INFORMATIONAL REPORT ON DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS ANNUAL SURVEY CURRICULUM DATA

**Background:** At its Winter 2015 meeting, the Commission directed that each Review Committee review a draft of its discipline-specific Annual Survey Curriculum Data during the Winter meeting in the year the Survey will be distributed. The Commission further directed that each Review Committee review aggregate data of its discipline-specific Annual Survey Curriculum Section, as an informational report, when the materials are available following data collection and analysis. The Commission noted that all survey data is considered confidential at the programmatic level.

The Curriculum Section of the Commission’s Annual Survey is conducted for dental laboratory technology education in alternate years. The most recent Curriculum Section was conducted in September/October 2019. Aggregate data of the most recent Curriculum Section for review by the Review Committee on Dental Laboratory Technology Education is provided as an informational report in Appendix 1.

**Summary:** The Review Committee on Dental Laboratory Technology Education is requested to review the informational report on aggregate data of its discipline-specific Annual Survey Curriculum Section (Appendix 1).

**Recommendation:** This report is informational in nature and no action is requested.

Prepared by: Ms. Michelle Smith
### Q51. Clock hours for all DLT content areas

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Q51. Please complete the following chart for all other content areas required in the accredited dental laboratory technology program.

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<td>Dental Ceramics</td>
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<td>Fixed Prosthodontics</td>
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<td>Humanities Elective</td>
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<td>Implant prosthodontics</td>
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<td>Implants (2)</td>
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<td>Orthodontic appliances</td>
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<td>Removable Partial</td>
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<td>Social Science</td>
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<td>Trans. to Prof. CDT Prep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treatment appliances</td>
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</table>
51f. Dental Materials are covered throughout program based on the various learning objectives being taught. 51s. The Air Force students receive practical experience at their follow-on assignment in addition to Career Development Courses (CDCs) as part of the accredited program.

Communications, English, mathematics, and business procedures are taught outside of the dental technology program. Each course is a 3 credit hour course that meets for 16 weeks. Students in the Bachelor of Science in Dental Technology also take a Dental Laboratory Business Procedures course.

The Dental Prosthetic Technology Program reorganization in 2018 includes four levels of study (from basic to advanced) in Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics with dual methodology of instruction, analogue and digital.
### Q52. Clock hours for advanced dentistry content areas

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<td>22.8</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Fixed prosthodontics (crown and bridge)</td>
<td>29.0</td>
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<td>e. Orthodontic appliances</td>
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<td>98.9</td>
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### Question 52 comments

52a.- 52e. [Sponsoring institution] students continue on in on-the-job training at one (1) of eleven (11) training laboratories throughout the [sponsoring institution] to enhance skill set and proficiency.
CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAMS RESULTING FROM THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

Background: The Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs were adopted by the Commission on Dental Accreditation at its August 2013 meeting for implementation on January 1, 2014.

According to the Commission’s Policy on Assessing the Validity and Reliability of the Accreditation Standards, “the validity and reliability of accreditation standards will be assessed after they have been in effect for a period of time equal to the minimum academic length of the accredited program plus three years.” In accordance with this policy, the Validity and Reliability Study for the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs was conducted in 2019, with results considered at the Commission’s Summer 2019 meeting.

In Summer 2019, the Dental Laboratory Technology Review Committee (DLT RC) conducted an initial review of the validity and reliability study report, noting the Standards identified by the communities of interest as “too demanding” and “not demanding.” Following review of the report, the DLT RC concluded that, because of the amount of data provided in the report, and to ensure a thorough review of data and the comments received, further study of the survey data was warranted. The DLT RC believed that a small workgroup should be formed to further study the report and identify Accreditation Standards, if any, which warrant revision. The Commission concurred and directed the appointment of a workgroup composed of three (3) Dental Laboratory Technology Review Committee members and two (2) additional members representing the National Association of Dental Laboratories (NADL), to further study the findings of the Dental Laboratory Technology Validity and Reliability Study and identify Accreditation Standards, if any, which warrant revision, with a report to the DLT RC and Commission in Winter 2020.

Additionally in Summer 2019, the Review Committee considered proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs submitted by the National Association of Dental Laboratories (NADL) Education Section and the NADL Board of Directors. The DLT RC discussed the proposed revisions suggested by the NADL Education Section and Board of Directors at length. The DLT RC noted the proposed revisions were related to a change in title for the profession and job title, in addition to numerous revisions to the majority of the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The DLT RC also noted that there was no rationale submitted by the NADL to support these proposed revisions. The DLT RC believed that the Commission should formally contact the NADL and request information to support the NADL’s proposed revisions, to include the rationale for the proposed revisions to the change in title for the profession, job title, and proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs.
The Review Committee determined, and the Commission concurred, that additional information was required to substantiate the NADL’s proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards. At the Commission’s directive, a formal letter (Appendix 1) was sent to the executive director of the National Association of Dental Laboratories requesting that 1) the NADL identify two (2) individuals (a dental laboratory technology educator and a laboratory owner) to serve on the workgroup and 2) provide rationale to support the NADL’s proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The DLT RC and Commission believed that the NADL’s supplement to support the proposed revisions should be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible to be considered by the workgroup, and by no later than Winter 2020.

The workgroup members included Mr. Charles McClemens (DLT RC and workgroup chair), Ms. Arax Cohen (DLT RC), Mr. Gary Gann (DLT RC), Ms. Renata Budny (NADL), and Mr. Bob Lathrop (NADL). The workgroup conducted three (3), two-hour meetings on September 20, November 5, and November 22, 2019.

During the first meeting, the workgroup reviewed its charge, discussed the history of the current standards, discussed the validity and reliability study results, reviewed the proposed revisions submitted by NADL, and began to focus on specific standards that should be further considered based upon study results and trends in dental laboratory technology education.

On November 4, 2019, the NADL submitted a document to the Commission with additional revisions to the original proposed standards revision document reviewed in Summer 2019 (Appendix 2). However, a rationale was not provided for the change in title for the profession or job title. Rather, the proposed revisions related to the profession and job title were rescinded.

Following the initial workgroup meeting, each subsequent workgroup meeting focused on a detailed review of the Accreditation Standards, with proposed draft language presented and considered by workgroup members. The NADL’s original and second submission were considered by the workgroup during their deliberations. At its November 22, 2019 meeting, the workgroup concluded its review of each standard.

Summary: At this meeting, the Dental Laboratory Technology Education Review Committee (DLT RC) and Commission are asked to consider the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs (Appendix 3) submitted by the workgroup as a result of the 2019 Validity and Reliability Study. The DLT RC may propose further revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The DLT RC may also recommend the proposed revisions be circulated to the communities of interest for review and comment. Hearings could be conducted at the 2020 American Dental Education Association (ADEA) Annual Session and the 2020 American Dental Association (ADA) Annual Meeting. Comments could be reviewed at the Commission’s Winter 2021 meeting.
Recommendation:

Prepared by: Ms. Michelle Smith and Dr. Sherin Tooks
Via Electronic Mail: bennett@executiveoffice.org

August 16, 2019

Mr. Bennett Napier
Executive Director
National Association of Dental Laboratories
325 John Knox Road
Suite 103
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Dear Mr. Napier:

At its Summer 2019 meeting, the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) considered the Report of the Review Committee on Dental Laboratory Technology Education (DLT RC), specifically related to the *2019 Validity and Reliability Study of the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs*. Following consideration, the Commission directed that the Commission’s Chair appoint a workgroup composed of three (3) members of the DLT RC and two (2) representatives of the National Association of Dental Laboratories (NADL), to further study the findings of the Dental Laboratory Technology Validity and Reliability Study and identify Accreditation Standards, if any, which warrant revision with a report for consideration by the DLT RC and Commission in Winter 2020. The Commission stipulated that the two (2) representatives of the NADL will include one (1) dental laboratory technology educator and one (1) laboratory owner.

Therefore, the Commission requests that the NADL identify two (2) individuals (a dental laboratory technology educator and a laboratory owner) who are willing to serve on a workgroup with members of the DLT RC to further study the Dental Laboratory Technology Validity and Reliability Study results. The individuals selected should be informed that the workgroup will meet via telephone-/web-conference during the fall of 2019 and are expected to be available to participate during these meetings. Please submit the names and contact information including address, telephone number and email address of the two (2) representatives by no later than **August 26, 2019** to the Commission on Dental Accreditation’s Director, Dr. Sherin Tooks, at tookss@ada.org and Manager, Allied Dental Education, Ms. Michelle Smith, at smithmi@ada.org. If additional time is needed to identify members, please contact the Commission office immediately.

Additionally, the Commission considered the DLT RC report entitled *Consideration of Proposed Revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs*, noting that the DLT RC considered proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards that were submitted by the NADL Education Section and Board of Directors. The proposed revisions related to a change in title for the profession and job title, in addition to numerous revisions to the majority of the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology.
Education Programs; however, there was no rationale submitted by NADL to support these proposed revisions. The Commission concurred with the DLT RC’s recommendation to formally contact the NADL and request the rationale to support the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs for review by a workgroup to further study the findings of the Dental Laboratory Technology Validity and Reliability Study, with a report to the Dental Laboratory Technology Review Committee and Commission in Winter 2020.

Please submit information to support the NADL’s proposed revisions to include the rationale for the proposed revisions to the change in title for the profession and job title, and proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs as soon as possible to be considered by the workgroup, and by no later than Winter 2020. Please contact the Commission office to provide a timeline for the planned submission as this information will be considered by the workgroup.

If you have any further questions, please contact Dr. Sherin Tooks, CODA Director, at 312-440-2940 or tookss@ada.org.

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Jee, D.M.D.
Chair, Commission on Dental Accreditation

ST/mh

cc: Mr. Charles McClemens, commissioner, Dental Laboratory Technology, Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA)
Dr. Sherin Tooks, director, CODA
Ms. Michelle Smith, manager, Allied Dental Education, CODA
Dear Ms. Smith,

Please find an updated submission from the NADL for the DLT WorkGroup. NADL has modified several of the key areas to previous terminology, i.e. dental technologist back to dental laboratory technician and other references relative to concerns over widely utilized terminology.

We hope this new update provides a more efficient process for the Work Group to focus on standard changes that CODA believes still require rationale statements that are within the purview of CODA to review and potentially accept in 2020.

Sincerely,

Bennett Napier, CAE
Chief Staff Executive

www.nadl.org www.nbccert.org www.dentallabfoundation.org

Phone (800) 950-1150 | bennett@executiveoffice.org

NADL EVENTS:
NADL Road Show, November 1st, Andover, MA
Vision 21, January, 15-18, 2020, Palms Resort, Las Vegas, NV
Winter Daze at LMT Lab Day, February 22, 2020, Chicago, IL
Spring Daze at LMT West, May 16, 2020, Anaheim, CA
Foundation Race for the Future 7.0, August 29-30, 2020, Chicago IL

Do you know what materials are in your dental restoration, where it was made or who made it? YOU SHOULD!!!! www.whatsinyourmouth.us
Replace “industry” with “profession” throughout

Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs
Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs

Commission on Dental Accreditation
211 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
312/440-4653
www.ada.org/coda

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## Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs

### Document Revision History

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<td>Revised Accreditation Status Definition</td>
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<td>January 1, 2017</td>
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Mission Statement of the Commission on Dental Accreditation

The Commission on Dental Accreditation serves the public and profession by developing and implementing accreditation standards that promote and monitor the continuous quality and improvement of dental education programs.

Commission on Dental Accreditation
Adopted: August 5, 2016
ACCREDITATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

1. Programs That Are Fully Operational:
   Approval (without reporting requirements): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that the program achieves or exceeds the basic requirements for accreditation.

   Approval (with reporting requirements): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that specific deficiencies or weaknesses exist in one or more areas of the program. Evidence of compliance with the cited standards must be demonstrated within eighteen (18) months if the program is between one and two years in length or two years if the program is at least two years in length. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the specified time period, accreditation will be withdrawn, unless the Commission extends the period for achieving compliance for good cause. Identification of new deficiencies during the reporting time prior will not result in a modification of the specified deadlines for compliance with prior deficiencies.

   Reaffirmed: 8/10, 7/05; Revised: 2/16; 1/99; Adopted: 1/98

2. Programs That Are Not Fully Operational: A program which has not enrolled and graduated at least one class of students/residents and does not have students/residents enrolled in each year of the program is defined by the Commission as not fully operational. The accreditation classification granted by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to programs which are not fully operational is “initial accreditation.” When initial accreditation status is granted to a developing education program, it is in effect through the projected enrollment date. However, if enrollment of the first class is delayed for two consecutive years following the projected enrollment date, the program’s accreditation will be discontinued, and the institution must reapply for initial accreditation and update pertinent information on program development. Following this, the Commission will reconsider granting initial accreditation status.

   Initial Accreditation is the accreditation classification granted to any dental, advanced dental or allied dental education program which is not yet fully operational. This accreditation classification provides evidence to educational institutions, licensing bodies, government or other granting agencies that, at the time of initial evaluation(s), the developing education program has the potential for meeting the standards set forth in the requirements for an accredited educational program for the specific occupational area. The classification “initial accreditation” is granted based upon one or more site evaluation visit(s).

   Reaffirmed: 8/10; Revised: 7/08; Adopted: 2/02

3. Other Accreditation Actions:
   Teach-Out: An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program is in the process of voluntarily terminating its accreditation due to a planned discontinuance or program closure. The Commission monitors the program until students/residents who matriculated into the program prior to the reported discontinuance or closure effective date are no longer enrolled.
**Discontinued:** An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to affirm a program’s reported discontinuance effective date or planned closure date and to remove a program from the Commission’s accredited program listing, when a program either 1) voluntarily discontinues its participation in the accreditation program and no longer enrolls a first year class students/residents who matriculated prior to the program’s reported discontinuance effective date or 2) is closed by the sponsoring institution.

**Intent to Withdraw:** A formal warning utilized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program’s accreditation will be withdrawn if compliance with accreditation standards or policies cannot be demonstrated by a specified date. The warning is usually for a six-month period, unless the Commission extends for good cause. The Commission advises programs that the intent to withdraw accreditation may have legal implications for the program and suggests that the institution’s legal counsel be consulted regarding how and when to advise applicants and students of the Commission’s accreditation actions. The Commission reserves the right to require a period of non-enrollment for programs that have been issued the Intent to Withdraw warning.

**Withdraw:** An action taken by the Commission when a program has been unable to demonstrate compliance with the accreditation standards or policies within the time period specified. A final action to withdraw accreditation is communicated to the program and announced to the communities of interest. A statement summarizing the reasons for the Commission’s decision and comments, if any, that the affected program has made with regard to this decision, is available upon request from the Commission office. In the event the Commission withdraws accreditation from a program, students currently enrolled in the program at the time accreditation is withdrawn and who successfully complete the program, will be considered graduates of an accredited program. Students who enroll in a program after the accreditation has been withdrawn will not be considered graduates of a Commission accredited program. Such graduates may be ineligible for certification/licensure examinations.

Revised 2/16; Reaffirmed: 8/10, 7/07, 7/01; CODA: 12/87:9

**Denial:** An action by the Commission that denies accreditation to a developing program (without enrollment) or to a fully operational program (with enrollment) that has applied for accreditation. Reasons for the denial are provided. Denial of accreditation is considered an adverse action.

Adopted: 8/11
Preface

The Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs have been developed for the following reasons: (1) to protect the public welfare, (2) to serve as a guide for dental laboratory technology education program development, (3) to serve as a stimulus for the improvement of established programs, and (4) to provide criteria for the evaluation of new and established programs. To be accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation a dental laboratory technology program must meet the standards set forth in this document. These standards are national in scope and represent the minimum requirements for accreditation.

The importance of academic freedom is recognized by the Commission. Therefore, the standards are stated in terms which allow an institution flexibility in the development of an educational program. The Commission encourages curricular experimentation, development of institutional individuality and achievement of excellence in all accredited programs.

Programs and their sponsoring institutions are encouraged to provide for the educational mobility of students through articulation arrangements and career laddering. Institutions and programs are also strongly encouraged to develop mechanisms to award advanced standing for students who have completed coursework at other educational programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or by use of appropriate qualifying and proficiency examinations. It is expected that institutions which voluntarily seek accreditation will recognize the ethical obligation of complying with the spirit as well as the letter of these standards.

The Commission on Dental Accreditation

From the early 1940's until 1975, the Council on Dental Education was the agency recognized as the national accrediting organization for dentistry and dental-related educational programs. On January 1, 1975, the Council on Dental Education’s accreditation authority was transferred to the Commission on Dental Accreditation and Dental Auxiliary Education Programs, an expanded agency established to provide representation of all groups affected by its accrediting activities. In 1979, the name of the Commission was changed to the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

The Commission is comprised of 30 members. The National Association of Dental Laboratories’ representative serves with other disciplines accredited by the Commission as well as public and student representatives.

Reporting Program Changes in Accredited Programs

The Commission on Dental Accreditation recognizes that education and accreditation are dynamic, not static, processes. Ongoing review and evaluation often lead to changes in an educational program. The Commission views change as part of a healthy educational process and encourages programs to make them as part of their normal operating procedures.
At times, however, more significant changes occur in a program. Changes have a direct and significant impact on the program’s potential ability to comply with the accreditation standards. These changes tend to occur in the areas of finances, program administration, enrollment, curriculum and clinical/laboratory facilities, but may also occur in other areas. Reporting changes in the Annual Survey does not preclude the requirement to report changes to the Commission. Failure to report and receive approval in advance of any increase in enrollment or other change, using the Guidelines for Reporting Program Change, may result in review by the Commission, a special site visit, and may jeopardize the program’s accreditation status. Advanced specialty education programs must adhere to the Policy on Enrollment Increases in Advanced Specialty Programs.

The Commission’s Policy on Integrity also applies to the reporting of changes. If the Commission determines that an intentional breech of integrity has occurred, the Commission will immediately notify the chief executive officer of the institution of its intent to withdraw the accreditation of the program(s) at its next scheduled meeting.

When a change is planned, Commission staff should be consulted to determine reporting requirements. This report must document how the program will continue to meet accreditation standards. The Commission’s Guidelines for Reporting Program Changes are available on the ADA website and may clarify what constitutes a change and provide guidance in adequately explaining and documenting such changes.

Please see the Commission’s Policy on Program Changes at www.ada.org/314.aspx

**Specialized Accreditation**

Specialized accrediting agencies exist to assess and verify educational quality in particular professions or occupations to ensure that individuals will be qualified to enter those disciplines. A specialized accrediting agency recognizes the course of instruction which comprises a unique set of skills and knowledge, develops the accreditation standards by which such educational programs are evaluated, conducts evaluation of programs, and publishes a list of accredited programs that meet the national accreditation standards. Accreditation standards are developed in consultation with those affected by the standards who represent the broad communities of interest. The Commission on Dental Accreditation is the specialized accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education to accredit programs which provide basic preparation for licensure or certification in dentistry and the related disciplines.

**Dental Technology Accreditation**

The first educational standards for the education of dental laboratory technicians were adopted by the American Dental Association House of Delegates in 1946. These standards were rescinded and revised requirements were approved in 1957. Since then the accreditation standards have been revised six times - 1967, 1973, 1979, 1991, 1998 and 2008 - to reflect the dental profession and laboratory's changing needs and educational trends.
In an effort to provide the communities of interest with appropriate input into the latest revision of the standards, the Commission on Dental Accreditation utilized the following procedures: appointing an ad hoc committee representing broad communities of interest; holding open hearings at annual meetings of the National Association of Dental Laboratories and the American Association of Dental Schools; and widely distributing a draft of the proposed revision of the standards for review and comment. Prior to approving the revised standards in January, 2008, the Commission carefully considered comments received from all sources. The revised accreditation standards were implemented in July 2009.
Statement of General Policy

Maintaining and improving the quality of dental laboratory technology education is a primary aim of the Commission on Dental Accreditation. In meeting its responsibilities as a specialized accrediting agency in dental laboratory technology, which is recognized by the dental profession and the United States Department of Education, the Commission on Dental Accreditation:

1. Evaluates dental laboratory technology education programs on the basis of the extent to which program goals, institutional objectives and approved accreditation standards are met.

2. Supports continuing evaluation of and improvements in dental laboratory technology education programs through institutional self-evaluation.

3. Encourages innovations in program design based on sound educational principles.

4. Provides consultation in initial and ongoing program development.

As a specialized accrediting agency, the Commission relies on an authorized institutional accrediting agency’s evaluation of the institution’s objectives, policies, administration, financial and educational resources and its total educational effort. The Commission’s evaluation will be confined to those factors which are directly related to the quality of the dental laboratory technology program. In evaluating the curriculum in institutions that are accredited by a recognized regional accrediting agency, the Commission will concentrate on those courses which have been developed specifically for the dental laboratory technology program and core courses developed for related disciplines. When an institution has been granted an accreditation status or candidate for accreditation status by a regional agency, the Commission will accept that status as evidence that the general studies courses included in the dental laboratory technology curriculum meet accepted standards, provided the level and content of such courses are appropriate for the discipline.

This entire document constitutes the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. Each standard is numbered (e.g., 1-1, 1-2) and in bold print. Where appropriate, standards are accompanied by statements of intent that explain the rationale, meaning and significance of the standard. Expanded guidance in the form of examples to assist programs in better understanding and interpreting the must statements within the standards follow. This format is intended to clarify the meaning and application of standards for both those responsible for educational programs and those who evaluate these programs for the Commission.
Definitions of Terms Used in Dental Laboratory Technology Accreditation Standards

The terms used in this document indicate the relative weight that the Commission attaches to each statement. Definitions of these terms are provided.

Must: Indicates an imperative need, duty or requirement; an essential or indispensable item; mandatory.

Intent: Intent statements are presented to provide clarification to the allied educational programs in dental laboratory technology in the application of and in connection with compliance with the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The statements of intent set forth some of the reasons and purposes for the particular Standards. As such, these statements are not exclusive or exhaustive. Other purposes may apply.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include: Desirable condition, practice or documentation indicating the freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

TYPES OF INSTRUCTION

Didactic Instruction: Refers to lectures, demonstrations or other non-laboratory instruction.

Laboratory Instruction: Indicates instruction in which students receive demonstrations, supervised experience enabling performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting using study models, typodonts, etc., and established clear protocols with predetermined criteria for student performance evaluation and their performance is evaluated by faculty according to predetermined criteria.

Practical Experience: Indicates instruction in which students received supervised experience in performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under treatment, or from actual casts or impressions, and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses. Performance of the procedures is evaluated by faculty or laboratory supervisors according to predetermined criteria that emphasize quality, productivity and the ability to complete a clinically acceptable appliance in a reasonable amount of time.

LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE

Familiarity: A simplified knowledge for the purposes of orientation and recognition of general principles.

In-depth: A thorough knowledge of concepts and theories for the purpose of critical analysis and the synthesis of more complete understanding (highest level of knowledge).

LEVELS OF SKILL

Exposure: The level of skill attained by observation of or participation in a particular activity.
**Competence**: The achievement of a predetermined level of special skill derived from education, experience and task completion obtained in the dental laboratory setting. Proficiency can be developed and demonstrated through continuous participation and attendance.

**Distance Education**: As defined by the United States Department of Education, distance education is "an educational process that is characterized by the separation, in time or place, between instructor and student. The term includes courses offered principally through the use of (1) television, audio or computer transmission; (2) audio or computer conferencing; (3) video cassettes or disks; or (4) correspondence."
STANDARD 1 - INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Program Planning and Assessment

1-1 The program must demonstrate its effectiveness using through a formal and ongoing planning and outcomes assessment process that is systematically documented and annually evaluated. This process must include the following:

a) A plan with program goals Program goals that include, but are not limited to, a purpose, mission statement, and student learning outcomes that are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution and appropriate to dental technology education
b) An implementation plan
c) An assessment process which includes measures of student achievement with methods of assessment and data collection, including measures of student achievement
d) Use of results for program improvement

Intent:
Planning for, evaluation of and improvement of the educational quality of the program is broad-based, systematic, continuous and designed to promote achievement of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

a. A Plan with Program Goals:
   * The program has a clearly stated purpose and goals which are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution.
   * The program’s clearly stated program purpose and mission statement is reflective of the sponsoring institution’s mission and vision and appropriate to dental laboratory technology education; the purpose addresses teaching, and as appropriate, patient care and service.
   * List of the program’s goals which are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution.
   * List of the program’s student learning outcomes.
   * The Commission on Dental Accreditation expects each program to regularly examine and re-define its own goals, and objectives, and program and student learning outcomes as necessary, based on the current needs of the program, for preparing individuals in the discipline, and that one program goal is to comprehensively prepare competent individuals in the discipline.
   * Long and short-term measurable and achievable goals that address program’ growth, promotion, outreach and student admissions.
   * Established benchmarks with rationale provided.
b. An Implementation Plan

c. An Assessment Process with Methods of Assessment and Data Collection

The assessment methods are related to the program goals and may include, but are not limited to:

Longitudinal Program Outcomes Measures such as:
- Consideration of course completion
- Job placement rates
- Success of graduates on state licensing and/or certification examinations
- Other measures of learning used to demonstrate effectiveness, such as tests and National Board scores, as appropriate
- Surveys of alumni, students, employers and clinical sites
- Degree/certificate completions

Financial Resources Management Mechanisms such as:
- Budget provisions ensure the currency of learning

Faculty Coordination and Curriculum Review Mechanisms such as:
- Faculty meetings are held to coordinate curriculum content.
- Formal curriculum review is conducted and assessed to implement curriculum improvements as necessary.
- Periodic workshops and in-service sessions are conducted.

Admissions Management Mechanisms such as:
- The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate institutional personnel, establish admissions procedures which contribute to the quality of the program.
- Periodic analyses support the validity of established admission criteria and procedures; adjustments are made where indicated.
- The expertise of institutional research personnel is utilized in interpreting data, correlating data with student performance, and evaluating various criteria.

d. Use of Results for Program Improvement

- Results of the assessment process are used to evaluate the program’s effectiveness in meeting its goals and fostering enhanced student achievement.
- Examples of how the program has been improved.

Financial Support

1-2 The program must have a strategic plan which identifies stable institutional financial resources sufficient to support the program’s stated mission, goals and
objectives.

Intent:
The institution has the financial resources required to develop and sustain the program on a continuing basis. The ability to employ an adequate number of full-time faculty, replace and add equipment, procure supplies, reference material, and teaching aids is reflected in annual budget appropriations for the program. Financial allocations ensure that the program will be in a competitive position to recruit and retain qualified faculty. Annual appropriations provide for innovations and changes necessary to reflect current concepts of education in the discipline. The Commission assesses the adequacy of financial support on the basis of current appropriations. The financial resources identify stable sources of funding for the program and the degree of dependence upon a given funding source is based upon the stability of that source.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Program’s mission, goals and objectives; current and previous year revenue and expenses; revenue and expense projections for the program for the next three to five years
1-3 The sponsoring institution must ensure that support from entities outside of the institution does not compromise the teaching, clinical and research components of the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written agreement(s)
- Contract(s)/Agreement(s)/Affiliation(s)-between the institution/program and sponsor(s) related to facilities, funding, faculty financial support

1-4 The authority and final responsibility for curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters must rest within the sponsoring institution.

Institutional Accreditation

1-5 Programs must be sponsored by educational institutions that are responsible for postsecondary education and accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or an officially recognized state accrediting agency.

Intent:
Dental schools, four-year colleges and universities, community colleges, technical institutes, vocational schools, private schools, and recognized federal service training centers which offer appropriate fiscal, facility, faculty and curriculum resources are considered appropriate sponsors/settings for the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Accreditation (or candidate status) from a recognized institutional (state, regional or national) accrediting agency.
- Examples of regional institutional accrediting agencies are: Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, New England Association of Schools and Colleges, North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and Western Association of Schools and Colleges.
- Examples of national institutional accrediting agencies are: Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools and Accrediting Commission for Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.

1-6 All arrangements with co-sponsoring or affiliated institutions must be formalized by means of written agreements which clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each institution involved.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written co-sponsoring/affiliation agreement(s) with termination clause
Community Resources

There must be an active liaison mechanism between the program and the dental and allied dental professionals in the community.

1-7

Intent:
The purpose of the active liaison mechanism is to provide a mutual exchange of information for improving the program and meeting employment needs of the community. Meetings, either in person or virtual, must be held at least once per year.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

• An advisory committee is one example of a liaison mechanism.

Responsibilities

• The responsibilities of the liaison mechanism or advisory committee are clearly defined in writing, recognizing that the institution has final responsibility and authority in curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters.
• Documentation of community manpower needs is ongoing.

Membership

• The program has established criteria for the selection of liaison or advisory committee members.
• Consideration is given to appointing a student, recent graduate and public representative.
• If the liaison mechanism or advisory committee represents more than one discipline, representation is equitable.
• The program administrator, faculty, and appropriate institution personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
• In appointing the advisory committee, the institution seeks recommendations from local or state dental and dental laboratory organizations.
• There is equitable representation of dentists, employed technicians, laboratory owners, as well as a student representative.
• The liaison or advisory committee membership includes dental laboratory technicians, laboratory owners and dentists who are able to provide information on the needs of the dental practitioners and dental laboratories.
• Membership list

Appointments

• Appointment terms are staggered to provide new input as well as continuity.

Meetings

• Policies regarding the liaison mechanism which outline responsibilities, appointments and meetings.
• The program administrator, faculty and appropriate institutional personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
• The liaison or advisory committee meets at regular and frequent intervals as the program is being developed and continues to meet at regular and frequent intervals, at least once per year after the program has been implemented.
• A record of committee deliberations and activities is maintained and provided to liaison or advisory committee members.
STANDARD 2 – EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Admissions

2-1 Admission of students must be based on specific written criteria, procedures and policies.

Intent:
Minimum admissions requirements must include high school diploma or its equivalent. Applicants must be informed of the criteria and procedures for selection, goals of the program, curricular content, course transferability, and employment opportunities for dental laboratory technicians.

Because the curriculum is science and technology-oriented and relatively difficult and enrollment is limited by facility capacity, special program admissions criteria and procedures may be necessary. The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate institutional personnel establish admissions procedures which are non-discriminatory, contribute to the quality of the program, and allow selection of students with potential for successfully completing the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

Recruitment
- Student recruitment activities provide an adequate number of qualified applicants to ensure that standards of instruction and achievement can be maintained.
- Applicants are informed of the criteria and procedures for selection, goals of the program, curricular content, the functions of a dental laboratory technician and employment opportunities.

Criteria and Selection Process
- There is an established admissions committee which includes program representation.
- A high school diploma, or its equivalent, is required for admission to the program.
- Previous academic performance and/or performance on standardized national tests of scholastic aptitude or other predictors of scholastic aptitude and ability are utilized for criteria in selecting students.
- High school class rank
- Cumulative grade point averages in previous education with particular attention given to grades in science and technology subjects, where appropriate.
- Pre-matriculation health standards, where appropriate, are identified to ensure that prospective students are qualified to undertake allied dental studies.

Academic Strengthening
- If academic strengthening is needed to meet basic admission criteria or to proceed satisfactorily through the curriculum, the institution and program have the
resources required to assist students.

• Academic strengthening occurs prior to or concurrently while matriculating into program courses.

Transfer Credits

• Provisions are made to accept credits earned in another institution when a course is equivalent to, or exceeds, instruction in a course required in the curriculum.

Documentation

• Copies of policies, procedures and forms used
• Copies of catalogs and program brochures used

2-2 Admission of students with advanced standing must be based on the same standards of achievement required by students regularly enrolled in the program. Students with advanced standing must receive an appropriate curriculum that results in the same standards of competence required by students regularly enrolled in the program criteria required of all applicants admitted to the program. If a program considers students for advanced standing, advanced standing credit may be awarded based on equivalent didactic, laboratory content and student achievement.

Intent:

Policies ensure that advanced standing credit is awarded based on equivalent coursework, knowledge, and/or experience that meets or exceeds content required in the curriculum and results in equivalent student competence.

Advanced standing refers to applicants that may be considered for admission to a training program whose curriculum has been modified after taking into account the applicant’s past experience. Examples include transfer from a similar program at another institution, completion of training at a non-CODA accredited program, or documented practice experience in the given discipline. Acceptance of advanced standing students/residents will not result in an increase of the program’s approved number of enrollees. Applicants for advanced standing are expected to fulfill all of the admission requirements mandated for students/residents in the conventional program and be held to the same academic standards. Advanced standing students/residents, to be certified for completion, are expected to demonstrate the same standards of competence as those in the conventional program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

• Policies and procedures on advanced standing
• Results of appropriate qualifying examinations
• Course equivalency or other measures to demonstrate equal scope and level of knowledge

2-3 The number of students enrolled in the program must be proportionate to the resources available.

Intent:

In determining the number of students enrolled in a program, including off-campus sites,
hybrid, or online courses, careful consideration is given that the number of students does not exceed the program’s resources, including, as appropriate, financial support, scheduling options, facilities, equipment, supplies, including distance education, and faculty.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Number of laboratories and seats within laboratories
- Full-time equivalent (FTE)
- Budget
- Equipment inventory list
- Scheduling
- Faculty/student ratio

Curriculum Management

2-4 The curriculum must be structured on the basis of include at least two academic years of full-time study-instruction or its equivalent at the postsecondary level. The scope and depth of the curriculum must reflect the objectives and philosophy of higher education. The college catalog must list the degree awarded and course titles and descriptions. In a two-year college setting, the graduates of the program must be awarded an associate degree or certificate of completion. In a four-year college or university, graduates of the program must be awarded an associate degree, post-degree certificate, or baccalaureate degree.

Intent:
Minimum of at least two academic years or equivalent of full-time study are required to provide both didactic and laboratory experiences sufficient to ensure that students will acquire appropriate knowledge and skill. The curriculum may be structured to allow individual students to meet performance standards specified for graduation in less than the required length as well as to provide the opportunity for students who require more time to extend the length of their instructional program. The curriculum design provides maximum opportunity for students to continue their formal education with minimum duplication of learning experiences.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Degree/certificates awarded
- Curriculum mapping
- Institutional catalog with program requirements
- Articulation agreements
- Grade transcripts
- Competency examinations
- State and national examinations

2-5 The curriculum must be designed to reflect the interrelationship of general studies, physical sciences, dental sciences and dental laboratory technology techniques to
promote maximum application of basic concepts in the performance of dental laboratory techniques.

Intent:
Although there is not a prescribed sequence of instruction, the order of content presentation and learning experience is based on a reasonable relationship between the basic and applied aspects of the curriculum.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Course outlines/syllabi
- Course sequencing plan within curriculum
Instruction

2-6 Written documentation for each course in the curriculum must be provided to students and include:

a) The course name, course title, and number, and description
b) Course description
c) Primary faculty and instructor(s) of record and contact information
d) Course content outline including topics to be presented
e) Specific instructional objectives, student learning outcomes and assessment mechanisms
f) Course schedule, learning experiences including time allocated for didactic and laboratory learning, each experience

g) Specific criteria and evaluation procedures for course grade calculation

Intent:
Curriculum documentation is current, reviewed periodically and revised, and should include:

a) Topics related to course content
b) Instructional objectives and learning experiences are related to topics
c) Evaluation procedures measure instructional objectives
d) Course or weekly schedule

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Course syllabi
- Criteria for grade calculations
- Rubrics for student learning outcomes
- Institutional and program grading policies
- Course knowledge and/or skill assessments
- Course schedules to include laboratory activities and evaluations.

Curriculum Content

2-7 The basic curriculum must include content in the subject areas: general studies; physical sciences; dental sciences; legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology; infectious disease and hazard control management; and, basic laboratory techniques.

Intent:
To ensure that foundational knowledge is established early in the program and that subsequent information is provided which is comprehensive and prepares the student to achieve competence in all components of dental laboratory technology practice. Content identified in each subject need not constitute a separate course, but the subject areas are included within the curriculum.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
The following examples of evidence apply, as appropriate, to demonstrate compliance with Standards 2-7 through 2-24.

- Course syllabi which address content in each of the listed areas (see general studies)
- An outline of the curriculum sequence including prerequisite course work
- A listing of courses which provide the major instruction in each required content area
- Course requirements
- Course length
- Laboratory hours
- Time allocated for the didactic and clinical/laboratory experiences
- Student participation in events organized by the program (invited speakers’ lectures, workshops, field trips, etc.)
- Student participation in professional events (conferences, symposia, workshops, meetings, webinars, tradeshows, etc.)
General Studies

The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in communication skills, mathematics and business principles relative to dental laboratory technology.

Intent:  
Content in general studies prepares the student to work and communicate effectively with dental professionals and patients, and provides a foundation of knowledge for professional success.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
Topics in:
- a) Written Communications (written, interpersonal verbal and non-verbal)
- b) Interpersonal communication
- c) Verbal and non-verbal communication
- d) Weights and measures, percentages and metric system
- e) Budgeting
- f) Case scheduling, time management
- g) Human resource Management
- h) Marketing
- i) Compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations

Physical Sciences

The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in chemistry and physics relative to dental laboratory technology.

Intent:  
Content in physical sciences should prepare the student with an understanding of physical and chemical characteristics related to dental materials and processes, and utilized in proper fabrication of dental restorations, prostheses and appliances.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- State of matter
- Chemical bonding
- Acid-base theory
- Gases
- Solutions
- Heat and Temperature
- Light
- Lever System
- Force Principles
Dental Sciences

2-10 The curriculum must include content in dental materials, tooth morphology, oral anatomy and occlusion.

Intent:
Dental science content should provide the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity as related to proper application for use in fabricating dental restorations. Content should include principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Dental science content which provides the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity.
• Principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements as they relate to fabrication of dental restorations, prostheses and appliances.

Legal, Ethical and Historical Aspects

2-11 The curriculum must include content in the legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology to include:

a) Organizations that advance certification and continuing education for dental laboratory technicians and certification of laboratories.
b) Work authorization/prescription of the dentist in accordance with the state dental practice act, consistent with current procedures in dental laboratory technology in the geographic area served by the program.
c) Federal and state laws and regulations related to operating a dental laboratory and/or working as a dental laboratory technician.
d) HIPAA laws related to health care professionals

e) Ethics for health care professionals.

Intent:
The dental laboratory technology curriculum prepares students to assume a professional and ethical standard to understand the basic foundation in which the fundamentals of dental laboratory technology were established, role in the dental health delivery system, and perform laboratory techniques and procedures in dental laboratories or dental offices.
Infectious Disease and Hazard Control Management

2-12 Bloodborne infectious diseases: each program must present a curriculum that prepares its students to provide and/or support the provision of oral health care services to patients with bloodborne infectious diseases.

**Intent:**
Appropriate content related to bloodborne infectious diseases must be integrated throughout the didactic and preclinical/clinical/laboratory components of the curriculum. Each student must understand the ethical, legal and regulatory considerations related to bloodborne diseases. Content in bloodborne infectious diseases should be presented at least once during each academic term.

2-13 Appropriate content related to bloodborne infectious diseases must be integrated throughout the didactic and preclinical/clinical/laboratory components of the curriculum.

2-14 Each student must understand the ethical, legal and regulatory considerations related to bloodborne diseases.
General Laboratory Techniques

2-162-13 The curriculum must include didactic as well as laboratory instruction in the following areas: general laboratory techniques, complete dentures, removable partial dentures, crown and bridge, dental ceramics, fixed prosthodontics, and orthodontics.

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes theoretical aspects as well as practical application of the subjects. The theoretical aspect of the curriculum provides content necessary for the student to make appropriate judgments regarding the procedures an entry-level technician is expected to perform and access available resources. Time devoted to, and learning experience in, laboratory techniques ensures that each student has adequate opportunity to develop competency in performing all laboratory procedures and techniques in the curriculum. Students perform routine procedures that lead to the completion of clinically acceptable dental prostheses.

2-162-14 Students must demonstrate competence in general laboratory techniques, including:

a) Evaluating impressions
b) Preparing and evaluating casts
c) Fabricating custom impression trays
d) Articulating casts, using non-adjustable and semi-adjustable articulators
e) Developing functional occlusion on articulated casts
f) Recognizing variables that affect materials
g) Utilizing various manufacturing methods of fabrication (i.e. analog and/or digital)
h) Demonstrating safe handling of equipment and materials
i) Digital workflow (i.e. didactic and/or laboratory procedures)

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Complete Dentures

2-172-15 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate complete denture prostheses, including:

a) Identifying various fabricating methods of fabrication
b) Constructing base plates and occlusion rims
c) Arranging a balanced denture set-up using anatomical teeth
d) Contouring denture wax-ups trial dentures prior to try-in and processing
e) Flaking, processing and recovery
f) Remounting
g) Equilibrating occlusal discrepancies
h) Finishing and polishing
i) Using a semi-adjustable articulator during fabrication
jj) Relining and denture repairs
k) Fabricating surgical templates

**Intent:**

*Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.*
Removable Partial Dentures

Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate removable partial dentures prostheses, including:

a) Identification of the components of a removable partial denture, including various clasp designs
b) Principles of surveying and design
c) Performing blockout procedures
d) Duplicating master casts
e) Transferring the design
f) Fabricating wax pattern
g) Processing frameworks
h) Spruing and investing patterns
i) Burnout and casting frameworks utilizing recognized alloys
j) Finishing and polishing frameworks
k) Evaluating the fit of the framework to the master cast
l) Arranging teeth on the frameworks
m) Waxing, Processing, recovering and finishing removable partial denture bases
n) Various repair procedures

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Crown and Bridge

Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate fixed prostheses, including inlays, onlays, full crowns and bridgework, including:

a) Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
b) Recognizing variables that affect materials
c) Identifying various fabricating methods
d) Trimming dies and marking margins utilizing magnification
e) Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their applications
f) Developing wax patterns
g) Spruing and investing patterns
h) Burnout and casting restorations
i) Seating castings to dies utilizing magnification
j) Adjusting occlusal and interproximal contacts
k) Finishing and polishing restorations
l) Fabricating multi-unit restorations
m) Fabricating restorations on various types of articulators
n) Developing functional occlusion on full-arch articulated casts
Soldering as a fabrication/repair procedure

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods; students need to be exposed to as many new technologies and processes as possible. Including but not limited to: pressing fabrication processes, digital scanning and digital designing, and implants.

Dental Ceramics Fixed Prosthodontics

2-492-17 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate ceramic fixed prostheses, including inlays, onlays, full crowns and fixed partial dentures.

- Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
- Recognizing variables that affect materials
- Identifying various methods of fabrication
- Preparing margins utilizing magnification
- Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their applications
- Designing and fabricating full contour restorations
- Designing and developing fabricating substructures
- Seating ceramic fixed restoration utilizing magnification
- Preparing substructure to receive porcelain
- Applying and processing and firing porcelain to substructure(s)
- Contouring fired porcelain ceramic material
- Developing functional occlusion on full arch articulated casts
- Adjusting occlusal and interproximal contacts
- Performing optical external characterization
- Finishing and polishing restorations
- Fabricating single and multi-unit restorations
- Fabricating restorations on various types of articulators
- Designing and fabricating porcelain margins
- Demonstrating safe handling of all equipment associated with ceramic restorations

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication, the program should introduce students to new technologies and processes wherever possible, including but not limited to: pressing fabrication processes, digital scanning and digital designing, and implant technology.

Orthodontics

2-202-18 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill
necessarily to fabricate orthodontic appliances, including:

a) Recognizing variables that affect materials
b) Preparing and evaluating orthognathic study casts
c) Identifying the components of orthodontic appliances
d) Identifying and categorizing types of appliances
e) Fabricating retainers, space maintainers and tooth moving appliances
f) Contouring various types of arch wires, clasps and springs
g) Fabricating, finishing and polishing autopolymerizing resin appliances
h) Soldering and band placement
i) Appliance repairs

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication, the program should introduce students to new technologies and processes.

Specialty Content

2-242-19 The specialty portion of the curriculum must prepare students to competence in additional techniques in at least one or more of the following specialty areas: complete dentures, removable partial dentures, crown and bridge, dental ceramics, fixed prosthodontics, and orthodontics, and implants.

Intent:
While it is desirable that instruction in all five specialties be offered, students need the opportunity to select from at least two specialties.

Curriculum content in the specialty areas includes reinforcement of techniques and procedures which were taught in the basic curriculum. A balanced emphasis is placed on incorporating productivity, flow time and quality requirements into the educational program. Dependent upon its objectives, resources and community needs, the institution may elect to extend the scope of the dental laboratory technology curriculum to include content and instruction in additional disciplines or specialized areas. Institutions with the resources are encouraged to provide instruction in more than one specialty area, thus providing the opportunity for students to elect areas of specialization on the basis of their interests. Techniques and procedures are consistent with current procedures used in dental laboratory technology and the geographic area served by the program.

Practical Experience

2-242-20 Practical experiences support the development of competency in performing laboratory procedures must be provided either in the program facilities or off-site facilities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

• This experience is provided by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under
treatment, or from actual casts or impressions and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses.

- Practical experiences are evaluated by the program administrator and faculty on a continuing basis to determine the degree to which curriculum objectives are being met.
- Off-campus or extramural laboratory experiences are not required and are not considered substitutes for basic instruction to develop minimum competency.
- The program administrator and faculty are responsible for selecting the laboratories or institutions and for coordinating extramural experiences.
- The program administrator identifies individuals who will instruct, supervise, and evaluate students in extramural experiences.
- Laboratory personnel are oriented to the objectives of the program and the extramural experience, the preparation that the student has had for the laboratory assignment, and the criteria to be used in evaluating students during their assignment.
- Students are oriented to the laboratory operation.
- Laboratory procedures, instruction and evaluation are consistent with the philosophy and objectives of the dental technology program and the parent institution.
- To enable the faculty to determine the diversity of students’ extramural experiences and make appropriate revisions in subsequent assignments to compensate for any deficiencies, a record of students’ activities in each laboratory is maintained.
- Seminars are held periodically with students to integrate didactic and laboratory instruction with extramural experiences and to provide opportunities for students to share experiences.
- The value of extramural experiences is determined with input from the program faculty, laboratory personnel and students.
- Procedures and criteria are defined for use in evaluating the experience.
- Students are encouraged to evaluate their extramural learning experiences.
- An appropriate evaluation mechanism is utilized to help them do so.
- Formal agreements which clearly outline the commitments of the institution and the extramural facility and the responsibilities of each are established between the institution and extramural laboratories.

**Student Evaluation**

**2.232-21** Student evaluation methods must include defined objective criteria that measure all defined course objectives and/or student learning outcomes.

**Intent:**

Specific criteria and procedures for measuring student progress toward attainment of course objectives and/or student learning outcomes are developed and utilized as feedback to the student.

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:**
- In establishing the level of competence required, the program faculty considers generally accepted industry professional standards.
• Specific criteria for measuring levels of competence are developed for each component of a given laboratory procedure.
• Students’ performance is measured against accepted program’s student learning outcomes.
• Standards for performance are increased as students’ progress through the curriculum.
STANDARD 3 - ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STAFF

3-1 The administrative structure must ensure the attainment of program goals.

Intent:
The administration includes formal provisions for program planning, staffing, direction, coordination and evaluation.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Program inclusion in short and long range strategic planning documents
- Instructional program review

3-2 The program must be a recognized entity within the institution’s administrative structure.

Intent:
The position of the program in the institution’s administrative structure permits direct communication between the program administrator and institutional administrators who are responsible for decisions that directly affect the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Institutional organization flow chart
- Program representation on college or university committees

Program Administrator

3-3 A program administrator who is employed full-time (as defined by the institution) and who is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the program and must be appointed and have the authority, responsibility and privileges necessary to manage the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Job description

3-4 The program administrator must:

a) have the educational background and occupational experience necessary to understand and fulfill the program goals
b) have attained a higher level of education than that presented in the program or be enrolled in a program progressing toward that degree
c) current background in educational theory and methodology
d) have practical experience as a dental laboratory technician
e) be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Curriculum vitae or Biosketch
- Documentation of degree completion and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status

Duties: The program administrator must have authority and responsibility necessary to fulfill program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- The program administrator’s responsibilities include participation in:
  a. Budget preparation
  b. Fiscal administration
  c. Curriculum development and coordination
  d. Selection and recommendation of individuals for faculty appointment and promotion
  e. Supervision and evaluation of faculty, where institutional policies permit
  f. Determining faculty teaching assignments
  g. Determining admissions criteria and procedures
  h. Planning and operating program facilities
  i. Selection of extramural facilities and coordination of instruction in the facilities.
- The program administrator assesses facilities and equipment periodically in relation to current concepts of dental laboratory technology and recommends appropriate modifications.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities are less than that of a full-time instructor who does not have administrative responsibilities.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities allow sufficient time to fulfill assigned administrative responsibilities.

Faculty

Dental laboratory technology faculty must have background in and current knowledge of dental laboratory technology and the specific subjects they are teaching.

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology faculty members have current knowledge at an appropriate level for the subject they teach.
Faculty providing instruction must have current educational theory and, e.g., curriculum development, educational psychology, test construction, measurement and evaluation. Faculty providing instruction via distance education technology must have instruction in distance education techniques and delivery.

Faculty providing didactic instruction must hold a degree equivalent to the degree to be granted to their students, degree higher than the degree being granted or an equivalent degree to the degree being granted plus 5 years of documented experience in the dental laboratory technology specialty they would be teaching.

Faculty not meeting this requirement must show documented annual progress toward achieving that degree. Compliance of the standard must be achieved within five years of the date of non-compliance.

A dental laboratory technician who is appointed after January 1, 2000 and who has not previously served as a dental laboratory technology program faculty member, must be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology or achieve certification within two years of appointment to the program or be a licensed dentist.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance for 3-7 to 3-10 may include:

- Curriculum vitae or Biosketch
- Degree transcripts or Transcript documenting annual progress toward degree completion, and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status or dental license
  - Faculty participation in events organized by the program (invited speakers’ lectures, workshops, field trips, etc.)
  - Faculty participation in professional events (conferences, symposia, workshops, meetings, webinars, tradeshows, etc.)

The number of faculty positions must be sufficient to implement the program’s goals and objectives. The faculty to student ratio, during laboratory instruction, must not exceed one instructor for every twelve students.

**Intent:**

Student contact hour loads allow sufficient time for class preparation, student evaluation and counseling, development of subject content and appropriate evaluation criteria and methods, and professional development.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- To ensure development of appropriate skills, the faculty-student ratio does not exceed one instructor to ten fifteen students during laboratory sessions.
- A ratio of more than one to fifteen is considered inadequate for laboratory technique instruction.
• These ratios are important to dental technology education to ensure development of correct skills.

3-11 Opportunities must be provided for program faculty to continue their professional development.

Intent:
*Time is provided for professional association activities, research, publishing and/or practical experience.*

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Faculty members are provided release time and financial support to attend at least one national or regional conference or workshop related to dental laboratory technology education each year.
- Formal in-service programs for full and part-time faculty are held regularly.
- The program/institution provides periodic in-service workshops for faculty designed to provide an orientation to program policies, goals, objectives and student evaluation procedures.

3-12 Faculty must be ensured a form of governance that allows participation in the program and institution’s decision-making processes.

Intent:
*There are opportunities for the program faculty representation on institution-wide committees and the program administrator is consulted when matters directly related to the program are considered by committees that do not include program faculty.*

3-13 A defined evaluation process must exist that ensures objective measurement of the performance of each faculty member.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- The faculty evaluation system includes student, administration and peer evaluation to help identify areas of strengths and weaknesses for each faculty member.
- Measurement mechanisms address teaching, scholarship and service.
- The evaluations are communicated to each faculty member.

Support Staff

3-14 Services of institutional support personnel must be adequate to facilitate program operation.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Secretarial and clerical staff is assigned to assist the administrator and faculty in preparing course materials, typing correspondence, maintaining student records, and
providing supportive services for student recruitment activities and admissions.

- The secretarial personnel are located in an area which is readily accessible to the faculty.
- There are support services to assist the faculty in ordering supplies and equipment, maintaining and distributing equipment and providing other instructional aid assistance.
- Services of maintenance and custodial staff ensure that the unique requirements of the program facilities are met.
- The program faculty and students have access to available institutional specialists such as those in the areas of curriculum, testing, computer usage, counseling, and instructional resources equal to that of other programs.
STANDARD 4 - EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Facilities

4-1 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained facilities to support the purpose/mission of the program and which are in conformance with applicable regulations.

Intent:
To ensure that the physical facilities and equipment effectively accommodate the clinic- and/or laboratory-scheduled, the number of students, faculty and staff, and include appropriate safety provisions for safety for students faculty and staff. Also, to ensure that the facilities permit the attainment of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- The number of laboratory workstations is based on the number of students admitted registered to a class. If the number of stations is less than the number of students in the class, one laboratory station is available for every student scheduled for each laboratory session.
- Compressed air is available and adequate in the laboratory where needed.
- Student workstations are designed and equipped for students to work while seated in OSHA complaint seats and include adequate ventilation, lighting, air hose, necessary utilities, utility outlets, and dust collection equipment.
- Environment controls are available with adequate heat and air management and a ventilation exhaust system is provided in all laboratory facilities.
- The location of equipment is conducive to efficient and safe utilization.
- Electrical power is adequate to support all laboratory equipment.
- Laboratory layout is American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant.
- Floorplan with student workstation and equipment placement.
- Blueprints to show electrical and utility services.

Laboratory Facilities

4-2 An adequate multipurpose laboratory facility must be provided for effective instruction and include:

a) Sufficient and secure storage space for instructional equipment, supplies, instruments and materials, including hazardous materials.

b) Policies and procedure for safe operation and maintenance of laboratory equipment.

c) An appropriate number of work stations with necessary dental equipment for simultaneously engaged students.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Facility schedule to demonstrate laboratory capacity is sufficient to accommodate individual student practice throughout all phases of technique instruction.
• Equipment inventory
• Posted safety policies, protocols relative to operation and maintenance of equipment
• Floor plan or blueprints
Off-Campus Facilities

4-3 Although it is preferable and, therefore recommended that the educational institution provide physical facilities and equipment which are adequate to permit achievement of program goals and objectives, if the institution finds it necessary to contract for use of an existing laboratory facility for laboratory instruction, then the following conditions must be met in addition to all existing standards, stipulated by the Commission are met. If a clinic and/or laboratory in the community is used as a primary facility for laboratory instruction, the standards specified for program facilities and the following provisions must be met:

a) There is a formal agreement between the educational institution and agency or institution providing the facility.

b) The program administrator retains authority and responsibility for instruction and student assignments.

c) All students receive instruction and practical experience in the facility.

d) Policies and procedures for operation of the facility are consistent with the philosophy and goals of the educational program.

e) A two-year notification of termination of the contract is required to ensure that instruction will not be interrupted.

f) A contingency plan is developed by the institution should the contract terminate.

g) The location and time available for use of the facility are compatible with the instructional needs of the program.

h) Clinical or laboratory instruction is provided and evaluated by program faculty.

i) All students receive comparable instruction in the facility.

j) All faculty are calibrated.

k) Availability of the facility accommodates the scheduling needs of the program.

l) Notification for termination of the contract ensures that instruction will not be interrupted for currently enrolled students.

Intent:
This standard applies to sites off-campus used for dental laboratory technology education. All students assigned to a particular facility are expected to receive instruction in that facility.

This standard does not apply to individual dental laboratory and dental office sites used for externship/practical experience.

Classroom Space

4-4 Classroom space for didactic instruction must be provided for, and be readily accessible to, the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Classroom size accommodates the number of students enrolled in each class.
• Classrooms are designed and appropriately equipped for effective instruction.
Office Space

4-5 Office space must be provided for the program administrator and full-time faculty.

**Intent:**
The program administrator often meets with students which requires privacy. Sensitive and confidential student and program records are also safely stored in locked cabinets and drawers. Full-time faculty are also required to hold regular office hours and require a designated office space in which they may consult students.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Privacy for student counseling is provided.
- A private office is provided for the program administrator.
- Student and program records are stored to ensure confidentiality and safety.

Learning Resources

4-6 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained learning resources to support the goals and objectives of the program.

**Intent:**
Instructional aids and equipment, and institutional learning resources are provided and include or provide access to a diversified collection of current dental, dental laboratory technology and multidisciplinary literature and references necessary to support teaching, student learning needs, services, and research. All students, including those receiving education at an off campus facility or through distance education, are provided access to learning resources.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Specialized Reference materials are provided in the following areas: dental and oral anatomy, tooth morphology, dental materials, complete and partial removable prosthetics, fixed prostodontics, ceramics, orthodontics, occlusion, maxillofacial prostheses, attachments, digital technologies and implants used in the fabrication of fixed and removable prostheses, ethics and jurisprudence, and history of dentistry, medical and dental dictionaries, and indices are available.
- References on educational methodology
- Skeletal and anatomic models and replicas, sequential samples of laboratory procedures, slides, films, video, and other media which depict current techniques, and projection equipment are available for instruction.
- Instructional or media technologies
- A wide range of printed materials and instructional aids and equipment are available for utilization by students and faculty including: current and back issues of major scientific and professional journals related to dentistry and dental laboratory technology/dental assisting/dental hygiene; and diversified collection of
current references on dentistry and related subjects.

- **There is a mechanism** or procedure for program faculty to periodically review and select current titles and instructional aids for acquisition.
- **Facility hours** and policies are conducive to faculty and student use.
- **Access to a virtual library and** electronic resources
Student Services

4-7 There must be specific written due process policies and procedures for adjudication of academic and disciplinary complaints, which parallel those established by the sponsoring institution.

Intent:
These policies and procedures protect the students as consumers; provide avenues for appeal and due process; ensure that student records accurately reflect work accomplished, and are maintained in a secure manner; ensure confidentiality of and access to student records is followed; ensure student participation when appropriate.

The institution provides services to the allied-dental students equal to those available to other students.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Personal, academic and career counseling of students
- Appropriate information about the availability of financial and health services
- Student advocacy
- Information about further educational opportunities
- Ethical standards and policies to protect the students as consumers and avenues for appeal and due process
- Student records accurately reflect work accomplished during the program and are maintained in a secure manner.
- Policies concerning confidentiality of and access to student records are followed.

Distance Education

4-8 Distance education programs must meet the parent program’s stated mission, goals, objectives, and standards.

Intent:
While some differences between the parent program and distance learning are inherent, the distance program is expected to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of accreditation standards.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Institutional distance education training
STANDARD 5 - HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS

Infectious Disease Management

5-1 The program must document its compliance with institutional policy and applicable regulations of local, state and federal agencies, including, but not limited to: hazardous materials, and bloodborne and infectious diseases. Policies must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate support staff and continuously monitored for compliance. Additionally, policies on bloodborne infectious diseases must be available to applicants for admission.

Intent: These Policies provide for a safe environment for patients, students, faculty and staff. The program should establish and enforce a mechanism to ensure adequate laboratory asepsis, infection and biohazard control, and disposal of hazardous waste. Policies and procedures should be in place to provide for a safe environment for students, faculty and staff. The confidentiality of information pertaining to the health status of each individual is strictly maintained. This Standard applies to all program sites where laboratory education is provided.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written protocols on pre-clinical/laboratory asepsis, infection and biohazard control and disposal of hazardous waste
- Access to industry guidelines relative to Safety Data Sheets are currently and readily accessible to students, faculty and staff
- Written Disinfection procedures
- Program policy manuals listing emergency protocols
- Compliance with applicable state and/or federal regulations
- Established post-exposure guidelines as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Admissions criteria

5-2 Students, faculty and appropriate support staff must be encouraged to be immunized against and/or tested for infectious diseases, such as mumps, measles, rubella, hepatitis B and tuberculosis prior to contact with patients impressions and/or infectious objects or materials, in an effort to minimize the risk to students, faculty and appropriate staff, patients and dental personnel.

Intent: Students, faculty and/or staff may enter a live laboratory setting where they may be exposed to infectious pathogens during their practical experience course, field trips, and community service.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Documentation
- Immunization records
- Declinations forms
Emergency Management

5-3 The program must establish and enforce laboratory protocols and mechanisms to ensure the management of emergencies; these protocols must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate staff; faculty, staff and students must be prepared to assist with the management of emergencies.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Instructional materials
• Written protocol
• Emergency Kit
• Safety devices and equipment are installed and functional.
• A first aid kit for use in managing clinic and/or laboratory accidents is accessible.
• Emergency equipment is readily accessible and functional.
Commission on Dental Accreditation

Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs
Accreditation Standards for
Dental Laboratory Technology
Education Programs

Commission on Dental Accreditation
211 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
312/440-4653
www.ada.org/coda

Effective TBD

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# Document Revision History

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Mission Statement of the Commission on Dental Accreditation

The Commission on Dental Accreditation serves the public and profession by developing and implementing accreditation standards that promote and monitor the continuous quality and improvement of dental education programs.

Commission on Dental Accreditation
Adopted: August 5, 2016
ACCREDITATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

1. Programs That Are Fully Operational:

Approval (without reporting requirements): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that the program achieves or exceeds the basic requirements for accreditation.

Approval (with reporting requirements): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that specific deficiencies or weaknesses exist in one or more areas of the program. Evidence of compliance with the cited standards or policies must be demonstrated within a timeframe not to exceed eighteen (18) months if the program is between one and two years in length or two years if the program is at least two years in length. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the specified time period, accreditation will be withdrawn, unless the Commission extends the period for achieving compliance for good cause. Identification of new deficiencies during the reporting time period will not result in a modification of the specified deadline for compliance with prior deficiencies.

Circumstances under which an extension for good cause would be granted include, but are not limited to:

- sudden changes in institutional commitment;
- natural disaster which affects affiliated agreements between institutions; faculty support; or facilities;
- changes in institutional accreditation;
- interruption of an educational program due to unforeseen circumstances that take faculty, administrators or students away from the program.

Revised: 8/17; 2/16; 5/12; 1/99; Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; 8/10, 7/05; Adopted: 1/98

2. Programs That Are Not Fully Operational:

A program which has not enrolled and graduated at least one class of students/residents and does not have students/residents enrolled in each year of the program is defined by the Commission as not fully operational. The accreditation classification granted by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to programs which are not fully operational is “initial accreditation.” When initial accreditation status is granted to a developing education program, it is in effect through the projected enrollment date. However, if enrollment of the first class is delayed for two consecutive years following the projected enrollment date, the program’s accreditation will be discontinued, and the institution must reapply for initial accreditation and update pertinent information on program development. Following this, the Commission will reconsider granting initial accreditation status.

Initial Accreditation is the accreditation classification granted to any dental, advanced dental or allied dental education program which is not yet fully operational. This accreditation classification provides evidence to educational institutions, licensing bodies, government or other granting agencies that, at the time of initial evaluation(s), the developing education program has the potential for meeting the standards set forth in the requirements for an accredited educational program.

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program for the specific occupational area. The classification “initial accreditation” is granted based upon one or more site evaluation visit(s).

Revised: 7/08; Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; 8/10; Adopted: 2/02

Other Accreditation Actions:

Teach-Out: An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program is in the process of voluntarily terminating its accreditation due to a planned discontinuance or program closure. The Commission monitors the program until students/residents who matriculated into the program prior to the reported discontinuance or closure effective date are no longer enrolled.

Reaffirmed: 8/18; Adopted: 2/16

Discontinued: An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to affirm a program’s reported discontinuance effective date or planned closure date and to remove a program from the Commission’s accredited program listing, when a program either 1) voluntarily discontinues its participation in the accreditation program and no longer enrolls students/residents who matriculated prior to the program’s reported discontinuance effective date or 2) is closed by the sponsoring institution.

Intent to Withdraw: A formal warning utilized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program’s accreditation will be withdrawn if compliance with accreditation standards or policies cannot be demonstrated by a specified date. The warning is usually for a six-month period, unless the Commission extends for good cause. The Commission advises programs that the intent to withdraw accreditation may have legal implications for the program and suggests that the institution’s legal counsel be consulted regarding how and when to advise applicants and students of the Commission’s accreditation actions. The Commission reserves the right to require a period of non-enrollment for programs that have been issued the Intent to Withdraw warning.

Withdraw: An action taken by the Commission when a program has been unable to demonstrate compliance with the accreditation standards or policies within the time period specified. A final action to withdraw accreditation is communicated to the program and announced to the communities of interest. A statement summarizing the reasons for the Commission’s decision and comments, if any, that the affected program has made with regard to this decision, is available upon request from the Commission office. Upon withdrawal of accreditation by the Commission, the program is no longer recognized by the United States Department of Education. In the event the Commission withdraws accreditation from a program, students currently enrolled in the program at the time accreditation is withdrawn and who successfully complete the program, will be considered graduates of an accredited program. Students who enroll in a program after

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the accreditation has been withdrawn will not be considered graduates of a Commission accredited program. Such graduates may be ineligible for certification/licensure examinations.

Revised 6/17; Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; 8/10, 7/07, 7/01; CODA: 12/87:9

Denial: An action by the Commission that denies accreditation to a developing program (without enrollment) or to a fully operational program (with enrollment) that has applied for accreditation. Reasons for the denial are provided. Denial of accreditation is considered an adverse action.

Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; Adopted: 8/11
Preface

The Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs have been developed for the following reasons: (1) to protect the public welfare, (2) to serve as a guide for dental laboratory technology education program development, (3) to serve as a stimulus for the improvement of established programs, and (4) to provide criteria for the evaluation of new and established programs. To be accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation a dental laboratory technology program must meet the standards set forth in this document. These standards are national in scope and represent the minimum requirements for accreditation.

The importance of academic freedom is recognized by the Commission. Therefore, the standards are stated in terms which allow an institution flexibility in the development of an educational program. The Commission encourages curricular experimentation, development of institutional individuality and achievement of excellence in all accredited programs.

Programs and their sponsoring institutions are encouraged to provide for the educational mobility of students through articulation arrangements and career laddering. Institutions and programs are also strongly encouraged to develop mechanisms to award advanced standing for students who have completed coursework at other educational programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or by use of appropriate qualifying and proficiency examinations. It is expected that institutions which voluntarily seek accreditation will recognize the ethical obligation of complying with the spirit as well as the letter of these standards.

The Commission on Dental Accreditation

From the early 1940’s until 1975, the Council on Dental Education was the agency recognized as the national accrediting organization for dentistry and dental-related educational programs. On January 1, 1975, the Council on Dental Education’s accreditation authority was transferred to the Commission on Dental Accreditation and Dental Auxiliary Education Programs, an expanded agency established to provide representation of all groups affected by its accrediting activities. In 1979, the name of the Commission was changed to the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

The Commission is comprised of 30 members. The National Association of Dental Laboratories’ representative serves with other disciplines accredited by the Commission as well as public and student representatives.

Specialized Accreditation

Specialized accrediting agencies exist to assess and verify educational quality in particular professions or occupations to ensure that individuals will be qualified to enter those disciplines. A specialized accrediting agency recognizes the course of instruction which comprises a unique Dental Laboratory Technology
set of skills and knowledge, develops the accreditation standards by which such educational
programs are evaluated, conducts evaluation of programs, and publishes a list of accredited
programs that meet the national accreditation standards. Accreditation standards are developed
in consultation with those affected by the standards who represent the broad communities of
interest. The Commission on Dental Accreditation is the specialized accrediting agency
recognized by the United States Department of Education to accredit programs which provide
basic preparation for licensure or certification in dentistry and the related disciplines.

Dental Laboratory Technology Accreditation

The first educational standards for the education of dental laboratory technicians were adopted by
the American Dental Association House of Delegates in 1946. These standards were rescinded
and revised requirements were approved in 1957. Since then the accreditation standards have
the dental profession and laboratory industry’s profession’s changing needs and educational
trends.

In an effort to provide the communities of interest with appropriate input into the latest revision
of the standards, the Commission on Dental Accreditation utilized the following procedures:
appointing an ad hoc committee representing broad communities of interest; holding open
hearings at annual meetings of the National Association of Dental Laboratories and the American
Association of Dental Schools; and widely distributing a draft of the proposed revision of the
standards for review and comment. Prior to approving the revised standards in January, 2008
TBD, the Commission carefully considered comments received from all sources. The revised
accreditation standards were implemented in July 2009 TBD.
Statement of General Policy

Maintaining and improving the quality of dental laboratory technology education is a primary aim of the Commission on Dental Accreditation. In meeting its responsibilities as a specialized accrediting agency in dental laboratory technology, which is recognized by the dental profession and the United States Department of Education, the Commission on Dental Accreditation:

1. Evaluates dental laboratory technology education programs on the basis of the extent to which program goals, institutional objectives and approved accreditation standards are met.

2. Supports continuing evaluation of and improvements in dental laboratory technology education programs through institutional self-evaluation.

3. Encourages innovations in program design based on sound educational principles.

4. Provides consultation in initial and ongoing program development.

As a specialized accrediting agency, the Commission relies on an authorized institutional accrediting agency’s evaluation of the institution’s objectives, policies, administration, financial and educational resources and its total educational effort. The Commission’s evaluation will be confined to those factors which are directly related to the quality of the dental laboratory technology program. In evaluating the curriculum in institutions that are accredited by a recognized regional accrediting agency, the Commission will concentrate on those courses which have been developed specifically for the dental laboratory technology program and core courses developed for related disciplines. When an institution has been granted an accreditation status or candidate for accreditation status by a regional agency, the Commission will accept that status as evidence that the general studies courses included in the dental laboratory technology curriculum meet accepted standards, provided the level and content of such courses are appropriate for the discipline.

The importance of institutional academic freedom is recognized by the Commission, and the Accreditation Standards allow institutions considerable flexibility in structuring their educational programs. The Commission encourages the achievement of excellence through curricular innovation and development of institutional individuality. Dependent upon its objectives, resources, and state practice act provisions, the institution may elect to extend the scope of the curriculum to include content and instruction in additional areas.

This entire document constitutes the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. Each standard is numbered (e.g., 1-1, 1-2) and in bold print. Where appropriate, standards are accompanied by statements of intent that explain the rationale, meaning and significance of the standard. Expanded guidance in the form of examples to assist programs in better understanding and interpreting the must statements within the standards.
follow. This format is intended to clarify the meaning and application of standards for both those
responsible for educational programs and those who evaluate these programs for the
Commission.
Definitions of Terms Used in Dental Laboratory Technology Accreditation Standards

The terms used in this document indicate the relative weight that the Commission attaches to each statement. Definitions of these terms are provided.

**Must**: Indicates an imperative need, duty or requirement; an essential or indispensable item; mandatory.

**Intent**: Intent statements are presented to provide clarification to the allied education programs in dental laboratory technology dental laboratory technology educational programs in the application of and in connection with compliance with the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The statements of intent set forth some of the reasons and purposes for the particular Standards. As such, these statements are not exclusive or exhaustive. Other purposes may apply.

**Should**: Indicates a method to achieve the standard; highly desirable, but not mandatory.

*Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include*: Desirable condition, practice or documentation indicating the freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

**TYPES OF INSTRUCTION**

**Didactic Instruction**: Refers to lectures, demonstrations or other non-laboratory instruction.

**Laboratory Instruction**: Indicates instruction in which students receive demonstrations, supervised experience enabling performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting using study models, typodonts, etc., and established clear protocols with predetermined criteria for student performance evaluation, their performance is evaluated by faculty according to predetermined criteria.

**Practical Experience**: Indicates instruction in which students received supervised experience in performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under treatment, or from actual casts or impressions, and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses. Performance of the procedures is evaluated by faculty or laboratory supervisors according to predetermined criteria that emphasize quality, productivity and the ability to complete a clinically acceptable appliance in a reasonable amount of time.

**LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE**

**Familiarity**: A simplified knowledge for the purposes of orientation and recognition of general principles.
In-depth: A thorough knowledge of concepts and theories for the purpose of critical analysis and the synthesis of more complete understanding (highest level of knowledge).

**LEVELS OF SKILL**

**Exposure:** The level of skill attained by observation of or participation in a particular activity.

**Competence:** The achievement of a predetermined level of special skill derived from education, experience and task completion obtained in the dental laboratory setting through continuous participation and attendance.

**Distance Education:** As defined by the United States Department of Education, distance education is "an educational process that is characterized by the separation, in time or place, between instructor and student. The term includes courses offered principally through the use of (1) television, audio or computer transmission; (2) audio or computer conferencing; (3) video cassettes or disks; or (4) correspondence."

**Special Needs:** Those patients whose medical, physical, psychological, cognitive or social situations make it necessary to consider a wide range of assessment and care options in order to provide dental treatment as well as modify normal dental routines in order to provide dental treatment for that individual. These individuals include, but are not limited to, people with developmental disabilities, cognitive impairment, complex medical conditions, significant physical limitations, and vulnerable older adults.
STANDARD 1 - INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Program Planning and Assessment

1-1 The program must demonstrate its effectiveness using through a formal and ongoing planning and outcomes assessment process that is systematically documented and includes annually evaluated. This process must include the following:

a) A plan with program goals Program goals that include, but are not limited to a purpose, mission statement, and student learning outcomes that are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution and appropriate to dental technology education

b) An implementation plan

c) An assessment process which includes with methods of assessment and data collection, including measures of student achievement

d) Use of results for program improvement

Intent:
Planning for, evaluation of and improvement of the educational quality of the program is broad-based, systematic, continuous and designed to promote achievement of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

a. A Plan with Program Goals:
   - The program has a clearly stated purpose and goals which are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution.
   - The program’s A clearly stated program purpose and mission statement is reflective of the sponsoring institution’s mission and vision and appropriate to dental laboratory technology education; the purpose addresses teaching, and as appropriate, patient care and service.
   - List of the program’s goals which are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution.
   - The Commission on Dental Accreditation expects each program to regularly examine and re-define define its own goals and objectives, and program and student learning outcomes as necessary, based on the current needs of the program, for preparing individuals in the discipline, and that one program goal is to comprehensively prepare competent individuals in the discipline.

b. An Implementation Plan
c. An Assessment Process with Methods of Assessment and Data Collection
   The assessment methods are related to the program goals and may include, but are not
   limited to:

   **Longitudinal Program Outcomes Measures such as:**
   - Consideration of course completion
   - Job placement rates
   - Success of graduates on state licensing and/or certification examinations
   - Other measures of learning used to demonstrate effectiveness, such as tests and
     National Board scores, as appropriate
   - Surveys of alumni, students, employers and clinical sites
   - Degree/certificate completions

   Financial Resources Management Mechanisms such as:
   - Budget provisions ensure the currency of learning

   Faculty Coordination and Curriculum Review Mechanisms such as:
   - Faculty meetings are held to coordinate curriculum content.
   - Formal curriculum review is conducted and assessed to implement curriculum
     improvements as necessary.
   - Periodic workshops and in-service sessions are conducted.

   Admissions Management Mechanisms such as:
   - The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate
     institutional personnel, establish admissions procedures which contribute to the
     quality of the program.
   - Periodic analyses support the validity of established admission criteria and
     procedures; adjustments are made where indicated.
   - The expertise of institutional research personnel is utilized in interpreting data,
     correlating data with student performance, and evaluating various criteria.

   d. Use of Results for Program Improvement
   - Results of the assessment process are used to evaluate the program’s effectiveness
     in meeting its goals and fostering enhanced student achievement.
   - Examples of how the program has been improved

   **Financial Support**

   **1-2** The program must have a strategic plan which identifies stable institutional
   financial resources sufficient to support the program’s stated mission, goals and
   objectives.
Intent:
The institution has the financial resources required to develop and sustain the program on a continuing basis. The ability to employ an adequate number of full-time faculty, replace and add equipment, procure supplies, reference material, and teaching aids is reflected in annual budget appropriations for the program. Financial allocations ensure that the program will be in a competitive position to recruit and retain qualified faculty. Annual appropriations provide for innovations and changes necessary to reflect current concepts of education in the discipline. The Commission assesses the adequacy of financial support on the basis of current appropriations. The financial resources identify stable sources of funding for the program and the degree of dependence upon a given funding source is based upon the stability of that source.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Program’s mission, goals and objectives; current and previous year revenue and expenses; revenue and expense projections for the program for the next three to five years

1-3 The sponsoring institution must ensure that support from entities outside of the institution does not compromise the teaching, clinical and research components of the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written agreement(s)
- Contract(s)/Agreement(s)/Affiliation(s) between the institution/program and sponsor(s) related to facilities, funding, faculty financial support

1-4 The authority and final responsibility for curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters must rest within the sponsoring institution.

Institutional Accreditation

1-5 Programs must be sponsored by educational institutions that are responsible for postsecondary education and accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or an officially recognized state accrediting agency.

Intent:
Dental schools, four-year colleges and universities, community colleges, technical institutes, vocational schools, private schools, and recognized federal service training centers which offer appropriate fiscal, facility, faculty and curriculum resources are considered appropriate sponsors for the program.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Accreditation (or candidate status) from a recognized institutional (state, regional or national) accrediting agency.
- Examples of regional institutional accrediting agencies are: Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, New England Association of Schools and Colleges, North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and Western Association of Schools and Colleges.
- Examples of national institutional accrediting agencies are: Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools and Accrediting Commission for Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.

1-6 All arrangements with co-sponsoring or affiliated institutions must be formalized by means of written agreements which clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each institution involved.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Written co-sponsoring/affiliation agreement(s) with termination clause

Community Resources

1-7 There must be an active liaison mechanism between the program and the dental and allied dental professionals in the community.

Intent:
The purpose of the active liaison mechanism is to provide a mutual exchange of information for improving the program and meeting employment needs of the community. Meetings, either in-person or virtual, should be held at least once per year.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- An advisory committee is one example of a liaison mechanism.

Responsibilities

- The responsibilities of the liaison mechanism or advisory committee are clearly defined in writing, recognizing that the institution has final responsibility and authority in curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters.
- Documentation of community manpower needs is ongoing.
Membership

• The program has established criteria for the selection of liaison or advisory committee members.
• Consideration is given to appointing a student, recent graduate and public representative.
• If the liaison mechanism or advisory committee represents more than one discipline, representation is equitable.
• The program administrator, faculty, and appropriate institution personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
• In appointing the advisory committee, the institution seeks recommendations from local or state dental and dental laboratory organizations.
• There is equitable representation of dentists, employed technicians, laboratory owners, as well as a student representative.
• The liaison or advisory committee membership includes dental laboratory technicians, laboratory owners and dentists who are able to provide information on the needs of the dental practitioners and dental laboratories.

• Membership list

Appointments

• Appointment terms are staggered to provide new input as well as continuity.

Meetings

• Policies regarding the liaison mechanism which outline responsibilities, appointments and meetings.
• The program administrator, faculty and appropriate institutional personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
• The liaison or advisory committee meets at regular and frequent intervals as the program is being developed and continues to meet at regular and frequent intervals, at least once per year after the program has been implemented.
• A record of committee deliberations and activities is maintained and provided to liaison or advisory committee members.


STANDARD 2 – EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Admissions

2-1 Admission of students must be based on specific written criteria, procedures and policies. Minimum admissions requirements must include high school diploma or its equivalent. Applicants must be informed of the criteria and procedures for selection, goals of the program, curricular content, course transferability, and employment opportunities for dental laboratory technicians.

Intent: Because the curriculum is science and technology-oriented and relatively difficult and enrollment is limited by facility capacity, special program admissions criteria and procedures may be necessary. The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate institutional personnel establish admissions procedures which are non-discriminatory, contribute to the quality of the program, and allow selection of students with potential for successfully completing the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

Recruitment

- Student recruitment activities provide an adequate number of qualified applicants to ensure that standards of instruction and achievement can be maintained.
- Applicants are informed of the criteria and procedures for selection, goals of the program, curricular content, the functions of a dental laboratory technician and employment opportunities.

Criteria and Selection Process

- There is an established admissions committee which includes program representation.
- A high school diploma, or its equivalent, is required for admission to the program.
- Previous academic performance and/or performance on standardized national tests of scholastic aptitude or other predictors of scholastic aptitude and ability are utilized for criteria in selecting students.
- Cumulative grade point averages in previous education with particular attention given to grades in science and technology subjects, where appropriate.
- Pre-matriculation health standards, where appropriate, are identified to ensure that prospective students are qualified to undertake allied dental studies.
Academic Strengthening

- If academic strengthening is needed to meet basic admission criteria or to proceed satisfactorily through the curriculum, the institution and program has have the resources required to assist students.
- Academic strengthening occurs prior, or concurrently while matriculating, to entry into program courses.

Transfer Credits

- Provisions are made to accept credits earned in another institution when a course is equivalent to, or exceeds, instruction in a course required in the curriculum.

Documentation

- Copies of policies, procedures and forms used
- Copies of catalogs and program brochures used

2-2 Admission of students with advanced standing must be based on the same standards of achievement required by students regularly enrolled in the program.

Students with advanced standing must receive an appropriate curriculum that results in the same standards of competence required by students regularly enrolled in the program, criteria required of all applicants admitted to the program. If a program considers students for advanced standing, credit must be awarded based on equivalent didactic, laboratory content and student achievement.

Intent:

Policies ensure that advanced standing credit is awarded based on equivalent coursework, knowledge, and/or experience that meets or exceeds content required in the curriculum and results in equivalent student competence. Advanced standing refers to applicants that may be considered for admission to a training program whose curriculum has been modified after taking into account the applicant’s past experience. Examples include transfer from a similar program at another institution, completion of training at a non-CODA accredited program, or documented practice experience in the given discipline. Acceptance of advanced standing students/residents will not result in an increase of the program’s approved number of enrollees. Applicants for advanced standing are expected to fulfill all of the admission requirements mandated for students/residents in the conventional program and be held to the same academic standards. Advanced standing students/residents, to be certified for completion, are expected to demonstrate the same standards of competence as those in the conventional program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Policies and procedures on advanced standing
- Results of appropriate qualifying examinations
• Course equivalency or other measures to demonstrate equal scope and level of knowledge

2-3 The number of students enrolled in the program must be proportionate to the resources available.

Intent:
In determining the number of students enrolled in a program, including off-campus sites, hybrid, or online courses, careful consideration is given to ensure that the number of students does not exceed the program’s resources, including, as appropriate, financial support, scheduling options, facilities, equipment, supplies, including distance education and faculty.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Number of laboratories and seats
• Full-time equivalent (FTE)
• Budget
• Equipment inventory list
• Scheduling
• Faculty/student ratio

Curriculum Management

2-4 The curriculum must be structured on the basis of include at least two academic years of full-time study or its equivalent at the postsecondary level. The scope and depth of the curriculum must reflect the objectives and philosophy of higher education. The college catalog must list the degree awarded and course titles and descriptions. In a two-year college setting, the graduates of the program must be awarded an associate degree or certificate of completion. In a four-year college or university, graduates of the program must be awarded an associate degree, post-degree certificate, or baccalaureate degree.

Intent:
Minimum of at least two academic years or equivalent of full-time study are required to provide both didactic and laboratory experiences sufficient to ensure that students will acquire appropriate knowledge and skill. The curriculum may be structured to allow individual students to meet performance standards specified for graduation in less than the required length as well as to provide the opportunity for students who require more time to extend the length of their instructional program. The curriculum design provides maximum opportunity for students to continue their formal education with minimum duplication of learning experiences.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Degree/certificates awarded
- Curriculum mapping
- Institutional catalog with program requirements
- Articulation agreements
- Grade transcripts
- Competency examinations
- State and national examinations

2-5 The curriculum must be designed to reflect the interrelationship of general studies, physical sciences, dental sciences and dental laboratory techniques to promote maximum application of basic concepts in the performance of dental laboratory techniques.

Intent:
Although there is not a prescribed sequence of instruction, the order of content presentation and learning experience is based on a reasonable relationship between the basic and applied aspects of the curriculum.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Course outlines/syllabi
- Course sequencing plan within curriculum

Instruction

2-6 Written documentation of for each course in the curriculum must be provided to students and include:

a) The Course name title, and number, and description
b) Course description
c) Primary faculty and Instructor(s) of record and contact information
d) Course content outline including topics to be presented
e) Specific instructional objectives, student learning outcomes and assessment mechanisms
f) Learning experiences Course schedule including time allocated for didactic and laboratory learning each experiences
g) Specific criteria and evaluation procedures for course grade calculation
Intent:

Curriculum documentation is current, reviewed periodically and revised, and should include:

a) Topics related to course content
b) Instructional objectives and learning experiences are related to topics
c) Evaluation procedures measure instructional objectives
d) Course or weekly schedule

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Course syllabi
- Criteria for grade calculation
- Rubrics for student learning outcomes
- Institutional and program grading policies
- Course knowledge and/or skill assessments
- Course schedules to include laboratory activities and evaluations

Curriculum Content

2-7 The basic curriculum must include content in the subject areas: general studies; physical sciences; dental sciences; legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology; infectious disease and hazard control management; and, basic laboratory techniques.

Intent:

To ensure that foundational knowledge is established early in the program and that subsequent information is provided which is comprehensive and prepares the student to achieve competence in all components of dental laboratory practice. Content identified in each subject need not constitute a separate course, but the subject areas are included within the curriculum.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
The following examples of evidence apply, as appropriate, to demonstrate compliance with Standards 2-7 through 2-24.

- Course syllabi which address content in each of the listed areas (see general studies)
- An outline of the curriculum sequence including prerequisite course work
- A listing of courses which provide the major instruction in each required content area
- Course requirements
- Course length
• Laboratory hours
  • Time allocated for the didactic and clinical/laboratory experiences
  • Student participation in events organized by the program (invited speakers, lectures, workshops, field trips, etc.)
  • Student participation in professional events (conferences, symposia, workshops, meetings, webinars, tradeshows, etc.)

General Studies

2-8 The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in communication skills, mathematics and business principles relative to dental laboratory technology.

Intent:
Content in general studies prepares the student to work and communicate effectively with dental professionals and patients, and provides a foundation of knowledge for professional success.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
Topics in:
  a) Written communications (written, interpersonal, verbal and non-verbal)
  b) Interpersonal communication
  c) Verbal and non-verbal communication
  d) Weights and measures, percentages and metric system
  e) Budgeting
  f) Case scheduling, time management
  g) Human resource management
  h) Marketing
  i) Compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations

Physical Sciences

2-9 The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in chemistry and physics relative to dental laboratory technology.

Intent:
Content in physical sciences should prepare the student with an understanding of physical and chemical characteristics related to dental materials and processes, and utilized in proper fabrication of dental restorations, prostheses and appliances.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
  • State of matter
  • Chemical bonding
• Acid-base theory
• Gases
• Solutions
• Heat and Temperature
• Light
• Lever System
• Force Principles

Dental Sciences

2-10  The curriculum must include content in dental materials, tooth morphology, oral anatomy and occlusion.

Intent:
Dental science content should provide the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity as related to proper application for use in fabricating dental restorations. Content should include principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Dental science content which provides the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity.
• Principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements as they relate to fabrication of dental restorations, prostheses and appliances.

Legal, Ethical and Historical Aspects

2-11  The curriculum must include content in the legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology to include:

a) Organizations that advance certification and continuing education for dental technicians and certification of laboratories.
b) Work authorization/prescription of the dentist in accordance with the state dental practice act, consistent with current procedures in dental laboratory technology in the geographic area served by the program.
c) Federal and state laws and regulations related to operating a dental laboratory and/or working as a dental laboratory technician.
d) HIPAA laws related to health care professionals
e) Ethics for health care professionals
Intent:
The dental laboratory technology curriculum prepares students to assume a professional and ethical standard to understand the basic foundation in which the fundamentals of dental laboratory technology were established. and perform laboratory techniques and procedures in dental laboratories or dental offices.

Infectious Disease and Hazard Control Management

2-12 The program must present appropriate, ethical, legal and regulatory content related to bloodborne infectious diseases throughout the didactic and preclinical/clinical/laboratory components of the curriculum. Content in bloodborne infectious diseases must be presented at least once during each academic term. Each program must present a curriculum that prepares its students to provide and/or support the provision of oral health care services to patients with bloodborne infectious diseases.

2-13 Appropriate content related to bloodborne infectious diseases must be integrated throughout the didactic and preclinical/clinical/laboratory components of the curriculum.

2-14 Each student must understand the ethical, legal and regulatory considerations related to bloodborne diseases.

General Laboratory Techniques

2-15 2-13 The curriculum must include didactic as well as laboratory instruction in the following areas: general laboratory techniques, complete dentures, removable partial dentures, crown and bridge, dental ceramics—fixed prosthodontics, and orthodontics.

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes theoretical aspects as well as practical application of the subjects. The theoretical aspect of the curriculum provides content necessary for the student to make appropriate judgments regarding the procedures an entry-level technician is expected to perform and access available resources. Time devoted to, and learning experience in, laboratory techniques ensures that each student has adequate opportunity to develop competency in performing all laboratory procedures and techniques in the curriculum. Students perform routine procedures that lead to the completion of clinically acceptable dental prostheses.
Students must demonstrate competence in general laboratory techniques, including:

a) Evaluating impressions
b) Preparing and evaluating casts
c) Fabricating custom impression trays
d) Articulating casts, using non-adjustable and semi-adjustable articulators
e) Developing functional occlusion on articulated casts
f) Recognizing variables that affect materials
g) Utilizing various manufacturing methods of fabrication (i.e., analog and/or digital)
h) Demonstrating safe handling of equipment and materials
i) Digital workflow (i.e., didactic and/or laboratory procedures)

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Complete Dentures

Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate complete denture prostheses, including:

a) Identifying various fabricating methods of fabrication
b) Constructing base plates and occlusion rims
c) Arranging a balanced denture set-up using anatomical teeth
d) Contouring denture wax-ups trial dentures prior to try-in and processing
e) Flasking, processing and recovery
f) Remounting
g) e) Equilibrating occlusal discrepancies
h) f) Finishing and polishing
i) g) Using a semi-adjustable articulator during fabrication
j) h) Relining and denture repairs
k) Fabricating surgical templates

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.
Consideration of Revisions to DLT Standards
Dental Laboratory Technology RC
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Removable Partial Dentures

Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate removable partial dentures prostheses, including:

- **a)** Identification of the components of a removable partial denture, including various clasp designs
- **b)** Principles of surveying and design
- **c)** Performing blockout procedures
- **d)** Duplicating master casts
- **e)** Transferring the design
- **f)** Fabricating wax patterns
- **g)** Processing frameworks
- **h)** Spruing and investing patterns
- **i)** Burnout and casting frameworks utilizing recognized alloys
- **j)** Finishing and polishing frameworks
- **k)** Evaluating the fit of the framework to the master cast
- **l)** Arranging teeth on the frameworks
- **m)** Various repair procedures

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Crown and Bridge

Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate fixed prostheses, including inlays, onlays, full crowns and bridgework, including:

- **a)** Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
- **b)** Recognizing variables that affect materials
- **c)** Identifying various fabricating methods
- **d)** Trimming dies and marking margins utilizing magnification
- **e)** Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their applications
- **f)** Developing wax patterns
- **g)** Spruing and investing patterns
- **h)** Burnout and casting restorations
- **i)** Seating castings to dies utilizing magnification
- **j)** Adjusting occlusal and interproximal contacts
- **k)** Finishing and polishing restorations

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l) Fabricating multi-unit restorations
m) Fabricating restorations on various types of articulators
n) Developing functional occlusion on full-arch articulated casts
o) Soldering as a fabrication/repair procedure

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods, students need to be exposed to as many new technologies and processes as possible. Including but not limited to: pressing fabrication process, digital scanning and digital designing, and implants.

Dental Ceramics—Fixed Prosthodontics

2-20 2-17 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate ceramic fixed prostheses, including inlays, onlays, full crowns and fixed partial dentures:

a) Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
b) Recognizing variables that affect materials
c) Identifying various methods of fabrication methods
d) Trimming dies and marking Preparing margins utilizing magnification
e) Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their applications
f) Designing and fabricating full contour restorations
g) Processing patterns
h) Seating ceramic fixed restoration utilizing magnification
i) Preparing substructure to receive porcelain
j) Applying and firing processing porcelain to substructure(s)
k) Contouring fired porcelain ceramic materials
l) Developing functional occlusion on full arch articulated casts
m) Adjusting occlusal and interproximal contacts
n) Performing optical external characterization
o) Finishing and polishing restorations
p) Fabricating single and multi-unit restorations
q) Designing and fabricating porcelain margins
r) Demonstrating safe handling of all equipment associated with ceramic restorations

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication, the program should introduce students to new technologies and processes wherever
possible, including but not limited to: pressing fabrication processes, digital scanning and digital designing, and implant technology.

Orthodontics

2-21 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill necessary to fabricate orthodontic appliances, including:

a) Recognizing variables that affect materials  
b) Preparing and evaluating orthognathic study casts  
c) Identifying the components of orthodontic appliances  
d) Identifying and categorizing types of appliances  
e) Fabricating retainers, space maintainers and tooth moving appliances  
f) Contouring various types of arch wires, clasps and springs  
g) Fabricating, finishing and polishing autopolymerizing resin appliances  
h) Soldering and band placement  
i) Appliance repairs

Intent: Dental laboratory technology curriculum content includes various methods of fabrication; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Specialty Discipline Specific Content

2-22 The specialty discipline specific portion of the curriculum must prepare students to competence in additional techniques in at least one or more of the following specialty discipline specific areas: complete dentures, removable partial dentures, fixed prosthodontics, crown and bridge, dental ceramics and orthodontics, and implants.

Intent: While it is desirable that instruction in all five specialties discipline specific areas be offered, students need the opportunity to select from at least two specialties discipline specific areas.

Curriculum content in the specialty discipline specific areas includes reinforcement of techniques and procedures which were taught in the basic curriculum. A balanced emphasis is placed on incorporating productivity, flow time and quality requirements into the educational program. Dependent upon its objectives, resources and community
needs, the institution may elect to extend the scope of the dental laboratory technology curriculum to include content and instruction in additional discipline specific disciplines or specialized areas. Institutions with the resources are encouraged to provide instruction in more than one specialty discipline specific area, thus providing the opportunity for students to elect areas of specialization on the basis of their interests. Techniques and procedures are consistent with current procedures used in dental laboratory technology and the geographic area served by the program.

Practical Experience

2-23 2-20 Practical experiences to support the development of competency in performing laboratory procedures must be provided either in the program facilities or off-site facilities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- This experience is provided by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under treatment, or from actual casts or impressions and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses.
- Practical experiences are evaluated by the program administrator and faculty on a continuing basis to determine the degree to which curriculum objectives are being met.
- Off-campus or extramural laboratory experiences are not required and are not considered substitutes for basic instruction to develop minimum competency.
- The program administrator and faculty are responsible for selecting the laboratories or institutions and for coordinating extramural experiences.
- The program administrator identifies individuals who will instruct, supervise, and evaluate students in extramural experiences.
- Laboratory personnel are oriented to the objectives of the program and the extramural experience, the preparation that the student has had for the laboratory assignment, and the criteria to be used in evaluating students during their assignment.
- Students are oriented to the laboratory operation.
- Laboratory procedures, instruction and evaluation are consistent with the philosophy and objectives of the dental technology program and the parent institution.
- To enable the faculty to determine the diversity of students’ extramural experiences and make appropriate revisions in subsequent assignments to compensate for any deficiencies, a record of students’ activities in each laboratory is maintained.
Seminars are held periodically with students to integrate didactic and laboratory instruction with extramural experiences and to provide opportunities for students to share experiences.

The value of extramural experiences is determined with input from the program faculty, laboratory personnel and students.

Procedures and criteria are defined for use in evaluating the experience.

Students are encouraged to evaluate their extramural learning experiences.

An appropriate evaluation mechanism is utilized to help them do so.

Formal agreements which clearly outline the commitments of the institution and the extramural facility and the responsibilities of each are established between the institution and extramural laboratories.

**Student Evaluation**

2-24 2-21 Student evaluation methods must include defined objective criteria that measure all defined course objectives and/or student learning outcomes.

**Intent:**

Specific criteria and procedures for measuring student progress toward attainment of course objectives and/or student learning outcomes are developed and utilized as feedback to the student.

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:**

- In establishing the level of competence required, the program faculty considers generally accepted industry profession standards.
- Specific criteria for measuring levels of competence are developed for each component of a given procedure.
- Students’ performance is measured against accepted program’s student learning outcomes standards.
- Standards for performance are increased as students’ progress through the curriculum.
STANDARD 3 - ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STAFF

3-1 The administrative structure must ensure the attainment of program goals.

Intent:
The administration includes formal provisions for program planning, staffing, direction, coordination and evaluation.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Program inclusion in short and long range strategic planning documents
- Instructional program review

3-2 The program must be a recognized entity within the institution’s administrative structure.

Intent:
The position of the program in the institution’s administrative structure permits direct communication between the program administrator and institutional administrators who are responsible for decisions that directly affect the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Institutional organization flow chart
- Program representation on college or university committees

Program Administrator

3-3 A program administrator who is employed full-time (as defined by the institution) and who is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the program and must be appointed and have the authority, responsibility and privileges necessary to manage the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Job description

3-4 The program administrator must:

a) have the educational background and occupational experience necessary to understand and fulfill the program goals
b) have attained a higher level of education than that presented in the Dental Laboratory Technology
program or be enrolled in a program progressing toward that degree
c) current background in educational theory and methodology
d) have practical experience as a dental technician
e) be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Curriculum vitae Biosketch
- Documentation of degree completion and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status

3-5 Duties: The program administrator must have authority and responsibility necessary to fulfill program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- The program administrator’s responsibilities include participation in:
  a. Budget preparation
  b. Fiscal administration
  c. Curriculum development and coordination
  d. Selection and recommendation of individuals for faculty appointment and promotion
  e. Supervision and evaluation of faculty, where institutional policies permit
  f. Determining faculty teaching assignments
  g. Determining admissions criteria and procedures
  h. Planning and operating program facilities
  i. Selection of extramural facilities and coordination of instruction in the facilities.

- The program administrator assesses facilities and equipment periodically in relation to current concepts of dental laboratory technology and recommends appropriate modifications.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities are less than that of a full-time instructor who does not have administrative responsibilities.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities allow sufficient time to fulfill assigned administrative responsibilities.
Faculty

3-6 Dental laboratory technology faculty must have background in and current knowledge of dental laboratory technology and the specific subjects they are teaching.

Intent: Dental laboratory technology faculty members have current knowledge at an appropriate level for the subject they teach.

3-7 Faculty providing instruction must have current educational theory and, e.g., curriculum development, educational psychology, test construction, measurement and evaluation. Faculty providing instruction via distance education technology must have instruction in distance education techniques and delivery.

3-8 Faculty providing didactic instruction must hold a degree equivalent to the degree to be granted to their students or show documented annual progress toward achieving that degree higher than the degree being granted to their students or an equivalent degree to the degree being granted to their students plus five years of documented experience in the dental laboratory technology discipline area they would be teaching.

3-9 A dental laboratory technician who is appointed after January 1, 2000 and who has not previously served as a dental laboratory technology program faculty member, must be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology or achieve certification within two years of appointment to the program or be a licensed dentist.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance for 3-7 to 3-10 may include:

- Curriculum vitae Biobsketch
- Degree transcripts or transcripts documenting annual progress toward degree completion and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status or dental license
  - Faculty participation in events organized by the program (invited speakers’ lectures, workshops, field trips, etc.)
  - Faculty participation in professional events (conferences, symposia, workshops, meetings, webinars, tradeshows, etc.)

3-10 The number of faculty positions must be sufficient to implement the program’s goals and objectives. The faculty to student ratio, during laboratory instruction, must not exceed one instructor for every twelve
students.

Intent:
Student contact hour loads allow sufficient time for class preparation, student evaluation and counseling, development of subject content and appropriate evaluation criteria and methods, and professional development.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- To ensure development of appropriate skills, the faculty-student ratio does not exceed one instructor to ten-fifteen students during laboratory sessions.
- A ratio of more than one to fifteen twelve is considered inadequate for laboratory technique instruction.
- These ratios are important to dental technology education to ensure development of correct skills.

3-11 Opportunities must be provided for program faculty to continue their professional development.

Intent:
Time is provided for professional association activities, research, publishing and/or practical experience.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Faculty members are provided release time and financial support to attend at least one national or regional conference or workshop related to dental laboratory technology education each year.
- Formal in-service programs for full and part-time faculty are held regularly.
- The program/institution provides periodic in-service workshops for faculty designed to provide an orientation to program policies, goals, objectives and student evaluation procedures.

3-12 Faculty must be ensured a form of governance that allows participation in the program and institution’s decision-making processes.

Intent:
There are opportunities for the program faculty representation on institution-wide committees and the program administrator is consulted when matters directly related to the program are considered by committees that do not include program faculty.

3-13 A defined evaluation process must exist that ensures objective measurement of the performance of each faculty member.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- The faculty evaluation system includes student, administration and peer
evaluation to help identify areas of strengths and weaknesses for each faculty member.

- Measurement mechanisms address teaching, scholarship and service.
- The evaluations are communicated to each faculty member.

**Support Staff**

3-14 **Services of institutional support personnel must be adequate to facilitate program operation.**

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Secretarial and clerical staff is assigned to assist the administrator and faculty in preparing course materials, typing correspondence, maintaining student records, and providing supportive services for student recruitment activities and admissions.
- The secretarial personnel are located in an area which is readily accessible to the faculty.
- There are support services to assist the faculty in ordering supplies and equipment, maintaining and distributing equipment and providing other instructional aid assistance.
- Services of maintenance and custodial staff ensure that the unique requirements of the program facilities are met.
- The program faculty and students have access to available institutional specialists such as those in the areas of curriculum, testing, computer usage, counseling, and instructional resources equal to that of other programs.
STANDARD 4 - EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Facilities

4-1 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained facilities to support the purpose/mission of the program and which are in conformance with applicable regulations.

Intent:
To ensure that The physical facilities and equipment effectively accommodate the clinic—
or laboratory scheduled, the number of students, faculty and staff, and include appropriate safety provisions for safety for students, faculty, and staff. Also, to ensure that The facilities permit the attainment of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• The number of laboratory work stations is based on the number of students admitted registered to a class. If the number of stations is less than the number of students in the class, one laboratory station is available for every student scheduled for each laboratory session.
• Compressed air is available and adequate in the laboratory where needed.
• Student work stations are designed and equipped for students to work while seated in OSHA compliant seats and include adequate ventilation, and lighting, air hose, necessary utilities utility outlets, and dust collection equipment.
• Environment controls are available with adequate heat and air management and a ventilation exhaust system are is provided in the all laboratory facilities.
• The location of equipment is conducive to efficient and safe utilization.
  • Electrical power is adequate to support all laboratory equipment.
  • Laboratory layout is American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant.
  • Floor plan with student work station and equipment placement.
  • Blueprints to show electrical and utility services.

Laboratory Facilities

4-2 An adequate multipurpose laboratory facility must be provided for effective instruction and include:

a) Sufficient and secure storage space for instructional equipment, supplies, instruments and materials, including hazardous materials.

b) Policies and procedure for safe operation and maintenance of laboratory equipment.

c) An appropriate number of work stations with necessary dental equipment for Dental Laboratory Technology
simultaneously engaged students

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Facility schedule to demonstrate laboratory capacity is sufficient to accommodate individual student practice throughout all phases of technique instruction.
- Equipment inventory
- Posted safety policies, protocols relative to operation and maintenance of equipment
- Floor plan or blueprints

Off-Campus Facilities

Although it is preferable and therefore recommended that the educational institution provide physical facilities and equipment which are adequate to permit achievement of program goals and objectives, if the institution may find it necessary to contract for use of an existing laboratory facility for laboratory instruction, then the following conditions must be met in addition to all existing standards: stipulated by the Commission are met. If a clinic and/or a laboratory in the community is used as a primary facility for laboratory instruction, the standards specified for program facilities and the following provisions must be met:

a) There is a formal agreement between the educational institution and agency or institution providing the facility.
b) The program administrator retains authority and responsibility for instruction and student assignments.
c) All students receive instruction and practical experience in the facility.
d) Policies and procedures for operation of the facility are consistent with the philosophy and goals of the educational program.
e) A two-year notification of termination of the contract is required to ensure that instruction will not be interrupted.
f) A contingency plan is developed by the institution should the contract terminate.
g) The location and time available for use of the facility are compatible with the instructional needs of the program.
h) Clinical or laboratory instruction is provided and evaluated by program faculty.
i) All students receive comparable instruction in the facility.
j) All faculty are calibrated.
k) Availability of the facility accommodates the scheduling needs of the program.
l) Notification for termination of the contract ensures that instruction will not be interrupted for currently enrolled students.
Intent:
This standard applies to sites off-campus used for dental laboratory technology education. All students assigned to a particular facility are expected to receive instruction in that facility. This standard does not apply to individual dental laboratory and dental office sites used for externship/practical experience.

Classroom Space

4-4 Classroom space for didactic instruction must be provided for, and be readily accessible to, the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Classroom size accommodates the number of students enrolled in each class.
• Classrooms are designed and appropriately equipped for effective instruction.

Office Space

4-5 An office space must be provided for the program administrator and full-time faculty.

Intent:
The program administrator often meets with students which requires privacy. Sensitive and confidential student and program records are also safely stored in locked cabinets and drawers. Full-time faculty are also required to hold regular office hours and require a designated office space in which they may consult students.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Privacy for student counseling is provided.
• A private office is provided for the program administrator.
• Student and program records are stored to ensure confidentiality and safety.
Learning Resources

4-6 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained learning resources to support the goals and objectives of the program.

Intent:
Instructional aids and equipment, and institutional learning resources are provided and include or provide access to a diversified collection of current dental, dental laboratory technology and multidisciplinary literature and references necessary to support teaching, student learning needs, services, and research. All students, including those receiving education at an off campus facility or through distance education, are provided access to learning resources.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Specialized reference materials are provided in the following areas: dental and oral anatomy, tooth morphology, dental materials, complete and partial removable prosthodontics, fixed prosthodontics, ceramics, orthodontics, occlusion, maxillofacial protheses, attachments, digital technologies, and implants used in the fabrication of fixed and removable protheses, ethics and jurisprudence, and history of dentistry, medical and dental dictionaries, and indices are available.

- Reference materials are provided in educational methodology

- Skeletal and anatomic models and replicas, sequential samples of laboratory procedures, slides, films, video, and other media which depict current techniques, and projection equipment are available for instruction.

- Instructional or media technologies

- A wide range of printed materials and instructional aids and equipment are available for utilization by students and faculty including: current and back issues of major scientific and professional journals related to dentistry and dental laboratory technology/dental assisting/dental hygiene; and diversified collection of current references on dentistry and related subjects.

- There is a mechanism or procedure for program faculty to periodically review and select current titles and instructional aids for acquisition.

- Facilities, hours and policies are conducive to faculty and student use.

- Access to a virtual library and electronic resources
Student Services

4-7 There must be specific written due process policies and procedures for adjudication of academic and disciplinary complaints, which parallel those established by the sponsoring institution.

Intent:
These policies and procedures protect the students as consumers; provide avenues for appeal and due process; ensure that student records accurately reflect work accomplished, and are maintained in a secure manner; ensure confidentiality of and access to student records is followed; ensure student participation when appropriate. The institution provides services to the allied dental students equal to those available to other students.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Personal, academic and career counseling of students
• Appropriate information about the availability of financial and health services
• Student advocacy
• Information about further educational opportunities
• Ethical standards and policies to protect the students as consumers and avenues for appeal and due process
• Student records accurately reflect work accomplished during the program and are maintained in a secure manner.
• Policies concerning confidentiality of and access to student records are followed.

Distance Education

4-8 Distance education programs must meet the parent program’s stated mission, goals, objectives, and standards.

Intent:
While some differences between the parent program and distance learning are inherent, the distance program is expected to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of accreditation standards.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Institutional distance education training
STANDARD 5 - HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS

Infectious Disease Management

5-1 The program must document its compliance with institutional policy and applicable regulations of local, state and federal agencies, including, but not limited to: hazardous materials, and bloodborne and infectious diseases. Policies must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate support staff and continuously monitored for compliance. Additionally, policies on bloodborne infectious diseases must be available to applicants for admission.

Intent:
These Policies provide for a safe environment for patients, students, faculty and staff. The program should establish and enforce a mechanism to ensure laboratory asepsis, infection and biohazard control, and disposal of hazardous waste. Policies and procedures should be in place to provide for a safe environment for students, faculty and staff. The confidentiality of information pertaining to the health status of each individual is strictly maintained. This standard applies to all program sites where laboratory education is provided.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Written protocols on pre-clinical laboratory asepsis, infection and biohazard control and disposal of hazardous waste
• Access to industry guidelines relative to Safety Data Sheets are currently and readily accessible to students, faculty and staff
• Written disinfection procedures
• Program policy manuals listing emergency protocols
• Compliance with applicable state and/or federal regulations
• Established post-exposure guidelines as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
• Admissions criteria

5-2 Students, faculty and appropriate support staff must be encouraged to be immunized against and/or tested for infectious diseases, such as mumps, measles, rubella, hepatitis B and tuberculosis prior to contact with patients’ impressions and/or infectious objects or materials, in an effort to minimize the risk of patients and dental personnel to students, faculty, and appropriate staff.

Intent:
Students, faculty and/or staff many enter a live laboratory setting where they may be exposed to infectious pathogens during their practical experience course, field trips, and community service.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Documentation
- Immunization records
- Declinations forms

Emergency Management

5-3 The program must establish and enforce laboratory protocols and mechanisms to ensure the management of emergencies; these protocols must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate staff; faculty, staff and students must be prepared to assist with the management of emergencies.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Instructional materials
- Written protocol
- Emergency Kit
- Safety devices and equipment are installed and functional.
- A first aid kit for use in managing clinic and/or laboratory accidents is accessible.
- Emergency equipment is readily accessible and functional.
CONSIDERATION OF THE USE OF THE TERM “SHOULD” WITHIN THE ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

**Background:** At its Winter 2019 meeting, the Predoctoral Dental Education Review Committee (PREDOC RC) recommended, and the Commission on Dental Accreditation directed, that the Standing Committee on Documentation and Policy Review consider the term “Should” within the Definition of Terms of Accreditation Standards, among all disciplines under the Commission’s purview, to ensure consistent application and interpretation of the Commission’s expectation, with a report for review by the Commission in Summer 2019.

At is Summer 2019 meeting, the Standing Committee on Documentation and Policy Review considered background information provided and noted that the definition of “Should” is inconsistent among all disciplines under CODA’s purview. For example, predoctoral dental education and dental therapy education program standards state that “Should: Indicates an expectation” while some of the advanced dental education standards state that “Should: Indicates a suggested way to meet the standard; highly desirable, but not mandatory” or “Should: Indicates a method to achieve the standards.” The Committee also noted that dental hygiene standards state: “Should: Indicates a method to achieve the Standards,” while dental laboratory technology and dental assisting standards do not include a definition for “Should.”

The Standing Committee also recalled that the PREDOC RC was concerned that the term “Should,” defined as “indicates an expectation” in the predoctoral dental education and dental therapy standards has the potential for inconsistent application and review of educational programs because some CODA site visitors mistakenly use the intent statement as the requirement by which a program is evaluated, rather than the “must” statement which has historically been viewed by CODA as the mandatory compliance requirement.

Following further consideration of the various definitions of “Should,” the Standing Committee agreed that the following statement be used to define “Should” and applied to the Accreditation Standards of all disciplines under the Commission’s purview (Underline is new language):

*Should: Indicates a method to achieve the standard; highly desirable, but not mandatory.*

The Standing Committee also noted the potential impact the revised definition may have on the Accreditation Standards including the possibility that changing the definition of “Should” may result in the need to convert previous “Should” statements to “Must” statements within discipline specific Accreditation Standards documents. Therefore, the Standing Committee recommended that the Commission direct each review committee to review the use of “Should” in its Accreditation Standards and consider the possible impact, if any, with a report to the Commission for the Winter 2020 meeting. In doing so, the Standing Committee recognized that some discipline-specific standards are currently being assessed for validity and reliability or may undergo review in the near future; therefore, it may be advisable for each Review Committee to
Consideration of the Use of the Term “Should” Within the Accreditation Standards
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consider timing its review and revision of the term “Should” to correlate with other revision activities.

At its Summer 2019 meeting, the Commission carefully considered the report of the Standing Committee and concurred with its conclusions and recommendations. The Commission directed the revision or addition, as applicable, of the definition of “Should,” as noted above, within the Definition of Terms used by the Commission in the Accreditation Standards for all disciplines within the Commission’s purview, with consideration of this change in Winter 2020, and application within a time frame to correlate with other revision activities.

At this meeting, the Review Committee on Dental Laboratory Technology Education (DLT RC) is requested to review the use of the term “Should” within the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs (Appendix 1). The Review Committee has been directed to revise the term “Should,” and consider additional revisions to the Accreditation Standards that may be warranted as a result of the revised definition of the term “Should,” which CODA approved in Summer 2019. If the Review Committee will conduct a review of its Accreditation Standards through a validity and reliability study, the Committee may consider incorporating the revisions related to the term “Should” within its overall review of the Standards.

**Summary:** The DLT RC is requested to review the Accreditation Standards found in Appendix 1 related to the Commission’s directive to redefine the term “Should.” If the discipline-specific standards are currently being assessed for validity and reliability or may undergo review in the near future; the Review Committee may consider the timing of its review and revision of the term “Should” to correlate with other revision activities.

**Review Committee Recommendation:**

Prepared by: Ms. Michelle Smith
Commission on Dental Accreditation

Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs
Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs

Commission on Dental Accreditation
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# Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs

## Document Revision History

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<td>Revised Accreditation Status Definition</td>
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<td>Revised Standard and Intent Statement 4-3</td>
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Mission Statement of the
Commission on Dental Accreditation

The Commission on Dental Accreditation serves the public and profession by developing and implementing accreditation standards that promote and monitor the continuous quality and improvement of dental education programs.

Commission on Dental Accreditation
Adopted: August 5, 2016
ACCREDITATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

1. **Programs That Are Fully Operational:**
   Approval (*without reporting requirements*): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that the program achieves or exceeds the basic requirements for accreditation.

   Approval (*with reporting requirements*): An accreditation classification granted to an educational program indicating that specific deficiencies or weaknesses exist in one or more areas of the program. Evidence of compliance with the cited standards or policies must be demonstrated within a timeframe not to exceed eighteen (18) months if the program is between one and two years in length or two years if the program is at least two years in length. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the specified time period, accreditation will be withdrawn, unless the Commission extends the period for achieving compliance for good cause. Identification of new deficiencies during the reporting time period will not result in a modification of the specified deadline for compliance with prior deficiencies.

   Circumstances under which an extension for good cause would be granted include, but are not limited to:
   - sudden changes in institutional commitment;
   - natural disaster which affects affiliated agreements between institutions; faculty support; or facilities;
   - changes in institutional accreditation;
   - interruption of an educational program due to unforeseen circumstances that take faculty, administrators or students away from the program.

   Revised: 8/17; 2/16; 5/12; 1/99; Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; 8/10, 7/05; Adopted: 1/98

2. **Programs That Are Not Fully Operational:** A program which has not enrolled and graduated at least one class of students/residents and does not have students/residents enrolled in each year of the program is defined by the Commission as not fully operational. The accreditation classification granted by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to programs which are not fully operational is “initial accreditation.” When initial accreditation status is granted to a developing education program, it is in effect through the projected enrollment date. However, if enrollment of the first class is delayed for two consecutive years following the projected enrollment date, the program’s accreditation will be discontinued, and the institution must reapply for initial accreditation and update pertinent information on program development. Following this, the Commission will reconsider granting initial accreditation status.

   **Initial Accreditation** is the accreditation classification granted to any dental, advanced dental or allied dental education program which is not yet fully operational. This accreditation classification provides evidence to educational institutions, licensing bodies, government or other granting agencies that, at the time of initial evaluation(s), the developing education program has the potential for meeting the standards set forth in the Dental Laboratory Technology
requirements for an accredited educational program for the specific occupational area. The classification “initial accreditation” is granted based upon one or more site evaluation visit(s).

Reaffirmed: 8/10; Revised: 7/08; Adopted: 2/02

**Other Accreditation Actions:**

**Teach-Out:** An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program is in the process of voluntarily terminating its accreditation due to a planned discontinuance or program closure. The Commission monitors the program until students/residents who matriculated into the program prior to the reported discontinuance or closure effective date are no longer enrolled.

Reaffirmed: 8/18; Adopted: 2/16

**Discontinued:** An action taken by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to affirm a program’s reported discontinuance effective date or planned closure date and to remove a program from the Commission’s accredited program listing, when a program either 1) voluntarily discontinues its participation in the accreditation program and no longer enrolls students/residents who matriculated prior to the program’s reported discontinuance effective date or 2) is closed by the sponsoring institution.

**Intent to Withdraw:** A formal warning utilized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation to notify an accredited program and the communities of interest that the program’s accreditation will be withdrawn if compliance with accreditation standards or policies cannot be demonstrated by a specified date. The warning is usually for a six-month period, unless the Commission extends for good cause. The Commission advises programs that the intent to withdraw accreditation may have legal implications for the program and suggests that the institution’s legal counsel be consulted regarding how and when to advise applicants and students of the Commission’s accreditation actions. The Commission reserves the right to require a period of non-enrollment for programs that have been issued the Intent to Withdraw warning.

Revised: 2/16; 8/13; Reaffirmed: 8/18

**Withdraw:** An action taken by the Commission when a program has been unable to demonstrate compliance with the accreditation standards or policies within the time period specified. A final action to withdraw accreditation is communicated to the program and announced to the communities of interest. A statement summarizing the reasons for the Commission’s decision and comments, if any, that the affected program has made with regard to this decision, is available upon request from the Commission office. Upon withdrawal of accreditation by the Commission, the program is no longer recognized by the United States Department of Education. In the event the Commission withdraws accreditation from a program, students currently enrolled in the program at the time accreditation is withdrawn and who successfully complete the program, will be considered graduates of an accredited program. Students who enroll in a program after the accreditation has been withdrawn will not be considered graduates of a Commission accredited program. Such graduates may be ineligible for certification/licensure examinations.

Revised 6/17; Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; 8/10, 7/07, 7/01; CODA: 12/87:9
**Denial:** An action by the Commission that denies accreditation to a developing program (without enrollment) or to a fully operational program (with enrollment) that has applied for accreditation. Reasons for the denial are provided. Denial of accreditation is considered an adverse action.

Reaffirmed: 8/18; 8/13; Adopted: 8/11
Preface

The Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs have been developed for the following reasons: (1) to protect the public welfare, (2) to serve as a guide for dental laboratory technology education program development, (3) to serve as a stimulus for the improvement of established programs, and (4) to provide criteria for the evaluation of new and established programs. To be accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation a dental laboratory technology program must meet the standards set forth in this document. These standards are national in scope and represent the minimum requirements for accreditation.

The importance of academic freedom is recognized by the Commission. Therefore, the standards are stated in terms which allow an institution flexibility in the development of an educational program. The Commission encourages curricular experimentation, development of institutional individuality and achievement of excellence in all accredited programs.

Programs and their sponsoring institutions are encouraged to provide for the educational mobility of students through articulation arrangements and career laddering. Institutions and programs are also strongly encouraged to develop mechanisms to award advanced standing for students who have completed coursework at other educational programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or by use of appropriate qualifying and proficiency examinations. It is expected that institutions which voluntarily seek accreditation will recognize the ethical obligation of complying with the spirit as well as the letter of these standards.

The Commission on Dental Accreditation

From the early 1940’s until 1975, the Council on Dental Education was the agency recognized as the national accrediting organization for dentistry and dental-related educational programs. On January 1, 1975, the Council on Dental Education’s accreditation authority was transferred to the Commission on Dental Accreditation and Dental Auxiliary Education Programs, an expanded agency established to provide representation of all groups affected by its accrediting activities. In 1979, the name of the Commission was changed to the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

The Commission is comprised of 30 members. The National Association of Dental Laboratories’ representative serves with other disciplines accredited by the Commission as well as public and student representatives.

Specialized Accreditation

Specialized accrediting agencies exist to assess and verify educational quality in particular professions or occupations to ensure that individuals will be qualified to enter those disciplines. A specialized accrediting agency recognizes the course of instruction which comprises a unique set of skills and knowledge, develops the accreditation standards by which such educational programs are evaluated, conducts evaluation of programs, and publishes a list of accredited
programs that meet the national accreditation standards. Accreditation standards are developed in consultation with those affected by the standards who represent the broad communities of interest. The Commission on Dental Accreditation is the specialized accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education to accredit programs which provide basic preparation for licensure or certification in dentistry and the related disciplines.

**Dental Laboratory Technology Accreditation**

The first educational standards for the education of dental laboratory technicians were adopted by the American Dental Association House of Delegates in 1946. These standards were rescinded and revised requirements were approved in 1957. Since then the accreditation standards have been revised six times - - 1967, 1973, 1979, 1991, 1998 and 2008 - - to reflect the dental profession and laboratory industry’s changing needs and educational trends.

In an effort to provide the communities of interest with appropriate input into the latest revision of the standards, the Commission on Dental Accreditation utilized the following procedures: appointing an ad hoc committee representing broad communities of interest; holding open hearings at annual meetings of the National Association of Dental Laboratories and the American Association of Dental Schools; and widely distributing a draft of the proposed revision of the standards for review and comment. Prior to approving the revised standards in January, 2008, the Commission carefully considered comments received from all sources. The revised accreditation standards were implemented in July 2009.
Statement of General Policy

Maintaining and improving the quality of dental laboratory technology education is a primary aim of the Commission on Dental Accreditation. In meeting its responsibilities as a specialized accrediting agency in dental laboratory technology, which is recognized by the dental profession and the United States Department of Education, the Commission on Dental Accreditation:

1. Evaluates dental laboratory technology education programs on the basis of the extent to which program goals, institutional objectives and approved accreditation standards are met.

2. Supports continuing evaluation of and improvements in dental laboratory technology education programs through institutional self-evaluation.

3. Encourages innovations in program design based on sound educational principles.

4. Provides consultation in initial and ongoing program development.

As a specialized accrediting agency, the Commission relies on an authorized institutional accrediting agency’s evaluation of the institution’s objectives, policies, administration, financial and educational resources and its total educational effort. The Commission’s evaluation will be confined to those factors which are directly related to the quality of the dental laboratory technology program. In evaluating the curriculum in institutions that are accredited by a recognized regional accrediting agency, the Commission will concentrate on those courses which have been developed specifically for the dental laboratory technology program and core courses developed for related disciplines. When an institution has been granted an accreditation status or candidate for accreditation status by a regional agency, the Commission will accept that status as evidence that the general studies courses included in the dental laboratory technology curriculum meet accepted standards, provided the level and content of such courses are appropriate for the discipline.

This entire document constitutes the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. Each standard is numbered (e.g., 1-1, 1-2) and in bold print. Where appropriate, standards are accompanied by statements of intent that explain the rationale, meaning and significance of the standard. Expanded guidance in the form of examples to assist programs in better understanding and interpreting the must statements within the standards follow. This format is intended to clarify the meaning and application of standards for both those responsible for educational programs and those who evaluate these programs for the Commission.
Definitions of Terms Used in Dental Laboratory Technology Accreditation Standards

The terms used in this document indicate the relative weight that the Commission attaches to each statement. Definitions of these terms are provided.

**Must:** Indicates an imperative need, duty or requirement; an essential or indispensable item; mandatory.

**Intent:** Intent statements are presented to provide clarification to the allied education programs in dental laboratory technology in the application of and in connection with compliance with the Accreditation Standards for Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs. The statements of intent set forth some of the reasons and purposes for the particular Standards. As such, these statements are not exclusive or exhaustive. Other purposes may apply.

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:** Desirable condition, practice or documentation indicating the freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

**TYPES OF INSTRUCTION**

**Didactic Instruction:** Refers to lectures, demonstrations or other non-laboratory instruction.

**Laboratory Instruction:** Indicates instruction in which students receive supervised experience performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting using study models, typodonts, etc., and their performance is evaluated by faculty according to predetermined criteria.

**Practical Experience:** Indicates instruction in which students received supervised experience in performing techniques and procedures in the laboratory setting by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under treatment, or from actual casts or impressions, and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses. Performance of the procedures is evaluated by faculty or laboratory supervisors according to predetermined criteria that emphasize quality, productivity and the ability to complete a clinically acceptable appliance in a reasonable amount of time.

**LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE**

**Familiarity:** A simplified knowledge for the purposes of orientation and recognition of general principles.

**In-depth:** A thorough knowledge of concepts and theories for the purpose of critical analysis and the synthesis of more complete understanding (highest level of knowledge).

**LEVELS OF SKILL**

**Exposure:** The level of skill attained by observation of or participation in a particular activity.

**Competence:** The achievement of a predetermined level of special skill derived from education, experience and task completion obtained in the dental laboratory setting.
**Distance Education:** As defined by the United States Department of Education, distance education is "an educational process that is characterized by the separation, in time or place, between instructor and student. The term includes courses offered principally through the use of (1) television, audio or computer transmission; (2) audio or computer conferencing; (3) video cassettes or disks; or (4) correspondence."

**Special Needs:** Those patients whose medical, physical, psychological, cognitive or social situations make it necessary to consider a wide range of assessment and care options in order to provide dental treatment as well as modify normal dental routines in order to provide dental treatment for that individual. These individuals include, but are not limited to, people with developmental disabilities, cognitive impairment, complex medical conditions, significant physical limitations, and vulnerable older adults.
STANDARD 1 - INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Program Planning and Assessment

1-1 The program must demonstrate its effectiveness using a formal and ongoing planning and assessment process that is systematically documented and includes:

a) A plan with program goals
b) An implementation plan
c) An assessment process with methods of assessment and data collection, including measures of student achievement
d) Use of results for program improvement

Intent:
Planning for, evaluation of and improvement of the educational quality of the program is broad-based, systematic, continuous and designed to promote achievement of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

a. A Plan with Program Goals:
   • The program has a clearly stated purpose and goals which are consistent with the goals of the sponsoring institution.
   • The program’s purpose is reflective of the sponsoring institution’s mission and appropriate to dental laboratory technology education; the purpose addresses teaching, and as appropriate, patient care and service.
   • The Commission on Dental Accreditation expects each program to define its own goals and objectives for preparing individuals in the discipline and that one program goal is to comprehensively prepare competent individuals in the discipline.

b. An Implementation Plan

c. An Assessment Process with Methods of Assessment and Data Collection
   The assessment methods are related to the program goals and may include, but are not limited to:

   Longitudinal Program Outcomes Measures such as:
   • Consideration of course completion
   • Job placement rates
   • Success of graduates on state licensing and/or certification examinations
   • Other measures of learning used to demonstrate effectiveness, such as tests and National Board scores, as appropriate
   • Surveys of alumni, students, employers and clinical sites
Financial Resources Management Mechanisms such as:
- Budget provisions ensure the currency of learning

Faculty Coordination and Curriculum Review Mechanisms such as:
- Faculty meetings are held to coordinate curriculum content.
- Formal curriculum review is conducted.
- Periodic workshops and in-service sessions are conducted.

Admissions Management Mechanisms such as:
- The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate institutional personnel, establish admissions procedures which contribute to the quality of the program.
- Periodic analyses support the validity of established admission criteria and procedures; adjustments are made where indicated.
- The expertise of institutional research personnel is utilized in interpreting data, correlating data with student performance, and evaluating various criteria.

d. Use of Results for Program Improvement
- Results of the assessment process are used to evaluate the program’s effectiveness in meeting its goals and fostering enhanced student achievement.
- Examples of how the program has been improved

**Financial Support**

1-2 **The program must have a strategic plan which identifies stable financial resources sufficient to support the program’s stated mission, goals and objectives.**

**Intent:**
*The institution has the financial resources required to develop and sustain the program on a continuing basis. The ability to employ an adequate number of full-time faculty, replace and add equipment, procure supplies, reference material, and teaching aids is reflected in annual budget appropriations for the program. Financial allocations ensure that the program will be in a competitive position to recruit and retain qualified faculty. Annual appropriations provide for innovations and changes necessary to reflect current concepts of education in the discipline. The Commission assesses the adequacy of financial support on the basis of current appropriations. The financial resources identify stable sources of funding for the program and the degree of dependence upon a given funding source is based upon the stability of that source.***

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:**
- Program’s mission, goals and objectives; current and previous year revenue and expenses; revenue and expense projections for the program for the next three to five years
The sponsoring institution must ensure that support from entities outside of the institution does not compromise the teaching, clinical and research components of the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written agreement(s)
- Contract(s)/Agreement(s) between the institution/program and sponsor(s) related to facilities, funding, faculty financial support

The authority and final responsibility for curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters must rest within the sponsoring institution.

Institutional Accreditation

Programs must be sponsored by educational institutions that are responsible for postsecondary education and accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or an officially recognized state accrediting agency.

Intent:
Dental schools, four-year colleges and universities, community colleges, technical institutes, vocational schools, private schools, and recognized federal service training centers which offer appropriate fiscal, facility, faculty and curriculum resources are considered appropriate sponsors for the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Accreditation (or candidate status) from a recognized institutional (state, regional or national) accrediting agency.
- Examples of regional institutional accrediting agencies are: Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, New England Association of Schools and Colleges, North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and Western Association of Schools and Colleges.
- Examples of national institutional accrediting agencies are: Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools and Accrediting Commission for Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.

All arrangements with co-sponsoring or affiliated institutions must be formalized by means of written agreements which clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each institution involved.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written co-sponsoring/affiliation agreement(s)
Community Resources

1-7 There must be an active liaison mechanism between the program and the dental and allied dental professionals in the community.

Intent:
The purpose of the active liaison mechanism is to provide a mutual exchange of information for improving the program and meeting employment needs of the community.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- An advisory committee is one example of a liaison mechanism.

Responsibilities
- The responsibilities of the liaison mechanism or advisory committee are clearly defined in writing, recognizing that the institution has final responsibility and authority in curriculum development and approval, student selection, faculty selection and administrative matters.
- Documentation of community manpower needs is ongoing.

Membership
- The program has established criteria for the selection of liaison or advisory committee members.
- Consideration is given to appointing a student, recent graduate and public representative.
- If the liaison mechanism or advisory committee represents more than one discipline, representation is equitable.
- The program administrator, faculty, and appropriate institution personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
- In appointing the advisory committee, the institution seeks recommendations from local or state dental and dental laboratory organizations.
- There is equitable representation of dentists, employed technicians, laboratory owners, as well as a student representative.
- The liaison or advisory committee membership includes dental laboratory technicians, laboratory owners and dentists who are able to provide information on the needs of the dental practitioners and dental laboratories.
- Membership list

Appointments
- Appointment terms are staggered to provide new input as well as continuity.

Meetings
- Policies regarding the liaison mechanism which outline responsibilities, appointments and meetings.
- The program administrator, faculty and appropriate institutional personnel participate in the meetings as non-voting members to receive the advice and assistance of the committee.
- The liaison or advisory committee meets at regular and frequent intervals as the program is being developed and continues to meet at regular and frequent intervals, at least once per year after the program has been implemented.
- A record of committee deliberations and activities is maintained and provided to liaison or advisory committee members.
STANDARD 2 – EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Admissions

2-1 Admission of students must be based on specific written criteria, procedures and policies.

Intent:
Because the curriculum is science-oriented and relatively difficult and enrollment is limited by facility capacity, special program admissions criteria and procedures may be necessary. The program administrator and faculty, in cooperation with appropriate institutional personnel establish admissions procedures which are non-discriminatory, contribute to the quality of the program, and allow selection of students with potential for successfully completing the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

Recruitment
- Student recruitment activities provide an adequate number of qualified applicants to ensure that standards of instruction and achievement can be maintained.
- Applicants are informed of the criteria and procedures for selection, goals of the program, curricular content, the functions of a dental laboratory technician and employment opportunities.

Criteria and Selection Process
- There is an established admissions committee which includes program representation.
- A high school diploma, or its equivalent, is required for admission to the program.
- Previous academic performance and/or performance on standardized national tests of scholastic aptitude or other predictors of scholastic aptitude and ability are utilized for criteria in selecting students.
- High school class rank
- Cumulative grade point averages in previous education with particular attention given to grades in science subject
- Pre-matriculation health standards, where appropriate, are identified to ensure that prospective students are qualified to undertake allied dental studies.

Academic Strengthening
- If academic strengthening is needed to meet basic admission criteria or to proceed satisfactorily through the curriculum, the institution and program has the resources required to assist students.
- Academic strengthening occurs prior to entry into program courses.
Transfer Credits

- Provisions are made to accept credits earned in another institution when a course is equivalent to, or exceeds, instruction in a course required in the curriculum

Documentation

- Copies of policies, procedures and forms used
- Copies of catalogs and program brochures used

2-2 Admission of students with advanced standing must be based on the same standards of achievement required by students regularly enrolled in the program. Students with advanced standing must receive an appropriate curriculum that results in the same standards of competence required by students regularly enrolled in the program.

Intent:

Advanced standing refers to applicants that may be considered for admission to a training program whose curriculum has been modified after taking into account the applicant’s past experience. Examples include transfer from a similar program at another institution, completion of training at a non-CODA accredited program, or documented practice experience in the given discipline. Acceptance of advanced standing students/residents will not result in an increase of the program’s approved number of enrollees. Applicants for advanced standing are expected to fulfill all of the admission requirements mandated for students/residents in the conventional program and be held to the same academic standards. Advanced standing students/residents, to be certified for completion, are expected to demonstrate the same standards of competence as those in the conventional program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Policies and procedures on advanced standing
- Results of appropriate qualifying examinations
- Course equivalency or other measures to demonstrate equal scope and level of knowledge

2-3 The number of students enrolled in the program must be proportionate to the resources available.

Intent:

In determining the number of students enrolled in a program, careful consideration is given that the number of students does not exceed the program’s resources, including, as appropriate, financial support, scheduling options, facilities including distance education and faculty.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Number of laboratory seats
Curriculum Management

2-4 The curriculum must be structured on the basis of two academic years of full-time study or its equivalent at the postsecondary level.

Intent:
Two academic years or equivalent of full-time study are required to provide both didactic and laboratory experiences sufficient to ensure that students will acquire appropriate knowledge and skill. The curriculum may be structured to allow individual students to meet performance standards specified for graduation in less than the required length as well as to provide the opportunity for students who require more time to extend the length of their instructional program. The curriculum design provides maximum opportunity for students to continue their formal education with minimum duplication of learning experiences.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Degree/certificates awarded
- Articulation agreements
- Grade transcripts
- Competency examinations
- State and national examinations

2-5 The curriculum must be designed to reflect the interrelationship of general studies, physical sciences, dental sciences and dental laboratory techniques to promote maximum application of basic concepts in the performance of dental laboratory techniques.

Intent:
Although there is not a prescribed sequence of instruction, the order of content presentation and learning experience is based on a reasonable relationship between the basic and applied aspects of the curriculum.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Course outlines/syllabi
- Course sequencing plan within curriculum
Instruction

2-6 Written documentation of each course in the curriculum must be provided to students and include:

a) The course name and number
b) Course description
c) Primary faculty and contact information
d) Course outline including topics to be presented
e) Specific instructional objectives
f) Learning experiences including time allocated for each experience
g) Specific criteria for course grade calculation

Intent:
Curriculum documentation is current, reviewed periodically and revised, and should include:

a) Topics related to course content
b) Instructional objectives and learning experiences are related to topics
c) Evaluation procedures measure instructional objectives
d) Course or weekly schedule

Curriculum Content

2-7 The basic curriculum must include content in the subject areas: general studies; physical sciences; dental sciences; legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology; infectious disease and hazard control management; and, basic laboratory techniques.

Intent:
To ensure that foundational knowledge is established early in the program and that subsequent information is provided which is comprehensive and prepares the student to achieve competence in all components of dental laboratory practice. Content identified in each subject need not constitute a separate course, but the subject areas are included within the curriculum.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
The following examples of evidence apply, as appropriate, to demonstrate compliance with Standards 2-7 through 2-24.

- Course syllabi which address content in each of the listed areas (see general studies)
- An outline of the curriculum sequence including prerequisite course work
- A listing of courses which provide the major instruction in each required content area
- Course requirements
• Course length
• Laboratory hours

General Studies

2-8 The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in communication skills, mathematics and business principles relative to dental laboratory technology.

Intent:
Content in general studies prepares the student to work and communicate effectively with dental professionals and patients, and provides a foundation of knowledge for professional success

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
Topics in:
a) Written communications
b) Interpersonal communication
c) Verbal and non-verbal communication
d) Weights and measures, percentages and metric system
e) Budgeting
f) Case scheduling, time management
g) Human resource management
h) Marketing
i) Compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations

Physical Sciences

2-9 The curriculum must include content at the in-depth level in chemistry and physics relative to dental laboratory technology.

Dental Sciences

2-10 The curriculum must include content in dental materials, tooth morphology, oral anatomy and occlusion.

Intent:
Dental science content should provide the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity as related to proper application for use in fabricating dental restorations. Content should include principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Dental science content which provides the student with an understanding of physical properties, uses and manipulation of dental materials; tooth form and function; and structures of the oral cavity.
- Principles of occlusion, determinants of occlusal morphology and physiology of mandibular movements as they relate to fabrication of dental restorations, prostheses and appliances.

Legal, Ethical and Historical Aspects

2-11 1 The curriculum must include content in the legal, ethical and historical aspects of dentistry and dental laboratory technology to include:

a) Organizations that advance certification and continuing education for dental technicians and certification of laboratories.
b) Work authorization/prescription of the dentist in accordance with the state dental practice act, consistent with current procedures in dental laboratory technology in the geographic area served by the program.
c) Federal regulations related to operating a dental laboratory and/or working as a dental laboratory technician.

Intent:
The dental laboratory technology curriculum prepares students to assume a professional role in the dental health delivery system and perform laboratory techniques and procedures in dental laboratories or dental offices

Infectious Disease and Hazard Control Management

2-12 Bloodborne infectious diseases: each program must present a curriculum that prepares its students to provide and/or support the provision of oral health care services to patients with bloodborne infectious diseases.

2-13 Appropriate content related to bloodborne infectious diseases must be integrated throughout the didactic and preclinical/clinical/laboratory components of the curriculum.

2-14 Each student must understand the ethical, legal and regulatory considerations related to bloodborne diseases.
General Laboratory Techniques

2-15 The curriculum must include didactic as well as laboratory instruction in the following areas: general laboratory techniques, complete dentures, removable partial dentures, crown and bridge, dental ceramics and orthodontics.

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes theoretical aspects as well as practical application of the subjects. The theoretical aspect of the curriculum provides content necessary for the student to make appropriate judgments regarding the procedures an entry-level technician is expected to perform and access available resources. Time devoted to, and learning experience in, laboratory techniques ensures that each student has adequate opportunity to develop competency in performing all laboratory procedures and techniques in the curriculum. Students perform routine procedures that lead to the completion of clinically acceptable dental prostheses.

2-16 Students must demonstrate competence in general laboratory techniques, including:

a) Evaluating impressions
b) Preparing and evaluating casts
c) Fabricating custom impression trays
d) Articulating casts, using non-adjustable and semi-adjustable articulators
e) Developing functional occlusion on articulated casts
f) Recognizing variables that affect materials
g) Various manufacturing methods

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods; students should be exposed to new technologies and processes.

Complete Dentures

2-17 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate complete denture prostheses, including:

a) Identifying various fabricating methods
b) Constructing base plates and occlusion rims
c) Arranging a balanced set-up using anatomical teeth
d) Contouring denture wax-ups prior to try-in and processing
e) Flasking, processing and recovery
f) Remounting
g) Equilibrating occlusal discrepancies
h) Finishing and polishing
i) Using a semi-adjustable articulator during fabrication
j) Relining and denture repairs
k) Fabricating surgical templates

Removable Partial Dentures

2-18 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate removable partial dentures prostheses, including:

a) Identification of the components of a removable partial denture, including various clasp designs
b) Principles of surveying and design
c) Performing blockout procedures
d) Duplicating master casts
e) Transferring the design
f) Fabricating wax pattern
g) Spruing and investing patterns
h) Burnout and casting frameworks utilizing recognized alloys
i) Finishing and polishing frameworks
j) Evaluating the fit of the framework to the master cast
k) Arranging teeth on the frameworks
l) Waxing, processing, recovering and finishing removable partial denture bases
m) Various repair procedures

Crown and Bridge

2-19 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate fixed prostheses, including inlays, onlays, full crowns and bridgework, including:

a) Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
b) Recognizing variables that affect materials
c) Identifying various fabricating methods
d) Trimming dies and marking margins utilizing magnification
e) Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their applications
f) Developing wax patterns
g) Spruing and investing patterns
h) Burnout and casting restorations
i) Seating castings to dies utilizing magnification
j) Adjusting occlusal and interproximal contacts
k) Finishing and polishing restorations
l) Fabricating multi-unit restorations
m) Fabricating restorations on various types of articulators
n) Developing functional occlusion on full-arch articulated casts
o) Soldering as a fabrication/repair procedure

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various manufacturing methods, students need to be exposed to as many new technologies and processes as possible. Including but not limited to; pressing fabrication process, digital scanning and digital designing, and implants.

Dental Ceramics

2-20 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill required to fabricate ceramic prostheses, including:

a) Preparing and evaluating casts with removable dies
b) Recognizing variables that affect materials
c) Identifying various fabricating methods
d) Trimming dies and marking margins utilizing magnification
e) Identifying various margin and preparation designs and their application
f) Designing and developing substructure patterns
g) Processing patterns
h) Seating ceramic restoration utilizing magnification
i) Preparing substructure to receive porcelain
j) Applying and firing porcelain to substructure
k) Contouring fired porcelain
l) Performing optical external characterization
m) Designing and fabricating porcelain margins
n) Demonstrating safe handling of all equipment associated with ceramic restorations

Intent:
Dental technology curriculum content includes various methods, the program should introduce students to new technologies and processes wherever possible, including but not limited to: pressing fabrication processes, digital scanning and digital designing, and implant technology.

Orthodontics

2-21 Students must demonstrate competence in the knowledge and skill necessary to fabricate orthodontic appliances, including:

a) Recognizing variables that affect materials
b) Preparing and evaluating study casts
c) Identifying the components of orthodontic appliances
d) Identifying and categorizing types of appliances

2-22 The specialty portion of the curriculum must prepare students to competence in additional techniques in at least one or more of the following specialty areas:

- complete dentures
- removable partial dentures
- crown and bridge
- dental ceramics
- orthodontics

Intent:
While it is desirable that instruction in all five specialties be offered, students need the opportunity to select from at least two specialties.

Curriculum content in the specialty areas includes reinforcement of techniques and procedures which were taught in the basic curriculum. A balanced emphasis is placed on incorporating productivity, flow time and quality requirements into the educational program. Dependent upon its objectives, resources and community needs, the institution may elect to extend the scope of the dental laboratory technology curriculum to include content and instruction in additional disciplines or specialized areas. Institutions with the resources are encouraged to provide instruction in more than one specialty area, thus providing the opportunity for students to elect areas of specialization on the basis of their interests. Techniques and procedures are consistent with current procedures used in dental laboratory technology and the geographic area served by the program.

2-23 Practical experiences to support the development of competency in performing laboratory procedures must be provided either in the program facilities or off-site facilities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- This experience is provided by fabricating prostheses for patients currently under treatment, or from actual casts or impressions and occlusal records from previously fabricated prostheses.
- Practical experiences are evaluated by the program administrator and faculty on a continuing basis to determine the degree to which curriculum objectives are being met.
Off-campus or extramural laboratory experiences are not required and are not considered substitutes for basic instruction to develop minimum competency.

The program administrator and faculty are responsible for selecting the laboratories or institutions and for coordinating extramural experiences.

The program administrator identifies individuals who will instruct, supervise, and evaluate students in extramural experiences.

Laboratory personnel are oriented to the objectives of the program and the extramural experience, the preparation that the student has had for the laboratory assignment, and the criteria to be used in evaluating students during their assignment.

Students are oriented to the laboratory operation.

Laboratory procedures, instruction and evaluation are consistent with the philosophy and objectives of the dental technology program and the parent institution.

To enable the faculty to determine the diversity of students’ extramural experiences and make appropriate revisions in subsequent assignments to compensate for any deficiencies, a record of students’ activities in each laboratory is maintained.

Seminars are held periodically with students to integrate didactic and laboratory instruction with extramural experiences and to provide opportunities for students to share experiences.

The value of extramural experiences is determined with input from the program faculty, laboratory personnel and students.

Procedures and criteria are defined for use in evaluating the experience.

Students are encouraged to evaluate their extramural learning experiences.

An appropriate evaluation mechanism is utilized to help them do so.

Formal agreements which clearly outline the commitments of the institution and the extramural facility and the responsibilities of each are established between the institution and extramural laboratories.

**Student Evaluation**

2-24  **Student evaluation methods must include defined objective criteria that measure all defined course objectives.**

**Intent:**
*Specific criteria and procedures for measuring student progress toward attainment of course objectives are developed and utilized as feedback to the student.*

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:**
- In establishing the level of competence required, the program faculty considers generally accepted industry standards.
- Specific criteria for measuring levels of competence are developed for each component of a given procedure.
- Students’ performance is measured against accepted program standards
- Standards for performance are increased as students’ progress through the curriculum.
STANDARD 3 - ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STAFF

3-1 The administrative structure must ensure the attainment of program goals.

Intent:
The administration includes formal provisions for program planning, staffing, direction, coordination and evaluation.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Program inclusion in short and long range strategic planning documents

3-2 The program must be a recognized entity within the institution’s administrative structure.

Intent:
The position of the program in the institution’s administrative structure permits direct communication between the program administrator and institutional administrators who are responsible for decisions that directly affect the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Institutional organization flow chart

Program Administrator

3-3 A program administrator who is employed full-time (as defined by the institution) and who is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the program must be appointed and have the authority, responsibility and privileges necessary to manage the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
• Job description

3-4 The program administrator must:

a) have the educational background and occupational experience necessary to understand and fulfill the program goals
b) have attained a higher level of education than that presented in the program or be enrolled in a program progressing toward that degree
c) current background in educational theory and methodology
d) have practical experience as a dental technician
e) be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Curriculum vitae
- Documentation of degree completion and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status

3-5 Duties: The program administrator must have authority and responsibility necessary to fulfill program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- The program administrator’s responsibilities include participation in:
  a. Budget preparation
  b. Fiscal administration
  c. Curriculum development and coordination
  d. Selection and recommendation of individuals for faculty appointment and promotion
  e. Supervision and evaluation of faculty, where institutional policies permit
  f. Determining faculty teaching assignments
  g. Determining admissions criteria and procedures
  h. Planning and operating program facilities
  i. Selection of extramural facilities and coordination of instruction in the facilities.
- The program administrator assesses facilities and equipment periodically in relation to current concepts of dental laboratory technology and recommends appropriate modifications.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities are less than that of a full-time instructor who does not have administrative responsibilities.
- The program administrator’s teaching contact hours and course responsibilities allow sufficient time to fulfill assigned administrative responsibilities.

Faculty

3-6 Dental laboratory technology faculty must have background in and current knowledge of dental laboratory technology and the specific subjects they are teaching.

Intent:
Dental laboratory technology faculty members have current knowledge at an appropriate level for the subject they teach.
3-7 Faculty providing instruction must have current educational theory and, e.g., curriculum development, educational psychology, test construction, measurement and evaluation. Faculty providing instruction via distance education technology must have instruction in distance education techniques and delivery.

3-8 Faculty providing didactic instruction must hold a degree equivalent to the degree to be granted to their students or show documented annual progress toward achieving that degree.

3-9 A dental laboratory technician who is appointed after January 1, 2000 and who has not previously served as a dental laboratory technology program faculty member, must be certified by the National Board for Certification in Dental Laboratory Technology or achieve certification within two years of appointment to the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance for 3-7 to 3-10 may include:
- Curriculum vitae
- Transcripts to document annual progress toward degree completion and/or instruction in educational methodology
- Documentation of current Certified Dental Technician status

3-10 The number of faculty positions must be sufficient to implement the program’s goals and objectives.

Intent:
Student contact hour loads allow sufficient time for class preparation, student evaluation and counseling, development of subject content and appropriate evaluation criteria and methods, and professional development.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- To ensure development of appropriate skills, the faculty-student ratio does not exceed one instructor to ten-fifteen students during laboratory sessions.
- A ratio of more than one to fifteen is considered inadequate for laboratory technique instruction.
- These ratios are important to dental technology education to ensure development of correct skills.

3-11 Opportunities must be provided for program faculty to continue their professional development.

Intent:
Time is provided for professional association activities, research, publishing and/or practical experience.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Faculty members are provided release time and financial support to attend at least one national or regional conference or workshop related to dental laboratory technology education each year.
- Formal in-service programs for full and part-time faculty are held regularly.
- The program/institution provides periodic in-service workshops for faculty designed to provide an orientation to program policies, goals, objectives and student evaluation procedures.

3-12 **Faculty must be ensured a form of governance that allows participation in the program and institution’s decision-making processes.**

**Intent:**
*There are opportunities for the program faculty representation on institution-wide committees and the program administrator is consulted when matters directly related to the program are considered by committees that do not include program faculty.*

3-13 **A defined evaluation process must exist that ensures objective measurement of the performance of each faculty member.**

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- The faculty evaluation system includes student, administration and peer evaluation to help identify areas of strengths and weaknesses for each faculty member.
- Measurement mechanisms address teaching, scholarship and service.
- The evaluations are communicated to each faculty member.

**Support Staff**

3-14 **Services of institutional support personnel must be adequate to facilitate program operation.**

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Secretarial and clerical staff is assigned to assist the administrator and faculty in preparing course materials, typing correspondence, maintaining student records, and providing supportive services for student recruitment activities and admissions.
- The secretarial personnel are located in an area which is readily accessible to the faculty.
- There are support services to assist the faculty in ordering supplies and equipment, maintaining and distributing equipment and providing other instructional aid assistance.
• Services of maintenance and custodial staff ensure that the unique requirements of the program facilities are met.
• The program faculty and students have access to available institutional specialists such as those in the areas of curriculum, testing, computer usage, counseling, and instructional resources equal to that of other programs.
STANDARD 4 - EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Facilities

4-1 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained facilities to support the purpose/mission of the program and which are in conformance with applicable regulations.

Intent:
To ensure that physical facilities and equipment effectively accommodate the clinic and/or laboratory schedule, the number of students, faculty and staff, and include appropriate provisions for safety. Also, to ensure that the facilities permit the attainment of program goals.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- The number of laboratory stations is based on the number of students admitted to a class. If the number of stations is less than the number of students in the class, one laboratory station is available for every student scheduled for each laboratory session.
- Compressed air is available in the laboratory.
- Student stations are designed and equipped for students to work while seated and include adequate ventilation and lighting, necessary utilities, and dust collection equipment.
- Environment controls and a ventilation system are provided in the laboratory.
- The location of equipment is conducive to efficient and safe utilization.

Laboratory Facilities

4-2 An adequate multipurpose laboratory facility must be provided for effective instruction and include:

a) Sufficient storage space for instructional equipment, supplies, instruments and materials
b) Policies and procedure for safe operation and maintenance of laboratory equipment
c) An appropriate number of work stations for simultaneously engaged students

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Facility schedule to demonstrate laboratory capacity is sufficient to accommodate individual student practice throughout all phases of technique instruction.
- Posted safety policies, protocols relative to operation and maintenance of equipment
- Floor plan or blueprints
Off-Campus Facilities

4-3 Although it is preferable and therefore recommended that the educational institution provide physical facilities and equipment which are adequate to permit achievement of program objectives, the institution may contract for use of an existing laboratory facility if the conditions stipulated by the Commission are met. If a clinic and/or laboratory in the community is used as a primary facility for laboratory instruction, the standards specified for program facilities and the following provisions must be met:

a) There is a formal agreement between the educational institution and agency or institution providing the facility.
b) The program administrator retains authority and responsibility for instruction and student assignments.
c) All students receive instruction and practical experience in the facility.
d) Policies and procedures for operation of the facility are consistent with the philosophy and goals of the educational program.
e) A two-year notification of termination of the contract is required to ensure that instruction will not be interrupted.
f) A contingency plan is developed by the institution should the contract terminate.
g) The location and time available for use of the facility are compatible with the instructional needs of the program.
h) Clinical or laboratory instruction is provided and evaluated by program faculty.
i) All students receive comparable instruction in the facility.
j) All faculty are calibrated.

*Intent:*  
This standard is not applicable to individual dental laboratory and dental office sites used for externship/practical experience.

Classroom Space

4-4 Classroom space must be provided for, and be readily accessible to, the program.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Classroom size accommodates the number of students enrolled in each class.
- Classrooms are designed and appropriately equipped for effective instruction.
Office Space

4-5 Office space must be provided for the program administrator and faculty.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Privacy for student counseling is provided.
- A private office is provided for the program administrator.
- Student and program records are stored to ensure confidentiality and safety.

Learning Resources

4-6 The program must provide adequate and appropriately maintained learning resources to support the goals and objectives of the program.

Intent:
Instructional aids and equipment, and institutional learning resources are provided and include or provide access to a diversified collection of current dental, dental laboratory technology and multidisciplinary literature and references necessary to support teaching, student learning needs, services, and research.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Specialized reference materials are provided in the following areas: dental and oral anatomy, tooth morphology, dental materials, complete and partial removable prosthetics, fixed prosthodontics, ceramics, orthodontics, occlusion, maxillofacial prostheses, attachments and implants used in the fabrication of fixed and removable prostheses, ethics and jurisprudence, and history of dentistry, medical and dental dictionaries, and indices are available.
- References on educational methodology
- Skeletal and anatomic models and replicas, sequential samples of laboratory procedures, slides, films, video, and other media which depict current techniques, and projection equipment are available for instruction.
- A wide range of printed materials and instructional aids and equipment are available for utilization by students and faculty including: current and back issues of major scientific and professional journals related to dentistry and dental laboratory technology/dental assisting/dental hygiene; and diversified collection of current references on dentistry and related subjects.
- There is a mechanism for program faculty to periodically review and select current titles and instructional aids for acquisition.
- Facilities, hours and policies are conducive to faculty and student use.
- Access to electronic resources
Student Services

4-7 There must be specific written due process policies and procedures for adjudication of academic and disciplinary complaints, which parallel those established by the sponsoring institution.

Intent:
These policies and procedures protect the students as consumers; provide avenues for appeal and due process; ensure that student records accurately reflect work accomplished, and are maintained in a secure manner; ensure confidentiality of and access to student records is followed; ensure student participation when appropriate. The institution provides services to the allied dental students equal to those available to other students.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Personal, academic and career counseling of students
- Appropriate information about the availability of financial and health services
- Student advocacy
- Information about further educational opportunities
- Ethical standards and policies to protect the students as consumers and avenues for appeal and due process
- Student records accurately reflect work accomplished during the program and are maintained in a secure manner.
- Policies concerning confidentiality of and access to student records are followed.

Distance Education

4-8 Distance education programs must meet the parent program’s stated mission, goals, objectives, and standards.

Intent:
While some differences between the parent program and distance learning are inherent, the distance program is expected to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of accreditation standards.
STANDARD 5 - HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS:

Infectious Disease Management

5-1 The program must document its compliance with institutional policy and applicable regulations of local, state and federal agencies, including, but not limited to: hazardous materials, and bloodborne and infectious diseases. Policies must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate support staff and continuously monitored for compliance. Additionally, policies on bloodborne infectious diseases must be available to applicants for admission.

Intent:
These policies provide for a safe environment for patients, students, faculty and staff. The confidentiality of information pertaining to the health status of each individual is strictly maintained.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Written protocols on pre-clinical/ laboratory asepsis, infection and biohazard control and disposal of hazardous waste
- Access to industry guidelines relative to Safety Data Sheets
- Disinfection procedures
- Program policy manuals listing emergency protocols
- Compliance with applicable state and/or federal regulations
- Established post-exposure guidelines as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Admissions criteria

5-2 Students, faculty and appropriate support staff must be encouraged to be immunized against and/or tested for infectious diseases, such as mumps, measles, rubella, hepatitis B and tuberculosis prior to contact with patients and/or infectious objects or materials, in an effort to minimize the risk of patients and dental personnel.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Documentation
- Immunization records
- Declinations forms
Emergency Management

5-3 The program must establish and enforce laboratory protocols and mechanisms to ensure the management of emergencies; these protocols must be provided to all students, faculty and appropriate staff; faculty, staff and students must be prepared to assist with the management of emergencies.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Instructional materials
- Written protocol
- Emergency Kit
- Safety devices and equipment are installed and functional.
- A first aid kit for use in managing clinic and/or laboratory accidents is accessible.
- Emergency equipment is readily accessible and functional.