**Aerosolized Procedure Guidance for KTCH**

There is no official guidance that lists what should be considered an aerosol generating procedure (AGP) or non-aerosol generating procedure (non-AGP). KTCH will adhere to guidance given by recognized organizations, such as the CDC and OSHA and use professional judgment when specific guidance is not available, prioritizing staff and patient safety in decision making. This list is not all encompassing and may be edited as more guidance and information is available. Aerosols can be mitigated by implementing controls.

**Dental Equipment/Procedures Known to Produce the Highest Level of Aerosols**

* High speed handpieces (particularly without use of rubber dam)
* Ultrasonic scaling
* Surgical handpiece/surgical extractions

**Dental Equipment/Procedures/Incidents Known to Produce Moderate Aerosols**

* Patient coughing/sneezing
* Air/water syringe
* Air Polishing
* Radiographs (if induces coughing)
* Prophy angle

**Above procedures should be considered AGP in all instances**.

**Dental Equipment/Procedures at Lower risk to Produce Aerosols**

* Slow speed handpiece
* Hand instruments
* Radiographs (if no coughing)
* Silver Diamine Fluoride
* ART/ITR technique (hand instruments, no air/water syringe)
* Sealants (glass ionomer technique)
* Simple Extractions
* Exams (no air/water syringe)

**Above procedures should not be considered AGP unless the clinician determines using their professional judgment that a procedure generated aerosols and advise the dental assistant in order to ensure proper PPE usage.**

