

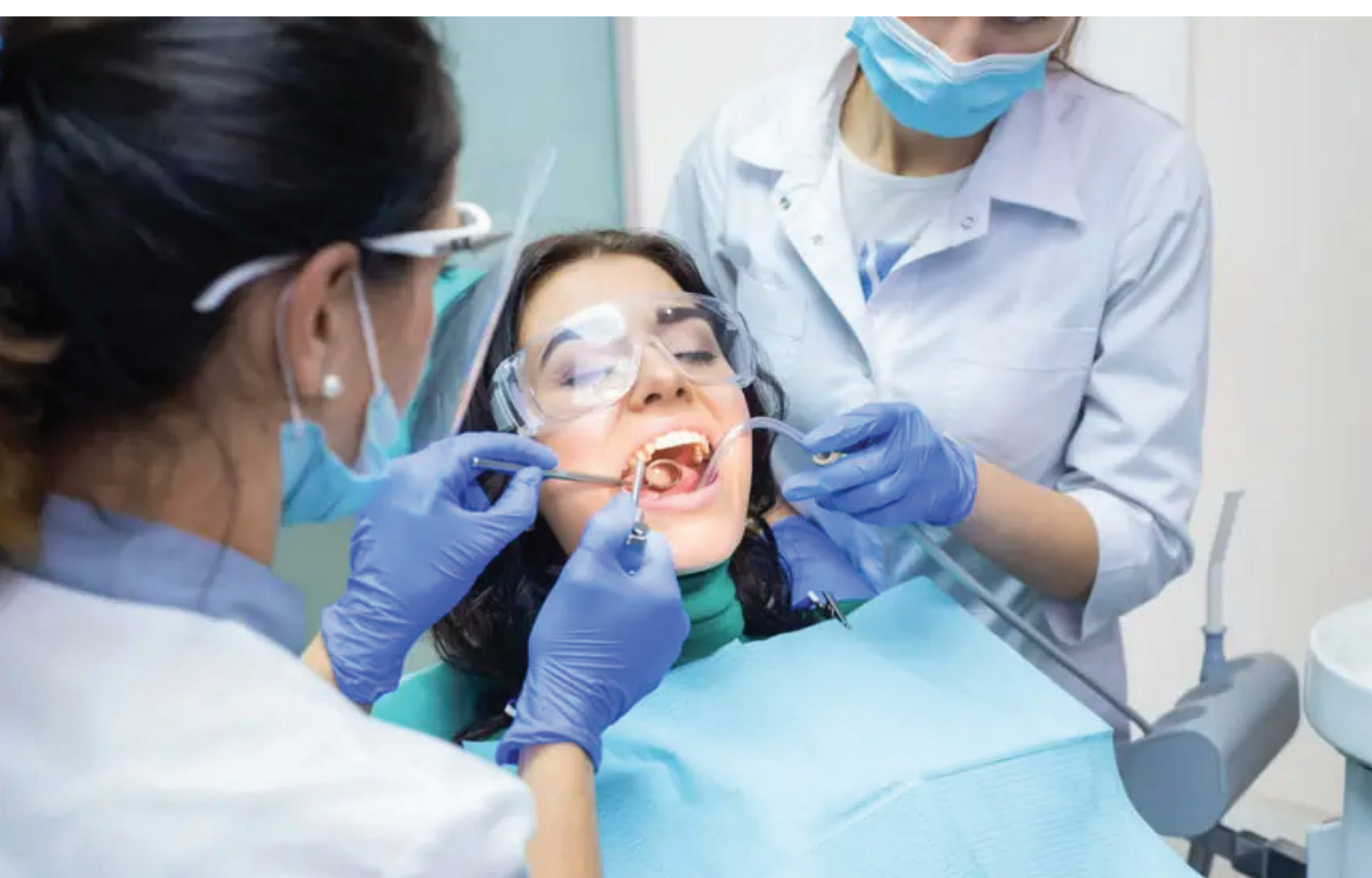


Advanced Certification Course in
DENTISTRY

ABOUT

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The Royal College of Surgeons of England is one of the world's most coveted professional membership organizations, with a name and reputation that has set a Benchmark of excellence across the globe. The organization provides education, development, and assessment to nearly 30,000 surgeons, dental surgeons, and members of the wider surgical teams. The goal of the organization is to Examine trainees and ensure the highest professional standards to Promote surgical research in the United Kingdom.



ABOUT

HEALTH EDUCATION ENGLAND

Health Education England (HEE) is a part of the NHS constitution involved in supporting the delivery of excellent care in health care with incremental health improvement for patients and the public of England. With broad based topics for upskilling doctors, its elfh program, is the state of the art elearning for healthcare which has more than 100 programs where more than 160,000 students in real time access it, developing healthcare staff in a range of healthcare and community settings



SESSION 01 : PATIENT ASSESSMENT

- 1.1 | Societal and professional perspectives of health and disease
- 1.2 | Why is the patient here in your practice?
- 1.3 | Changing patterns of oral health and disease
- 1.4 | Principles of screening
- 1.5 | Holistic assessment of the patient
- 1.6 | The different approaches in assessing the child patient
- 1.7 | Assessing the anxious patient
- 1.8 | What are diagnostic skills?
- 1.9 | Developing rapport
- 1.10 | Clinical priorities
- 1.11 | Performing an extra-oral and facial examination
- 1.12 | Assessing the articulatory system
- 1.13 | Assessing the intra-oral soft tissues
- 1.14 | A General orthodontic examination of the patient
- 1.15 | Assessment for orthodontic referral
- 1.16 | Assessment of disease levels and factors that will impact on periodontal status
- 1.17 | Assessment of disease levels and factors that will impact on caries status
- 1.18 | The accurate assessment and diagnosis of symptoms of pain and discomfort
- 1.19 | Appropriate imaging examination for a patient
- 1.20 | Selection criteria for radiographic examination
- 1.21 | Imaging techniques needed in periodontal diagnosis
- 1.22 | Successful radiographic techniques
- 1.23 | Successful diagnosis of radiographic images
- 1.24 | The use of advanced imaging techniques in dentistry
- 1.25 | Special tests and baseline records
- 1.26 | Translating information into a diagnosis
- 1.27 | Principles of good treatment planning
- 1.28 | An introduction to consent
- 1.29 | Delivering therapeutic agents
- 1.30 | The importance of good record keeping
- 1.31 | What should be recorded in clinical notes
- 1.32 | What artefacts constitute clinical records
- 1.33 | NHS regulations and their impact on delivering treatment options

- 1.34 | Negotiating consent for treatment
- 1.35 | Monitoring oral health outcomes – Have I made a difference?
- 1.36 | How and when to refer patients
- 1.37 | Reflective practice
- 1.38 | Child protection
- 1.39 | What is health promotion?
- 1.40 | The limitations of dental health education
- 1.41 | Use of fluorides
- 1.42 | Fissure sealing - When and where
- 1.43 | Delivering prevention to the community
- 1.44 | Principles of prevention
- 1.45 | Delivering prevention to the patient
- 1.46 | Dental health promotion

SESSION 02 : HUMAN DISEASES AND MEDICAL AND DENTAL EMERGENCIES

- 2.1 | Innate and adaptive immunity
- 2.2 | Cardiac challenges for the dental practitioner
- 2.3 | Cardiac arrhythmias
- 2.4 | Respiratory disorders and the dental patient
- 2.5 | Musculoskeletal problems in the dental patient
- 2.6 | Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE and Sjogren's Syndrome
- 2.7 | Disorders of the gastrointestinal tract
- 2.8 | Inflammatory bowel disease
- 2.9 | Liver disease and impact on the dental patient
- 2.10 | Challenges of dental care for the pregnant patient
- 2.11 | Renal problems and dental care provision
- 2.12 | Diabetes in the dental patient
- 2.13 | Endocrine challenges for the dental practitioner
- 2.14 | Neurological disorders I
- 2.15 | Neurological disorders II
- 2.16 | Infectious disease and the dental patient
- 2.17 | Dermatological problems in the dental patient
- 2.18 | Common cancers in the dental patient
- 2.19 | Bleeding disorders of importance in dentistry
- 2.20 | Medical emergencies: Basic life support
- 2.21 | Medical emergencies: Dental practitioners

SESSION 03 : ANXIETY AND PAIN CONTROL IN DENTISTRY

- 3.1 | The physiological and anatomical basis of pain
- 3.2 | Central mediators of pain
- 3.3 | Introduction to dental local anaesthesia
- 3.4 | Dental local anaesthetic agents
- 3.5 | Topical anaesthetics
- 3.6 | Which local anaesthetics should I use?
- 3.7 | Local anaesthetic techniques in the maxilla
- 3.8 | Local anaesthetic techniques in the mandible
- 3.9 | Intraligamentary anaesthesia
- 3.10 | Intraosseous anaesthesia
- 3.11 | Complications of dental local anaesthesia
- 3.12 | Factors influencing the use of dental local anaesthesia
- 3.13 | Analgesics used for the management of dental pain
- 3.14 | Behavioural management techniques in the anxious patient
- 3.15 | Hypnosis in dentistry
- 3.16 | Acupuncture in dentistry
- 3.17 | Professional guidelines for conscious sedation in dental practice
- 3.18 | Anatomy relevant to conscious sedation in dental practice
- 3.19 | Cardiovascular physiology relevant to conscious sedation
- 3.20 | Respiratory physiology relevant to conscious sedation
- 3.21 | Patient assessment for conscious sedation
- 3.22 | Monitoring during conscious sedation
- 3.23 | Medico-legal considerations associated with conscious sedation
- 3.24 | Pharmacology of intravenous sedation agents
- 3.25 | Principles of intravenous sedation
- 3.26 | Administration of intravenous sedation
- 3.27 | Intravenous cannulation
- 3.28 | Pharmacology of nitrous oxide
- 3.29 | Principles of inhalation sedation
- 3.30 | Inhalation sedation equipment
- 3.31 | Professional guidelines for dental general anaesthesia
- 3.32 | Assessment for dental general anaesthesia
- 3.33 | Referring for dental general anaesthesia

SESSION 04 : PERIODONTAL DISEASE AND MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 | Macro and microscopic anatomy of the periodontal tissues
- 4.2 | Periodontal pathogenesis
- 4.3 | Epidemiology of periodontitis
- 4.4 | Host response and susceptibility
- 4.5 | The role of the bacterial biofilm
- 4.6 | The Role Of Calculus In Disease
- 4.7 | Risk Assessment in Periodontology - Systemic risk factors
- 4.8 | Local risk factors for periodontitis
- 4.9 | Classification of periodontitis
- 4.10 | The basic periodontal examination
- 4.11 | Periodontal assessment
- 4.12 | Determining prognosis
- 4.13 | The periodontal-endodontic lesion
- 4.14 | Management of gingivitis
- 4.15 | The management of periodontitis
- 4.16 | Management of gingival recession
- 4.17 | Non drug-induced gingival overgrowth
- 4.18 | The diagnosis and management of furcations
- 4.19 | Phased treatment planning
- 4.20 | Specialist referral
- 4.21 | The role of bacteria in oral health
- 4.22 | Clinical imaging In patient education
- 4.23 | Oral hygiene methods
- 4.24 | Treatment adherence
- 4.25 | Assessing patient adherence
- 4.26 | The role of calculus in disease
- 4.27 | The nature of root surface contamination
- 4.28 | Full mouth approach to therapy
- 4.29 | The use of antimicrobials
- 4.30 | Supportive periodontal therapy
- 4.31 | Rationale for surgery
- 4.32 | Periodontal flap surgery
- 4.33 | Management of bone defects
- 4.34 | The management of root resection
- 4.35 | Principles of advanced surgical techniques

SESSION 05 : HARD AND SOFT TISSUE SURGERY

- 5.1 | Preoperative and postoperative assessment for general anaesthesia
- 5.2 | Effective exodontia
- 5.3 | Principles of minor oral surgery
- 5.4 | Complications of minor oral surgery
- 5.5 | Referring to secondary care
- 5.6 | Infection and surgical management
- 5.7 | Principles of ATLS
- 5.8 | Principles of management of dental trauma and injuries
- 5.9 | Assessment of ectopic canine, premolar and supernumerary teeth
- 5.10 | Treatment of ectopic canine, premolar and supernumerary teeth
- 5.11 | Assessment of unerupted, partially erupted and ectopic molars
- 5.12 | Treatment of un-erupted, partially erupted and ectopic molars
- 5.13 | Assessment of benign soft tissue lesions of the oral cavity
- 5.14 | Treatment of benign soft tissue lesions of the oral cavity

SESSION 06 : SURGICAL AND NON-SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF HEAD AND NECK DISEASE

- 6.1 | Drug interactions
- 6.2 | Postoperative management
- 6.3 | Assessment and treatment of odontogenic infections
- 6.4 | Treatment of odontogenic infections
- 6.5 | Management of orofacial malignancies
- 6.6 | Management of oral ulcerations
- 6.7 | The role of immunofluorescence
- 6.8 | Intra-oral white patches
- 6.9 | Common manifestations of viral infections of the oral mucosa
- 6.10 | The oral manifestations of HIV and AIDS
- 6.11 | Cysts of the oral cavity: Soft tissue cysts
- 6.12 | Cysts of the oral cavity: Bone cysts
- 6.13 | Benign tumours: Soft tissue tumours
- 6.14 | Benign tumours: Bone tumours

- 6.15 | Lumps of the neck
- 6.16 | Overview of cleft lip and palate
- 6.17 | Diseases of the bone
- 6.18 | Defining TM(J) disorders
- 6.19 | Diagnosis and management of headaches

SESSION 07 : MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPING DENTITION

- 7.1 | Identification of digit sucking and other habits in the young patient
- 7.2 | The management of digit sucking habits
- 7.3 | Management of orthodontic emergencies
- 7.4 | Removable orthodontic appliances
- 7.5 | Use of aligner technology
- 7.6 | Management of the developing dentition
- 7.7 | Functional orthodontic appliances
- 7.8 | Fixed orthodontic appliances
- 7.9 | Orthodontic retention
- 7.10 | Mechanisms of early normal growth of the craniofacial skeleton
- 7.11 | Growth patterns and growth prediction
- 7.12 | Abnormalities of the dentition
- 7.13 | Detrimental effects of enforced tooth loss
- 7.14 | Common classifications and indices of occlusion and malocclusion
- 7.15 | Index of orthodontic treatment need
- 7.16 | The development of the normal occlusion - Primary, mixed and permanent
- 7.17 | Assessment of dental age
- 7.18 | Abnormal dental development in the mixed dentition
- 7.19 | Non-orthodontic interceptive measures to reduce the severity of malocclusion
- 7.20 | Timing of interceptive treatments
- 7.21 | Indications and contraindications for space maintenance
- 7.22 | Removable space maintainers
- 7.23 | Fixed space maintainers

SESSION 08 : RESTORATION OF TEETH

- 8.1 | Aetiology of caries
- 8.2 | Epidemiology of caries
- 8.3 | Caries diagnosis and management of occlusal caries
- 8.4 | Dental caries and pulpal responses
- 8.5 | Root surface caries
- 8.6 | Caries prevention
- 8.7 | Management of interproximal caries in anterior teeth
- 8.8 | Multi-surface and core restoration: Vital and non-vital teeth
- 8.9 | Managing pulpal exposures
- 8.10 | Inlay and onlay restorations
- 8.11 | Fractured cusps
- 8.12 | Crowns: Principles, planning and preparation
- 8.13 | Temporary crowns: Fitting and cementation
- 8.14 | Crowns: Impression techniques and soft tissue management
- 8.15 | Preformed metal crowns - Hall technique
- 8.16 | Smile design
- 8.17 | Bleaching
- 8.18 | Microabrasion
- 8.19 | Veneers and dentine bonded crowns
- 8.20 | Cements
- 8.21 | Dental amalgam
- 8.22 | Composite restorations
- 8.23 | Impression materials
- 8.24 | Ceramics
- 8.25 | Dentine bonding
- 8.26 | Aetiology of tooth surface loss
- 8.27 | Erosive potential
- 8.28 | Epidemiology of tooth surface loss
- 8.29 | Clinical examination of tooth surface loss
- 8.30 | Dentine hypersensitivity
- 8.31 | Strategies to prevent tooth erosion
- 8.32 | Management of erosion
- 8.33 | Management of attrition
- 8.34 | Management of abrasion
- 8.35 | Overdentures

- 8.36 | Endodontic aims
- 8.37 | Diagnosis of pulpal status
- 8.38 | Tooth isolation
- 8.39 | Endodontic access
- 8.40 | Principles of calcified canals
- 8.41 | Assessing and treating calcified canals
- 8.42 | Canal preparation: Basic preparation techniques
- 8.43 | Canal preparation: Rotary techniques
- 8.44 | Canal obturation
- 8.45 | Restoration of endodontically treated teeth
- 8.46 | Vital pulpotomy technique in primary molars
- 8.47 | Managing the open apex
- 8.48 | Surgical endodontics
- 8.49 | Introduction to dental trauma
- 8.50 | Management of trauma in the primary dentition
- 8.51 | Management of trauma to permanent dentition
- 8.52 | Management of failing anterior teeth in children and adolescents

SESSION 09 : REPLACEMENT OF TEETH

- 9.1 | Bridgework terminology
- 9.2 | Treatment planning for bridges
- 9.3 | Adhesive bridges
- 9.4 | Maintaining adhesive bridges and dealing with failures
- 9.5 | Conventional bridges: Temporary and provisional
- 9.6 | Conventional bridges: Tooth preparation
- 9.7 | Conventional bridges: Impression techniques
- 9.8 | Conventional bridges: Try in and cementation
- 9.9 | Conventional bridges: Maintenance and dealing with failures
- 9.10 | Mandibular movements
- 9.11 | Articulators and facebows
- 9.12 | Changes following tooth extraction
- 9.13 | Complete denture stability
- 9.14 | Impression techniques
- 9.15 | Jaw relationships
- 9.16 | Fitting complete dentures

- 9.17 | Relines and rebases
- 9.18 | Partial denture design: Cast analysis and surveying
- 9.19 | Partial denture design: Mouth preparation and working impressions
- 9.20 | Partial denture design; Saddles, support and retention
- 9.21 | Partial denture design; Connectors and finalising the design
- 9.22 | Registration, try-in and insertion procedures
- 9.23 | Basic principles of implantology
- 9.24 | Implant planning - Clinical assessment
- 9.25 | Implant planning - Radiographic assessment
- 9.26 | Surgical treatment of dental implants
- 9.27 | Prosthodontic treatment of dental implants
- 9.28 | Complications and maintenance of dental implants
- 9.29 | Mouth guards

SESSION 10 : COMMUNICATION

- 10.1 | Communication and treatment planning
- 10.2 | Communication skills
- 10.3 | Breaking bad news
- 10.4 | Effective team working
- 10.5 | Working within teams
- 10.6 | Team working and patient safety
- 10.7 | Communicating with professional colleagues

SESSION 11 : PROFESSIONALISM

- 11.1 | The GDC and professional conduct
- 11.2 | The GDC and personal conduct
- 11.3 | Complaints
- 11.4 | Underperforming colleague - What to do
- 11.5 | Developing self-awareness
- 11.6 | Managing yourself
- 11.7 | Continuing personal development
- 11.8 | Acting with integrity
- 11.9 | Developing networks
- 11.10 | Building and maintaining relationships
- 11.11 | Teamworking in a multidisciplinary team
- 11.12 | Equality and Diversity and Human Rights - Level 1

SESSION 12 : MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

- 12.1 | The difference between leadership and management
- 12.2 | The importance of leadership and management
- 12.3 | Defining quality in healthcare
- 12.4 | Appraising information
- 12.5 | Managing risk
- 12.6 | Managing health and safety in dentistry
- 12.7 | Legislation covering ionising radiation
- 12.8 | Employment legislation
- 12.9 | Data security awareness - Level 1
- 12.10 | Decontamination
- 12.11 | Time Management
- 12.12 | The principles of change management
- 12.13 | Identifying the contexts for change
- 12.14 | Applying knowledge and evidence
- 12.15 | Making decisions
- 12.16 | Evaluating impact
- 12.17 | Negotiation
- 12.18 | Recruitment, selection and retention
- 12.19 | Principles of finance
- 12.20 | Equipping and maintaining a dental practice
- 12.21 | Oral health care systems
- 12.22 | The Delivery of oral healthcare in the UK
- 12.23 | Research skills
- 12.24 | How do adults learn?
- 12.25 | Audit as a tool for quality dentistry
- 12.26 | Consumer agencies
- 12.27 | Evidence-based practice
- 12.28 | Clinical governance

SESSION 13 : SUSTAINABLE DENTISTRY

- 13.1 | An Introduction to sustainable dentistry and measuring carbon in healthcare