

New Jersey

Allowable and Prohibited Duties for Dental Assistants

At-a-glance information includes a dental assisting career ladder and job titles, radiography requirements, education and exam requirements, delegable functions and supervision levels, and prohibited functions.

These data are presented for informational purposes only and are not intended as a legal opinion regarding dental practice in any state. DANB confers with each state's dental board annually or when changes occur regarding the accuracy and currency of this information. To verify, or if you have any questions, please contact your state's dental board.



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- State requirements and functions chart
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NEW JERSEY

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State Job Titles

State Career Ladder

There are two recognized levels of dental assistants in New Jersey. See the following pages for details about requirements and allowed functions for each level. Numbers for each level are provided for internal reference and do not correspond to specific state designations.



2 Registered Dental Assistant (RDA)

1 Unregistered Dental Assistant

Other Levels

Other Specialized Dental Assistant Categories

This state allows dental assistants meeting requirements in the following specialized categories to perform sets of functions specific to those categories. See requirements and functions for these categories on the indicated pages.

Orthodontic

See page 115

State Radiography Requirements

State Radiography Requirements

To legally operate dental x-ray equipment and perform dental radiographic procedures in New Jersey, a dental assistant must be licensed as a Dental Radiologic Technologist (DRT) by the New Jersey Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners. To obtain this license, one must:

1. Successfully complete high school or its equivalent **AND**
2. Be at least 18 years of age **AND**
3. Be of good moral character **AND**
4.
 - a. Successfully complete a New Jersey state-approved dental radiography course or its equivalent within the 5 years prior to application **AND**
 - b. Pass the national DANB RHS exam within the 5 years prior to application**OR**
5.
 - a. Successfully complete a New Jersey state-approved dental radiography course or its equivalent more than 5 years prior to application **AND**
 - b. Pass the national DANB RHS exam within the 5 years prior to application **AND**
 - c. Document competent work experience in performing dental radiography procedures within 5 years prior to application (Note: It is illegal to obtain this work experience in New Jersey without the permission of the NJ Bureau of X-Ray Compliance.)**OR**
6.
 - a. Successfully complete a New Jersey state-approved dental radiography course or its equivalent **AND**
 - b. Hold current DANB CDA certification**AND**
7. Submit application for a Limited License in Dental Radiologic Technology to the State of New Jersey Bureau of X-Ray Compliance

Note: A licensed dental radiologic technologist is not permitted to operate fluoroscopic or computerized axial tomography equipment, including cone beam computerized tomography procedures.

Prohibited

Functions NOT Permitted by Dental Assistants in New Jersey

The following functions are not permitted by any level of dental assistant:

- Make any diagnosis or develop any treatment plan with respect to the dental condition or treatment of any living person
- Perform any surgical or irreversible procedure, including, but not limited to, the cutting of hard or soft tissue or the extraction of any tooth
- Either bill or submit a claim for any service rendered involving the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene
- Receive payment for the performance of dental or dental hygienist services from any source other than an employer authorized by law to practice dentistry in this State or any dental clinic, institution, or employment agency, that employs licensed dental hygienists to provide temporary dental hygiene services



1 Unregistered Dental Assistant

Requirements

Education, Training and Credential Requirements

An unregistered dental assistant in New Jersey may perform basic supportive dental procedures specified by the state dental practice act (see below) under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist.

There are no education or training requirements for this level of dental assisting.

Allowable

Allowable Functions

Functions with numbers correspond to functions included in a 2002-2005 study of dental assisting core competencies. See page 11 for more information.

Under Direct Supervision*

5. Provide a written work authorization for emergency repair of a dental prosthesis, provided that the prosthesis shall not require any intra-oral procedure and shall be thereafter inserted by a licensed dentist
22. Make radiographic exposures as permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of X-Ray Compliance (see "Radiography Requirements" on previous page)
24. Provide oral health education including dietary analysis and clinical instruction in order to promote dental health
- 29, 43. Trial size (pre-select) orthodontic bands, wires, stainless steel crowns and temporary crowns on a diagnostic model only
37. Take and record vital signs
48. Retract patient's cheek, tongue or other tissue parts during a dental procedure
48. Remove such debris as is normally created in the course of treatment during or after dental procedures by vacuum devices, compressed air, mouthwashes and water
48. Isolate the operative field, not to include rubber dams
56. Apply topical anesthetic agents
 - Use a curing light for any dental procedure; such curing light shall not include a laser capable of altering, cutting, burning, or damaging hard or soft tissue or for electrosurgery for tissue retraction
 - Take dental photographs including the use of intraoral cameras
 - Select shades of prosthetic appliances
 - Assist a licensed dentist in the administration of nitrous oxide, provided the licensed dentist is physically present in the operator at all times during the procedure
 - Apply hot or cold packs pursuant to the direction of a licensed dentist

***Direct Supervision:** A licensed dentist is physically present in the office at all times during the performance of any act, and such acts are performed pursuant to the licensed dentist's order, control, and full professional responsibility.



2

Registered Dental Assistant

Education, Training and Credential Requirements

To perform expanded functions under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in New Jersey, dental assistants must be registered with the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry as a Registered Dental Assistant (RDA).

To register as an RDA, one must:

1. Pass DANB's national Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) (within 10 years prior to application), **AND**
2. Obtain a certificate of completion of the online New Jersey Jurisprudence orientation (within six months prior to application), **AND**
3. **a.** Satisfactorily completed and graduated, within the past 10 years, from an educational program for dental assistants approved by the Board and the Commission on Dental Accreditation; **OR**
3. **b.** Successfully completed high school (or its equivalent), obtained at least two years of work experience as a dental assistant during the five-year period prior to making application for registration, **AND**
4. **a.** Passed the New Jersey Expanded Functions Examination administered by DANB; **OR**
4. **b.** Successfully completed and passed a program in expanded functions approved by the Board **AND**
5. Apply for registration as an RDA to the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry.

Allowable Functions

Functions with numbers correspond to functions included in a 2002-2005 study of dental assisting core competencies. See page 11 for more information.

Under Direct Supervision*

6. Place and remove retraction cords and medicated pellets; this shall not include electrosurgery or the use of lasers for tissue retraction
12. Place amalgam, composite and gold foil in a tooth for condensation by the dentist
13. Remove sutures
- 18, 40. Provide prophylactic and preventive measures, such as the application of fluorides and pit and fissure sealants and other recognized topical agents for the prevention of oral disease or discomfort; this shall not include prophylaxis
- 27, 48. Isolate the operative field, including the placement and removal of rubber dams
- 29, 43. Trial size (pre-select) orthodontic bands, wires, stainless steel crowns and temporary crowns intra-orally or on diagnostic models
- 35, 62, 63, 69. Place and remove periodontal dressings and other surgical dressings
42. Place orthodontic separators; supervising licensed dentist shall ensure proper placement
44. Take alginate impressions
46. Take impressions for orthodontic appliances; supervising licensed dentist shall review and evaluate the impression prior to its use for fabrication
45. Place and remove matrices and wedges
47. Fabricate and cement temporary crowns and bridges after preparation of tooth (teeth) by a dentist. This does not include intraoral occlusal adjustment
50. Place temporary restorations
54. Perform hand removal of crowns and bridges that have been temporarily cemented
- 54, 61. Remove excess cement from crowns or other restorations and orthodontic appliances; such removal shall not include any subgingival cement or debris
55. Perform hand removal of soft temporary restorations
59. Monitor a patient to whom the supervising dentist has administered nitrous oxide/oxygen inhalation analgesia, provided the RDA does not perform any other function while monitoring the patient (upon completion of a Board-approved course and with current Cardiac Life Support certification) and provided the patient is not taking any medication, whether prescribed by the dentist or by another licensed practitioner
64. Take impressions for and perform laboratory fabrication of mouth guards. This shall not include insertion of the appliance.
 - Place and remove arch wires and ligature wires
 - Perform bite registration procedures
 - Etch teeth in preparation for bonding, sealants, or desensitizing agents
 - Place caries detecting agents
 - Use instruments for caries detection. Such instrument shall not include a laser capable of altering, cutting, burning, or damaging hard or soft tissue

Allowable functions for this level continued on the next page

Note: This state allows dental assistants qualified in orthodontics to perform a separate set of orthodontic functions. Please see the separate chart for New Jersey orthodontic functions on the pages that follow.

*Direct Supervision: A licensed dentist is physically present in the office at all times during the performance of any act, and such acts are performed pursuant to the licensed dentist's order, control, and full professional responsibility.



Allowable Functions (for Registered Dental Assistant), continued

Under Direct Supervision*

- Prepare coronal surfaces for bonding and restoration with pumice and water only, not to include a prophylaxis
- Demonstrate home-use bleaching systems and apply bleaching agents
- Administer a topical treatment on a patient after a licensed dentist or licensed dental hygienist has performed a prophylaxis
- Remove bands and brackets without the use of rotary instruments
- Perform emergency treatment to provide immediate relief from an offending appliance, such as clip a protruding arch wire or remove a loose bracket
- Access the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) database, in accordance with PMP regulations**, on behalf of a dentist prescriber, if designated as a delegate
- Administer physical modalities, including hot and cold packs, ultrasound, electrogalvanic stimulation, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation ("T.E.N.S.") and phonophoresis, consistent with scope of practice, in accordance with conditions outlined in regulation†
- All duties designated to Unregistered Dental Assistants, under the same level of required supervision

† For complete information about regulations governing delegation of these physical modalities to registered dental assistants, see the New Jersey section of DANB's State Fact Booklet for regulation 13:30-8.17.

Note: This state allows dental assistants qualified in orthodontics to perform a separate set of orthodontic functions. Please see the separate chart for New Jersey orthodontic functions on the page that follows.

***Direct Supervision:** A licensed dentist is physically present in the office at all times during the performance of any act, and such acts are performed pursuant to the licensed dentist's order, control, and full professional responsibility.



Orthodontic Assistant

Education, Training and Credential Requirements

To perform specified orthodontic functions under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in New Jersey, a dental assistant must be licensed by the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry as a Limited Registered Dental Assistant in Orthodontics (LRDA-O). To register as an LRDA-O, one must:

(Option 1)

1. a. Satisfactorily complete, within the past 10 years, a training program for dental assistants approved by the Board and accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) **AND**
b. Obtain a certificate of completion of the online New Jersey Jurisprudence orientation (within six months prior to application) **AND**
c. Have passed, within the past 10 years, DANB's Certified Orthodontic Assistant (COA) Exam, Topical Fluoride (TF) Exam, and the Coronal Polish (CP) Exam **AND**
d. Apply to the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry for registration as an LRDA-O.

OR

(Option 2)

2. a. Be a high school graduate (or its equivalent) **AND**
b. Obtain a certificate of completion of the online New Jersey Jurisprudence orientation (within six months prior to application) **AND**
c. Have at least two years' work experience as a dental assistant under the supervision of a licensed dentist holding a specialty permit in orthodontics during the five-year period prior to application **AND**
d. Have passed, within the past 10 years, DANB's Certified Orthodontic Assistant (COA) Exam, Topical Fluoride (TF) Exam, and the Coronal Polish (CP) Exam **AND**
e. Apply to the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry for registration as an LRDA-O

Note: To satisfy the work experience requirement for the second pathway, a dental assistant must complete the work experience requirements needed to sit for the COA examination.

Allowable Functions

Functions with numbers correspond to functions included in a 2002-2005 study of dental assisting core competencies. See page 11 for more information.

Under Direct Supervision*

5. Provide a written work authorization for emergency repair of a dental prosthesis provided that the prosthesis shall not require any intra-oral procedure and shall be thereafter inserted by a licensed dentist
15. Place and ligate arch wires; before an LRDA-O places the arch wire, the supervising licensed dentist shall verify the fit; only the supervising licensed dentist shall customize the arch wire for the patient
18. Apply topical fluoride
22. Make radiographic exposures as permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of X-Ray Compliance (see "Radiography Requirements" on page 111)
24. Provide oral health education including dietary analysis and clinical instruction in order to promote dental health
- 29, 43. Trial size (pre-select) orthodontic bands, wires, stainless steel crowns and temporary crowns intra-orally or on diagnostic models
42. Place orthodontic separators. The supervising licensed dentist shall ensure proper placement
44. Take alginate impressions
45. Remove bands and brackets without the use of rotary instruments
46. Take impressions for orthodontic appliances; supervising licensed dentist shall review and evaluate the impression prior to its use for fabrication
48. Isolate the operative field, not to include rubber dams
- 54, 61. Remove excess cement from crowns or other restorations and orthodontic appliances; such removal shall not include any subgingival cement or debris
56. Apply topical anesthetic agents
64. Fabricate mouth guard appliances; this shall not include insertion of the appliance
- Take dental photographs including the use of intraoral cameras*
Perform bite registration procedures
- Remove such debris as is normally created in the course of treatment during or after dental procedures by vacuum devices, compressed air, mouthwashes, and water
- Remove arch wires and ligature wires
- Perform bite registration procedures
- Etch teeth in preparation for bonding, sealants, or desensitizing agents
- Assist a licensed dentist in the administration of nitrous oxide, provided the licensed dentist is physically present in the operatory at all times during the procedure
- Use a curing light for any dental procedure; such curing light shall not include a laser capable of altering, cutting, burning, or damaging hard or soft tissue or for electrosurgery for tissue retraction
- Perform emergency treatment to provide immediate relief from an offending appliance, such as clip a protruding arch wire or remove a loose bracket
- Apply hot and cold packets pursuant to the direction of a licensed dentist
- Administer physical modalities, including hot and cold packs, ultrasound, electrogalvanic stimulation, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation ("T.E.N.S.") and phonophoresis, consistent with scope of practice, in accordance with conditions outlined in regulation†
- All duties designated to Unregistered Dental Assistants, under the same level of required supervision

† For complete information about regulations governing delegation of these physical modalities to registered dental assistants, see the New Jersey section of DANB's State Fact Booklet for regulation 13:30-8.17.

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Appendix A: Numbering System for Dental Assisting Functions

The following list of 70 dental assisting tasks was developed by the ADAA/DANB Alliance as part of a study of dental assisting core competencies conducted between 2002 and 2005. These selected tasks were determined to be representative of a broad range of dental assisting core competencies.

The numbered functions listed in the preceding state charts correspond to functions that were included in the DANB/ADAA core competencies study and use language directly from the state's dental practice act. The numbers are provided to facilitate comparison between and among states. Functions listed with bullets in the preceding charts are part of the state's practice act but are not specific matches to the functions that were included in the 2002-2005 study.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Perform mouth mirror inspection of the oral cavity | 26. Provide pre- and post-operative instructions | 49. Perform vitality tests |
| 2. Chart existing restorations or conditions | 27. Place and remove dental dam | 50. Place temporary fillings |
| 3. Phone in prescriptions at the direction of the dentist | 28. Pour, trim and evaluate the quality of diagnostic casts | 51. Carve amalgams |
| 4. Receive and prepare patients for treatment, including seating, positioning chair and placing napkin | 29. Size and place orthodontic bands and brackets | 52. Process dental radiographs |
| 5. Complete laboratory authorization forms | 30. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic restorative procedures, including prosthodontics and restorative dentistry | 53. Mount and label dental radiographs |
| 6. Place and remove retraction cord | 31. Identify intraoral anatomy | 54. Remove temporary crowns and cements |
| 7. Perform routine maintenance of dental equipment | 32. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard | 55. Remove temporary fillings |
| 8. Monitor and respond to post-surgical bleeding | 33. Place, cure and finish composite resin restorations | 56. Apply topical anesthetic to the injection site |
| 9. Perform coronal polishing procedures | 34. Place liners and bases | 57. Demonstrate understanding of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guidelines |
| 10. Apply effective communication techniques with a variety of patients | 35. Place periodontal dressings | 58. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with basic intraoral surgical procedures, including extractions, periodontics, endodontics and implants |
| 11. Transfer dental instruments | 36. Demonstrate understanding of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard | 59. Monitor nitrous oxide/oxygen analgesia |
| 12. Place amalgam for condensation by the dentist | 37. Take and record vital signs | 60. Maintain emergency kit |
| 13. Remove sutures | 38. Monitor vital signs | 61. Remove permanent cement from supragingival surfaces |
| 14. Dry canals | 39. Clean and polish removable appliances and prostheses | 62. Remove periodontal dressings |
| 15. Tie in arch wires | 40. Apply pit and fissure sealants | 63. Place post-extraction dressings |
| 16. Demonstrate knowledge of ethics/jurisprudence/patient confidentiality | 41. Prepare procedural trays/armamentaria setups | 64. Fabricate custom trays, to include impression and bleaching trays, and athletic mouthguards |
| 17. Identify features of rotary instruments | 42. Place orthodontic separators | 65. Recognize basic medical emergencies |
| 18. Apply topical fluoride | 43. Size and fit stainless steel crowns | 66. Recognize basic dental emergencies |
| 19. Select and manipulate gypsums and waxes | 44. Take preliminary impressions | 67. Respond to basic medical emergencies |
| 20. Perform supragingival scaling | 45. Place and remove matrix bands | 68. Respond to basic dental emergencies |
| 21. Mix dental materials | 46. Take final impressions | 69. Remove post-extraction dressings |
| 22. Expose radiographs | 47. Fabricate and place temporary crowns | 70. Place stainless steel crown |
| 23. Evaluate radiographs for diagnostic quality | 48. Maintain field of operation during dental procedures through the use of retraction, suction, irrigation, drying, placing and removing cotton rolls, etc. | |
| 24. Provide patient preventive education and oral hygiene instruction | | |
| 25. Perform sterilization and disinfection procedures | | |

Appendix B: Levels of Supervision

An important consideration in the discussion of the delegation of tasks to dental assistants is that of supervision of dental assistants by their dentist-employers. The American Dental Association (ADA) has identified five levels of supervision for allied dental personnel, including dental assistants, which it defines in its “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel,” (2010: 505) which is part of its *Current Policies*, last updated in 2020. Note that “allied dental personnel” refers to dental assistants, dental hygienists and dental laboratory technicians.

The five levels of supervision defined by the ADA are as follows:

Personal supervision. A type of supervision in which the dentist is personally operating on a patient and authorizes the allied dental personnel to aid treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure.

Direct supervision. A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, personally diagnoses and treatment plans the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel, and evaluates their performance before dismissal of the patient.

Indirect supervision. A type of supervision in which a dentist is in the dental office or treatment facility, has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office or treatment facility while the procedures are being performed by the allied dental personnel, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

General supervision. A type of supervision in which a dentist is not required to be in the dental office or treatment facility when procedures are provided, but has personally diagnosed and treatment planned the condition to be treated, has personally authorized the procedures, and will evaluate the performance of the allied dental personnel.

Public Health Supervision. A type of supervision in which a licensed dental hygienist may provide dental hygiene services, as specified by state law or regulations, when such services are provided as part of an organized community program in various public health settings, as designated by state law, and with general oversight of such programs by a licensed dentist designated by the state.

Furthermore, the ADA’s “Comprehensive Policy Statement on Allied Dental Personnel” stipulates that intraoral expanded functions should be performed by allied dental personnel “under the supervision of a dentist.”

Because the study of dental assisting core competencies undertaken by the ADAA/DANB Alliance did not address the question of supervision, the ADAA/DANB Alliance has not made any recommendations as to the levels of supervision that should be necessary for the delegation of the tasks included in the study to dental assistants. However, the ADAA/DANB Alliance believes it is important to call attention to the fact that while the ADA has defined supervision levels in the aforementioned policy statement, which governs the ADA’s own activities and the activities of its members, these definitions have not been uniformly adopted by the dental boards of every U.S. state or district.

For the purposes of the attached charts, if a state’s dental practice act specifically defines levels of supervision, the state-specific definition is noted in the template.

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