Anaesthesia and sedation for dental and oral surgery

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Hospital vs In Rooms

Where should the procedure be done?
What can be provided in rooms?

- Anxiolysis
- Analgesia
- +/- Amnesia
- Conscious sedation
  - Midazolam
  - Fentanyl
  - +/- Propofol
What equipment etc?

- On site Equipment
  - Oxygen and pharyngeal suction at site
- Anaesthetist/On site
  - Monitoring equipment
  - Airway equipment
  - Drugs (incl. emergency)
  - Defibrillator
- Other requirements
  - Suitable space and access
  - Recovery nurse

Guidelines on Sedation and/or Analgesia for Diagnostic and Interventional Medical, Dental or Surgical Procedures
What is suitable for in rooms sedation?

- Procedure factors
  - Length
  - Manoeuvres, dental props etc
Approximate maximum in-rooms sedation time for an anxious patient:

- Up to 60min: 2
- 60-90min: 2
- 90-120min: 4
- 120-180min: 2
- No limit: 2
Poll of Pulse Anaesthetists

Use of propofol during in-rooms dental sedation

- Never
- Rarely
- Frequently
- Almost always
What is suitable for in rooms sedation?

- Procedure factors
  - Length
  - Manoeuvres, dental props etc

- Patient factors
  - Medical status
  - Mental status!

- Surgeon factors
  - How fast?
Identifying the medically suitable patient
The ASA score

- 1 – Healthy patient
- 2 – Mild systemic illness
- 3 – Severe systemic illness
- 4 – Severe systemic illness that is a constant threat to life
- 5 – Moribund patient not expected to survive without the operation
- 6 – Brain dead patient, organ donation
The ASA score
Preparing your patient

- Fasting
  - No solids for 6 hours prior
  - Clear fluids up until 2 hours prior

- Medications
  - Default should be to continue at usual times
  - Targeted cessation or altered administration of drugs that impact bleeding and blood sugar control
What can in-hospital procedures offer?

And what are the problems?
In-hospital procedures

- Anaesthetic
  - 100% patient cooperation
  - Positioning
  - Greater physiological control

- Post-operative
  - Monitoring, e.g. bleeding
  - Analgesia and anti-emetics

- Problems
  - Availability
  - Equipment
Take home points

- Conscious sedation can be undertaken safely in your rooms with the right patient, procedure, and equipment.
- The ASA score is a simple tool to stratify risk and identify patients that need referral prior to the procedure.
- No solids for 6 hrs, then nothing but water until 2 hours before, BUT
- Continue their meds unless a good reason not to!
References

- ANZCA 2014; PS09 Guidelines on Sedation and/or Analgesia for Diagnostic and Interventional Medical, Dental or Surgical Procedures;
- ANZCA 2010; PS15 Recommendations for the Perioperative Care of Patients Selected for Day Care Surgery;
- Mak, P H K; Campbell, R C H; Irwin, M G.; The ASA physical status classification: Inter-observer consistency; Anaesthesia and Intensive Care 30.5 (Oct 2002): 633-40.