings
64. Fabricate custom trays, to include impression and bleaching trays, and athletic mouthguards
65. Recognize basic medical emergencies
66. Recognize basic dental emergencies
67. Respond to basic medical emergencies
68. Respond to basic dental emergencies
69. Remove post-extraction dressings
70. Place stainless steel crown

Appendix B: Levels of Supervision

An important consideration in the discussion of the delegation of tasks to dental assistants is that of supervision of dental assistants by their dentist-employers. The American Dental Association (ADA) has identified five levels of supervision for dental auxiliaries, including dental assistants, which it defines in its “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel,” (2010: 505) which is part of its *Current Policies*, last updated in 2018. Note that “allied dental personnel” refers to dental assistants, dental hygienists, community dental health coordinators and dental laboratory technicians.

The five levels of supervision defined by the ADA are as follows:

Personal supervision: A type of supervision in which the dentist is personally operating on a patient and authorizes the allied dental personnel to aid treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure.

Direct supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, personally diagnoses and treatment plans the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel and evaluates their performance before dismissal of the patient.

Indirect supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, authorizes the procedures, and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

General supervision: A type of supervision in which a dentist is not required to be in the dental office or treatment facility when procedures are provided, but has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, has personally authorized the procedures, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

Public Health Supervision: A type of supervision in which a licensed dental hygienist may provide dental hygiene services, as specified by state law or regulations, when such services are provided as part of an organized community program in various public health settings, as designated by state law, and with general oversight of such programs by a licensed dentist designated by the state.

Furthermore, the ADA’s “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel” stipulates that intraoral expanded functions should be performed by allied dental personnel “under the supervision of a dentist.”

Because the study of dental assisting core competencies undertaken by the ADA/DANB Alliance did not address the question of supervision, the ADA/DANB Alliance does not make any recommendations as to the levels of supervision that should be necessary for the delegation of the tasks included in the study to dental assistants. However, the ADA/DANB Alliance believes it is important to call attention to the fact that, while the ADA has defined supervision levels in the aforementioned policy statement, which governs the ADA’s own activities and the activities of its members, these definitions have not been uniformly adopted by the dental boards of every U.S. state or district.

For the purposes of the attached charts, if a state’s dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted in the footer of the second page of the state chart.



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