

New Zealand Code of Practice

The Practice of Dental Technology and Clinical Dental Technology and the working relationship within the Practice of Dentistry

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1 Preamble

Section 118 of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 requires the Dental Council to set the standards of clinical competence, cultural competence and ethical conduct to be observed by the oral health practitioners it regulates.

These standards are set out in Dental Council codes of practice, which are developed by, or in consultation with, the professions.

2 Introduction

The Dental Council of New Zealand defines the practice of dentistry as the maintenance of health through the assessment, diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or condition of the orofacial complex and associated structures.

Dental technology and clinical dental technology practice are subsets of the practice of dentistry. The scopes of dental technology and clinical dental technology practice are described by the Dental Council of New Zealand pursuant to s11 of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act (2003) and are included in this code of practice in Appendix 1. Within these scopes a technician's practice must be commensurate with his or her approved education, training and competence. Technicians may only extend their practice to those areas defined in additional scopes of practice if they are registered and competent to do so.

This code of practice aims to protect the health and safety of members of the public by:

- describing what dental technicians and clinical dental technicians can do
- providing guidance to dentists, dental specialists, dental technicians and clinical dental technicians on their legislative and professional responsibilities when sourcing or providing dental technology and clinical dental technology services; and
- assisting consumers to understand the professional relationships which apply between technicians and dentists when providing services which involve designing, making, repairing or fitting dental appliances.

3 The Practice of Dental Technology

Dental technicians design, make and repair fixed and removable oral and extra-oral appliances and prostheses eg dentures, crowns, bridges, and implant supported prostheses to the prescription of another registered health practitioner eg dentist, dental specialist, clinical dental technician or medical practitioner who is authorised by their scope of practice to fit the appliance or prosthesis.

In this context prescription is defined as an instruction, either written or verbal by an appropriately registered practitioner to a dental technician or clinical dental technician to carry out a procedure contained in their registered scope of practice. This authorisation should be included, or noted, in the patient's record.

Persons undertaking dental technology work as described in the gazetted scope of dental technology practice must be registered and hold a current annual practising certificate.

Dental technicians do not work directly on a patient, however they may:

- undertake non-clinical tasks, such as shade taking, in a team environment with the prescribing health practitioner
- undertake simple repairs¹ of dentures and in such cases must refer the patient to a suitable clinician and ensure a record of this referral is included in the patient record.

To gain registration as a dental technician applicants must have undertaken an accredited three-year full time degree in dental technology from the University of Otago (or equivalent). This training covers the study of biological systems of the human body, the physical and biological properties of the materials used in dental technology and the design and manufacture of dental appliances and prostheses. Dental technicians upon registration are therefore competent to ensure that the appliances they make do not cause harm to patients, which can occur with the inappropriate selection or incorrect use of materials. Registered dental technicians are required to maintain and develop their skills and competence through regular and documented continuing professional development.

Members of the public can have confidence in the dental technology services provided through their dentist, or other health practitioner, if the dental technician providing the services is registered with the Dental Council and holds a current annual practising certificate (APC).

4 Working relationship with Dental Technicians

Health practitioners sourcing dental technology services have a responsibility to ensure that such services are provided by appropriately qualified and skilled persons. As such, dentists, dental specialists, clinical dental technicians and other health practitioners using such services must assess and have confidence in the skills and competence of dental technicians or other personnel undertaking their dental laboratory work. A verifiable measure of a dental technician's qualification, skill, and competence is whether he or she is registered with the Dental Council and holds a current annual practising certificate. Dentists, dental specialists and clinical dental technicians should ensure this when obtaining dental technical services.

Furthermore if a health practitioner sources dental technology work from outside of New Zealand he or she should ensure that the dental laboratory has in place an ISO Quality Management System that is audited by a recognised notified body. This ensures that all products purchased and supplied by the laboratory are of an acceptable quality or standard and that a custom made appliance supplied to the health practitioner/patient can be traced in the event of a product recall or an adverse reaction or allergy complaint.

Health practitioners sourcing dental technology services have a responsibility to ensure their availability to provide timely professional advice, as required, to the dental technician undertaking their dental technology work.

Dental technicians have a duty of care to recognise the need to seek professional advice from the prescribing practitioner when required and to seek such advice in a timely manner.

5 The Practice of Clinical Dental Technology

Clinical dental technicians design, make and repair fixed and removable oral and extra-oral appliances and prostheses in the same way as dental technicians. Clinical dental technicians can also work as independent practitioners and deal directly with the public in making and fitting:

- complete removable dentures

¹ ie not involving impressions or relines

- some other types of removable dentures and oral and extra oral appliances under specific conditions as set out below.

Persons undertaking clinical dental technology work as described in the gazetted scope of clinical dental technology practice must be registered and hold a current annual practising certificate.

To be registered as a clinical dental technician applicants are required to be registered as a dental technician and to have completed an accredited one-year full time or two-year part time Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Dental Technology from the University of Otago (or equivalent).

5.1 Removable complete dentures

Clinical dental technicians may design, make, repair and fit complete dentures when there are no natural teeth remaining and there is no diseased or unhealed, hard or soft tissue. Clinical dental technicians must refer patients with any conditions outside their Scope of Practice to a dentist or dental specialist.

5.2 Removable partial dentures

Clinical dental technicians may design, make, repair and fit partial dentures, but only after a patient has obtained an oral health certificate from a dentist or dental specialist. A template oral health certificate is attached as Appendix 2.

In providing an oral health certificate dentists and dental specialists must ensure that there is no diseased or unhealed hard or soft tissues, or any other abnormalities contraindicating the provision of a partial denture.

Dentists, dental specialists and clinical dental technicians must ensure that patients are informed of all treatment options available.

Clinical dental technicians must not prepare the teeth and/or soft tissues for a partial denture; only a dentist or dental specialist may undertake such work.

If during the course of partial denture construction any condition outside the Scope of Practice of a clinical dental technician becomes evident the patient must be referred to a dentist or dental specialist in a timely manner.

5.3 Removable complete and partial immediate dentures

Clinical dental technicians may design, make, repair and supply immediate dentures only on the prescription of a registered dentist or dental specialist.

Clinical dental technicians may take impressions and undertake other non-invasive procedures involved in the construction of an immediate denture, however only a dentist or dental specialist can fit an immediate denture. The dentist or dental specialist remains responsible for the clinical care outcomes of the patient.

5.4 Removable complete and partial root/tooth overdentures

Clinical dental technicians may design, make, and repair root/tooth overdentures only on the prescription of a registered dentist or dental specialist.

Clinical dental technicians may take impressions and undertake other non-invasive procedures involved in the construction of a root/tooth supported overdenture, however only a Dentist or Dental Specialist can fit a root/tooth supported overdenture. The dentist or dental specialist remains responsible for the clinical care outcomes of the patient.

Clinical dental technicians must not prepare the teeth and/or soft tissues for a complete or partial overdenture. Only a dentist or dental specialist may undertake such work.

5.5 Extra oral maxillofacial prostheses

Clinical dental technicians may design, make, fit and repair extra-oral maxillofacial prostheses only on the prescription of a registered dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner.

Clinical dental technicians may take impressions of extra-oral maxillofacial defects that are not in direct communication with the naso- or the oropharyngeal airway and undertake other non-invasive procedures involved in the construction and fitting of extra-oral maxillofacial prostheses, however the dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner remains responsible for the clinical outcomes of the patient.

The only exception to the restriction on taking impressions of defects that are in direct communication with the naso- or the oropharyngeal airway is in circumstances where the clinical dental technician is doing so under the direct supervision of a dentist, medical practitioner or another health practitioner qualified to manage an airway emergency.

In addition clinical dental technicians whose formal training did not include extra-oral maxillofacial prostheses should undertake clinical procedures in this area only if they can demonstrate, if required, that they have the requisite knowledge and training to undertake this work in accordance with the Council's Policy on Advanced and New Areas of Practice.

5.6 Removable complete and partial root/tooth overdentures on oral implants (additional scope of practice)

Clinical dental technicians, registered in this additional scope of practice, may design, make, trial fit, reline and repair removable complete and partial implant overdentures on oral implants only on the prescription of a registered dentist or dental specialist.

Clinical dental technicians may take impressions and undertake other non-invasive procedures involved in the construction and trial fitting of an implant supported overdenture, however the dentist or dental specialist must undertake the final fitting and remains responsible for the clinical outcomes of the patient.

A clinical dental technician may only carry out the clinical procedures associated with implant overdentures if they are registered in this additional Scope of Practice. As such, dentists and dental specialists prescribing such treatment must ensure the clinical dental technician is registered in this additional scope before delegating the clinical tasks.

5.7 Dental appliance therapy for the treatment of sleep disorders

Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians may design, make, repair and supply anti snoring devices but only on the prescription of a registered dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner.

Clinical dental technicians may take impressions and undertake other non invasive procedures involved in the construction of an anti snoring device however only a dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner, who retains responsibility for the clinical care outcomes, can fit the device.

6 Working relationship with Clinical Dental Technicians

Health practitioners sourcing clinical dental technology services have a responsibility to ensure that such services are provided by appropriately qualified, skilled and registered persons who hold a current practising certificate.

As such, dentists, dental specialists, and other health practitioners must assess and have confidence in the skills and competence of clinical dental technicians and be familiar with the Scope of Practice for clinical dental technicians.

Health practitioners sourcing clinical dental technology services have a responsibility to ensure their availability to provide timely professional advice, as required, to the clinical dental technician undertaking their clinical dental technology work.

Clinical dental technicians have a duty of care to recognise the need to seek professional advice from the prescribing practitioner when required and to seek such advice in a timely manner.

Before taking any impression or fitting any denture or appliance, clinical dental technicians have a responsibility to ensure that the patient's mouth is fit for the purpose, and free of disease, disorder or abnormality.

Apart from the use of tissue conditioners and soft lining materials, a clinical dental technician may not adjust, modify or treat the natural dentition, bone, soft tissue or dental restorations.

Both the prescribing health practitioner and clinical dental technician have a responsibility to ensure that a patient is informed of all treatment options available.

**Dental Council of New Zealand
Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003**

**Notice of Scopes of Practice and Prescribed Qualifications
Issued by the Dental Council pursuant to sections 11 and 12 of the Health
Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003**

Dental Technicians

Scope for Dental Technology Practice

The Scope of Practice for Dental Technicians is set out in the documented “Detailed Scope for Dental Technology Practice” produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council of New Zealand.

Dental Technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a Dental Technician's approved education, training and competence.

It involves processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extraoral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dental specialist, dentist, clinical dental technician, medical practitioner or other practising health practitioner.

The working relationship between dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is set out in the Dental Council Code of Practice – The Practice of Dental Technology and Clinical Dental Technology and the working relationship within the Practice of Dentistry.

Detailed Scope for Dental Technology Practice

The Dental Council of New Zealand defines the practice of Dental Technology as processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extraoral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dental specialist, dentist, clinical dental technician, medical practitioner or other practising health practitioner.

This involves:

- selection of appropriate dental materials for the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extraoral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dental specialist, dentist, clinical dental technician, medical practitioner or other practising health practitioner.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of complete removable dentures and overdentures.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of removable partial dentures including precision attachments.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable orthodontic appliances.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of crowns and bridges including precision attachments on natural teeth and implants.

- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of implant overdentures and implant supported dentures.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of tissue and implant supported maxillofacial, ocular and auricular appliances and prostheses, and other appliances and prostheses involved in the overall prosthetic rehabilitation of patients.
- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of specialist treatment appliances such as, but not limited to: diagnostic stents and radiographic stents, appliances for the treatment of temporomandibular disorders, appliances for the treatment of speech disorders, appliances for the treatment of sleep disorders and appliances for the treatment of audio disorders.
- undertake shade taking and shade checking, which may include the removal of a pre-loosened temporary crown and try-in of the permanent crown, without removal or placement of an abutment, as prescribed by dentists or dental specialists under specific conditions as set out below and as described below.
- the removal of a pre-loosened temporary crown and try-in or a permanent crown under the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, a dentist or dental specialist including clear, written procedures provided by the referring dentist or dental specialist which the technician must follow.

Practice in this context goes wider than dental technology to include teaching, research, and management, given that such roles influence clinical and technical practice and public safety. Areas of dental technology practice that were not included in a practitioner's training should not be undertaken unless the practitioner has completed appropriate training and practices to the standard required by the relevant Code of Practice.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Diploma in Dental Technology (issued by a New Zealand educational institution) and commenced prior to 18 September 2004; or
- Bachelor of Dental Technology (University of Otago); or
- an approved overseas dental technology qualification, plus a pass in the New Zealand Dental Technicians Registration Examination.

Clinical Dental Technicians

Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice

The Scope of Practice for Clinical Dental Technicians is set out in the documented “Detailed Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice” produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council of New Zealand.

Clinical Dental Technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a Clinical Dental Technician's approved education, training and competence.

It involves the scope of practice for Dental Technicians, plus the fitting of complete removable dentures and the fitting of some other types of removable dentures and oral and extraoral appliances under specific conditions – as set out in the detailed scope of practice.

The working relationship between clinical dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is set out in the Dental Council Code of Practice – The Practice of Dental Technology and Clinical Dental Technology and the working relationship within the Practice of Dentistry.

Detailed Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice

The Dental Council defines the practice of clinical dental technology as:

- processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extraoral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dentist, dental specialist, medical practitioner or other authorised health practitioner as set out in the detailed scope for dental technology practice.
- the fitting of removable complete dentures and the fitting of some other types of removable dentures and oral and extraoral appliances under specific conditions as set out below and as described below.
- the trial fitting and repair of removable complete and partial implant overdentures prescribed and fitted by, a dentist or dental specialist.

As well as the activities delineated in the detailed scope for dental technology practice, clinical dental technology practice involves:

- fitting and relining of removable complete overdentures when there are no natural teeth remaining and there is no diseased or unhealed hard or soft tissue.
- fitting and relining removable partial dentures subject to the patient having obtained an oral health certificate from a dentist or dental specialist.
- taking impressions and undertaking other non-invasive clinical procedures involved in the construction of complete and partial immediate dentures on the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, a dentist or dental specialist.
- taking impressions, relining and undertaking other non-invasive clinical procedures involved in the construction of removable complete and partial root/tooth overdentures subject to the patient having obtained an oral health certificate from and on the prescription of a dentist or dental specialist, and prior to the final fitting by a dentist or dental specialist.
- fitting and repair of extraoral maxillofacial prostheses under the prescription of a dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner.
- taking impressions and undertaking other non invasive clinical procedures involved in the construction of removable complete and partial implant overdentures on the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, a dentist or dental specialist. This does not include removal or placement of abutments such as healing, temporary or permanent, or impression copings.

- repairing removable, complete and partial implant overdentures prescribed and fitted by a dentist or dental specialist and appropriate referral when indicated.
- relining removable complete and partial implant overdentures on the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, and dentist or dental specialist.
- carrying out the clinical procedures associated with implant overdentures only if they have established a formal professional relationship with a dental team which may include a dentist or dental specialist.
- in relation to the above activities:
 - Obtaining medical and dental histories and consulting with other health practitioners as appropriate.
 - Examination of the oral tissues to ensure that the patient's mouth is fit for purpose and free of disease, disorder or abnormality.
 - Referral of patients to a dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner when any disease, disorder or abnormality is detected.
 - Referral of patients to a dentist, dental specialist or medical practitioner for a prescription for an oral health certificate and treatment plan where required.
 - Preparation of a treatment plan (in association with a prescription if required) and communicating this to the patient.
 - Oral health education and promotion.

Practice in this context goes wider than clinical dental technology to include teaching, research, and management, given that such roles influence clinical and technical practice and public safety.

Areas of clinical dental technology practice which were not included in a practitioner's training should not be undertaken unless the practitioner has completed appropriate training and practises to the standard required by the Dental Council Policy on Advanced Areas of Practice and the Code of Practice on The Practice of Dental Technology and Clinical Dental Technology and the working relationship within the Practice of Dentistry.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Registration in the dental technology scope of practice and a postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Dental Technology (University of Otago).

Additional Scopes of Practice for Clinical Dental Technology Practice

Scope for Implant Overdentures

The Scope for Implant Overdentures in Clinical Dental Technology Practice is set out in the documented “Detailed Scope for Implant Overdentures” produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council of New Zealand.

The scope involves clinical procedures associated with the design, manufacture, trial fitting and repair of removable complete and partial implant overdentures prescribed and fitted by a practising dentist or dental specialist.

Detailed Scope for Implant Overdentures

As well as the activities delineated in the detailed scopes for dental technology and clinical dental technology practice, the additional scope for implant overdenture practice includes:

- taking impressions and undertaking other non invasive clinical procedures involved in the construction of removable complete and partial implant overdentures on the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, a dentist or dental specialist.
- repairing removable complete and partial implant overdentures prescribed and fitted by a dentist or dental specialist and appropriate referral when indicated.
- relining removable complete and partial implant overdentures on the prescription of, and prior to the final fitting by, a dentist or dental specialist.¹

Prescribed Qualification

- Registration as a Clinical Dental Technician plus evidence of appropriate training, completion or commencement of at least 8 documented cases and a competency attestation from an appropriately qualified dentist or dental specialist.²

¹ Final fitting means ensuring the patient is referred back to the prescribing dentist for the ongoing monitoring and management of that patient’s oral health.

² The prescribed qualification above was available until 1 July 2007. Thereafter the prescribed qualification for registration in the additional scope of Implant Overdentures will be the successful completion of a DCNZ approved implant overdenture course or a pass in the DCNZ implant overdenture registration examination.

Appendix 2

ORAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Patient's Name: _____ Date of birth: _____

Address: _____

Referred by: _____

(Name of clinical dental technician)

In my opinion, on: _____

(State date of examination by dentist)

1. The patient is dentally fit¹ and the condition of the denture bearing area is satisfactory for the fitting of dentures.

Treatment by a dentist is NOT required before denture treatment can commence

2. Required modifications to the teeth such as rest seats **have/have not** been undertaken.
(circle one)

3. The patient is not dentally fit but the oral condition of the denture area is satisfactory for the fitting of dentures.

Denture treatment may commence but treatment by a dentist is required to restore dental fitness

4. The patient is not dentally fit and the oral condition of the denture area is not satisfactory for the fitting of dentures.

Treatment by a dentist is required before denture treatment can commence.

(Delete whichever does not apply in 1, 3 and 4 above and use the space below for any further comments, eg relevant medical or dental history details)

This certificate of oral health is provided in good faith, without prejudice, and applies for the purposes of a removable partial denture.

It is valid on the date of the examination and expires² on: _____

(State expiry date of certificate)

The clinical dental technician remains responsible for the clinical care outcomes in relation to the provision and fitting of the patient's denture.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

(Dentist to sign)

Dentist's name and address _____

(Please print)

¹ Dentally fit means no diseased or unhealed hard or soft tissues or disorders or abnormalities contraindicating the provision of the partial denture. It also means that the abutment teeth are suitable for a partial denture and that there is no caries, pulp or periapical disease or periodontal conditions requiring treatment.

² It is recommended that an expiry date of 90 days be used.