

**20:43:09:01. Definitions.** Terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Minimal sedation," a minimally depressed level of consciousness, produced by a single enteral drug administered in a dose appropriate for the unsupervised treatment of anxiety, insomnia, or pain that does not exceed the maximum recommended dose. Incremental dosing may be utilized. Patient retains the ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal command. Although cognitive function and coordination may be modestly impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected;

(2) "Nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia," the administration by inhalation of a combination of nitrous oxide and oxygen producing an altered level of consciousness that retains the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond purposefully to physical or verbal command;

(3) "Moderate sedation," a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. Reflex withdrawal from a painful stimulus is not considered a purposeful response. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. Moderate sedation can be administered either orally or parenterally;

(4) "Deep sedation," a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to maintain ventilatory function independently may be impaired. Reflex withdrawal from a painful stimulus is not considered a purposeful response. Patients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained;

(5) "General anesthesia," a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to maintain ventilatory function independently is often impaired. Patients frequently require assistance maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired;

(6) "Incremental dosing," administration of multiple doses of a drug until a desired effect is reached;

(7) "Maximum recommended dose," maximum FDA-recommended dose of a drug, as printed in FDA-approved labeling for unmonitored home use;

(8) "Accredited," a program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation.

**Source:** 9 SDR 49, effective October 25, 1982; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986; transferred from §§ 20:43:04:08 and 20:43:04:10, 19 SDR 32, effective September 6, 1992; 37 SDR 131, effective January 6, 2011.

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