

- Distress is present even at rest.
- Treatment of dental emergencies should be noninvasive if possible.
- Examples:
 1. Unstable angina pectoris.
 2. Myocardial infarction within the past 6 months.
 3. CVA within the past 6 months.
 4. Adult blood pressure greater than 200 and/or 115.
 5. Uncontrolled epilepsy.
 6. Uncontrolled insulin-dependent diabetes.
 7. Severe congestive heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The risk involved in treating the client is too great to allow elective care to proceed.

ASA V:

- Clients who are not expected to live more than 24 hours with or without the planned surgery.
- Almost always hospitalized, terminally ill.
- Elective dental treatment is definitely contraindicated; however, emergency care to relieve pain may be necessary.
- Examples:
 1. End-stage renal disease.
 2. End-stage hepatic disease.
 3. Terminal cancer.
 4. End-stage infectious disease.

No elective dental treatment.

- American Society of Anesthesiologists