The Dental Compliance Corner

Protect Your Investment:
Your Dental Office

Who is looking at you...
- CDC
- OSHA
- Boards of Registration
- EPA
- HIPAA
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- and more... and more... and....

Written Documents
Printed
vs.
Electronic

OSHA Standards
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Hazard Communications
- Employee Access to Medical Records

Labor and Law Postings
- Federal
- State
- Local
- Labeling Chart

Maintenance Checklists
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annual
Infection Control

- CDC Infection Control Guidelines
- Infection Control Plan
- Infection Control Protocols
- Exposure Control Plan

Sterilization

- Transporting of Contaminated Instruments
- Mechanical Cleaning of Instruments
- Inspection after Cleaning
- Sterilization
- Sterile Instrument Storage
- Monitoring – Biological Spore Testing

Personal Protective Equipment

You must **always** use personal protective equipment when processing instruments.

- utility gloves
- mask
- protective eyewear
- clothing

ULTRASONIC CLEANER

Cavitation

- Microscopic bubbles that collapse and remove debris

Instrument Washers / Disinfectors

- Automated instrument washers/disinfectors look and work very much like a household dishwasher.
- They must be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use with dental instruments.
- These units use a combination of very hot water recirculation and detergents to remove organic material, and then instruments are automatically dried.

Instrument Washers / Disinfectors

- They have a disinfecting cycle that subjects the instruments to a level of heat that kills most vegetative microorganisms.
- Instruments processed in the automatic instrument washers/disinfectors must be wrapped and sterilized before use on a patient.
The flow is from contaminated... to clean... to sterile...

OSHA Bloodborne
- Exposure Control Plan
- Exposure Determinations
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Latex Sensitivity Identification

Hepatitis B
- Office Protocol
- Clinical Employee Acceptance Form
- Clinical Employee Declination Form

Post Exposure Plan
- Written Plan
- Protocols
- Checklist

Post Exposure Forms
- Accident Report
- Sharps Injury Log
- Access to Testing
  - Source Patient
  - Exposed Employee

Personal Protective Equipment
- Gloves
- Glasses
- Masks
- Gowns
Infection Control Protocols

- Operatory
- Sterilization Area
- Laboratory
- Non Clinical Areas

Hazard Communication

- Hazard Communication Plan
- Process
- MSDS
- Education/Explanation

MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

- Master List
- Written
- Electronic
- Commonly Used
- Safety Procedures

MSDS

- Labels for Containers
- Labeling Chart
- Education

Eyewash Station

- Explanation of proper usage
- Testing

Dental Unit Waterlines and Treatment

This is Biofilm
Available Technology
- Independent reservoirs
- Chemical treatment
  - Continuous
  - Intermittent
- Filtration
- Combined approaches
- Sterile water delivery systems

Emergency Action Plan
- Identify who will “take charge”
- Who will contact emergency providers
- Bring emergency oxygen to the area
- Bring the emergency drug kit

Emergency Evacuation Plan
- Identify the exits
- Identify a meeting location
- Should be away from the structure
  - Minimizes the structure collapsing on people
  - Easily identifiable location

Fire Extinguishers
- Identify locations
- Monthly Inspections
  - Check the dial (regulator)
  - Make sure that the pin is in place
- Annual Inspections

Emergency Medical Kit
- Which drugs are required
- When do they expire
- Is the kit up to date
- Are there drugs in place that have expired
- How to dispose of expired drugs

CPR and AED
- Saving Sudden Cardiac Arrest Victims in the Workplace
- Automated External Defibrillators
To protect from splashing or spattering of materials to the face or eyes.

Secondary Container Labeled

Scavenging of Gases
Always try to wash your hands and place your gloves in view of the patient!!!