

Providence Dental Residency Program

Competency Statements

For a resident to successfully complete the program, a rating of “Competent,” “Proficient” or “Expert” must be achieved in all competency areas by the end of the program, unless listed as optional.

Competency/ Proficiency

Global Competencies

1 Ethics / Professional Conduct

Ethics	Practice and promote professionalism and ethical principles in all aspects of the program, particularly with colleagues, staff and patients regardless of their age, culture, socio-economic/educational/professional background or lifestyle preferences.
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2 Attitude

Attitude	Self-assess abilities and limitations. Have a positive attitude and be an inquisitive, continuous learner who strives for quality education and self-improvement. Demonstrate organization, responsibility, reliability and punctuality.
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3 Didactics

Academic presentations	Prepare and present patient cases of interest to colleagues, both formally and informally. Review the literature as appropriate. Prepare and present a formal lecture on a topic pertinent to dentistry or the practice thereof.
Emergency Preparedness	Complete BLS and ACLS training. Participate in simulated medical emergency scenarios.
Legal	Learn about how the WA State Dental Quality Assurance Commission (DQAC) reviews complaints with regard to the WACs. Participate in the annual legislative process.

4 Practice Management

Efficiency	Use scheduling systems, insurance and financial arrangements to maximize production in dental practice.
Business	Gain an understanding of how to manage a CHC clinic and a private practice, including staffing, operations, facilities and finances.
Experts	Understand how to maximize the benefits of CPAs, bankers, attorneys and consultants with relation to dental practice.

General Dental Rotation Competencies

5 Overall Oral Health Care

Comp Oral Health provider	Function as the patient's primary and comprehensive oral health care provider—particularly patients with medically complex or special needs. Apply “Best Care” principles to all patient care interaction
OSHA	Practice all accepted sterilization, disinfection, universal precautions and occupational hazard prevention procedures.
Public Health	Understand current trends of oral health care delivery as they apply at the community, state and national levels. Learn about the FQHC and Community Clinic systems, including community access-to-care issues.
Factors	Understand how cultural and social factors influence disease prevention, prevalence and delivery of oral care.
Access	Participate in the dental care of underserved populations.

6 Patient Evaluation and Plan of Care

H&P	Consistently obtain a quality medical history that identifies and characterizes the patient's CC, HxPI, PMHx, surgeries/hospitalizations, ROS, medications, allergies, and any other pertinent information. Perform a proper physical examination appropriate to the needs of the patient. Understand the "classic" H&P examination.
Diagnostics	Order/obtain and interpret appropriate imaging (radiographs, CT), laboratory data, diagnostic tests and any other additional information necessary to make appropriate treatment decisions.
Supplemental Information	Look up supplemental information about "unknowns" (medications, syndromes, diseases, conditions, therapies, tests, etc.) sufficient for making educated decisions about patient care.
Experts	Utilize the services of medical doctors and other health care professionals as appropriate to make quality patient care decisions.
Assess Risk	Establish an assessment of risk and differential / provisional / definitive diagnosis (es).
Tx Plan	Integrate collected data and demonstrate sufficient understanding of the patient's condition to create an individually appropriate, comprehensive, phased and sequenced plan of care. Obtain informed consent as appropriate.

7 Pharmacology/Pain control

Pharmacology	Appropriately utilize a variety of pharmacologic agents commonly required in dentistry, including local anesthetics, analgesics, sedatives, antiemetics, steroids, fluorides and antimicrobial medications. Use advanced theory/techniques where possible (for example: Gow-Gates, V2 division blocks, intraosseous delivery, scheduled dosing, trays, etc.).
Pain control	Provide control of acute pain through the proper use of psychological interventions, behavior management techniques, local anesthesia, sedatives and analgesics. Diagnose and manage patients with uncomplicated chronic pain complaints.

8 Sedation

Pt selection	Select an appropriate sedation modality for patients who would benefit from the use of sedation.
Provision	Provide appropriate oral +/- N ₂ O minimal sedation and intravenous moderate sedation. Demonstrate appropriate record keeping. Understand how to prevent, recognize and manage complications related to the use of sedation

9 Restorative Dentistry

Materials/ Knowledge	Incorporate latest scientific knowledge/principles to prescribe which restorative material to use in a given situation.
Technical quality	Restore single and multiple teeth (foundations and final restorations) utilizing amalgam, composite, gold, porcelain or other accepted materials while demonstrating advanced skills (speed, efficiency, finesse, etc.), without sacrificing quality.

10 Periodontics

Prevention	Use accepted prevention strategies, such as oral hygiene instruction, nutritional education and pharmacologic intervention to help patients maintain or improve their oral health.
Perio Tx	Diagnose and treat early and moderate periodontal disease using nonsurgical, pharmacologic and surgical procedures. Manage advanced disease where possible.

11 Endodontics

Dx endo	Diagnose and treat pain of pulpal origin.
Technical skill	Perform uncomplicated non-surgical anterior and posterior endodontic therapy utilizing conventional and rotary techniques.
Complications	Understand how to manage mild-moderate endodontic complications.
Surgical endo	Understand the principles of, and indications for, surgical endodontic therapy. Perform an apicoectomy if possible.

12 Prosthodontics

Dentures Replace missing teeth/structures with properly designed and fitted removable (CD/RPD/implant-retained) dentures. Communicate case design with laboratory technicians and evaluate the resultant prostheses.

13 Implants

Tx plan Evaluate patients for implants; prescribe what type of implant(s) should be placed, and in what location(s).

Placement Appropriately place endosseous implants using proper principles and techniques, including simple bone grafting.

Restoration Design and place proper final restorations (abutments/crowns, attachments) on implants.

14 Oral Surgery

Evaluation Evaluate complexity of exodontia based upon clinical and radiographic (conventional / CT) data.

Dentoalveolar Perform nonsurgical and surgical extraction of erupted, soft-tissue and bony-impacted teeth. Perform uncomplicated pre-prosthetic surgery (tori/exostoses removal, frenectomy, alveoplasty, etc.). Manage complications related to intraoral surgical procedures (i.e., infection, bleeding, and dry socket).

Orthognathics Participate in the management of orthognathic surgery patients to gain an understanding of the issues involved.

Biopsies (OPTIONAL) Perform biopsies of oral tissues.

15 Oral Medicine

TMD Understand basic TMD disorders. Manage conservatively using orthotics (nightguards, repositioning stents, etc.), physical therapy and medications, where appropriate. Provide referral when appropriate.

Oral Mucosal Diseases Recognize and manage oral mucosal diseases (i.e., autoimmune conditions, cancer, mucositis, and drug reactions). Use palliative care, biopsy, pharmacologic intervention or referral, as appropriate.

16 Orthodontics / Occlusion

Ortho and Occlusion Evaluate patients for occlusal disorders including malocclusion, attrition, erosion, rumination, occlusal interferences, etc. Provide appropriate intervention (treat vs. refer), as appropriate.

17 Hospital Dentistry

GA cases Perform preoperative History and Physical examinations, write orders and provide general dental treatment for adults in the O.R. setting, including appropriate perioperative activities and paperwork.

Hosp Consults Perform dental consultations and request medical consultations for hospitalized and other "complex/special needs" patients.

18 Dental Emergency Management

Eval/triage Appropriately evaluate and triage incoming emergent needs.

Orofacial injuries Manage uncomplicated toothaches, mild to moderate infections using appropriate drains and medications, avulsed/luxated/subluxated/fractured teeth and lacerated intraoral and extraoral tissues.

Fractures Understand the diagnosis and treatment of common maxillofacial osseous fractures. Work up and manage uncomplicated fractures with OMFS guidance.

19 Pediatric Dentistry

Eruption Theory	Understand and apply eruption and exfoliation sequences, management of the developing dentition, infant oral health guidelines.
Peds Pharm	Appropriately modify pharmacologic agents (local anesthesia, fluoride, antibiotics, analgesics) for the pediatric patient.
Tx plan	Provide age-appropriate treatment plans.
Habits	Manage oral habits such as thumb sucking, bruxism, etc.
Behavior Mgmt.	Use pharmacologic (oral/N ₂ O) and non-pharmacologic behavior-management skills with the pediatric patient.
Parent Control	Provide quality interaction and information for the parents of pediatric patients.
Restorative	Restore intra / extra-coronal defects in the primary dentition (amalgam, composite, SSC's).
Pedo Endo	Perform pediatric pulpal therapy.
Surgery	Perform uncomplicated surgical procedures on pediatric patients.
Ortho	Diagnose, prescribe and fit limited orthodontic and/or space maintenance appliances.
GA	Provide dental care under general anesthesia for pediatric patients.
Emergency tx	Provide emergency treatment (toothache, infections, and trauma) for pediatric patients.

Medicine Rotation Competencies

20 Internal Medicine

Experience Medicine	Witness how our medical colleagues approach the management of illness, including medications, surgery, and non-surgical therapies. Link our didactic training about medical conditions with real-life clinical presentations.
H&P refinement	Refine skills in obtaining an H&P.
Protocols	Learn about hospital protocols/procedures, including orders, notes and reports in the electronic medical record (EPIC).

21 Cardiology

Didactics	Learn about cardiac anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology and medical/surgical therapeutics.
Cardiology	Experience how patients are worked up, diagnosed and treated in both the outpatient and inpatient setting.
Cardiothoracic surgery	Witness cardiac surgery to gain a better understanding of cardiac disease, surgical capabilities, operating room protocols and perfusion therapy.

22 Anesthesia

Assessment	Evaluate the patient's physical status, relate it to the planned surgical procedure and help determine choice of anesthesia.
Equipment	Appropriately prepare and use the anesthesia equipment, monitors and medications during MACs and GAs.
Pharmacology	Understand basic pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, and interaction of commonly used anesthetic and sedative medications as well as secondary medications utilized during general anesthesia (e.g., muscle relaxants, analgesics, etc.).
Fluids	Understand the basic principles of fluid and electrolyte balance.
Airway	Manage routine / non-complex airways using bag-valve-mask, LMA, nasal and oral intubation techniques.

Venipuncture	Perform routine / non-complex venipuncture and insertion of intravenous catheters for the infusion of fluid.
Recovery	Participate in the management of patients during recovery from anesthesia.
Didactics	Demonstrate self-directed learning and accountability of assigned reading topics. Actively participate in discussion sessions with the Anesthesia faculty on various topics of their choosing.

23 Emergency Medicine

Assessment	Learn to physically evaluate a multi-trauma patient and apply those principals to the evaluation of a dental trauma patient. Learn how certain psychosocial factors (such as domestic or child abuse) play a role in trauma.
Protocols	Learn the proper protocols and methods involved in establishing the condition of an acutely ill or trauma patient, such as neurological status and hemodynamic status. Learn when it is appropriate to get certain specialties involved in the care of a sick patient.
Evaluation	Learn how to appropriately order laboratory and imaging studies on acutely ill or trauma patients.