Is your office prepared for a medical emergency?

- Current medical history is vital
- Develop and practice emergency protocol
- Maintain an up-to-date medical emergency kit

Are you practicing like this????
…or this????

Medical/Dental Records

- Standards of Care
- Boards of Registration
- Dental Insurers

Medical/Dental Records

- History – Medical and Dental
- Medications
- Signs
- Symptoms

Medical/Dental Records

- ROS – Review of Systems
- GPO – General Physical Observations
- HEENT
- Vitals – Blood Pressure
Medical/Dental Records

“You Can See A Lot By Looking”
-Yogi Berra

X-ray, Panoramic Films
C.1 X-rays are in chart?
C.2 X-rays are identified, mounted and dated?
C.3 Quality of x-rays is acceptable?
C.4 Number of x-rays meet standards?
C.5 Current x-rays available?

Soft Tissue Exam
D.1 Soft Tissue Exam Documented?
D.2 Oral Cancer Screening Documented?

Periodontal Exam
B.1 Periodontal Exam Chart completed?
B.2 Initial Periodontal Exam completed?
B.3 Significant Perio Problems charted?
B.4 Periodontal Diagnosis indicated?

Dental Charting
E.1 Dental charting completed and updated?
E.2 Patient Dentition is well documented?
E.3 Problems indicated by x-rays addressed?

Treatment Plan
F.1 Treatment Plan completed?
F.2 Fees indicated in Treatment Plan?
F.3 Treatment Plan updated (if necessary)?

Patient Education
G.1 Oral Hygiene status documented?
G.2 Home Care instructions documented?
G.3 Patient Recalls are regular and timely?

Dental Progress Notes
H.1 All entries are legible?
H.2 Entries Indicate Date of Service?
H.3 Entries Indicate Tooth Number/Quadrant?
H.4 Entries indicate materials used?
H.5 Clear description of service in each entry?
H.6 Prescribed Medications clearly indicated?
H.7 Each entry has legible signature?

Can You READ this doctor??

Subsequent Treatment Notes

J.A.P.

8
9
10
11
12
13
Medical emergency kit

- epinephrine 1:1000 (injectable; preloaded syringes are easiest and safest)
- histamine blocker (injectable; preloaded syringes are easiest and safest)
- nitroglycerin (sublingual tablet or aerosol spray)
- bronchodilator (asthma inhaler such as Albuterol)
- sucrose/glucose source (candy bar, fruit drink) aspirin (chewable baby aspirin)
- portable emergency oxygen with a positive pressure mask or Ambu bag

Medical Events

Serious Injury:
- Places life in jeopardy
- Produces unconsciousness
- Results in substantial loss of blood
- Burns to a major portion of the body
- Causes loss of sight.

Acute but less serious injury:
- Staff member in work-related injury
- Member of the public

Primary Response

During the event, dialing 911 to alert first aid and EMS personnel

- Stay calm
- Keep victim warm with a coat or blanket
- Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink
- Do not move the victim unless there is danger of further injury
Follow Up

- Complete incident report
- CONFIDENTIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION & INCIDENT REPORT

Stoppage of Breathing

Give artificial respiration

Mouth to mouth method:
- Tip victim's head back, chin pointing up
- Look, listen and feel for breathing
- If not breathing, close victim's nostrils by pinching shut

Stoppage of Breathing

- Make a tight seal over victim's mouth with your mouth
- Inflate victim's lungs with 2 full slow breaths
- Watch victim's chest fall while listening for air return between breaths
- Check for the pulse at the side of the neck for 5 seconds. If there is no pulse and there is no breathing, begin CPR if you have been trained

Stoppage of Breathing

- If victim has a pulse, but is not breathing, give artificial respiration
- Breathe for adults once every 5 seconds; for children, once every 4 seconds; for infants, once every 3 seconds
- Recheck for spontaneous breathing every few minutes

Diabetes

hypoglycemia (low blood glucose):
- reactive hypoglycemia
- a tumor - very often benign - in the insulin-producing pancreas
- an injection of insulin or diabetic tablets either by mistake or on purpose.

Other diseases

- a disease in the adrenal glands (Addison's disease)
- a weakened pituitary gland
- a severe reduction in liver function
- patients who have had their stomach removed
- sometimes cancer
- fasting, malnutrition
- following alcohol ingestion.
Symptoms of hyperglycemia

- Paleness
- Trembling
- Perspiration
- A feeling of weakness
- Rapid heartbeat
- Hunger
- Agitation
- Irritability
- Difficulty concentrating
- Fatigue
- Blurred vision
- Temporary loss of consciousness
- Convulsions
- Coma

Burns

- Cooking/Heating accident
- Contact with hot equipment
- Electrical accident

Primary Response Options

- Document
- Apply Cool Compress
- Notify by 911

Fainting

Simple Fainting:

- Be sure victim is breathing
- Loosen tight clothing. Keep crowds away.
- Keep victim lying down with feet elevated until recovery is complete.
- Bathe face down gently with cool water. Do not pour water over victim

Common Cause of Fainting

- Vasovagal Syncope
  - Decrease in Blood Pressure
  - Decrease in Heart Rate
  - Change in Heart Rhythm
  - Dehydration
Heart Attack

Symptoms:
• Chest pains
• Difficulty breathing
• Nausea
• Sweating
• Weak rapid pulse

Heart Attack

• Get medical aid fast -- physician or person trained in CPR
• Place the victim in a comfortable position
• Raise his head and chest if breathing is difficult
• If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration

Heart Attack

• If pulse becomes absent, give CPR if trained.
• Tip head to open airway. Look, listen, feel for breathing
• Restore breathing. Give mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration
• Restore circulation. Check carotid pulse. If absent, apply external cardiac compression on the victim’s breast bone.
Heart Attack

• Single Rescuer: 15 chest compressions at 80-100 per minute, alternate with 2 slow full lung inflations, then repeat 15 compressions.
• Two Rescuers: 5 compressions at 90-100 per minute. Give 1 breath every 5th compression. Repeat at 5:1 ratio.

Poisoning

• Try to determine what poison was ingested
• Dilute with milk or water (except for an unconscious person)
• Call poison information center
  • 800-222-1222
• If breathing stops, use artificial respiration
• Save label of poison container and/or save sample of vomitus if victim regurgitates

Serious Accident

• RESCUE
  – Do not move victim unless further danger is imminent.
• CHECK BREATHING
  – If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
• CONTROL SEVERE BLEEDING
  – Use direct pressure and elevate

Shock

• Keep victim lying down.
• Cover him only enough to keep him from losing body heat.
Respiratory Protection

- Convention Dental Mask
  - 20 minutes
- N95 Mask

Swallowing a Foreign Object

- Crown or Temporary
- Tooth
- Endodontic File
- Other
  - Clamp
  - Wire

Swallowing a Foreign Object

- Inform the patient
- Counsel the patient
  - Advise to have chest x-ray
  - Show concern
- Follow-up
  - Phone call
  - Visit