

Principles for Dentist Well-Being Activities at the State Level

October 2005

7H-2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Dentist Health and Wellness be adopted.

Statement on Dentist Health and Wellness

To preserve the quality of their performance and advance the welfare of patients, dentists are encouraged to maintain their health and wellness, construed broadly as preventing or treating acute or chronic diseases, including mental illness, addictive disorders, disabilities and occupational stress. When health or wellness is compromised, so may be the safety and effectiveness of the dental care provided. When failing physical or mental health reaches the point of interfering with a dentist's ability to engage safely in professional activities, the dentist is said to be impaired.

In addition to maintaining healthy lifestyle habits, every dentist is encouraged to have a personal physician whose objectivity is not compromised. Impaired dentists whose health or wellness is compromised are urged to take measures to mitigate the problem, seek appropriate help as necessary and engage in an honest self-assessment of their ability to continue practicing.

Dentists are encouraged to participate in the ADA's Health Screening Program when they attend annual session, both to assist them in monitoring key indicators of personal health and to contribute to the body of knowledge about dentist health and well-being.

Dentists are strongly encouraged to have adequate disability and overhead protection insurance coverage which they review on a regular basis.

The ADA and/or its constituent and component societies, as appropriate, are encouraged to assist their members in being able to provide safe and effective care by:

- promoting health and wellness among dentists
- supporting peers in identifying dentists in need of help
- intervening promptly when the health or wellness of a colleague appears to have become compromised, including the offer of encouragement, coverage or referral to a dentist well-being program
- encouraging the development of mutual aid agreements among dentists, for practice coverage in the event of serious illness
- establishing or cooperating with dentist (or multidisciplinary) well-being programs that provide a supportive environment to maintain and restore health and wellness
- establishing mechanisms to assure that impaired dentists promptly cease practice
- reporting impaired dentists who continue to practice, despite reasonable offers of assistance, to appropriate bodies as required by law and/or ethical obligations
- supporting recovered colleagues when they resume patient care

8H--2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on the Use of Opioids in the Treatment of Dental Pain be adopted.

Statement on the Use of Opioids in the Treatment of Dental Pain

1. The ADA encourages continuing education about the appropriate use of opioid pain medications in order to promote both responsible prescribing practices and limit instances of abuse and diversion.
2. Dentists who prescribe opioids for treatment of dental pain are encouraged to be mindful of and have respect for their inherent abuse potential.
3. Dentists who prescribe opioids for treatment of dental pain are also encouraged to periodically review their compliance with Drug Enforcement Administration recommendations and regulations.
4. Dentists are encouraged to recognize their responsibility for ensuring that prescription pain medications are available to the patients who need them, for preventing these drugs from

becoming a source of harm or abuse and for understanding the special issues in pain management for patients already opiate dependent.

5. Dentists who are practicing in good faith and who use professional judgment regarding the prescription of opioids for the treatment of pain should not be held responsible for the willful and deceptive behavior of patients who successfully obtain opioids for non-dental purposes.
6. Appropriate education in addictive disease and pain management should be provided as part of the core curriculum at all dental schools.

10H--2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Alcoholism and Other Substance Use Disorders be adopted.

Statement on Alcoholism and Other Substance Use Disorders

1. The ADA recognizes that alcoholism and other substance use disorders are primary, chronic, and often progressive diseases that ultimately affect every aspect of health, including oral health.
2. The ADA recognizes the need for research on the oral health implications of chronic alcohol, tobacco and/or other drug use.
3. The ADA recognizes the need for research on substance use disorders among dentists, dental and dental hygiene students, and dental team members.

11H--2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Substance Abuse Among Dentists be adopted.

Statement on Substance Abuse Among Dentists

1. Dentists who use alcohol are urged to do so responsibly. Dentists are also urged to use prescription medications only as prescribed by an appropriate, licensed healthcare professional and to avoid the use of illegal substances.
2. Colleagues, dental team members, and the dentists' family members, are urged to seek assistance and intervention when they believe a dentist is impaired.
3. Early intervention is strongly encouraged.
4. Dentists with addictive illness are urged to seek adequate treatment and participate in long-term monitoring protocols to maximize their likelihood of sustained recovery.
5. Impaired dentists who continue to practice, despite reasonable offers of assistance, may be reported to appropriate bodies as required by law and/or ethical obligations.
6. Dentists in full remission from addictive illness should not be discriminated against in the areas of professional licensure, clinical privileges, or inclusion in dental benefit network and provider panels solely due to the diagnosis and recovery from that illness.
7. The ADA encourages additional research in the area of dentist impairment and the factors of successful recovery.

12H--2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Substance Use Among Dental Students be adopted.

Statement on Substance Use Among Dental Students

1. The ADA supports educational programs for dental students that address professional impairment associated with substance abuse.
2. Dental students who use alcohol should strive to do so responsibly. Dental students are also urged to use prescription medications only when prescribed by an appropriate, licensed healthcare professional and to avoid the use of illegal substances.

3. Dental school administration and faculty are encouraged to promptly intervene once aware of inappropriate substance use by a student.
4. Dental schools are strongly encouraged to support a student's referral to an addiction treatment program, if appropriate, and indicated by a thorough evaluation, prior to making disciplinary decisions.
5. Dental schools are encouraged to support only the responsible use of alcohol on their premises or at their functions or by faculty when with students in social settings.

14H--2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Provision of Dental Treatment of Patients with Substance Use Disorders be adopted.

**Statement on Provision of Dental Treatment for Patients
with Substance Use Disorders**

1. Dentists are urged to be aware of each patient's substance use history, and to take this into consideration when planning treatment and prescribing medications.
2. Dentists are encouraged to be knowledgeable about substance use disorders—both active and in remission—in order to safely prescribe controlled substances and other medications to patients with these disorders.
3. Dentists should draw upon their professional judgment in advising patients who are heavy drinkers to cut back, or the users of illegal drugs to stop.
4. Dentists may want to be familiar with their community's treatment resources for patients with substance use disorders and be able to make referrals when indicated.
5. Dentists are encouraged to seek consultation with the patient's physician, when the patient has a history of alcoholism or other substance use disorder.
6. Dentists are urged to be current in their knowledge of pharmacology, including content related to drugs of abuse; recognition of contraindications to the delivery of local anesthetics; safe prescribing practices for patients with substance use disorders—both active and in remission—and management of patient emergencies that may result from unforeseen drug interactions.
7. Dentists are obliged to protect patient confidentiality of substance abuse treatment information, in accordance with applicable state and federal law.

15H—2005. Resolved, that the following ADA Statement on Alcohol and Other Substance Use by Pregnant and Postpartum Patients be adopted.

**Statement on Alcohol and Other Substance Use by
Pregnant and Postpartum Patients**

1. Dentists are encouraged to inquire about pregnant or postpartum patients' history of alcohol and other drug use, including nicotine.
2. As healthcare professionals, dentists are encouraged to advise these patients to avoid the use of these substances and to urge them to disclose any such use to their primary care providers.
3. Dentists who become aware of postpartum patients' resumption of tobacco or illegal drug use, or excessive alcohol intake, are encouraged to recommend that the patient stop these behaviors. The dentist is encouraged to be prepared to inform the woman of treatment resources, if indicated.

16H--2005. Resolved, that the following Guidelines Related to Alcohol, Nicotine, and/or Drug Use by Child or Adolescent Patients be adopted.

**Guidelines Related to Alcohol, Nicotine, and/or Drug Use
by Child or Adolescent Patients**

1. Dentists are urged to be knowledgeable about the oral manifestations of nicotine and drug use in adolescents.
2. Dentists are encouraged to know their state laws related to confidentiality of health services for adolescents and to understand the circumstances that would allow, prevent or obligate the dentist to communicate information regarding substance use to a parent.

3. Dentists are encouraged to take the opportunity to reinforce good health habits by complimenting young patients who refrain from using tobacco, drinking alcohol or using illegal drugs.
4. A dentist who becomes aware of a young patient's tobacco use is encouraged to take the opportunity to ask about it, provide tobacco cessation counseling and to offer information on treatment resources.
5. Dentists may want to consider having age-appropriate anti-tobacco literature available in their offices for their young patients.
6. Dentists who become aware of a young patient's alcohol or illegal drug use (either directly or through a report to a team member), are encouraged to express concern about this behavior and encourage the patient to discontinue the drug or alcohol use.
7. A dentist who becomes aware that a parent is supplying illegal substances to a young patient, may be subject to mandatory reporting under child abuse regulations.

17H--2005. Resolved, that the ADA supports efforts by constituent and component dental societies in the development, maintenance, and collaboration with effective programs to identify and assist those dentists and dental students affected by conditions which potentially impair their ability to practice dentistry, and be it further

Resolved, that constituent and/or component dental societies be urged to adopt the following Guiding Principles for Dentist Well-Being Activities at the State Level.

Guiding Principles for Dentist Well-Being Activities at the State Level

1. Constituent dental societies are encouraged to have some level of which potentially or actually impair their ability to practice dentistry.
2. State-level programs to prevent and intervene in dentist and dental team member impairment should be strengthened, supported and well publicized as the most humane and effective method of protecting the interests of the public and of dental professionals.
3. Dental societies should be advocates for dentists to have the same rights of privacy and confidentiality of personal medical information as other persons.
4. Those dental societies that administer dentist well-being programs are urged to maintain a strong working relationship with their state boards of dentistry and with the ADA's Dentist Well-Being Program.
5. The dental society should ensure that those who serve as dentist peer assistance volunteers are provided immunity from civil liability, except for willful or wanton acts.
6. The dental society should also ensure that those who serve as dentist peer assistance volunteers are appropriately trained and supervised in these activities.
7. Dental societies in states where services are provided to dentists by multidisciplinary or physician health programs are urged to develop strong relationships with those programs, in order to:
 - (a) educate service providers about the particular needs of dentists and the dynamics of dental practice
 - (b) assist providers in outreach to dentists in need of assistance
 - (c) support dentists and families if treatment is necessary
 - (d) assist program providers in developing monitoring contracts appropriate to individual dentist's practice situations
 - (e) assist program providers in advocating for program participants with the dental board or licensing agency

8. Constituent and component dental societies are strongly encouraged to offer continuing education programs on the prevention, recognition and treatment of professional impairment.
9. Dental societies are encouraged to support well-being volunteer liaison activities to their dental schools

and be it further

Resolved, that Resolution 18H-1996 (*Trans.*1996:693), Guiding Principles for Dentist Well-Being Programs, be rescinded.