

Support

- Protecting patients by allowing only physicians to perform procedures that are expected or intended to remove, burn or vaporize the live epidermal surface of the skin
- Written protocols to delegate laser and energy-based procedures to licensed and appropriately trained non-physician providers
- Direct on-site supervision of non-physician providers¹

Oppose

- Unsupervised non-physicians performing any laser or energy-based procedures of any type

While lasers can be extremely safe and effective when used by non-physician providers with appropriate training and oversight, they can also cause painful burns and permanent scars if used incorrectly. Board-certified dermatologists have spent years in medical school and residencies and are able to provide quality patient care. This includes evaluating a patient's needs and current condition, selecting an appropriate course of treatment and providing adequate information and follow-up care. When performing an ablative procedure, a physician's training includes recognizing and addressing any complications that may arise. Additionally, a laser or energy-based procedure that is capable of damaging living tissue and is used for cutaneous conditions is considered the practice of medicine by both the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons' definition of surgery.²

With a written protocol, physicians may delegate laser procedures that are not intended to remove, burn or vaporize the live epidermal surface of the skin. With multiple medical laser devices available on the market, and as more devices become available, it is critical to ensure that patient safety remains the primary objective. Nonablative laser or energy-based procedures may be delegated to an appropriately trained medical provider if the delegating physician performs the initial assessment of the patient to determine if a laser procedure is appropriate. If the procedure is within the scope of the non-physician provider, it may be delegated through a written protocol. The protocol must identify the device and settings to be used; appropriate care and follow-up for common complications, including a plan for medical emergencies; a description of the treatment plan; and a quality assurance plan for monitoring care.³ A lack of any consistent state regulations on the use of lasers makes it imperative that protocols and safeguards are in place to protect patients.

The delegating physician must be on-site and immediately available to respond to any questions or emergencies that arise during the procedure. A study done by Vic A. Narurkar, MD, which reviewed 123 complications resulting from laser treatments received by non-physicians concluded that 82 percent of these complications occurred in facilities that had no

¹ ASDSA Position Statement on Delegation. [http://asdsa.asds.net/uploadedFiles/ASDSA/Polycymakers/ASDSA-%20Delegation%20Position%20Statement\(4\).pdf](http://asdsa.asds.net/uploadedFiles/ASDSA/Polycymakers/ASDSA-%20Delegation%20Position%20Statement(4).pdf)

² Definition of surgery (2007). Retrieved Nov. 1, 2017. <https://policysearch.ama-assn.org/policyfinder/detail/surgery?uri=%2FAMADoc%2FHOD.xml-0-4317.xml>

³ Safe Laser and Energy-Based Device Act. Retrieved Nov. 1, 2017. <http://asdsa.asds.net/uploadedFiles/Safe%20Laser%20and%20Energy-Based%20Device%20Act.pdf>

on-site physician supervision.⁴ Although states differ in who can delegate and who can perform laser procedures⁵, it is in the best interest of patients that only properly trained providers under the on-site supervision of a physician use laser or energy-based devices. Any non-physician who has not received adequate training or is not supervised should not be delegated the use of a laser for any procedure.

The percentage of medical malpractice lawsuits regarding laser procedures has steadily increased. A study done by Mathew M. Avram, MD, JD, showed the percentage of medical malpractice lawsuits involving the non-physician use of medical lasers increasing from just 38 percent of lawsuits in 2008 to 78 percent of lawsuits in 2011.⁶ Legal doctrine imposes liability on employers for the negligence of their agents (*respondeat superior*), making physicians the defendants of lawsuits where a laser procedure was delegated to a non-physician provider.⁷ Physicians who choose to delegate laser or energy-based device procedures to a trained non-physician providers should always remain on-site should any adverse events occur.

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⁴ Narurkar, V.A. M.D. (2005). Complications from Laser Procedures Performed by Non-Physicians. *Skin & Aging*, 13(9), 70-71.

⁵ DiGiorgio C, Avram M. Laws and regulations of laser operation in the United States, *Lasers Surg. Med.* doi:10.1002/lsm.22792

⁶ Jalian HR, Jalian, CA, Avram M. Increased risk of litigation associated with laser surgery by nonphysician operators. *JAMA Dermatol* 2014;150(4):407-11.

⁷ Jalian HR, Jalian CA, Avram M. Common causes of injury and legal action in laser surgery. *JAMA Dermatol* 2013;149(2):188-93.