Annex 1

| Learning outcomes for subject from 'Developing the Dental Team' | Module(s) in which each learning outcome is covered | Where and how learning outcome is assessed |
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| Learning outcome | . Module: 300 hrs: can be adapted according to education programme established in each country | |
| | BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AND ORA | L BIOLOGY |
| Have knowledge of anatomy, physiology and biochemistry relevant to dental hygiene and therapy | | |
| Have knowledge and understanding of those aspects of the biomedical sciences and of oral physiology and craniofacial, oral and dental anatomy that are significant in the management of their patients | | |
| BEHAVIOURAL SO | CIENCES, COMMUNICATION SKILLS | S AND HEALTH INFORMATICS |
| Be competent at using information technology | | |

| Be competent at communication with patients, their families and carers, other members of the dental team and other healthcare professionals | | |
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| Have knowledge of managing patients from different social and ethnic backgrounds | | |
| Have knowledge of working as part of the dental team | | |
| Be familiar with the social and psychological issues relevant to the care of patients | | |
| | HUMAN DISEASE | |
| Be competent of the scientific principles of sterilisation, disinfection and antisepsis | | |
| Have knowledge of the pharmacological properties of those drugs used in general dental practice, including their unwanted effects | | |

| Be familiar with the place of dental hygiene and dental therapy in the provision of healthcare Be familiar with manifestations of common human diseases and disorders relevant to the practice of dental hygiene and therapy, including their investigation and management Be familiar with the main medical disorders that may impinge on dental treatment Be familiar with the work of other healthcare workers Have knowledge with pathological features and dental relevance of common disorders of major organ systems Be familiar with the role of therapeutics in the management of patients requiring dental treatment MEDICAL EMERGENCIES | Aumon II Learning Calcome for Bernar Hygiene | | |
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| MEDICAL EMERGENCIES | management of patients requiring dental | | |
| | | MEDICAL EMERGENCIE | S |

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| Be familiar at carrying out resuscitation techniques | | |
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| Have knowledge of how to identify medical emergencies and provide immediate management of anaphylactic reaction, hypoglycaemia, upper respiratory obstruction, cardiac arrest, fits, vasovagal attack, inhalation or ingestion of foreign bodies, and haemorrhage | | |
| Be familiar with the principles of first aid | | |
| | LAW, ETHICS AND PROFESSIO | NALISM |
| Have knowledge at maintaining full, accurate clinical records | | |
| Have knowledge of responsibilities of consent, duty of care and confidentiality | | |
| Have knowledge of their responsibilities in relation to the referral of patients | | |

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| Have knowledge of patients' rights and how to handle complaints | | |
| Have knowledge of the competency range of other members of the dental team | | |
| Be familiar with the legal and ethical obligations of members of the dental team | | |
| Be familiar with the need for lifelong learning and professional development | | |
| Be familiar with the law as it applies to records | | |
| Н | EALTH AND SAFETY AND INFECTION | ON CONTROL |
| Be competent at implementing and performing infection control and preventing physical, chemical and microbiological contamination in the clinic | | |

| Be competent at arranging and using the working clinical environment in the most safe and efficient manner | | |
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| Have knowledge of health and safety legislation as it affects dental practice | | |
| | DENTAL BIOMATERIALS SCI | ENCE |
| Be competent at the correct selection and manipulation of dental biomaterials used by the dental hygienist | | |
| Have knowledge of the science that underpins the dental biomaterials | | |
| Have knowledge of the limitations of such dental biomaterials | | |
| Be familiar with those aspects of biomaterials safety that relate to the work of the dental hygienist | | |

| ORAL DISEASE | | |
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| Have knowledge of the oral hygiene and preventive advice appropriate for cases of trauma and craniofacial abnormalities | | |
| Be familiar with common oral surgical procedures | | |
| Be familiar with their role in the pre- and post- surgical situation | | |
| Have knowledge of abnormalities in the oral tissues | | |
| Have knowledge of the effects of smoking on the oral tissues | | |
| Be competent at the use of indices to screen and monitor disease | | |

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| Be competent in instructing the patient in methods of plaque control for both natural teeth and for bridges, dentures and implants including dietary advice, use of fluoride and plaque control | |
| Be competent in supporting the dentist in the post-periodontal surgical care of the patient and assisting in the maintenance of periodontal health in the long term | |
| Have knowledge of the aetiology, pathology, progression and presentation of periodontal diseases | |
| Be competent at recognising the clinical appearance of the carious lesion | |
| Have knowledge of the aetiology, pathology, progression and presentation of dental caries | |
| Have knowledge of the classification, aetiology, pathogenesis and processes of common oral diseases | |

| Have knowledge of the causes and effects of oral diseases needed for their prevention and management | | |
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| II | NTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL DENT | AL HYGIENE |
| Be competent at obtaining a detailed history of the patient's dental state | | |
| Be competent at checking a patient's medical history | | |
| | RESTORATIVE DENTISTS | RY |
| Be competent at providing preventive oral care for the individual patient who presents with dental caries, periodontal disease and tooth wear | | |
| Be competent at collecting periodontal data and charting | | |

| Be competent at supragingival and subgingival scaling and root debridement, using both powered and manual instrumentation, and in stain removal and prophylaxis | |
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| Be competent in the use of appropriate anti- microbial therapy in the management of plaque-related diseases | |
| Be familiar with the clinical precautions required to treat patients with temporomandibular joint disorders | |
| Be competent to provide dental hygiene care for the older adult | |
| Be familiar with the physiology of ageing and the management of problems associated with care of the older adult | |
| Be familiar with the presentation of oral and dental diseases and disorders in the older adult | |

| Be competent in the cleaning, polishing and scaling of dental implant-supported structures | | |
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| Be familiar with implant-retained crowns, bridges and removable prostheses | | |
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| | CHILD DENTAL HEALTH | 1 |
| Be competent at recognising active caries and providing preventive care in children | | |
| Be familiar with the management of trauma in the deciduous and permanent dentitions. | | |
| Be competent at providing dental hygiene care for the orthodontic patient | | |

| Be familiar with the normal facial development, occlusion and the adverse effects of malocclusion on oral health | | |
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| Be familiar with contemporary orthodontic treatment techniques | | |
| Be familiar with the limitations of orthodontic treatment | | |
| | PREVENTIVE DENTISTR | Υ |
| Be competent at instructing patients in the various methods of plaque control, including both chemical and mechanical means and incorporating appropriate modifications for patients with special needs | | |
| Be competent in teaching patients about the dietary control of dental caries | | |
| Be competent in the application of fissure sealants, with good knowledge of their properties and composition following the dentist's instructions | | |

| Be competent in the use of fluoride topically | | | | |
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| Be competent at providing smoking cessation advice for patients | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the principles of prevention of dental disease with an appreciation of the dynamics involved, including therapeutic, educational, social and environmental factors | | | | |
| Have knowledge of other preventive techniques which may be available | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the use of fluoride systemically | | | | |
| DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH | | | | |
| Have knowledge in the principles of health promotion, including oral health promotion | | | | |

Annex 1: Learning outcomes for Dental Hygiene

| Have knowledge of the importance of community-based prevention | | | | |
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| Be familiar with the social, cultural and environmental factors which contribute to health or illness | | | | |
| Be familiar with the structures of the public health services | | | | |
| Be familiar with the use of indices in the recording of oral conditions and in evaluating data | | | | |
| COMPREHENSIVE ORAL CARE | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the dental care of patients with physical or learning disabilities, mental health problems, or who are medically compromised or terminally ill | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the principles and problems involved in the provision of domiciliary dental care and the role of the dentist and the dental team | | | | |

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| Have knowledge of their role within the dental team | | | | |
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| DENTAL RADIOGRAPHY, DENTAL RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING | | | | |
| Be competent at taking and processing the various film views used in dental practice | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the hazards of ionising radiation and regulations relating to them, including radiation protection and dose reduction | | | | |
| Be familiar with the principles which underlie dental radiographic techniques | | | | |
| Be familiar with the assessment of image quality | | | | |
| Be familiar with alternative imaging techniques | | | | |
| PAIN AND ANXIETY CONTROL | | | | |

| Have knowledge at managing fear and anxiety with behavioural techniques and empathise with patients in stressful situations | | | | |
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| Be familiar with the application of drugs in the control of pain and anxiety | | | | |
| DENTAL CARIES | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the epidemiology, histopathology, microbiology and pathogenesis of dental caries | | | | |
| Have knowledge of the classification, aetiology, clinical presentation and management of dental caries | | | | |
| Be familiar with the diagnostic methods available to detect a carious lesion | | | | |