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قرار وزاري رقم (١٧٣) لسنة 2024 م
بشأن اعتماد نطاق عمل أطباء الأسنان

وزير الصحة ووقاية المجتمع:

بعد الاطلاع:

- على القانون الاتحادي رقم (1) لسنة 1972م بشأن اختصاصات الوزارات وصلاحيات الوزراء وتعديلاته،
- وعلى القانون الاتحادي رقم (4) لسنة 2015م في شأن المنشآت الصحية الخاصة، ولائحته التنفيذية، وتعديلاته،
- وعلى القانون الاتحادي رقم (5) لسنة 2019م في شأن تنظيم مزاوله مهنة الطب البشري، ولائحته التنفيذية،
- وعلى المرسوم بقانون اتحادي رقم (4) لسنة 2016م بشأن المسؤولية الطبية، ولائحته التنفيذية، وتعديلاته،
- وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (20) لسنة 2017م في شأن اعتماد المعايير الموحدة لترخيص مزاولي المهن الصحية على مستوى الدولة وتعديلاته،
- وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (11) لسنة 2021م في شأن الهيكل التنظيمي لوزارة الصحة ووقاية المجتمع.

وبناء على مقتضيات المصلحة العامة،،،

قرّر ما يلي:

المادة 1: يعتمد نطاق عمل أطباء الأسنان المرفق بهذا القرار.



المادة 2: ينشر هذا القرار في الجريدة الرسمية ويعمل به اعتبارا من اليوم التالي لتاريخ نشره.

عبد الرحمن بن محمد العويس

وزير الصحة ووقاية المجتمع

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مرفق القرار الوزاري رقم (173) لسنة 2024م
بشأن اعتماد نطاق عمل أطباء الأسنان

GENERAL DENTIST AND DENTAL SPECIALISTS SCOPE OF PRACTICE



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List of Abbreviations:

MOHAP: Ministry of Health and Prevention

FAHR: Federal Authority for Government Human Resources

GD: General Dentist

CBCT: Cone Beam Computed Tomography

FANR: Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation

MRI: Magnatic Resonance Imaging

TMJ: Temporo-Mandibular Joint

FNA: Fine Needle Aspiration

TSL: Tooth Surface Loss

Introduction:

The Ministry of Health and Prevention (MOHAP) aims to provide comprehensive and equitable healthcare services in accordance with evidence-based dental practice. It also aims to perform its role as a regulator for healthcare sector through a modern and integrated legislative system. The scope of practice intends to provide a regulatory framework for the duly licensed general dentist and dental specialists that will ensure the provision of high quality oral and dental care for patients while preserving their safety, health and wellbeing. This scope of practice shall be applied in accordance with the medical liability law number 4/2016 and code of ethics of the MOHAP/FAHR.



First: Scope of Practice for General Dentist

The general dentist (GD) is responsible for providing primary oral and dental healthcare services to all patients of all ages. The services provided by GD should lie within this scope of practice and must be delivered in accordance with best available evidence/clinical practice guidelines.

Areas of expertise:

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning:

- Perform an appropriate and thorough history, examination, and assessment of the patient's dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral, and peri-oral tissues in relation to the patient's presenting complaints. Based on the information provided, the examination, and any special investigations conducted, determine an appropriate diagnosis of the condition.
- Create strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, comparing this to the prognosis without treatment and establish a treatment priority and sequence while keeping relevant ethical and financial issues in mind.
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Preventive procedures

- Dental prophylaxis
- Topical Fluoride application
- Application of fissure sealants
- All other preventive oral and dental measures

3. Restorative procedures



- Restoration of permanent teeth
- Direct and indirect pulp capping
- Teeth whitening

4. Endodontic procedures

- Assess the condition of the pulp
- Pulpotomy
- Pulp extirpation
- Pulp therapy for mature and immature permanent teeth
- Root canal therapy for teeth with simple root canal systems
- Emergency management of dental trauma and referral to the specialist for further management

5. Periodontal procedures

- Basic periodontal examination
- Prevention and management of periodontal diseases, including the treatment of simple gingivitis and periodontitis conditions
- Non-surgical periodontal therapy (True pockets exceeding 5 mm depth are out of scope)

6. Prosthodontic procedures

- Tooth replacement with conventional removable prosthodontic procedures. Metal-base partial dentures are out of scope. Simple partial denture, and simple complete denture where no modification to the occlusion is required



- Tooth replacement with conventional fixed prosthodontic procedures not exceeding a 3-unit fixed partial denture per quadrant and bridges that do not require major modification of the surrounding tissue and the existence of favourable crown-to-root ratio and physiologic-soft tissue, and an occlusion is within normal
- Single crowns and restoration of root-treated teeth
- Repair of removable and fixed prosthodontic appliances
- Reline and rebase procedures for removable prostheses
- Diagnosis and conservative management of TMJ disorders including referral to orthodontic or Maxillofacial specialist for further investigation prior to prescribe appropriate occlusal splints.
- Preparation of cases requiring a referral to prosthodontist such as interim prosthesis for complete mouth rehabilitation and cases requiring anterior prosthesis with aesthetic demand.

7. Oral surgical procedures

- Simple surgical extraction of tooth and root
- Management of dentoalveolar infection including incision and drainage when indicated

8. Pediatric dentistry procedures

- Restoration of primary teeth
- Pulp therapy of primary teeth
- Replacement of missing teeth with removable appliances when indicated
- Emergency management of dental trauma and referral for further management



- Extraction of primary teeth
- Passive space maintainers

9. Health promotion and prevention including infection control;

- Advise each patient/carer on appropriate preventive methods especially in relation to oral hygiene, smoking cessation and home use of preventive chemical agents
- Use and deploy all methods to prevent occurrence and recurrence of dental diseases in individual patients
- Advise other health care professionals on methods and technologies to prevent infection during dental treatment procedures, between patients and staff and during transport of materials and prostheses between the laboratory and the clinic when appropriate
- Counsel patients on cancer prevention including smoking cessation – and the role of other factors
- Early detection of soft tissues lesions and premalignancies with referral to respected specialty

10. Interdisciplinary service

- Devise a referral system between your specialty and other clinical disciplines when appropriate
- Assess, manage and refer when necessary, dental patients with medical problems

11. Clinical imaging

- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in intra-oral radiography
- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in extra-oral radiography which do not require special training i.e., Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) requires special training

12. Medical problems and emergencies



- Recognise, manage and where required provide basic and immediate life support for adult and paediatric medical emergencies
- Minimise risk of, recognise, assess and provide emergency treatment for simple faint, postoperative bleeding, hyperventilation, angina, myocardial infarction, acute asthma, anaphylaxis, diabetic emergencies, choking, seizures, adrenal insufficiency and other possible emergencies
- Familiar with medical problems and their impact on dentistry. To consult with medical practitioners when required
- Familiar with medications and their interactions/manifestations in dentistry. To consult with medical practitioners when required
- Undertake safe and effective prescription of drugs as per national guidelines and regulations

13. Dental emergencies, pain control and local anesthetics

- Infiltration and nerve blocks for local anaesthesia
- Provide appropriate pain and anxiety control for patients attending a planned or emergency visit
- Diagnose and provide appropriate emergency dental treatment for the relief of acute pain/infections
- Emergency control of oral bleeding
- Advise on appropriate peri-operative analgesia
- Recognise the need for inter-disciplinary care in the management of pain and anxiety conditions

14. Reporting



- Within limits of professional experience, produce concise and accurate reports with appropriate content and clear conclusions with written correspondence tailored to the referrer
- Whenever possible, utilize electronic notes and record patient information electronically

15. Management, administration, governance, ethics and decision making

- Ensure patients' safety as a priority
- Understands the principles of quality and safety improvement
- Abide with national laws and regulation with regard to medication administration
- Deal with complaints especially from patients
- Deal and communicate effectively with other members of the dental team
- Implement employment, health and safety work regulations when applicable
- Manage people in accordance with the law on equality and diversity
- Carry out critical/adverse incident reports and demonstrate an awareness of the ways in which this process can be used to improve clinical care
- Practice medico-legal responsibilities particularly those related to your specialty
- Obtain consent according to national laws and regulations
- Implement the national regulations in regard to records keeping
- Implement evidence-based approach
- Focus attitude on patients
- Act ethically and understand legal responsibilities
- Respect colleagues and diversity



- Comply with national regulations for continuous education, guidelines and professionalism standards
- Report suspected cases of negligence or abuse in accordance with national laws

Practices with Special Training for General Dentist

Services, procedures and treatments that fall under specialists' scope of practice should not be practiced by the general dentist unless the appropriate privilege is obtained including:

Dental Implants

GDis not allowed to provide dental implant service unless he/she complies with MOHAP implant privilege requirements

Laser Dentistry

GDis not allowed to provide laser treatment services unless he/she complies with MOHAP laser privilege requirements

Esthetic dentistry

GDis not allowed to provide cosmetic/esthetic dental services except what is mentioned in this document

Sedation in Dentistry

GDis not allowed to provide dental treatment under nitrous oxide/oxygen inhalation sedation unless he/she complies with MOHAP inhalation sedation privilege requirements

General Anesthesia

GDis not allowed to provide dental treatment under general anesthesia

Invisalign

GDis not allowed to perform Invisalign or similar systems and shall refer the patient to an orthodontists.



Home visits

GD may carry out home visit services after being permitted by MOHAP

Scope of Practice for Dental Specialties

Section one: shared scope among all dental specialties (except Forensic Dentists);

1. Health promotion and prevention including infection control

- Advise each patient/carer on appropriate preventive methods especially in relation to oral hygiene, smoking cessation and home use of preventive chemical agents
- Use and deploy all methods to prevent occurrence and recurrence of dental diseases in individual patients
- Advise other health care professionals on methods and technologies to prevent infection during dental treatment procedures, between patients and staff and during transport of materials and prostheses between the laboratory and the clinic when appropriate
- Counsel patients on cancer prevention including smoking cessation – and the role of other factors
- Early detection of soft tissues lesions and premalignancies with referral to respected specialty

2. Interdisciplinary service

- Devise a referral system between your specialty and other clinical disciplines when appropriate
- Assess , manage and refer when necessary, dental patients with medical problems

3. Clinical imaging

- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in intra-oral radiography
- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in extra-oral radiography as per specialty



4. Medical problems and emergencies

- Recognise, manage and where required provide basic immediate life support for adult and paediatric medical emergencies
- Minimise risk of, recognise, assess and provide emergency treatment for simple faint, postoperative bleeding, hyperventilation, angina, myocardial infarction, acute asthma, anaphylaxis, diabetic emergencies, choking, seizures, adrenal insufficiency and other possible emergencies
- Familiar with medical problems and their impact on dentistry. To consult with medical practitioners when required
- Familiar with medications and their interactions/manifestations in dentistry. To consult with medical practitioners when required
- Undertake safe and effective prescription of drugs as per national guidelines and regulations

5. Dental emergencies, pain control and local anesthetics

- Infiltration and nerve blocks for local anaesthesia
- Provide appropriate pain and anxiety control for patients attending for a planned or emergency visit
- Diagnose and provide appropriate emergency dental treatment for the relief of acute pain/infection
- Emergency control of oral bleeding
- Advise on appropriate peri-operative analgesia



- Recognise the need for inter-disciplinary care in the management of pain and anxiety conditions

6. Reporting

- Within limits of professional experience, produce concise and accurate reports with appropriate content and clear conclusions with written correspondence tailored to the referrer
- Whenever possible, utilize electronic notes and record patient information electronically

7. Management, administration, governance, ethics and decision making

- Ensure patients' safety as a priority
- Understands the principles of quality and safety improvement
- Deal with complaints especially from patients
- Deal effectively with other members of the dental team
- Implement employment, health and safety work regulations when applicable
- Manage people in accordance with the law on equality and diversity
- Carry out critical/adverse incident reports and demonstrate an awareness of the ways in which this process can be used to improve clinical care
- Practice medico-legal responsibilities particularly those related to your specialty
- Obtain consent according to national laws and regulations
- Implement the national regulations in regard to records keeping
- Implement evidence-based approach
- Focus attitude on patients
- Act ethically and understand legal responsibilities



- Respect colleagues and diversity
- Comply with national regulations for continuous education, guidelines and professionalism standards
- Report suspected cases of negligence or abuse in accordance with national laws

Section two: Scope of practice for each dental specialty

I. Endodontics: It is the dental specialty which is concerned with the morphology, biology, physiology, pathology and regeneration of the human dental pulp and periradicular tissues. It's study and practice encompass the basic and clinical sciences including biology of the normal pulp, the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of the pulp and associated periradicular conditions

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patients, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of endodontic problems
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Pulp therapy



- Assess the condition of the pulp and recognise the limitations of diagnostic tests
- Perform vital pulp therapies, including caries management, indirect and direct pulp caps, pulpotomies, regeneration / revascularisation procedures
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required
- Provide treatment plans for colleagues including general dentists in relation to provision of vital pulp management when required

3. Root-canal therapy and retreatment

- Diagnose and manage irreversible pulp and periradicular diseases of endodontic origin with appropriate non-surgical techniques
- Assess prognosis and confounding factors and appropriately select cases for non-surgical endodontic retreatment
- Management of Perio-Endo diseases
- Design appropriate foundational and definitive restorations to prevent bacterial penetration, tooth protection, occlusal stability and aesthetics
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required
- For referred patients, communicate in an effective and timely manner with referring clinicians and with patients on prognosis, appropriate restoration and the need for monitoring/supportive therapy
- Diagnosis and management of root-filled teeth with persistent and new pathoses



- Management of endodontic complications and procedural mishaps during root canal therapy i.e., perforations, broken instruments, etc....
- Justify the management strategies including observation, non-surgical retreatment, surgical treatment and extraction for teeth affected by post-treatment endodontic disease
- Internal bleaching of discoloured root-treated teeth
- Tooth whitening
- Elective root canal therapy

4. Surgical endodontics

- Assess the need for investigative and corrective surgery in the management of endodontic disease
- Assess the need for proper pre-operative assessment, inter-specialty and patient communication in the planning of surgical care
- Appropriately manage endodontic disease surgically whenever indicated
- Incision and drainage of odontogenic infections
- Communicate effectively with pathology laboratories when applicable
- Implement an appropriate post-surgical recall schedule

5. Dental traumatology

- Understand the nature and consequences of different soft and hard tissue wound healing/reaction patterns after trauma and their consequences for the oral tissues
- Appropriately assess trauma patients



- Communicate clearly and effectively with medical and dental specialists to safeguard patient safety and ensure continuity of care when required
- Use clinical guidelines appropriately (especially in the case of complex or multiple trauma)
- Diagnose and manage dental trauma using appropriate clinical techniques
- Understand the associated medico-legal issues, especially if trauma inflicted by a third party
- Implement suitable recall schedule and plan further therapy when required

II. Forensic Dentistry: It is defined as the application of dental expertise to the investigation of crime and medicolegal cases in living and deceased subjects. A forensic dentist deals with the examination and evaluation of dental and oral related evidence and its presentation in criminal or civil proceedings

1. Human identification

- Perform jaw surgical exposures/resections or facial dissection in conjunction with a multiple fatality incident
- Perform postmortem radiographic assessment
- Correlate the findings with dental records to identify bodies
- Identification of victims in mass disaster

2. Dental age assessment

- Assessment of infant/child dental age interval that includes the postnatal presence of the developing and resorbing primary dentition including the period of mixed primary and secondary dentitions



- Assessment of adolescent dental age interval that includes the presence of the developed and developing secondary dentition
- Assessment of adult dental age interval where all teeth present have completed crown/root development and are therefore considered dentally mature

3. Bite mark analysis

- Assess and analyse bite marks patterns
- Classify bite marks
- Correlate bite pattern with human bites or animal bites

4. Violence, abuse and neglect

- Identify child, elderly or spousal abuse when confronted with unusual oral injuries, especially in cases of persons with accompanying head or body injuries
- Reporting an instance of human abuse to the proper authorities

III. Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology: It is the specialty of dentistry and discipline of radiology concerned with the production and interpretation of images and data produced by all modalities of radiant energy that are used for the diagnosis and management of diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral and maxillofacial region

1. Radiation protection and physics

- Demonstrate appropriate use and operation of medical and dental imaging equipment
- Ensure patient safety in a practical situation
- Optimise radiation dose in radiographic and radionuclide imaging and select the most appropriate modality for a particular clinical scenario. Select optimal operating factors



- Advise patients/ colleagues on different imaging modalities
- Interpret images, communicate the results and discuss the complete imaging process with professional colleagues
- Demonstrate ability to reduce risk from all dental imaging modalities
- Use digital imaging devices effectively
- Recognise and manage adverse reactions to contrast media
- Implement UAE/FANR legislation and guidance

2. Dental radiology

- Link clinical presentations with likely diagnoses
- Determine optimal dento-alveolar imaging examinations
- Perform all intra-oral and extra-oral dentoalveolar radiographic techniques
- Interpret and report plain intra-oral and extra-oral dento- alveolar radiographic images and describe their limitations
- Select imaging protocols, interpret and report dento- alveolar CBCT images
- Recognise atypical appearances of common conditions
- Provide expert dento- alveolar image interpretation
- Write clear succinct reports which emphasise the key findings and differential diagnoses

3. Maxillofacial radiology

- Determine optimal maxillofacial imaging examinations



- Interpret and report plain intra-oral and extra-oral maxillofacial radiographs and describe their limitations
- Perform all intra-oral and extra-oral maxillofacial radiographic techniques
- Link clinical presentations with likely diagnoses
- Interpret and report maxillofacial CBCT examinations and describe their limitations
- Perform and interpret wide range of salivary gland investigations
- Perform and interpret wide range of neck and maxillofacial ultrasound
- Interpret and report maxillofacial CT and MRI
- Identify atypical appearances of common maxillofacial conditions (inc. the TMJ) on plain film, contrast studies, CBCT, CT and MRI
- Recognise the range of appearances of maxillofacial diseases
- Provide expert maxillofacial image interpretation
- Write clear, accurate and succinct reports which emphasise the key findings and diagnoses
- Perform diagnostic sialography
- Perform diagnostic ultrasound
- Perform US guided fine needle aspiration

4. Reporting

- Produce concise and accurate reports with appropriate content and clear conclusions with written correspondence tailored to the referrer
- Utilize electronic notes and record information electronically whenever possible



IV. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: It is the specialty of dentistry which includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Assesses new and review patients using a structured history and a focused clinical examination to perform a full clinical assessment, and determines the appropriate plan of action, explains it to the patient and carries out the plan
- Carry out a defined practical investigations or procedures within the outpatient and in-patient settings
- Take co-morbidities into account
- Request appropriate investigations, and interprets results of investigations in context
- Select patients with urgent conditions who should be admitted from clinic
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Dento-alveolar system

- Diagnose and manage dento-alveolar infections
- Simple and surgical extraction of teeth and roots
- Manage non-airway threatening acute infection presenting intra-orally e.g., incision and drainage of an isolated fluctuant swelling and arrange appropriate conservative or non-conservative management of the offending tooth



- Manage cellulitis secondary to odontogenic infection including appropriate treatment of potential airway compromising infection
- Manage oro-antral communications
- Manage teeth or tooth fragments displaced into the maxillary antrum
- Perform surgical endodontics
- Manage trauma to the alveolus
- Decide the indications for, investigation of and the management of impacted teeth, supernumeraries and odontoms and be able to counsel patients on the complications associated with such management and/or to refer for further appropriate specialist opinion

3. Dental implants and pre-prosthetic surgery: This is a multi-disciplinary team approach

- Formulate appropriate treatment plans for implant retained restorations, while working as part of a multi-disciplinary team (Prosthodontists/Restorative dentists) to achieve optimum outcomes for the patient
- To co-ordinate a treatment plan, with prosthodontists and restorative dentists, aimed at replacing teeth with implants
- Prescribe appropriate radiographic images
- Use surgical and radiographic guides to aid planning of number, position and angulation of implants
- Surgically place implants in suitable sites
- Refer to prosthodontist/restorative dentist to finish the prosthetic part of implant dentistry



- Assess and refer to periodontist and/or prosthodontist/restorative dentist, all potential complications of implant therapy, particularly peri-implant diseases/prosthetic complications
- Determine the need for augmentation procedures
- Bone augmentation procedures
- Sinus lift procedures
- Pre-prosthetic surgical procedures
- Implant-supported facial prosthesis

4. Skeletal system

- Fractures of the facial skeleton, including initial management of trauma patient, management of mandible fracture, zygomatic complex fracture, mid third complex and multiple trauma fracture
- Disorders of the temporomandibular joint complex including non-surgical management, pharmacological measures and other interventions –i.e., arthrocentesis, arthroscopy, surgery and injection of neurotoxin to muscles of mastication
- Plan and perform ortho-gnathic surgeries
- Surgical management of jaws abnormalities e.g., clefts, skeletal disharmony, syndromes

5. Oral mucosa

- Undertake various methods of biopsy including incisional, excisional and FNA
- Management of premalignant and malignant lesions within a multidisciplinary team

6. Disorders of face and jaw bones



- Management of Inflammatory bone conditions including osteomyelitis, bisphosphonate associated osteochemonecrosis and osteoradionecrosis, giant cell lesions and other radiological abnormalities of the jaws
- Management of primary or metastatic malignant bone disease and dysplasia lesions

7. Salivary glands

- Management of salivary glands disorders including obstructive salivary conditions, cysts, non-infective enlargements and tumors

8. Facial pain

- Management of chronic facial pain including neuralgia, migraine, temporal arthritis, atypical facial pain and others. Refer to respected specialty when required.

V. Oral Surgery: It is the specialty in dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and surgical management of conditions affecting the oral and dento-alveolar tissues

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Assesses new and review patients using a structured history and a focused clinical examination to perform a full clinical assessment, and determines the appropriate plan of action, explains it to the patient and carries out the plan
- Carry out a defined practical investigations or procedures within the out-patient settings
- Take co-morbidities into account
- Request appropriate investigations, and interprets results of investigations in context
- Select patients with urgent conditions who should be admitted from outpatient clinics



- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Extraction, drainage and management of infections

- Liaise with other dental specialties for treatment plan
- Simple and surgical extraction of teeth and roots
- Drain and treat infections with management of compromised airways
- Management of post-operative complications

3. Oro-antral communication

- Formulate a treatment plan for disorders affecting the maxillary antrum following tooth extraction
- Use techniques of antral exploration / lavage if indicated
- Remove root, retained root or dental fragment from maxillary antrum and refer other related specialties when required.
- Use local flap closure

4. Impacted teeth, periradicular surgery, biopsy, benign and cystic lesions

- Liaise with other dental specialties for treatment plan
- Undertake surgical extraction, exposure or transplantation of unerupted tooth, including various techniques of exposure and bone removal
- Apical surgery and enucleation of cyst where present
- Incisional and excisional biopsies



- With intra-oral approach, be able to decide and execute correct management (biopsy or excise) of jaw cyst/oral hard tissue/soft tissue lesions with referral when necessary

5. Salivary gland cysts and stones

- Follow all steps to safely remove a stone from salivary gland ducts with intra-oral approach
- Perform incision, excision and FNA biopsy and repair techniques with intra-oral approach

6. Interdisciplinary

- The diagnosis of oral cancer and precancer, familiarity with their management and appropriate referral
- The diagnosis of dentofacial deformities; appropriate referral and cooperation in their management
- Non-surgical management of chronic facial pain conditions including temporomandibular joint disorders and dislocation

7. Dental trauma

- Management of dento-alveolar trauma including fracture of the tuberosity of the maxilla
- Management of uncomplicated fractures of the mandible and refer when necessary

8. Dental implants and pre-prosthetic surgery: This is a multi-disciplinary team approach

- Formulate appropriate treatment plans for implant retained restorations, while working as part of a multi-disciplinary team (Prosthodontist/Restorative dentist) to achieve optimum outcomes for the patient
- To co-ordinate a treatment plan, with prosthodontists and restorative dentists, aimed at replacing teeth with implants



- Prescribe appropriate radiographic images
- Use surgical and radiographic guides to aid planning of number, position and angulation of implants
- Surgically place implants in suitable sites
- Refer to prosthodontist/restorative dentist to complete the prosthetic part of implant dentistry
- Assess and refer to periodontist and/or prosthodontist/restorative dentist, all potential complications of implant therapy, particularly peri-implant diseases/prosthetic complications
- Determine the need for augmentation procedures
- Intra-oral bone augmentation procedures
- Sinus lift procedures
- Pre-prosthetic surgical procedures

VI. Oral Medicine: It is the specialty of dentistry responsible for the oral health care of medically complex patients and for the diagnosis and management of medically related diseases, disorders and conditions affecting the oral and maxillofacial region including oral mucosal diseases, orofacial pain conditions and salivary glands disorders

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patients, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken



- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of oral medicine problems
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy
- Select and request (and in some instances undertake) appropriate and relevant investigations within the scope of oral medicine practice
- Selects and performs appropriate investigations, including obtaining appropriate microbiological samples for: culture (with reference to the different sample types where appropriate), microscopy, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and serology
- Perform an appropriate specific clinical examination, that where relevant will include chairside saliva volume measurements and Schirmer eye tests
- Interpret and where necessary seek clarification on the meaning of a range of laboratory and imaging investigation results to inform subsequent patient care

2. Interventional procedures

- Undertake safely and efficiently operative techniques as definitive management of benign lesions when applicable
- Undertake safely and efficiently operative techniques to establish diagnosis of lesions including those when malignancy is suspected



- Perform soft tissue incisional and excisional biopsies, cryotherapy and labial gland biopsies safely, competently and effectively

3. Management of oral diseases

- Diagnose and manage patients with oral soft tissue lesions
- Diagnose and manage patients with oral soft tissue disease on a hypersensitivity basis
- Diagnose and manage viral, bacterial, fungal and other infections of the oral soft tissues
- Diagnose and appropriately manage patients presenting with disorders of major and minor salivary glands
- Diagnose and appropriately manage patients presenting with orofacial pain of odontogenic and non-odontogenic origin
- Diagnose and appropriately manage patients presenting with altered cranial nerve function related or unrelated to other neurological abnormalities

4. Interface of oral and systemic diseases

- When applicable, provide advice on medical disease to general dentists and patients. Advised on specific oral implications of systemic diseases to medical practitioners
- Recall range of adverse drug reactions to commonly used drugs and recall drugs requiring therapeutic drug monitoring
- Identify serious or incidental psychiatric morbidity in patients presenting with oral diseases

VII. Orthodontics: It is the dental specialty that includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception, and correction of malocclusion, as well as neuromuscular and skeletal abnormalities of the developing or mature orofacial structures



1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of orthodontic problems
- Collect, interpret and analyses clinical records pertinent to clinical diagnosis
- Analysis and interpretation of the current imaging techniques utilized in orthodontic practice
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy
- Discuss the possibilities for interceptive measures to improve any current or developing abnormal situation

2. Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) disorders and Orthodontics

- Perform the taking, interpretation and analysis of history, clinical findings and image analysis of TMJ disorders patients
- Practice the assessment and treatment of TMJ disorders in orthodontic patients. Refer when necessary

3. Orthodontic materials and biomechanics



- Select appropriate materials/appliances required for the clinical situation
- Apply appropriate materials to achieve specific tooth movements and analyze the results
- Perform the provision of retention appropriate to the initial malocclusion
- Manage orthodontic appliances to minimize iatrogenic affects

4. Removable, functional and retention appliances

- Perform the design, fitting and activation of related appliances
- Demonstrate the management of patients at first and subsequent follow up appointments
- Apply knowledge of the integration of functional with fixed appliances
- Design growth modification appliances appropriate for specific malocclusions
- Design, fit and monitor appropriate retention appliances following active orthodontic treatment
- Design, fit and monitor habit breaker appliances when indicated

5. Extra-oral appliances

- Apply the design construction and management of appliances to deliver extra- oral forces
- Apply extra-oral forces to fixed, functional and removable appliances
- Identify headgear safety

6. Fixed appliances

- Select, fit and manages fixed appliance systems appropriate to the treatment of specific malocclusions
- Choose the appropriate bracket system
- Use of anchorage systems as per standardized protocols



7. Adult orthodontics

- Identify dental health considerations in adult patients
- Motivate adults and manages their expectations of orthodontic intervention

8. Orthodontics and minor oral surgery (in collaboration with oral surgery/oral and maxillofacial surgery)

- Make decisions for the management of unerupted and/or impacted teeth
- Apply appropriate treatment for the management of infra- occluded teeth

9. Orthodontics and restorative dentistry

- Provide advice to fellow professionals and patients on adjunctive orthodontic treatment
- Provide adjunctive orthodontic treatment when necessary as part of multi-disciplinary team

10. Craniofacial disharmony as multi-disciplinary approach

- Select those cases which cannot be treated by orthodontics alone
- Assess and manage ortho-gnathic and cleft cases

VIII. Pediatric Dentistry: It is an age-defined specialty that provides both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence, including those with special health care needs

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting



complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken

- Recognise how physical, behavioural and cognitive development may affect the ability of children/adolescents to accept dental care
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of oral and dental problems in pediatric patients
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy
- formulate appropriate treatment plans (including the use of inhalation sedation and general anaesthesia according to published standards by MOHAP) for children/adolescents with dental problems when indicated

2. Behavior management in pediatric dentistry

- Recognise normal and abnormal behaviour patterns in children/adolescents
- Apply knowledge of behavioural patterns and psychology in the management of anxiety and anxiety related behaviour in the dental settings
- Recognise and seek help for those patients with behaviours out with the scope of dental office care
- Safely and effectively deliver inhalation sedation as an adjunct to dental care for children and adolescents as per accredited standards



- Deliver comprehensive restorative care and exodontia for children/adolescents under general anaesthesia as per published standards
- Dental management of special need children and adolescents

3. Prevention and management of oral diseases in children and adolescents

- Construct and deliver effective and appropriate preventive, restorative (including endodontic) and surgical treatment plans for children/adolescents with dental caries
- Construct and deliver effective and appropriate preventive and restorative (including endodontic) treatment plans for children/adolescents with non-cariou Tooth Surface Loss (TSL)
- Deliver appropriate and effective preventive periodontal programs for children/adolescents
- Recognise when periodontal disease may be related to systemic disease
- Recognise those children where specialist periodontal opinion/management may be indicated
- Deliver effective advice relating to smoking, drug and alcohol abuse for adolescents

4. Oral medicine and oral surgery in children and adolescents

- Diagnose and refer when appropriate, mucosal, soft and hard tissue pathology occurring in and around the mouth from birth through adolescence
- Recognise pathology which requires investigation and management with or by other specialties
- Diagnose, manage and refer when appropriate, impacted and supernumerary teeth
- Simple extraction of primary and permanent teeth/roots

5. Restorative techniques in children and adolescents

- Restoration of primary teeth



- Select and deliver appropriate restorative interventions for primary and immature permanent teeth as part of a holistic oral care treatment plan
- Diagnose complications associated with the restoration of primary and immature permanent teeth

6. Pulp therapy

Pulp therapy of primary, permanent and immature teeth in pediatric patients

7. Dental trauma

- Diagnose and manage dento-alveolar and intraoral/perioral soft tissue injuries in childhood and adolescence
- Identify injured teeth of poor prognosis in the intermediate- and long-term
- Engage in effective multidisciplinary communication and planning where appropriate
- liaise with, or refer to appropriate specialties when indicated

8. Growth and craniofacial anomalies

- Provide effective dental care for children with craniofacial anomalies
- Communicate effectively and appropriately with other specialties (e.g. Orthodontics, restorative) for interceptive orthodontics, hypodontia cases, cleft lip and palate and other disorders
- Space maintainers, regainers and interceptive orthodontics

9. Child abuse and neglect

- Recognise possible child abuse and neglect
- Refer appropriately and/or take appropriate action
- Communicate with children, parents and/or guardians when abuse or neglect is suspected



IX. Periodontics: It is that specialty of dentistry which encompasses the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth or their substitutes and the maintenance of the health, function and esthetics of these structures and tissues

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of periodontic problems
- Request and interpret special investigations within scope of periodontics
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy
- Recognizes a “bidirectional” interaction between periodontitis and systemic conditions

2. Non-surgical therapy

- Diagnose and manage periodontal diseases using standardized appropriate non-surgical treatment
- Understand the rationale for undertaking thorough cause-related therapy
- Understand the need for patient compliance and show effective communication with patients



- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further corrective therapy when required
- For referred patients, provide treatment plans for general dentists in relation to provision of non-surgical periodontal treatment when applicable
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of periodontal treatment and provide suitable supportive therapy
- Multidisciplinary approach in case of occlusal trauma
- Management of Perio-Endo diseases

3. Surgical therapy

- Manage periodontal diseases using standardized appropriate surgical treatment
- Understand the rationale for surgical treatment in the management of periodontal diseases
- Understand the need for patient compliance and show effective communication with patients
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further rehabilitation when required
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of surgical periodontal treatment and provide suitable supportive therapy
- Incision and drainage of odontogenic infection

4. Periodontal plastic therapy

- Diagnose and manage mucogingival conditions.
- Understand the principle of biologic width and the rationale for functional and aesthetic crown lengthening procedures.
- Diagnose causes of localised gingival recession and anatomical factors related to management



- Understand the need for patient compliance and show effective communication with patients.
 - Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further rehabilitation as required
 - Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of periodontal treatment and provide suitable supportive therapy
- 5. Dental implants and pre-prosthetic surgery:** This is a multi-disciplinary team approach
- Formulate appropriate treatment plans for implant retained restorations, while working as part of a multi-disciplinary team to achieve optimum outcomes for the patient
 - To co-ordinate a treatment plan, with prosthodontists and restorative dentists, aimed at replacing teeth with implants
 - Prescribe appropriate radiographic images
 - Use surgical and radiographic guides to aid planning of number, position and angulation of implants
 - Surgically place implants in suitable sites
 - Assess and manage complications of implant therapy, particularly peri-implant diseases
 - Refer to prosthodontist/restorative dentist to finish the prosthetic part of implant dentistry
 - Determine the need for augmentation procedures
 - Harvest, augment, with/without soft tissue procedures or guided bone regeneration
 - Sinus lift procedures
 - Multidisciplinary approach for pre-prosthetic surgery e.g. crown lengthening



X. Primary Care Dentistry: It is the specialty of dentistry that provides intensive and comprehensive treatment to patient at the level of advanced general dentists for all fields of dentistry

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of dental problems
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Pulp therapy

- Assess the condition of the pulp and recognise the limitations of diagnostic tests
- Perform vital pulp therapies, including, caries management, indirect and direct pulp caps, pulpotomies, regeneration / revascularisation procedures
- Pulp therapy for mature and immature permanent teeth
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required

3. Root canal therapy



- Diagnose and manage irreversible pulp and periradicular diseases of endodontic origin with appropriate non-surgical techniques
- Design appropriate foundational and definitive restorations to prevent bacterial contamination, tooth protection, occlusal stability and aesthetics
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required
- For referred patients, communicate in an effective and timely manner with referring clinicians and with patients on prognosis, appropriate restoration and the need for monitoring/supportive therapy
- Diagnose and manage post-treatment endodontic disease and refer for further treatment
- Justify the management strategies including observation, non-surgical retreatment, surgical treatment and extraction for teeth affected by post-treatment endodontic disease

4. Dental trauma

- Understand the nature and consequences of different soft and hard tissue wound healing/reaction patterns after trauma and their consequences for the oral tissues
- Appropriately assess trauma patients
- Communicate clearly and effectively with medical and dental specialists to safeguard patient safety and ensure continuity of care when required
- Use clinical guidelines appropriately (especially in the case of complex or multiple trauma)
- Diagnose and manage uncomplicated dental trauma using appropriate clinical techniques
- Understand the associated medico-legal issues, especially if trauma inflicted by a third party



5. Periodontics

- Understand the importance and implications of the interrelationship between periodontics and other clinical disciplines, particularly prosthodontics and endodontics
- Diagnose, assess the prognosis and plan the treatment for patients who require non-surgical periodontal therapy
- Execute appropriate nonsurgical periodontal treatment
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of non-surgical periodontal treatment
- Apply knowledge of occlusion in the assessment and management of periodontally involved teeth

6. Fixed prosthodontics

- Plan and provide all types of fixed dental prostheses for appropriate clinical circumstances within the existing occlusal scheme (Reorganized restorative occlusal schemes are out of scope)
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available for all types of fixed dental prostheses
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of fixed prosthodontic treatment

7. Removable prosthodontics

- Plan and provide dentures with the appropriate clinical and technical procedures
- Understand the materials and technologies available for all types of removable dental prostheses



- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Undertake procedures to necessary to extend lifespan of the prostheses

8. Management of TMJ disorders

- Diagnose oral parafunction and other factors in the development of dysfunction of mandibular movements and the TMJs
- Provide behavioural advice for the management of these problems
- Construct appropriate occlusal appliances for the diagnosis and treatment of these problems
- Communicate and work with colleagues on the multidisciplinary management of these problems
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment regimes

9. Aesthetic Dentistry

- Tooth whitening techniques for vital and non-vital teeth
- The use of direct composite layering techniques for managing alterations in tooth colour and morphology

10. Tooth surface loss (TSL)

- Take an appropriate history to discover the etiological factors involved in tooth wear
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available to manage tooth wear (within the existing occlusal scheme, no occlusal rehabilitation)
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians



- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment in tooth wear

11. Child dental health

- Restoration of primary teeth
- Root canal therapy of primary teeth
- Replacement of missing teeth with removable appliance when indicated
- Emergency management of dental trauma and referral for further management
- Passive space maintainers

12. Oral surgery

- Simple tooth extraction
- Emergency closure of oral mucosal lacerations
- Management of dentoalveolar infection including incision and drainage when indicated
- Diagnosis and conservative management of TMJ disorders including prescribing occlusal splints
- Emergency management of dento-alveolar trauma and referral for further management

13. Oral medicine

- Recognise oral soft tissues diseases, salivary glands disorders and oral manifestation of systemic diseases
- Refer to oral medicine specialist when required

XI. Prosthodontics: Prosthodontics is the dental specialty pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance and health of patients with clinical



conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/or oral and maxillofacial tissues using biocompatible substitutes

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of prosthodontic problems
- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Fixed prosthodontics

- Plan and provide all types of fixed dental prostheses for appropriate clinical circumstances including full mouth rehabilitation
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available for all types of fixed dental prostheses
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians



- provide treatment plans for general dentists in relation to provision of fixed prosthodontic treatment when required
- Manage the occlusion to avoid premature failure of restorations
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of fixed prosthodontic treatment

3. Removable prosthodontics

- Plan and provide full and partial dentures with the appropriate clinical and technical procedures
- Understand the materials and technologies available for all types of removable dental prostheses
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Undertake procedures to necessary to extend lifespan of the prostheses
- Provide treatment plans for general dentists in relation to provision of removable prosthodontic treatment
- Obturators
- Snoring appliances within a multi-disciplinary approach (e.g., sleep specialists/pulmonologist/ ENT)

4. Dental Implants

- Formulate appropriate treatment plans for implant retained fixed or removable prostheses, while working as part of a multi-disciplinary team to achieve optimum outcomes for the patient
- Number, position and angulation are determined by the restoring dentist (Prosthodontists)
- To co-ordinate a treatment plan, with surgical specialties, aimed at replacing teeth with implants



- Plan appropriate radiographic images
- Complete surgical and radiographic guides to aid planning of number, position and angulation of implants
- Construct and deliver provisional and definitive fixed and removable implant-retained/supported prostheses
- Assess and manage prosthetic complications
- Assess and refer to periodontist all potential peri-implant diseases

5. Management of TMJ disorders

- Diagnose oral parafunction and other factors in the development of dysfunction of mandibular movements and the TMJs
- Provide behavioural advice for the management of these problems
- Construct appropriate occlusal appliances for the diagnosis and treatment of these problems
- communicate and work with colleagues on the multidisciplinary management of these problems
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment regimes
- Occlusal analysis and adjustments when necessary

6. Tooth Surface Loss (TSL)

- Take an appropriate history to discover the etiological factors involved in tooth wear
- Provide treatment of tooth TSL including occlusal rehabilitation
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available to manage tooth wear



- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Provide treatment plans for general dentists in the management of tooth wear when required
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment in tooth wear

7. Aesthetic dentistry

- Plan and provide all types of dental procedures for managing changes in tooth colour and morphology
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available for altering tooth colour and form/proportion
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Smile design
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment

XII. Restorative Dentistry: It is the dental specialty pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of the dental function, comfort, appearance and health of patients

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment and examination of the patient, their dental, pulpal, periradicular, periodontal, oral and peri-oral tissues in relation to the presenting complaints of the patient, arriving at an appropriate diagnosis of the condition from the information provided and examination and special investigations undertaken
- Clearly appreciate the conditions confounding diagnosis of dental problems



- Devise strategies and plans based on the likely prognosis and outcomes of the various treatment options, relating this to prognosis without treatment and establishing a resultant priority and sequence of treatment while considering the relevant ethical and financial issues
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing a plan or plans according to their needs and preferences, including future needs for further corrective or supportive therapy

2. Fixed prosthodontics

- Plan and provide all types of fixed dental prostheses for appropriate clinical circumstances (Reorganized restorative occlusal scheme is out of scope)
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available for all types of fixed dental prostheses
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Provide treatment plans for general dentists in relation to provision of fixed prosthodontic treatment when required
- Manage the occlusion to avoid premature failure of restorations
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of fixed prosthodontic treatment

3. Removable prosthodontics

- Plan and provide temporary partial dentures with the appropriate clinical and technical procedures
- Understand the materials and technologies available for all types of removable partial denture prostheses



- Understand the laboratory requirements and show effective communication with laboratory technicians

4. Dental Implants

- With exception of full mouth rehabilitation, formulate appropriate treatment plans for implant retained fixed or removable prostheses, while working as part of a multi-disciplinary team to achieve optimum outcomes for the patient
- To co-ordinate a treatment plan, with surgical specialties, aimed at replacing teeth with implants
- Plan appropriate radiographic images
- Construct surgical and radiographic guides to aid planning of number, position and angulation of implants
- Construct and deliver provisional and definitive fixed implant-retained/supported prostheses. (Full mouth rehabilitation is out of scope)
- Assess and manage prosthetic complications
- Assess and refer to periodontist all potential peri-implant disease

5. Tooth Surface Loss (TSL)

- Take an appropriate history to discover the etiological factors involved in tooth wear
- Provide treatment of tooth TSL not including occlusal rehabilitation
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available to manage tooth wear



- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Provide treatment plans for general dentists in the management of tooth wear when required
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment in tooth wear

6. Aesthetic dentistry

- Plan and provide all types of dental procedures for managing changes in tooth colour and morphology
- Understand and use the appropriate techniques, materials and technologies available for altering tooth colour and proportion
- Understand the laboratory requirements for restorations and show effective communication with laboratory technicians
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment
- Reorganized (full mouth) restorative occlusal scheme is out of scope

7. Pulp therapy

- Direct restoration of permanent teeth
- Assess the condition of the pulp and recognise the limitations of diagnostic tests
- Perform vital pulp therapies, including, caries management, indirect and direct pulp caps, pulpotomies, regeneration / revascularisation procedures
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required



- Provide treatment plans for colleagues including general dentists in relation to provision of vital pulp management when required

8. Root-canal therapy

- Diagnose and manage irreversible pulp and periradicular diseases of endodontic origin with appropriate non-surgical techniques
- Retreatment of uncomplicated root-treated teeth
- Work effectively with the operating microscope
- Design appropriate foundational and definitive restorations to prevent bacterial contamination, tooth protection, occlusal stability and aesthetics
- Implement suitable recall schedules and plan further therapy when required
- For referred patients, communicate in an effective and timely manner with referring clinicians and with patients on prognosis, appropriate restoration and the need for monitoring/supportive therapy
- Diagnose and manage post-treatment endodontic disease
- Justify the management strategies including observation, non-surgical retreatment, surgical treatment and extraction for teeth affected by post-treatment endodontic disease
- Tooth whitening

9. Dental trauma

- Understand the nature and consequences of different soft and hard tissue wound healing/reaction patterns after trauma and their consequences for the oral tissues



- Appropriately assess trauma patients
- Communicate clearly and effectively with medical and dental specialists to safeguard patient safety and ensure continuity of care when required
- Use clinical guidelines appropriately (especially in simple trauma) and refer to respected specialties
- Diagnose and manage dental trauma using appropriate clinical techniques
- Understand the associated medico-legal issues, especially if trauma inflicted by a third party

XIII. Special care dentistry: refers to the healthcare Specialist that provides diagnosis, treatment dental preventive services to patients with special needs such as people with physical or mental disabilities. Special care dentists must ensure a multidisciplinary treatment approach to provide a comprehensive medical care to special needs patients from all ages.

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning

- Carry out a thorough and appropriate history, assessment, and examination of the patient, their dental, intraoral and extraoral tissues including salivary glands, soft and hard palate, tongue, cheeks, lips, facial symmetry, head and neck lymph glands, and Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ).
- Identify and manage the following oral disorders: mal-occlusion, dental decay, caries risk assessment, periodontal disease, oral mucosal lesions, dysfunction of the salivary glands, TMJ (temporomandibular) disorders, oral cancer, teeth anomalies, and Oro-facial defects.
- Recognize and manage oral manifestation of systemic diseases.
- Develop a treatment strategy for people born with Oro-facial defects and abnormalities.
- Develop a treatment strategy in conjunction with the patient producing plans according to their cognitive needs, preferences, cognitive needs, physical ability.



- Evaluation of patients with special medical, behavioral and genetic conditions through:
- Physical and clinical assessment
- Laboratory tests
- Parents' interviews
- Radiography and Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT)
- Evaluation of oral functions including swallowing, speech, and mastication.
- Examine oral prostheses, including implants, and dental restorations, as well as the condition of the surrounding tissues.

2. Management of gingival and periodontal conditions

- Treat simple gingivitis and periodontist. Refer complex conditions to respected specialty.
- Diagnose and manage mucogingival conditions

3. Preventive procedures

- fluoride therapy
- Dental prophylaxis
- Application of fissure sealants

4. Endodontic procedures

- Assess the condition of the pulp.
- Provide pulp therapy including Pulpotomy and pulpectomy for primary and permanent teeth.
- Root canal therapy for primary and permanent teeth.

5. Prosthodontic procedures



- Provide a treatment plan for complicated conditions such as full mouth rehabilitation depending on patients' condition, preferences, and ability to accept the treatment plan.
- Tooth replacement with fixed and removable prosthodontic procedures.
- Tooth replacement with Simple crown and bridge
- Simple partial and complete denture
- Diagnosis and conservative management of TMJ disorders
- interim prosthesis

6. Oral surgical procedures

- Simple extraction of erupted tooth and root
- Root canal therapy
- suspension of tissues associated with tooth removal using biopsy.

7. Restorative Procedures to prevent dental caries:

- Restoration of primary and permanent dentition
- Coronal restoration
- Direct and indirect restoration techniques

8. Health promotion and prevention

- Advise each patient/carer on appropriate preventive methods especially in relation to oral hygiene, eating habits and home use of preventive chemical agents.
- Manage oral diseases of patients under cancer treatment.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the treatment plan.



- Use antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and antifungal medications to treat oral infections.

9. Interdisciplinary service

- Assess, manage, and refer patients to other oral medicine specialists when required.
- Provide a multidisciplinary treatment plan in coordination with other healthcare professionals. The multidisciplinary team may include periodontist, endodontists, oral surgeon and prosthodontists, pediatric dentistry, and orthodontics teams.
- Collaborate with restorative specialists and laboratory technicians to provide restorative treatment.
- Identify symptoms and signs of illnesses that extend beyond the oral cavity including but not limited to; diabetes, cardiovascular disease, eating disorders and refer patients to respected specialty when required.

10. Clinical imaging

- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in intra-oral radiography.
- Demonstrate an understanding and competence in extra-oral radiography.

11. Emergency, pain control & anesthesia:

- Provide treatment in emergency situations such as dental pain, irritation and injuries using the following procedures:
 - Sedative dressing.
 - Pulpotomy and pulpectomy.
 - Incision and drainage.
 - Intraoral wound suture.



- Cutting and removing misplaced band and wires.
- Managing the inflammation and infection around the wisdom teeth.
- Management of post-operative complications.
- Manage pain, anxiety, and dental phobia for patients attending a planned or emergency visit utilizing general anesthesia or sedation techniques.
- Emergency management of dental trauma and appropriate referral for further management.
- Management of dentoalveolar injuries immediately through:
 - Dressing
 - Re-attachment
 - Re-placement
 - Re-implantation
 - Splinting

12. Facial pain:

- Diagnose and appropriately manage patients with orofacial pain of pulpal and periarticular origin and non-dental orofacial pain. Refer to respected specialty when required.

13. Abuse and neglect

- Recognize and report any suspected signs of maltreatment, neglect, or intentional trauma.
- Refer appropriately and/or take appropriate action.
- Communicate with children, parents and/or guardians when abuse or neglect is suspected.