



Ministry of Health

# Scope of Practice for Dentist

August 2019

Healthcare Profession Council



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independent Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of Health

Healthcare Professional Council

No. 0149/ HCP

Vientiane Capital, dated 02 August 2019

**Decision**

**On**

**Endorsement of scope of practice for dentist**

Pursuant to Healthcare professional licensing and registration system strategy of Lao PDR 2016-2020 No. 2098/ MOH, dated 03 December 2015;

Pursuant to Minister's decision on healthcare professional council No. 0131/MOH, dated 19 January 2017;

Pursuant to proposal and discussion of the dentistry profession committee (board).

**President of Healthcare Professional Council agreed:**

- Article1. Agree to endorse the scope of practice for dentist
- Article2. Delegate the health care professional council, dentistry professional committee to be focal point and coordinate with concerned parties for implementation of dissemination, training on this scope of practice for dentist, also provide monitoring and inspection the implementation of scope of practice for dentist for effectiveness and efficiency.
- Article3. Delegate the Ministry of health cabinet office, Health Care and rehabilitation department, health Personnel, health profession education department, the healthcare professional committees (boards) of health care profession council, university of health science, hospitals, center, institution, all concerned parties together to implement this decision on own individual specific responsibility.
- Article4. This decision will be affective from the signatory date.

President of Healthcare Professional Council

Dr. Ponemek Daraloy

The document has been delivered to:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. President, vice president of healthcare profession council each person | 1 set  |
| 2. Member of dentistry healthcare professional committee each person      | 1 set  |
| 3. The healthcare professional bureau                                     | 1 set  |
| 4. MOH Cabinet office   | 1 set  |
| 5. UHS, hospital, centers, each   | 1 set  |
| 6. Copy for filing  | 2 sets |

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# Scope of practice for dentist

## I. Introduction

Dentistry is a profession in health care which has a roles in: assessment, diagnosis, prevention, and/ or treatment (non-surgery, surgery, or other related methods), the abnormal, and / or oral disease condition, face-maxilla or related structure, which has been affected to human health. All will be treated by a dentist, based on the educational scope, training and own experience, in line with the profession ethic and laws.

This scope of practice will be used by a general dentist (GD) and will not cover for subspecialty dentist (specialized dentist) but can provide the practice guidance and determine the basic capabilities.

Regarding to the quality need of the oral and dental health care provider (professional qualification requirement) Ministry of health, health care profession council has developed the dentist scope of practice in order to issue the profession license.

This dentist scope of practice has an objective to build understanding on roles and scope of dentistry practice to be a standard in among the related group in Lao PDR such: healthcare profession including the oral health service provider, patient and relative. Dentist roles and scope of practice will be adjusted to be up to date base on the changes over times as necessary in order to ensure the patient being treated with good quality such: has amended law on health care, dentist regulation, improvement of medical technology or change in social structure and related legislations.

## II. Terminology

The terminology used in this scope of practice has the meaning as follow:

1. General Dentist Practitioner is a person who graduated bachelor from acknowledged educational institution by Ministry of health / healthcare professional council. After has been completed training and has a clinical experience and be recognized as a qualified health care service officer.
2. Specialized dentist/ dental specialist is a person who graduated bachelor then continue a special clinic to have a specific skillful as required.
3. A dental specialist under supervision of Ministry of health is a person who graduated bachelor then upgrade knowledge in a specific field, but still not achieve a clinic skillful as required. However, Ministry of health/ healthcare professional council still not recognize that person as a specialist.
4. Scope of practice of general dentist has determined the qualification for oral and dental health care (in the facility of practice) and the practice can be done freely in disease treatment, sickness and injury which a dentist has ability to treat.
5. Scope of practice of dental specialist under supervision of Ministry of health is same as a specialized dentist, but only implement with under supervision of specialized dentist.

## III. Health facility that allowed for practice

A dentist who granted a health professional license from Ministry of health/ healthcare professional council can implement the roles in the facilities as follow:

1. Central hospital and specific center(excellence public care facility);
2. Regional, provincial hospital(tertiary pubic health care facility);
3. District or community hospital(secondary public health care facility);
4. Health center or small hospital(primary public health care facility);
5. Private hospital and private clinic.

#### IV. Scope of practice for general dentist( for details see in annex 1)

Base on the capability (knowledge + skills +attitude) and own experience, a dentist who has been granted a permission for a healthcare professional service has the right for practice as follow:

##### 1. Component I:

- Technical skills:
  - Screen the patient and assess
  - Take the vital signs: temperature, heart beat rate, breath rate and blood pressure;
  - Interview for patient history: disease history, record the dental information, medical, family, relatives or occupation of the patient appropriately , comprehensively and correctly
  - Examination: check the face, neck, mouth and teeth in a systematic approach and effectively.
    - A dentist exam the patient and diagnose the disease according to the steps and record the result.
  - Other Additional examination:
    - Order for (blood formulation)CBC;
    - Order for glycaemia and interpret the result;
    - Order and interpret the result from the lab;
    - Order for dental-maxilla X-ray
    - Read and interpret the dental-maxilla X-Ray;
    - Collect the sample for culture and test for antibiotic (Antibiogram);
    - Conduct a biopsy;
    - Collect more other samples and including preparation of examination report.
- Diagnosis:
  - Dentist:
    - Interpret the result of history interviewed and examination;
    - Primary assessment on patient's situation and differential diagnosis;
    - Order for additional examination as required;
    - Summarize the assessment of patient's situation and potential diagnosis;  
Example: Apical granuloma  
Treatment: root canals treatment or Apical resection
- Treatment plan:
  - Dentist:
    - Decide on clinic base on the evident existed, together with colleague and who has more experience as appropriate;
    - Plan for a treatment, manage, appoint with patient as procedure and reason by a cooperation with patient and other health specialists as appropriate;
    - Reduce the anxiety, build the satisfaction, gain the consent and respect the patient's right to enable the decision on treatment.
- Record and filing the document: patient treatment and continue assessment, with accuracy, comprehensive and based on schedule.

##### 2 Component II:

- Patient's clinical management
  - a. General patient management:
    1. Dentist: use general principle in providing oral care for patient management as determined in annex 1.

2. Dentist: must provide treatment immediately in the case of dental and medical emergency:
  - Assess and understand the severity of dental clinical signs and the need of emergency treatment immediately;
  - Diagnose and manage the dental and medical emergency case ;
  - Provide the first aid;
  - Rescue the life of patient in time;
  - Provide the resuscitation to the patient with cardio pulmonary problem.
3. Dentist prescribe with safety, efficiency and economy.
  - Interview the history of medication used in the past accurately including the medication that prescribed earlier and other medication;
  - Plan a treatment with rational use of drug for the common oral disorders including for the pain and infection;
  - Safe prescribe and follow the law;
  - Prescribe the appropriate dose and record the result correctly;
  - Provide information to the patient appropriately, follow the result and report the side effect of drug.
4. Dentist: provide an appropriate treatment as identified in annex 1.
5. Dentist: must try all effort to communicate with patient on health education, prevention, and oral health promotion.  
Implementation the roles at the periodontal clinic, a dentist must understand the general problem of periodontal disease, complication occurred, solution and providing a treatment appropriately.
- 9 Preventive and community dentistry: implementation of the roles  
For a preventive and community dentistry. A dentist must be able to identify causes and risks and provide prevention according to the disease appropriately
- 10 Special care patient  
Care for the patient with physical problem, development, mental Health or medical problem/ disability. Dentist must understand the common problem, complications and provide treatment appropriately

Contents of capability on case management of oral medicine, oral surgery, pediatric dentistry, orthodontics, endodontics, prosthodontics, periodontics, preventive and community dentistry and special care patient are in annex 2

V. Professionalism and general skills  
(roles of dentist as a technical professionalism)

A dentist must have the capability as follow:

1. Use the ethical principle and legislations in to implementation of dentistry;
2. Provide a courteous treatment to all patient equally;
3. Respect right and right of patient;
4. Decide on dentistry treatment with science evident base and other source of references;
5. Implement according to the law/ regulation of the Ministry of health/ health care profession council;
6. Provide clear explanation of the step of examination, diagnosis, treatment, benefits, risk and choice of patient;

7. Implement the roles within the scope of ability and discuss or transfer to colleague who has more experience in case of need.

VI. Communication and interpersonal skills.  
(roles of dentist as a health communicator)

Dentist must have the ability as follow:

1. Use the communication and interpersonal skills appropriately in to a routine task;
2. Communicate(verbal and written) effectively with patient, peers, staff and public widely;
3. Use the principle of social-psychology and behavior in to a patient center health care;
4. Use the principle and ethical standard such: confident principle, correctness and honest in implementation of routine task.

VII. Practice management and information  
(roles of a dentist as a health manager)

Dentist must have capability in:

1. Assess the care provider, implementing facility, cash reimburse mechanism;
2. Educate the government policies, law, regulation, rules and technical responsibility to the staff and colleague;
3. Record and file the patient document;
4. Coordinate and provide advice to the colleague on dental health education;
5. Manage dentistry effectively base on the plan table, filing the recorded document, cash reimbursement and allocation of budget;
6. Implement the control infection and environment base on the standard;
7. Implement the task base on own ability and propose a consultation or transfer to the colleague who a specialized knowledge;
8. Use the information technology, information system in patient treatment, administration and profession development.

VIII. Oral health promotion  
(roles of dentist as an oral health promotion)

Dentist must have an ability in:

1. Develop strategy on prevention, health education and implementation;
2. Cooperate with dentistry team and other health profession in administration and promotion of the universal health coverage;
3. Accept good practice of traditional healing to enable a better oral health;
4. Provide oral health education to patient and community widely.

Vientiane capital, date 02 August 2019  
President of healthcare professional Council

Dr. Ponemek DALALOY

## Annex 1

### Scope of Practice for General Dentist

#### General Dentist (GD)

- ❖ Meaning: is a health care profession who can assess, diagnose, prevent, treat a disorders or other condition of oral diseases (non-surgical, surgical or other methods) under the scope of knowledge gained, training and experience.

#### Core Capacity:

A general dentist should has the capacity as follow:

1. Manage the child oral health, adolescence, adult, women, elderly and a special care patient.
2. Prevent, determine, traumatic treatment , oral disease and other abnormal in the mouth-, maxilla and face;
3. Consolidate, interpret the patient's information, including external/internal mouth courteously and use finding result to assess and treat patient with correctness.
4. Understand the disease negative sign and impact and dentistry health care management;
5. Diagnose, treat and/ or transfer the patient appropriately;
6. Assess, identify the appropriate treatment method according to the diagnosis, treatment and with more consideration of patient (such: mental health and clinical health, difficulty of X-Ray examination, other physical examination)
7. Order and interpret the oral and maxilla-face x-ray image
8. Diagnose and conduct a local anesthesia by methods that related to teeth and gum around the teeth or support of the teeth;
9. Order some related extra examinations to dentistry treatment as required;
10. Diagnose and treat Temporo-mandibular joint disorder without surgery
11. Install the passive space maintainers as required;
12. Treat pulpal by wrapping the pulpal wound by appropriated method;
13. Cut sentinel and/ fill with temporary or permanent materials in order for restorative purpose, structure plan or dental rehabilitation;
14. Apply some methods which aimed for restoration, fitting, adjustment, or prosthetics or adjust some part of prosthetics;
15. Extract and do small surgery such: biopsy and cut for drainage as required;
16. Prescribe the medication base on practice scope of dentist, on the law and regulation of Lao PDR;
- 16.1 Prescribe the controlled medication or addicting drug (CD-A) only 3 days. This Prescription is allowed only at the emergency unit of the hospital.
- 16.2 Prescribe a half controlled drug (CD\_B) in 30 days without any additional.
17. Promote the oral health and prevention;
18. If the difficulty is above own ability, the dentist must refer to a specialized dentist.

#### Note:

- 1) Implant-ology is not allowed for implementation except only any general dentist who officially participated the training and assessment;
- 2) Scope of practices that is not included in the curriculum or general dentist training which will be mentioned as following will not allow general dentist to perform:
  - Adjustment including clear aligners;
  - Maxilla-facial surgery, except only impaction;
  - facial cosmetic surgery including Botox and fillers injection.



## Annex 2

### Scope of Practice for Dental specialist

#### 1. Endodontics

- ❖ Meaning: is a subject of dentistry including of education and experimentation on biology, etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment, injury of pulpal and disease condition that related to periodontics.

Core ability:

A general dentist should has the ability as follow:

1. Diagnose and treat oral disorder which cause by pulpal and / or periradicular origin;
2. Observe, implement, conduct and interpret the x-ray result of exterior and interior of the mouth;
3. Treat and fill the root canals by non-surgical procedure even there is/ is not a cause by periodontics disease;
4. Single time treat the root canals as required;
5. Support the root and fill more( post & core) in to the completed treatment of root canals;
6. To restore the origin teeth appropriately;
7. Color the pulpal and coat the teeth for the dead pulpal,
8. Treat the root canals as necessary;
9. Conduct treatment by restoring the pulpal such: wrap the pulpal, cut some pulpal out;
10. Emergency treat the root canals;
11. Treat the traumatic injury teeth;
12. Prescribe the antibiotic, anti-inflammation, analgesic and other base on the scope of practice of dentist, law and regulation of Lao PDR.

#### 2. Dental radiology

- ❖ Meaning: is a subject of dentistry, it is a radiology that relates to x-ray taking, interpret the result of x-ray, information from x-ray for diagnose, disorder and condition of oral maxilla-facial disease.

- ❖ Core ability:

General dentist must have the capacity as follow:

- 1) Exam the head, neck, conduct and assess the dental and clinical history in order to determine appropriate examination;
- 2) Order for an x-ray and interpret the result of oral, maxilla-facial and teeth;
- 3) Understand about safety on radiology base on the regulation and law of Lao PDR;
- 4) Decide in using the film, film with other examination, radiology technic and other procedure in conducting the clinical activity;
- 5) Order for radiology such: old technic and digital to take the inner / outer oral image, computered tomography scan (CT scan) of oral, maxilla-facial;
- 6) Conduct the assessment of maxilla-facial joints(TMJ) or of implant area;
- 7) Record the result of interpretation of image that received for consultation and then report the outcome.
- 8) Acknowledge and explain respond to a complaint from society( contrast media)

#### 3. Oral and maxilla-facial surgery

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry which consist of diagnosis, surgery and other additional treatment, injuries and disability relate to function and beauty of oral and maxilla-face hard and soft organs.

❖ Core ability:

General dentist must have the capacity in following:

- 1) Diagnose and treat, improve the disability or oral and maxilla-face injury;
- 2) Diagnose and treat the pain on the face;
- 3) Diagnose and treat the disability of maxilla joints and saliva gland;
- 4) Diagnose and manage the disorders of teeth-face including congenital or non-congenital;
- 5) Order and interpret the result of x-ray related to oral and maxilla-face;
- 6) Assess, plan for treatment and conduct a teeth surgery, root teeth bone including withdraw the transversal teeth and other surgery to enable a prosthetic;
- 7) Relocate the maxilla fracture or luxation and stable it by non-surgery procedure;
- 8) Treat and prescribe an anti-infection for oral and maxilla-face in case of complication;
- 9) Ration prescribe the medication under the scope of practice of dentist base on regulation and laws of Lao PDR.

4. Oral medicine

❖ Meaning: is a dentistry specific subject which relate to oral health care, diagnosis and non-surgical treatment and in oral and maxilla-face disorders.

❖ Core ability:

General dentist must have the capacity as following:

- 1) Examine, diagnose and treat soft tissue disease and other disorders of oral and maxilla-face including mal-function of saliva gland and oral tissue diseases;
- 2) Diagnose and treat disease that originated and non- originated from teeth in oral and maxilla-face;
- 3) Order and interpret the result of oral and maxilla-facial x-ray image;
- 4) Diagnose and treat an oral and maxilla-facial bacteria , virus and fungi infection;
- 5) Interpret the result from laboratory and x-ray result for diagnosis and treatment;
- 6) Conduct safe and effective surgery treatment of benign tumor or conduct biopsy to enable the diagnosis in case of suspect a malign tumor (cancer);
- 7) Diagnose and treat chronic oral and maxilla-facial disorders and a joints disorder.
- 8) Manage and oral health of the patient who has a serious disease;
- 9) Order for additional specific examination which required by dentistry treatment principle;
- 10) Rational prescribe the medication within scope of dentistry practice, law and regulation of Lao PDR.

5. Oral Surgery

❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry, consist of diagnosis, surgery and additional treatment, injuries and disability related to functional and beauty of hard and soft tissue in the mouth.

❖ Core ability:

Core ability of general dentist for this subject must have as following:

- 1) Diagnose or other oral disorder;
- 2) Conduct surgery of teeth- teeth bone in both simple and difficult procedure;
- 3) Treat the traumatic teeth and alveolar;
- 4) Treat the disorder of maxilla joints(TMJ) by non-surgical procedure;
- 5) Treat and prescribe for treatment of oral and maxilla-face infection;
- 6) Relocate the fracture or luxation of maxilla and stable it;
- 7) Order and interpret the oral and maxilla-face x-ray image;
- 8) Treat the abscess air sack of upper maxilla patient caused by teeth disorder;
- 9) Rationally prescribe a medication within dentist scope of practice, law, regulation of Lao PDR;
- 10) Conduct a diagnosis for prosthetics and implant.

## 6. Orthodontics

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry, consist of diagnosis, prevention, control and solve a munching disorder as well as a disorder of muscle-nerve and bone structure during growth or completeness of oral and face structure.
- ❖ Core competency:

Core competency of general dentist in this subject are as below:

- 1) Diagnose and prepare treatment plan of abnormal teeth-face alignment (tooth/arch discrepancy) with a closely coordination and follow up with other division;
- 2) Order and interpret the oral and maxilla-facial x-ray image ;
- 3) Revoke/eliminate losing of inappropriate munching(Malocclusion);
- 4) Reduce the risk of cavity, gum and periodontics disorders which caused by overlapped teeth;
- 5) Revoke the risk/bad perspective;
- 6) Restore and improve the beauty of oral-face;
- 7) Adjust abnormality of munching (occlusion);
- 8) Use all devices to adjust teeth position to be aligned (aligners) for removal or fixation of maxilla- facial structure;
- 9) Rationally prescribe the medication within the scope of practice of dentist. Law, regulation of Lao PDR.

## 7. Pediatric Dentistry

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry, which provide both treatment and prevention of oral health to early child to adolescent include who is in need a special care and mental health.

- ❖ Core ability:

Core ability of this dentistry subject are as following:

- 1) Provide counseling to the parent and child to accept and implement an oral care in order to prevent the disease;
- 2) Diagnose the oral disease related to pediatric and implement the appropriate treatment;
- 3) Diagnose and treat an pediatric and adultery tooth that has a disorder and traumatized;
- 4) Order and interpret the oral and maxilla-facial x-ray;
- 5) Treat a child who has a mixed of early and permanent teeth;
- 6) To provide a comprehensive oral health care for a child who has behavior and necessity for a special care of whom be a physical and mental disorders;
- 7) To improve the bad practice such: sucking thump, sucking lip, and silicone nipple and tongue pressing;
- 8) Prescribe rational medication within the scope of practice of dentist, law and regulation of Lao PDR;

- ❖ Other required skills:

- 1) Use of conscious sedation;
- 2) Behavior control and to be controlled by the medication.

## 8. Preventive and community dentistry

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry which consist of treatment, prevention, promotion to avoid the occurrence of oral and tooth in community through the primary oral and tooth health care project.

- ❖ Core ability:

Core ability of general dentist in this subject have as follow:

- 1) Chang the behavior, knowledge of community on oral health and other disorder;
- 2) Eliminate the barrier between people and health care service;
- 3) Train and use the scientific reason effectively in order to improve oral health;

- 4) Create and support cooperation among dentist, other health specialist, public health organization, private business, social services in order to set the jointed target for improvement and meeting the need of health care services for people;
- 5) Strengthen and expand capacity in term of dentistry researching;
- 6) Develop strategy plan to propose the budget required on implementation, study and researching on people oral health care;
- 7) Screen the chronic disease and systematic disease/ condition of being sick such: scare of disease in the mouth, diabetes, sleep with stopping of a breath (snoring), obesity and others.

## 9. Periodontics

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry, consist of prevention, diagnosis and treatment with prosthetics and surrounding a tooth of its component to stable as normal position, healthy, well-functioning and remain the beauty of structure and soft tissue;
- ❖ Core ability  
Core ability of general dentist in this subject are as following:
  - 1) Strengthen and remain the good structure of hard and soft tissue in order to support the teeth and its root;
  - 2) Order and interpret the result of oral and maxilla- face x-ray image ;
  - 3) Assess patient' munching(occlusion) and provide options of treatment a tooth with periodontics disorder;
  - 4) Conduct a surgery procedure by cutting the dead part of tissue including: scaling, brushing, and scratching the root (non-surgical)
  - 5) Bicuspidization and hemi-section to adjust munching
  - 6) Infection treatment/ gumitis and periodontics tissue
  - 7) Use chemical therapy including delay absorption materials
  - 8) Rational medication use within the scope of practice of dentist, law and regulation of Lao PDR;
  - 9) Conduct a surgery of contraction to adjust a better function

## 10. Prosthodontics

- ❖ Meaning: is a specific of dentistry, consist of diagnosis, treatment plan, rehabilitation and maintain an oral function, convenient, beauty and wellbeing of patient base on condition of missing teeth and / or oral maxilla-facial organ by using a biocompatible substitution material.
- ❖ Core competency:  
Core competency of general dentist in this subject should have as follow:
  - 1) Examine, treat and plan a treatment for patient with some missing teeth or whole teeth who need rehabilitation( prosthodontics)
  - 2) Restore a tooth or teeth, apply permanent or removable substitution as appropriate, restore dental structure, function and beauty of patient at all age;
  - 3) Order and interpret oral maxilla-facial x-ray images;
  - 4) Rehab the function of patient who need permanent substitution by restore some part or a whole tooth by using material, direct and indirect technique;
  - 5) Restore a root damaged tooth by a prefabricated and casted post & core;
  - 6) Use prosthodontics might be because of missed teeth or abnormal structure of teeth in order to rehabilitate an oral function;
  - 7) Make whole artificial teeth for a patient who has a without teeth;
  - 8) Follow the principle of a part prosthodontics;
  - 9) Rehabilitate the patient who has no parts of teeth or whole mouth by using an implant;
  - 10) Apply a treatment by using and adjustment of munching in order to balance the natural teeth frame and abnormal munching system(stomatognathic system);

- 11) Diagnose and treat disability of maxilla joints(TMJ) by a non-surgery;
- 12) Making a model(stents) of types base on clinic requirement, making a removable artificial teeth for a part and whole;

❖ Additional necessary competency:

- Treat an elderly, maxilla-facial and a special care patient;
- Rehabilitate an congenital abnormal maxilla-face/ after birth by using a temporary or permanent tools;
- Rehabilitate an after- surgery abnormal maxilla;
- Help a stopping of breath during sleeping(snore) by using tools;
- Treat by using a substitution materials for a cancer patient.

## 11. Restorative Dentistry

❖ Meaning: is a specific subject of dentistry, consist of diagnosis and treatment of cavity and teeth disorder, support structure of the teeth including restoration and replacement;

❖ Core competency:

Core competency of general dentist in this subject should have as following:

- 1) Apply an easy and complicated restoration in order to maintain the matching between the shape, munching, function and maintain the soft and hard tissue surrounding a tooth;
- 2) Diagnose and treat the disordered pulpal or injured from a trauma and treatment of root canals if required;
- 3) Order and interpret the oral and maxilla-facial x-ray image;
- 4) Treat and solve the munching disorder by restoration in order to have an appropriate munching;
- 5) Demonstrate own high competency in choosing and using appropriate technique in all steps of a treatment identified;
- 6) Provide treatment in order for beauty by using direct and indirect restoration.

❖ Additional competency:

Treatment of all other periodontics abscess.

## 12. Forensic dentistry

❖ Meaning: is specific subject of dentistry, which related to investigation and assessment base on dentistry evident in order to support the legislation officer to implement the criminal or civil enforcement.

❖ Core competency:

Core competency of dentist in this subject are as follow:

- 1) Collect information and document/ dentistry evident by using technique and special procedure;
- 2) Dentistry certification before and after death by comparison, relocation or finding the dentistry evident( remained bone, teeth, x-ray image, blood confirmation and genetics (serology and genetic remnants)
- 3) Has a record document and position analysis/ line shown a munching (some outstanding points)
- 4) Understand the signs or things and sign of human abusing (including couple violation, elderly violation and child abuse) rights and responsibility of dentist in providing dentistry when has a report of such cases.
- 5) Provide an endorsement from specialist in order to judge the civil and criminal case;
- 6) Manage and retain record of the dentistry patient information in order to use as legislation evident to prove a patient and reduce mistakes on making a complaint;
- 7) Assess the age and determine the gender of individual.