

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

This document describes the entry-level competency standard expected of applicants for registration with the Dental Board of Australia (the Board) and the Dental Council (New Zealand) (the Council).

How will the competencies be used?

The competencies will be used to support a number of regulatory functions by the Board. These functions include:

- **Accreditation**¹, to determine if approved specialist qualifications in Australia and prescribed specialist qualifications in New Zealand:
 - is at the expected qualification level
 - produces graduates at the expected level of competence for dental specialist registration
- **Registration** of overseas qualified applicants to:
 - assess qualifications for equivalence to an approved specialist qualifications in Australia
 - develop assessments or examinations to determine if candidates are at the expected level of competence for dental specialist registration, and
- **Evaluating the competence of dental specialists in the context of regulatory processes** such as those returning to practice and in the management of a notification.

¹ The Australian Dental Council is the assigned accreditation authority for the dental profession in Australia and undertakes accreditation functions on behalf of the Board.

Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made when developing these competencies.

The competencies:

- build on the Australian Dental Council's *Professional competencies of the newly qualified dentist*²
- are not intended to define the scope of the specialty but rather the knowledge and competence of the graduate specialist
- are not intended to define a national curriculum for the education and training in the specialty
- describe the broad areas of competence and assume that other documents such as program curricula will describe the detail under each broad area to accommodate innovation and change in practice over time
- use language and descriptors consistent with those of the Australian Qualifications Framework's³ (AQF) Level 9 Masters Degree (Extended) or New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQA) Level 9 Masters Degree to differentiate specialist practice from that of a general dentist, and
- do not replace other descriptors of the specialty such as those published by specialist academies and colleges that may describe the standard expected of specialists post entry-level.

² Refer to Australian Dental Council's document [Professional Competencies of the Newly Qualified Dentist](#). Note these apply in Australia only.

³ Published at www.aqf.edu.au

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

How to read the competencies

The competencies should be read:

- with an understanding of how they are to be used, and
- in the context of how they are relevant to the particular specialty – this will mean that competencies generic to all specialties may be demonstrated differently in each specialty.

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DENTO-MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*⁴.

Dento-Maxillofacial Radiology is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that deals with diagnostic imaging procedures applicable to the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region, and to other structures that are relevant for the proper assessment of oral conditions.

This specialty is not recognised in New Zealand

⁴ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately b. practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness c. providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health d. understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations e. displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s f. understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping g. demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning h. supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and i. demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment b. communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background c. use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment d. communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and e. interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

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Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> historical and contemporary literature the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> anatomy and pathology of the dento-maxillofacial region radiation physics associated with the production and safe use of ionizing radiation including biological effects diagnostic imaging techniques and procedures including indications and limitations of available imaging modalities interpretation of radiological studies of the dento-maxillofacial region, and the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic testsb. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, andc. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. undertaking diagnostic imaging proceduresb. interpreting diagnostic imaging procedures, andc. writing reports.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

ENDODONTICS

Definition

Specialist endodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*⁵.

Endodontics is defined as:

The branch of dentistry concerned with the morphology and pathology of the pulpo-dentine complex and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompasses the basic clinical sciences including the biology of the normal pulp, and the aetiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated periradicular tissues.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Endodontics⁶ is described as:

Endodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the morphology and pathology of the pulpo-dentine complex and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompasses the basic clinical sciences including the biology of the normal pulp, and the aetiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated periradicular tissues.

⁵ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

⁶ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of pulp, root canal and periradicular conditions in the primary and permanent dentitions b. the basis and management of orofacial pain c. traumatic injuries and related complications to the primary and permanent dentitions and the surrounding structures d. restoration of endodontically treated teeth e. indications and methods for surgical endodontic procedures f. transplantation of teeth and their subsequent management, and g. principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosing and managing orofacial pain diagnosing and managing pulp, root canal and periradicular conditions in the primary and permanent dentitions diagnosing and managing traumatic injuries and related complications to the primary and permanent dentitions and the associated structures, and undertaking surgical endodontic procedures.

FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*⁷.

Forensic Odontology is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is involved with the examination and evaluation of dental evidence, which may then be presented in the interests of justice.

This specialty is not recognised in New Zealand

⁷ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. legislation, legal procedures and ethics relating to gathering, interpretation and presentation of evidence b. the cranio-facial aspects of physical anthropology c. human identification, including radiological methods used in conjunction with dental autopsy d. age changes related to teeth, jaws and craniofacial complex and age assessment techniques e. injury analysis; facial trauma and bite mark analysis, and f. collection of evidence and identification techniques in a mass disaster situation.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care⁸</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests b. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and c. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifying people for forensic purposes b. performing age assessments c. assessing and reporting of injuries d. undertaking disaster victim identification (DVI) in both national and international settings, and e. undertaking a dental autopsy.

⁸ This may include interaction with the deceased's family.

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*⁹.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is defined as:

The part of surgery that deals with the diagnosis and surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of human jaws and associated structures.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery¹⁰ is described as:

Oral and maxillofacial surgery specialists practise in that part of surgery which deals with the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of the human jaws and associated structures.

Specialist oral and maxillofacial surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

⁹ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

¹⁰ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> historical and contemporary literature the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> general medical assessment and peri-operative management of the surgical patient conditions, deformities and reconstructive procedures in the oral and maxillofacial region manifestations of systematic disease, infections and pathologies of the oral and maxillofacial region oral and maxillofacial oncology disorders of the temporomandibular joint, masticatory apparatus and orofacial pain recognition of disorders and differentiate those amenable to operative and non-operative treatment the principles and management of the trauma patient, the appropriate use of sedation and anaesthetic techniques, and the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests b. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and c. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertaking general medical assessment and peri-operative management of the surgical patient b. surgically managing conditions, deformities and reconstruction of the oral maxillofacial region c. managing infections and pathology of the oral and maxillofacial region d. managing oral and maxillofacial trauma e. diagnosing and managing disorders of the temporomandibular joint, and f. diagnosing and managing orofacial pain.

ORAL MEDICINE

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*¹¹.

Oral Medicine is defined as:

The branch of dentistry concerned with the oral health care of patients with chronic and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region and with their diagnosis and nonsurgical management.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Oral Medicine¹² is described as:

Oral medicine specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of patients with chronic and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region, and with their diagnosis and non-surgical management.

Specialist oral medicine is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

¹¹ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

¹² Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the basis and management of orofacial pain b. oral and maxillofacial oncology c. oral and maxillofacial manifestations of systemic disease d. the principles and application of general medicine, and e. the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosing and managing oral mucosal and soft tissue conditions in the oral and maxillofacial region diagnosing and managing the oral and maxillofacial manifestations of systemic diseases and disorders diagnosing and managing disorders of major and minor salivary glands diagnosing and managing disorders of the temporomandibular joint and masticatory apparatus, and diagnosing and managing orofacial pain.

ORAL PATHOLOGY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*¹³.

Oral Pathology is defined as:

The branch of pathology that deals with the nature of diseases affecting the oral, maxillofacial and adjacent regions.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Oral Pathology¹⁴ is described as:

Oral pathology specialists practise in the branch of pathology which deals with that nature of diseases affecting the oral, maxillofacial and adjacent regions.

Specialist oral pathology is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate, qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

¹³ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

¹⁴ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. general pathology and basic pathological sciences b. embryology and genetic factors affecting the oral and maxillofacial region (and adjacent structures) c. macroscopic and histological features of the oral and maxillofacial region (and adjacent structures) in normal tissues and in pathology d. the relationship of pathology in the oral and maxillofacial region (and adjacent structures) to the general health of the patient e. oral and maxillofacial manifestations of systemic disease f. oral and maxillofacial oncology, and g. understanding the functions of a pathologist in the laboratory including specimen accession, management and processing as well as quality assurance and occupational health and safety processes.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> handling specimens appropriately correlating the findings of diagnostic oral and maxillofacial histological examination of tissue with clinical and radiological features undertaking and interpreting appropriate ancillary tests providing clinical and histopathological diagnosis of oral and maxillofacial pathology (and adjacent structures), and writing reports.

ORAL SURGERY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*¹⁵.

Oral Surgery is defined as:

The branch of dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and surgical management of conditions affecting the oral and dentoalveolar tissues.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Oral Surgery¹⁶ is described as:

Oral surgery specialists practise in the branch of dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and surgical management of conditions affecting the oral and dentoalveolar tissues.

Specialist oral surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

¹⁵ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

¹⁶ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> historical and contemporary literature the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the recognition of disorders affecting the oral and dentoalveolar tissues and differentiate those amenable to operative and non-operative treatment the basis and management of orofacial pain the basis and management of dentoalveolar trauma the appropriate use of sedation and anaesthetic techniques, and the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests b. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and c. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. diagnosing and managing orofacial pain b. managing odontogenic and other oral infections c. managing pathology of the oral and dentoalveolar tissues d. undertaking surgical procedures to the oral and dentoalveolar tissues, and e. managing oral and dentoalveolar trauma, including associated soft tissue injury.

ORTHODONTICS

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*¹⁷.

Orthodontics is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing and mature dentofacial structures; it includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Orthodontics¹⁸ is described as:

Orthodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing and mature dentofacial structures and includes the diagnoses, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures.

¹⁷ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

¹⁸ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

Specialist orthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training, and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> historical and contemporary literature the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the principles of biomechanics and materials science the principles of speech pathology growth and development and the effects on orthodontic treatment application of clinical and radiographical techniques to assess growth and the effects of orthodontic treatment management of development and dentofacial disorders, including orthognathic surgical procedures biomechanical and physiological principles in the fabrication and placement of fixed and removable appliances, and the principles and application of pharmacology

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> managing developmental and dentofacial anomalies including skeletal and/or dental discrepancies managing functional occlusal and temporomandibular disorders, and evaluating and recognising the dental and skeletal effects of orthodontic treatment in the individual patient and modification to treatment strategies when appropriate. This should include the retention period of treatment.

PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*¹⁹.

Paediatric Dentistry is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with preventive and therapeutic oral health care for children from birth through to adolescence and those with special needs.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Paediatric Dentistry²⁰ is described as:

Paediatric dentistry specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with oral health care for children from birth through to adolescence. It includes management of orofacial problems related to medical, behavioural, physical or developmental disabilities. It may include management of adults with special needs.

¹⁹ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

²⁰ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. guardianship, fostering and medical power of attorney b. aetiology and management of oral diseases and conditions both inherited and acquired c. assessment and management of orofacial pain d. application of psychological development and behavioural management techniques e. the principles and application of pharmacology, and f. the appropriate use of sedation and anaesthetic techniques.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests b. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and c. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. providing oral health care to paediatric patients b. applying psychological and behaviour modification techniques c. identifying the need for sedation and/or general anaesthesia d. assessing and managing orofacial pain e. advising other practitioners who are providing oral health care to the paediatric patients, and f. advocating for provision of oral health services for paediatric patients.

PERIODONTICS

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*²¹.

Periodontics is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases or abnormalities of the supporting tissues of the teeth and their substitutes.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Periodontics²² is described as:

Periodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases or abnormalities of the supporting tissues of the teeth or their substitutes.

Specialist periodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

²¹ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

²² Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. biology of wound healing in relation to periodontal and bone defect repair and regeneration b. pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of periodontal diseases and conditions c. management of periodontal, mucogingival and implant surgery, and d. the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic testsb. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, andc. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. diagnosing periodontal disease and conditions, including peri-implant disease, andb. managing soft and hard tissues including implant placement.

PROSTHODONTICS

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*²³.

Prosthodontics is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that deals with the restoration and maintenance of oral health, function and appearance by coronal alteration or reconstruction of the natural teeth, or the replacement of missing teeth and contiguous oral and maxillofacial tissues with substitutes.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Prosthodontics²⁴ is described as:

Prosthodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of patients with a range of clinical conditions involving missing or deficient teeth and/or craniofacial tissues, using biocompatible substitutes.

Specialist prosthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

²³ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

²⁴ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the principles of speech pathology b. the basis and management of orofacial pain c. the principles involved in design of prostheses for the replacement of oral and maxillofacial structures d. removable, fixed and implant, oral and maxillofacial prosthodontics e. sleep disorders f. dental materials, and g. the principles and application of pharmacology.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills in a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests b. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and c. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertaking dental and maxillo-facial treatment and rehabilitation b. diagnosing and managing disorders of the temporomandibular joint c. diagnosing and managing orofacial pain, and d. evaluating, diagnosing and managing occlusions and occlusal dysfunction.

PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*²⁵.

Public Health Dentistry is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with oral health education of the public, applied dental research and administration of dental care programs including prevention and control of oral diseases on a community basis.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Public Health Dentistry (or Community Dentistry)²⁶ is described as:

Dental Public Health (Community) specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the science and art of preventing oral disease, promoting oral health and improving the quality of life through the organised efforts of society.

(NB Existing specialists may apply to the Council to retain the previous title if they wish.)

²⁵ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

²⁶ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

Specialist public health (community) dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> historical and contemporary literature the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the epidemiology of oral health and disease the principles of oral health service delivery the principles of public health research oral disease prevention at a population level, and the analysis of oral health needs and services in community and public health settings.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic testsb. managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, andc. managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating population oral health programs, andb. writing reports.

SPECIAL NEEDS DENTISTRY

Definition

Australia

Dental Board of Australia *List of approved specialties*²⁷.

Special Needs Dentistry is defined as:

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of people with an intellectual disability, medical, physical or psychiatric conditions that require special methods or techniques to prevent or treat oral health problems or where such conditions necessitate special dental treatment plans.

New Zealand

The *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act* (the Act) describes a scope of practice as the health service that a practitioner registered in that scope of practice is permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority.

The Council publishes a scope of practice as a Notice in the New Zealand Gazette under section 11 of the Act.

The scope of practice for Special Needs Dentistry²⁸ is described as:

Special needs dentistry specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of people adversely affected by intellectual disability, medical, physical or psychiatric issues.

(NB Special needs specialists who wish to identify their particular expertise in hospital dentistry can apply to Dental Council to use the specialist title 'Special Needs Dentistry (hospital)' .)

²⁷ Published at www.dentalboard.gov.au/Registration-Standards

²⁸ Published at www.dcnz.org.nz/i-practise-in-new-zealand/dentists-and-dental-specialists/scopes-of-practice

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>1. Professionalism</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate autonomy, expert judgement, adaptability and responsibility as a practitioner and show leadership in the dental profession</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the personal limitations and scope of the specialty and knowing when to refer or seek advice appropriately practising with personal and professional integrity, honesty and trustworthiness providing patient-centred care, including selecting and prioritising treatment options that are compassionate and respectful of patients' best interests, dignity and choices and which seek to improve community oral health understanding and applying the moral, cultural, ethical principles and legal responsibilities involved in the provision of specialist dental care to individual patients, to communities and populations displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the dental team and referring health practitioner/s understanding and applying legislation including that related to record-keeping demonstrating specialist professional growth and development through research and learning supporting the professional development and education for all members of the dental and/or health community, and demonstrating leadership in the profession.
<p>2. Communication and social skills</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will be able to interpret and transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to dental and non-dental audiences.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and understanding a patient's, or their parent's, guardian's or carer's expectations, desires and attitudes when planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively with patients, their families, relatives and carers in a manner that takes into account factors such as their age, intellectual development, social and cultural background use of technological and telecommunication aids in planning and delivering specialist treatment communicating effectively in all forms of health and legal reporting, and interpreting and communicating knowledge, skills and ideas.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>3. Critical thinking</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have the expert, specialised cognitive and technical skills in a body of knowledge or practice to independently analyse critically, reflect on and synthesise complex information, problems, concepts and theories and research and apply established theories to a body of knowledge or practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. critically evaluating scientific research and literature, products and techniques to inform evidence-based specialist practice, and b. synthesising complex information, problems, concepts and theories.
<p>4. Scientific and clinical knowledge</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will have a body of knowledge that includes the extended understanding of recent developments in a discipline and its professional practice, as well as knowledge of research principles and methods applicable to the specialty and its professional practice.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and contemporary literature b. the scientific basis of dentistry including the relevant biological, medical and psychosocial sciences c. development, anatomy, physiology and pathology of hard and soft tissues of the head and neck d. the range of investigative, technical and clinical procedures, and e. management and treatment planning with multidisciplinary engagement for complex cases, including compromised patients. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following areas of knowledge, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. guardianship, fostering and medical power of attorney b. complex medical, psychological and physical conditions c. assessment and management of orofacial pain d. the application of psychological development and behavioural management techniques e. the principles and application of pharmacology, and f. the appropriate use of sedation and anaesthetic techniques.

ENTRY-LEVEL COMPETENCIES FOR DENTAL SPECIALTIES

Domain	Competencies
<p>5. Patient care</p> <p>On graduation a dental specialist will, with a high level of personal autonomy and accountability, be able to apply highly specialised knowledge and skills within a discipline or professional practice. This includes clinical information gathering, diagnosis and management planning, clinical treatment and evaluation.</p>	<p>Generic</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applying decision-making, clinical reasoning and judgement to develop a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan by interpreting and correlating findings from the history, clinical examinations, imaging and other diagnostic tests managing complex cases, including compromised patients with multidisciplinary management, and managing complications. <p>Specific</p> <p>A graduate specialist is expected to be competent in the following, as relevant to the specialty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing oral health care to patients with special needs applying psychological and behaviour modification techniques identifying the need for sedation and/or general anaesthesia assessing and managing orofacial pain advising other practitioners who are providing oral health care to patients with special needs, and advocating for provisions of oral health services for patients with special needs.