



General anesthesia or chemical restraint?

The debate continues. Should uncooperative preschoolers be treated with medical stabilization (previously known as the papoose board), coupled with conscious sedation, or perhaps is the better alternative treatment under general anesthesia? Our profession is not alone in confronting this dilemma. However, the term "treatment under general anesthesia" may be misleading. When parents are presented with two options, one involving restraint and the other not, many may opt for the non-restraining mode of treatment delivery. More parents consent for general anesthesia than for conscious sedation with passive restraint,^{1,2} and the use of general anesthesia in managing difficult children has increased.³ Our medical colleagues, however, present things a little differently. Similar situations to ours present in psychiatric wards and in emergency rooms.⁴ Young children in need of urgent treatment or intoxicated adults in need of emergency treatment may not be cooperative enough to allow the treatment to be administered to them. Fear for the safety of the patient and the safety of staff necessitates the use of physical restraint or deep sedation or general anesthesia modes of delivery. Our medical colleagues present the dilemma as being between *two forms of restraint*: physical or chemical.⁵ The American Academy of Pediatrics' guidelines for The Use of Physical Restraint Interventions for Children and Adolescents in the Acute Care Setting state, "Children and adolescents may need to be physically or chemically restrained for various procedures, because of disruptive behavior, or to prevent injury to themselves or others. Restraints may be physical or chemical.... Chemical restraint involves the use of psychotropic drugs or sedatives or paralytic agents." (This information is current as of December 2005.)⁵

Unlike the situation in dentistry, the choice is not between using restraint or general anesthesia, but rather between one form of restraint and another. The term "treatment under general anesthesia" should be reserved for the adult or adolescent who understands and comprehends the need for a surgical procedure to be done and opts for it being administered under a general anesthetic. However, in the case of an uncooperative child, the general anesthetic is being used as a form of chemical restraint; that is, treatment is being administered against the patient's will. Parents may be more open to treat their child under conscious sedation with immobilization if the issue is properly presented to them.

This issue is of utmost importance to our Academy as can be seen in an article published in a leading American journal on ethics.⁶ The article was entitled "Strap him

down" and described the use of medical immobilization for the dental treatment of a young dental patient as perhaps causing lasting psychological damage. An ethicist went as far as commenting that such treatment may be seen as a case of proposed child abuse and that dentists should refuse to treat patients with a restraint device. All of the ethicists were axiomatic that the use of restraint is ethically wrong and focused on only one ethical issue, namely, may the dentist perform treatment (using restraint) on a child which is dictated by insurance companies and yet is in conflict with the physician's ethical and moral standards (who preferred treatment under general anesthesia). I consequently wrote an opinion-based position paper appropriately entitled: "Strap him down or knock him out: is restraint with conscious sedation an alternative to general anesthesia?"⁷ I chose to publish the paper in the British Dental Journal since restraining devices (such as the Papoose board) are not acceptable in UK dental practice^{8,9} under any circumstances! The use of any form of restraint is illegal in the UK. I thought it would be appropriate to expose the dental community to an opposing view on the subject. The paper was controversial and there were no fewer than five letters to the editor responding to my challenge.¹⁰⁻¹⁴ The majority was positive and voiced the frustration that many dentists in the UK now experience not having in their armamentarium the option of using any restraint in any form. However, a paper published last year, investigating the prevalence of physical restraint use in pediatric intensive care units in the UK found that 68% of the responding units used restraint in their units!¹⁵ Recently our own Academy contemplated removing from our guidelines on patient management the use of hand-over-mouth. Following a very emotional debate it was decided for the time being to continue and endorse its use in specific and rare occurrences. I hope that passive immobilization is not the next in line. In my opinion, if the treatment options for a pre-cooperative or non-cooperative child are presented to the parent as being a choice between two forms of restraint, chemical (general anesthesia) or physical (coupled with conscious sedation, local anesthesia and tender loving care), there is a better chance of parents' acceptance of the less invasive and time-proven technique.

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Hand-over-mouth: Another Perspective

Among the many things I've learned in my 30+ years of pediatric dentistry, keeping my emotions under control...is at the top of the list. However, Dr. Adair's letter regarding the hand-over-mouth (HOM) technique...caused me to do something that even the most obstinate child cannot—become upset! Dr. Adair's arguments against its use are based mostly on other people's criticism and potential civil claims.

At least part of the problem is the negative perception inspired by the term itself "hand over mouth". If we altered the term slightly to "holding of the mouth" and did a better job of explaining how it works, the perception would change dramatically. The following is a portion of the explanation and consent form that we give to every parent:

Some children, however, are very strong willed; they believe that if they fuss enough they might "get out of it." Our ultimate goal with managing the behavior of these children is simple—we need them to hold still! Our instruments are very sharp, and our "drill" spins at 300,000 rpm. The children can cry or make noise, but they can not move while we are working. Any movement at all is extremely dangerous, and compromises the quality of the dentistry, both of which are unacceptable.

It is important to realize that with current techniques and materials – nothing in children's dentistry hurts—nothing! However, if the patient "thinks" that something is going to

hurt, they may worry and focus on it so much that they literally "obsess about it" and become more and more agitated, such that they can't stop fussing or even hear what we say to them, let alone follow our instructions.

So, how do we get the child to pay attention and convince them that they aren't going to get their way? We don't want the children to be afraid of us, so we never scold them or even raise our voice. We want every child to know that we want to help them, but also know that they must obey us. In my 30+ years of dentistry, I have found the kindest, most gentle way to do that is to hold their mouth still for several seconds. It diverts their attention away from their obsession and fear and puts it on our hand, allowing them to settle down so that they can really listen to us as we say—"We're not trying to be mean and we're not angry with you, but you need to help us and hold your mouth still or we'll have to help you hold it still!" Be assured, holding their mouth doesn't hurt at all, nor harm them in any way! Nor do we even portray it as negative. It not only gets their attention, it sends the message to them that "we are in control." Once they accept that, they quit trying to get their way, relax, and cooperate.

The perception of HOM also depends in part on the value one places on dentistry. If an ER physician used HOM to get a child to hold still while suturing a bleeding facial wound, or reattaching a partially severed finger, would

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