

Alaska State Medical Board
Board Issued Guidelines

Subject:	<i>Guidelines Regarding the Use of Lasers and Laser Surgery</i>
Implemented:	January 16, 2004
Revised:	October 25, 2007
<p>The Alaska State Medical Board has adopted the policies of the American Medical Association, following, to be its guidelines to its licensees in Alaska with regard to who may perform laser surgery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Performance of Laser Surgery</u></p> <p>American Medical Association’s Policy H-475.989, Laser Surgery, reads:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Laser surgery should be performed only by individuals licensed to practice medicine and surgery or by those categories of practitioners currently licensed by the state to perform surgical services.”</p> <p>American Medical Association’s Policy H-475.988, Laser Surgery, reads:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The board opines that revision, destruction, incision or other structural alteration of human tissue using laser is surgery.”</p> <p>The board has further adopted into its policy the American College of Surgeons’ “<i>Statement on Surgery Using Lasers, Pulsed Light, Radiofrequency Devices, or Other Techniques</i>” adopted February 9, 2007 by the ACS Board of Regents attached hereto.</p>	

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American College of Surgeons

[ST-11] Statement on Surgery Using Lasers, Pulsed Light, Radiofrequency Devices, or Other Techniques

Adopted February 9, 2007 by ACS Board of Regents

Recognizing the increased usage of laser surgery and to provide professional guidance to state and federal regulatory bodies addressing laser and other surgery issues, the American College of Surgeons wishes to make the following revised statement regarding these operative techniques. The original statement was published in the March 1991 issue of the **Bulletin**.

Surgery is performed for the purpose of structurally altering the human body by the incision or destruction of tissues and is part of the practice of medicine. Surgery is also the diagnostic or therapeutic treatment of conditions or disease processes by any instruments causing localized alteration or transposition of live human tissue which include lasers, ultrasound, ionizing radiation, scalpels, probes and needles. The tissue can be cut, burned, vaporized, frozen, sutured, probed, or manipulated by closed reduction for major dislocations and fractures, or otherwise altered by any mechanical, thermal, light-based, electromagnetic, or chemical means. Injection of diagnostic or therapeutic substances into body cavities, internal organs, joints, sensory organs, and the central nervous system is also considered to be surgery (this does not include administration by nursing personnel of some injections, such as subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous when ordered by a physician). **All of these surgical procedures are invasive**, including those that are performed with lasers, and the risks of any surgical intervention are not eliminated by using a light knife or laser in place of a metal knife or scalpel.

In recent years, technological advances have made it possible to perform cosmetic surgical procedures of the skin using a variety of devices and techniques. Lasers, pulsed light and radio frequency devices are often used for ablative and non-ablative treatments. An ablative treatment is expected to excise, burn or vaporize the skin below the dermo-epidermal junction. Non-ablative treatments are those that are not expected or intended to excise, burn or vaporize the epidermal surface of the skin. **Any procedures that can damage the eye (cornea to retina) are ablative and should only be performed by a licensed physician.**

The American College of Surgeons believes that surgery using lasers, pulsed light, radio frequency devices or other means is the practice of medicine and constitutes standard forms of surgical intervention. It is subject to the same regulations that govern the performance of all surgical procedures including those that are ablative or non-ablative, regardless of site of service (i.e., hospital, ambulatory surgery center, physician's office, or other locations). Patient safety and quality of care are paramount, and the College therefore believes that patients should be assured that individuals who perform these types of surgery are licensed physicians (defined as doctors of medicine or osteopathy) who meet appropriate professional standards. This is evidenced by comprehensive surgical training and experience, including the management of complications, and the acquisition and maintenance of credentials in both the appropriate surgical specialties (i.e., board certification) and in the use of lasers, pulsed light and radio frequency devices of other similar techniques.

However, the College also recognizes that the use of ablative lasers may be delegated to non-physician advanced health care practitioners (defined as Nurse Practitioners or Physician Assistants) who are appropriately trained, and licensed by the state in which they practice. Ablative treatments or procedures performed by non-physician advanced health care practitioners should fall within the statutory and/or regulatory scope of the practitioner's profession. The physician may delegate the performance of ablative treatments through the use of written protocols to an advanced health care practitioner. Direct supervision should be provided by the physician whenever performance of ablative treatments has been delegated to an advanced health practitioner, unless specific state regulations allow for lesser amounts of supervision. The physician is responsible for doing the initial review of the patient and for authorizing the treatment plan. This should be appropriately noted in the patient's chart prior to any initial ablative treatment.

Physicians may also delegate the performance of non-ablative treatments to non-physician health practitioners (defined as registered nurses, cosmetologists, aestheticians, and medical assistants of other qualified personnel) provided the treatments are performed under direct supervision by the physician consistent with state laws and regulations in the state where they practice. The physician must also assure that these practitioners are: appropriately trained, licensed by the state in which they practice, practicing within the scope of their licensure, and provided with written protocols. Similar to ablative treatments, the physician is responsible for doing the initial review of the patient and for authorizing the treatment plan, and this should be appropriately noted in the patient's chart prior to any initial non-ablative treatment.

In those cases where the surgeon may utilize the services of a non-physician advanced health practitioner or non-physician health practitioner as an assistant during the performance of laser surgery (including ablative or non-ablative procedures), the assistant must:

- Be properly licensed, certified and/or credentialed to practice their profession;
- Have appropriate education and training for assisting the surgeon in laser surgery procedures; and
- Complete their assigned duties under the direct supervision of the surgeon performing the procedure.

Individuals who perform laser surgery utilizing lasers, pulsed light or radio frequency devices of other techniques should meet the principles of the College (http://www.facs.org/fellows_info/statements/stonprin.html) in all respects, to include the avoidance of any misrepresentations to the public regarding unfounded advantages of the laser compared with traditional operative techniques.