

SCOPE OF PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN PREDOCTORAL PROGRAM

This document defines the Scope of Practice for a general dentist entering the dental profession. These guidelines are based on perceived capabilities of the general dentist on his/her first day of practice. The competent, entry-level general dentist should diagnose, treatment plan, manage, and treat patients with defective and/or missing teeth. There will be circumstances in which the entry-level general dentist would be expected to diagnosis, then manage the patient through the appropriate referral. These instances where the entry-level general dentist should refer, rather than attempt treatment of a too complex situation, are defined in each section below.

PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT FOR DENTATE PATIENTS

A. FIXED PROSTHODONTICS:

- 1) The entry level general dentist is expected to diagnosis and manage through the appropriate referral the treatment of patients who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:
 - a) The alteration of occlusal vertical dimension.
 - b) The alteration of incisal guidance.
 - c) The restoration of the occlusion in a position other than maximum intercuspal
 - d) A Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) Class of III or IV.

- 2) The entry-level general dentist should diagnose, manage, treatment plan, and treat the dentate patient with defective teeth who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:
 - a) A PDI of Class of I or II

PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT FOR PARTIALLY EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

- 1) The entry level general dentist is expected to diagnose and manage through the appropriate referral the treatment of patients who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:

A. FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

1. The alteration of the occlusal vertical dimension.
2. The alteration of incisal guidance
3. The restoration of the occlusion in a position other than the maximum intercuspal.
4. A Partially Dentate PDI Class of III or IV

B. IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS

1. The alteration of the occlusal vertical dimension.
2. The alteration of incisal guidance
5. The restoration with fixed prosthodontics in a position other than maximum intercuspal.
3. Implant supported fixed partial dentures
4. Multiple single units greater than two implants in one arch (**more than 4 total implants per patient**)

C. REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS

1. A partially dentate PDI Class of III or IV
- 2) The entry-level general dentist should diagnose, manage, treatment plan, and treat the patients who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:
 - A. FIXED PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. Simple fixed partial dentures (FPD's) as defined by Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics, 3^d Edition, Shillingburg et al. Quintessence Publishing Co. Inc. Chicago IL, 1997, pp106-118,
 - B. IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. Single-unit crowns: a maximum of two implants in an arch (4 total implants per patients)
 2. Implant supported FPD : a maximum of 3-unit interconnected implant restorations(4 total implants per patients)
 - C. REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. A Partially Dentate PDI Class of I or it
 2. Conventional cast metal removable partial dentures
 3. Immediate interim acrylic resin removable partial dentures
 4. Prosthesis relines and repairs

III. PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT FOR EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

- 1) The entry level general dentist is expected to diagnosis and manage through the appropriate referral the treatment of patients who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:
 - A. REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. An Edentulous PDI Class of III or IV
 - 2) The entry-level general dentist should diagnose, manage, treatment plan, and treat the patients who present with the following conditions or treatment requirements:
 - A. REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. An Edentulous PDI Class of I or II
 2. Conventional complete dentures
 3. Interim and/or Conventional immediate dentures
 4. Complete denture relines/repair
 - B. IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS**
 1. Mandibular-2-implant-retained and tissue-supported overdenture (must be lone-standing non-splinted abutments)

Any treatment plan that does not conform to the above mentioned guidelines shall be referred to Postgraduate Clinics (PG Prosth, PG Esthetics or AEGD or GPR programs)