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Measuring Dental Assisting Excellence®

How to Use the Following Charts

Chart 1

View which job designations are used in your state.

Be sure to follow the legal requirements to perform dental radiographic procedures.

See which tasks are not permitted by state law.

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



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

Chart 2

Review all the allowable tasks for each level of dental assisting as published in the state practice act.




The numbers next to each task correspond to the 70 numbered tasks that were identified and used in the DANB/ADAA Core Competency 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.

See Appendix A for more information about the task numbering system.



If your state's dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted in the template.

See Appendix B for more information about supervision.

Education/Training/ Credential Required	Job Title According to State of NY	Proposed Standardized National Job Titles (see below)	Radiography Requirements	Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in NY
<p>A dental assistant in the state of New York must be licensed in order to perform supportive services under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist.</p> <p>To be licensed in the state of New York, one must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Be at least 17 years of age ■ Be a high school graduate or its equivalent ■ Successfully complete one of the two education options listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an approved one-year course of study in dental assisting in a degree-granting institution or a board of cooperative educational services program that includes at least 200 hours of clinical experience OR • an alternate course of study in dental assisting acceptable to the New York State Education Department that includes at least 1,000 hours of relevant work experience in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations. ■ Successfully complete one of the two exam pathways listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PATHWAY I: Pass all three components of the national DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) Exam: Radiation Health and Safety (RHS), Infection Control (ICE), and General Chairside (GC) OR • PATHWAY II: Pass the New York Professional Dental Assisting (NYPDA) exam along with DANB's RHS and ICE component exams. ■ Apply for licensure from the New York State Education Department after completing all of the above requirements <p>Note: The NYSBD recognizes that state licensed "certified dental assistants" may use "RDA" after their names to identify that they are licensed and registered to practice as dental assistants in the State of New York, if they so desire.</p>	<p>NY State-Licensed "certified dental assistant"</p>	<p>Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA)</p> <hr/> <p>DANB Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) or Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)</p>	<p>There are no radiography requirements for dental assistants in the state of New York.</p> <p>All dental assistants may legally operate routine oral radiography and panoramic radiographic dental equipment under the supervision of a licensed dentist.</p> <p>Pursuant to 10 NYCRR 89.30 (Public Health Laws of NY), dental assistants are not permitted to operate conebeam CT.</p> <hr/> <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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Charting caries and periodontal conditions as an aid to diagnosis by the dentist 9. Polishing teeth, including existing restorations 35. Placing periodontal dressings 40. Applying pit and fissure sealants 61. Removing excess cement from surfaces of the teeth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosing • Performing surgical procedures • Performing irreversible procedures • Performing procedures that would alter the hard or soft tissue of the oral and maxillofacial area • Removing calcareous deposits, accretions and stains, including scaling and planing of exposed root surfaces indicated for complete prophylaxis • Applying topical agents indicated for a complete dental prophylaxis • Applying a topical medication not related to a complete dental prophylaxis • Such dental supportive services that a NY State Licensed certified dental assistant would not reasonably be qualified to perform based upon meeting the New York requirements for certification as a NY State Licensed certified dental assistant and/or obtaining additional legally authorized experience in practicing as a NY State Licensed certified dental assistant.
<p>A person who has met the first three eligibility requirements listed above may apply for a limited (one-year) permit prior to taking and passing the exam requirements. A limited permittee may perform all tasks designated to certified dental assistants, under the direct personal supervision of a licensed dentist. The permit expires after one year and may be renewed for an additional year.</p>	<p>Dental Assistant with a Limited Permit</p>	<p>Dental Assistant</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>	
<p>There are no education or training requirements for this level of dental assisting. (See note on page 89 for information about a requirement affecting some unlicensed dental assistants.)</p>	<p>Unlicensed Dental Assistant</p>	<p>Entry Level Dental Assistant</p>	<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>	

Job Title
According to
State of NY

Allowable Functions
(Functions with numbers relate specifically to Core Competency designations;
functions with bullets are in this state's practice act but are not specific matches to DANB research)

NY State-
Licensed
"certified
dental
assistant"

With Direct Personal Supervision*

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Remove sutures placed by a licensed dentist 18. Apply topical anticariogenic agents to the teeth 24. Provide patient education 27. Place and remove rubber dams 29. Select and prefit orthodontic bands 37. Take preliminary medical histories and vital signs to be reviewed by the dentist 42. Place and remove temporary separating devices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44. Take impressions for study casts or diagnostic casts 44. Take impressions for space maintainers, orthodontic appliances and occlusal guards 45. Place and remove matrix bands 47. Select and prefit provisional crowns 54. Remove temporary cement (not including temporary fillings) 62. Remove periodontal dressings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply desensitizing agents to the teeth • Place orthodontic ligatures • Remove orthodontic arch wires and ligature ties • Other dental supportive services authorized by the licensed dentist while the certified dental assistant is under the direct personal supervision of the licensed dentist, provided that such other dental supportive services are not excluded |
|--|---|--|

Dental
Assistant
with a
Limited
Permit

Dental assistants with a limited permit may perform all tasks designated to licensed certified dental assistants listed above, under the direct personal supervision of a licensed dentist. The permit expires after one year and may be renewed for an additional year.

Unlicensed
Dental
Assistant

DANB's Note on Allowable Dental Assisting Functions

In the state of New York, all dental assistants may:

- Expose, process, evaluate dental radiographs under the supervision of a licensed dentist
- Perform infection control and occupational safety procedures
- Perform other duties not specified in this state's dental practice act

At this time, DANB cannot list all allowable dental assisting functions for each state because some state's dental practice acts are prescriptive (outline very specific allowable functions) while others are restrictive (outline only those functions not allowed in the state; all others can be delegated) or dental assisting duties are minimally regulated, if at all.

*****Note on Sterilization Certification Requirement Affecting Some Dental Assistants*****

In its 2013 session, the New York State legislature passed a law requiring technicians who perform instrument sterilization in hospitals and in diagnostic and treatment centers offering ambulatory surgical services to hold one of two central services certifications – the Certified Registered Central Service Technician (CRCST) credential from the International Association of Healthcare Central Service Materiel Management (IAHCSMM) or the Certified Sterile Processing and Distribution Technician (CSPDT) certification from the Certification Board for Sterile Processing and Distribution (CBSPD). Licensed healthcare professionals, including dental assistants, working within their scope of practice are exempt from this requirement, which became effective January 1, 2015. The New York State Dental Association has issued a memo to its members indicating that dental assistants who perform instrument sterilization in a hospital or ambulatory surgical center and who are not New York State Licensed "certified dental assistants" must earn one of the required certifications and complete annual continuing education requirements. The New York State Dental Association does not believe that dental assistants working in private dental offices are subject to these requirements.

*Direct Personal Supervision: Instructions are given by a licensed dentist, in the course of a procedure, who remains in the dental office where the supportive services are being performed, personally diagnoses the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedures, and before dismissal of the patient, who remains the responsibility of the licensed dentist, evaluates the services performed by the dental assistant.

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 2013. 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.



Measuring Dental Assisting Excellence®

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