



NOVEMBER 2010

// REVISED CED RESOLUTION

ANNEX V.3/5.3.1 OF DIRECTIVE 2005/36/EC (PQD)

// JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED CHANGES

The CED proposes three types of changes to Annex V.3/5.3.1 of Directive 2005/36/EC (PQD) which reflect scientific and technical progress achieved in dentistry since the last revision of the Annex. First, changes concerning the names of the subjects; second, deletion of certain subjects to the study program for dental practitioners; and third, addition of other subjects.

Regarding the first type of changes, identified in green, the CED stresses that there is a need for up-dating the Annex in view of the curricula taught at dental schools. In fact, the titles used today in most EU dental schools are the following:

- **Medical Chemistry** instead of just Chemistry,
- **Medical Physics or Biophysics** instead of just Physics,
- **Anaesthesiology** instead of Anaesthetics,
- **Anaesthesia and Sedation** instead of Anaesthetics and Sedation,
- **Prosthetic Dentistry** instead of Prosthodontics,
- **Paediatric Dentistry** instead of Paedodontics,
- **Oral Surgery** instead of Special Surgery,
- **Oral Medicine and Pathology** instead of Special Pathology,
- **Periodontology** instead of Periodontics,
- **Stomatognathic Physiology** instead of Dental occlusion and function of the jaws,
- **Dental Practice Management** instead of Professional Organisation, Ethics, and Legislation.

Concerning the second type of changes, identified in red, the CED points out that certain subjects, such as **Clinical Dentistry** and **Physiotherapy** are outdated and cannot be found in any dental curricula today. The so-called **Clinical Dentistry** is not a subject or a discipline but a requirement described in the document “*Report and recommendations on core knowledge and understanding – prerequisites to achieving agreed clinical proficiencies (competences)*” from the advisory committee on the training of Dental practitioners (ACTDP), XV/E/8011/3/97, Brussels 22 June, 2000. As for **Physiotherapy** it was difficult for the CED to find it in any of the dental curricula we have searched in EU dental schools.

Finally, concerning the third type of changes, identified in blue, the CED notes that a certain number of subjects are the most appropriate to be added, based on i) the present and future trends of the profession, ii) the presence of these subjects in the majority of dental schools, and iii) the ageing of the European population. Regarding the latter, the European Commission recognises that “*population ageing, resulting from low birth rates and increasing longevity, is now well established. By 2050 the number of people in the EU aged 65+ will grow by 70%. The 80+ age group will grow by 170%. These changes are likely to raise demand for healthcare while also decreasing the working population*” (see European Commission’s initiative “Together for Health - EU Health Strategy 2008-2013”). The CED acknowledges that the ageing of the population is one of the most important elements expected to affect European healthcare. For that reason, graduates leaving dental schools should already have the necessary knowledge and skills to treat elderly patients. These are taught under the subject of Gerodontology.

To present this Proposal the CED took in consideration the following supporting documents:

- a) CED resolution of the New Dentist, adopted in May 2009, under the title “*Competences required for the practice of dentistry in the European Union*”, available at <http://www.eudental.eu/index.php?ID=2741>, in which the trends and changes of the profile of the practicing Dentist are described. This resolution provides evidence in terms of “*scientific and technical developments*” for the changes, along with all other documents the CED refers herewith;
- b) “*Basic sciences education in the dental curriculum in Southern Europe*” by Concha Martinez-Alvarez, Mariano Sanz and Peter Berthold regarding the terminology of Anaesthesiology instead of Anaesthetics and of Behavioural Sciences instead of Social Aspects of Dental Practice. The paper states that “*Most faculty (90 %) include anatomy, histology, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology and microbiology among the basic sciences. However, educators also include under this heading*

other pre-clinical and medical subjects, such as pathology, anaesthesiology, pharmacology, public health, radiology and behavioural sciences”, see *Eur J Dent Educ* 2001; 5, 63–66;

- c) “Perspectives on Dental Education in the Nordic Countries” by Nils-Erik Fiehn, in which the medical orientation of dental education is stressed along with the need for teaching Behavioural Sciences, see *Journal of Dental Education Volume 2002* (66), n°12;
- d) As for the necessity of adding Dental Implantology we can refer to the paper “A survey on undergraduate implant dentistry education in Europe” by H. De Bruyn, S. Koole, N. Mattheos and N. P. Lang from the Department of Periodontology and Oral Implantology, Dental school, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, in which it is stated that “(...) *implant dentistry is part of the undergraduate curriculum, in many European countries (...)*”;
- e) Regarding the other added subjects, such as Molecular Biology, Internal Medicine, Biostatistics, Oral Diagnosis and Radiology, Endodontology, Prevention and Community Dentistry, Emergency Medical Care we can refer to the document “Report and recommendations on core knowledge and understanding – prerequisites to achieving agreed clinical proficiencies (competences)” developed by the Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental practitioners (ACTDP), XV/E/8011/3/97, Brussels 22 June, 2000, in which the aforementioned subjects are included in the dental curriculum. This document had the approval of all EU Member States at the time and all dental schools are teaching them today;
- f) In a more recent document “Profile and competences for the graduating European Dentist - Update 2009” by Association for Dental Education in Europe (ADEE), and beyond the above mentioned subjects, the subjects on New Technologies and Informatics and Biomaterials are included as well, and this document has also been approved by all European schools;
- g) As for the cost of the addition of these subjects to the curricula and the position of the authorities, the CED stresses out that these subjects have already been incorporated in most curricula and such proposals have been made and approved by organizations like ADEE or ACDTP. The CED feels that the issue of cost will not be a problem at this time.

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Inscription:

Green – changes to names of subjects;

Red – deletion of subjects;

Blue – addition of subjects.

Old Annex	New Proposal
A. Basic subjects	A. Basic subjects
– Chemistry	– Medical Chemistry
– Physics	– Biophysics or Medical Physics?
– Biology	– Molecular Biology and Genetics
	-- Biostatistics
B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects	B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects
– Anatomy	– Anatomy
– Embryology	– Embryology
– Histology, including cytology	– Histology, including cytology
– Physiology	– Physiology
– Biochemistry (or physiological chemistry)	– Biochemistry (or physiological chemistry)
– Pathological anatomy	– Pathological anatomy

– General pathology	– General pathology
– Pharmacology	– Pharmacology
– Microbiology	– Microbiology
– Hygiene	– Hygiene
– Preventive medicine and epidemiology	– Preventive medicine and epidemiology
– Radiology	– Radiology
– Physiotherapy	– Physiotherapy
– General surgery	– General surgery
– General medicine, including paediatrics	– General medicine, including paediatrics
– Oto-rhino-laryngology	– Oto-rhino-laryngology
– Dermato-venereology	– Dermato-venereology
– General psychology – psychopathology – neuropathology	– General psychology – psychopathology – neuropathology
– Anaesthetics	– Anaesthesiology
	-- Internal Medicine
C. Subjects directly related to dentistry	C. Subjects directly related to dentistry
– Prosthodontics	– Prosthetic Dentistry
– Dental materials and equipment	– Dental materials and equipment
– Conservative dentistry	– Conservative dentistry
– Preventive dentistry	– Preventive and Community dentistry
– Anaesthetics and sedation	– Anaesthesia and sedation (Local, Nitrous oxide)
– Special surgery	– Oral surgery
– Special pathology	– Oral Medicine and pathology
– Clinical practice	– Clinical practice
– Paedodontics	– Paediatric Dentistry
– Orthodontics	– Orthodontics
– Periodontics	– Periodontology
– Dental radiology	– Oral diagnosis and Radiology
– Dental occlusion and function of the jaw	– Stomatognathic Physiology
– Professional organisation, ethics and legislation	– Dental Practice Management, Ergonomics
	-- Ethics and legislation, patient safety
– Social aspects of dental practice	– Behavioral sciences in Communication and interpersonal skills
	-- Endodontology
	-- Forensic Dentistry
	-- Emergency Medical care (CPR)
	-- New technologies and informatics
	-- Biomaterials
	-- Dental Implantology
	-- Gerodontology

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