

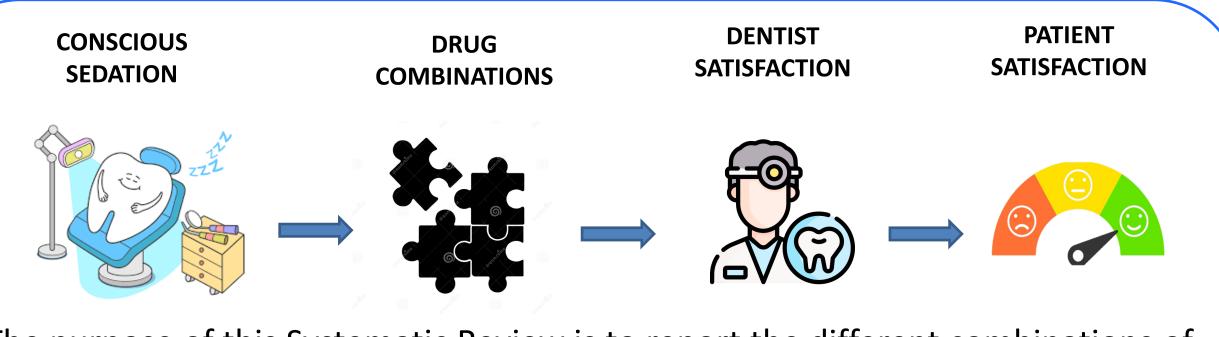
Touro College of Dental Medicine AT NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE

Conscious Sedation Drugs and Combinations Used Among Adults Undergoing Dental Procedures: Patient and Dentist Satisfaction. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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INTRODUCTION



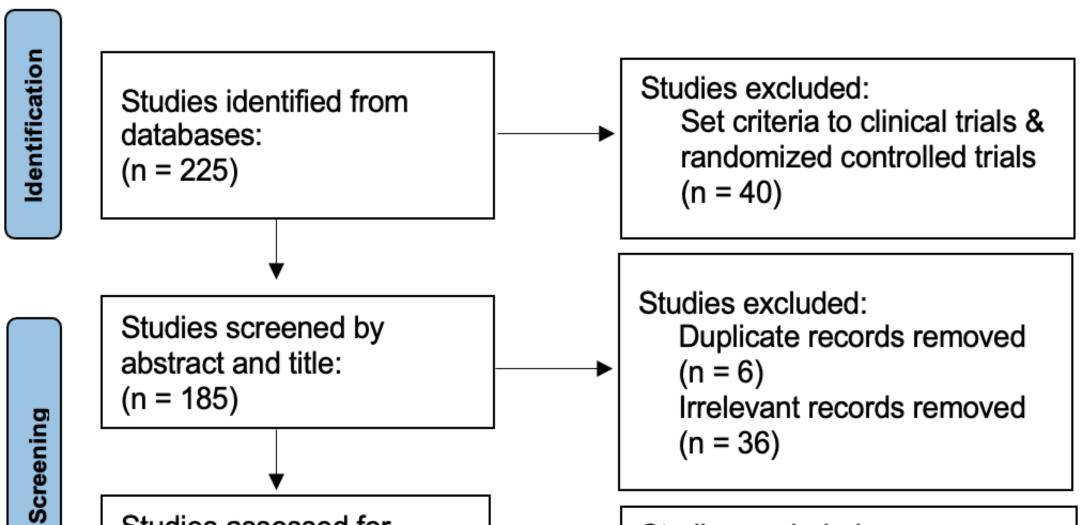
The purpose of this Systematic Review is to report the different combinations of conscious sedation drugs and assess which combinations would prove most useful during specific dental procedures, based on patient and surgeon experiences, side effects, and contraindications.

STUDY SELECTION

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

STUDY COLLECTION

PRISM Flow Chart- Database Search Results for Conscious Sedation Drug Combination Indications for Adult Dental Patients Based on Patient and Dentist Satisfaction Reports.



- Studies required to have **patient** satisfaction reports
- Studies required to involve dental procedures
- Study subjects required to be ulletadults that were 18 years or older
- Studies excluded for involving pediatric population
- Studies that **lacked satisfaction** reports
- **Repeated** articles
- Studies that involved **non-dental** procedures

| | eligibility: (n = 143) | Studies excluded: Disciplines unrelated to Dentistry (n = 21) | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| ded | ▼ Studies included in review: | Pediatric patients (n = 35) Lack satisfaction report (n = 50) | | | | |
| Included | (n = 37) | | | | | |

RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

Conscious Sedation Drug Combination Effects and Indications Based on Patient and Dentist Satisfaction Reports

| Drugs and Combinations | High Patient Satisfaction | High Surgeon Satisfaction | Controlled Hemodynamics | Mild sedation | Moderate or Deep sedation | Short procedures | Long Procedures | Quick onset | Amnesic Effect | Anxiolytic Effect | Analgesic Effect |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Propofol | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dexmedetomidine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midazolam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diazepam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remifentanil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fentanyl | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sevoflurane | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N₂O | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Propofol + Fentanyl + Dexmedetomidine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Propofol + N₂O | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dexmedetomidine + Midazolam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N₂O + Midazolam + Remifentanil | | | | | | | | | | | |

- The main conscious sedation drugs utilized in Dentistry are Propofol, Dexmedetomidine, Midazolam, Diazepam, Nitrous Oxide, Sevoflurane, Remifentanil and Fentanyl.
- *Remifentanil* alone can regulate fluctuations of heart rate and blood pressure, as well as provide an amnesic effect.
- *Midazolam* alone causes decreased heart rate and blood pressure and increased duration of action.
- **Dexmedetomidine** alone causes reduced hemodynamic parameters, making it useful for procedures involving increased bleeding, however it is a **contraindication** for patients with **hypotension**.
- **Combining** a **low dose** of **Dexmedetomidine** with a **high dose** of **Midazolam** results in a faster onset and longer duration of sedation, which is indicated for lengthy oral surgeries.

Propofol alone can cause side effects including pain on injection, low levels of amnesia, intraoperative pain, or choking, and therefore would not be indicated.

Midazolam combined with *Nitrous Oxide* and *Remifentanil* is indicated for patients with high anxiety undergoing long oral surgery procedures, and for patients with cardiovascular disease.

- **Diazepam** alone is a **mild sedative** and is also **indicated** for patients with low anxiety undergoing minor periodontal surgeries.
- **Propofol combined** with **Nitrous Oxide** is **indicated** for **patients with low anxiety** undergoing short, uncomplicated procedures.
- **Propofol combined** with **Fentanyl** and **Dexmedetomidine** is **indicated** for **long oral** surgery procedures with need for controlled hemodynamic parameters.
- Inhalational Sevoflurane was found to be a valuable substitution for Nitrous **Oxide** with comparable patient satisfaction reports.

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