

CHAPTER 150

DENTISTS; DENTAL HYGIENISTS

150.02 ORGANIZATION; OFFICERS; SALARIES; EXPENSES.

Amended by L. 1947 c. 44 s. 1.

150.04 LICENSES; EXAMINATIONS.

The fact that an applicant for a license to practice dentistry is a graduate of a dental college in good standing bears directly upon his qualifications. A statute is not unconstitutional because it excludes from practice all who do not hold a diploma from such college. *State v Graves*, 161 M 422, 201 NW 933; 47 SC 122, 272 US 425.

Practicing dentistry without a license is a public offense. *State v Crombie*, 107 M 171, 119 NW 660; *State v Luscher*, 157 M 192, 195 NW 914; *State v Graves*, 161 M 422, 201 NW 933.

150.09 VIOLATION A GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Practicing dentistry without a license is a public offense. *State v Crombie*, 107 M 171, 119 NW 660; *State v Luscher*, 157 M 192, 195 NW 914; *State v Graves*, 161 M 422, 201 NW 933.

Under the rule that it is the duty of a dentist in administering gas to a patient to exercise such reasonable care and skill as is exercised by dentists in good standing in his community, a dentist is guilty of negligence if he persists in the use of an anesthetic on a patient after a warning which would impel a reasonable person to desist. *Harris v Wood*, 214 M 492, 8 NW(2d) 878.

The question of negligence in an attempt to remove patient's wisdom tooth was for the jury. *Pievey v Watzke*, 182 M 332, 234 NW 470.

Where in fitting a bridge to a patient's teeth an instrument slipped and cut membrane and tissues at base of tongue, the facts and circumstances were such that the jury was warranted in awarding damages without the testimony of expert evidence. *Ellering v Gross*, 189 M 68, 248 NW 330.