REPORT OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY EDUCATION TO THE COMMISSION ON DENTAL ACCREDITATION

Committee Chair: Dr. William Nelson. Committee Members: Dr. George Kushner, Dr. Pushkar Mehra, Dr. Faisal Quereshy, Dr. Philip Rinaudo, and Ms. Cindy Stergar. Commissioners: Dr. Jeffery Hicks, chair, and Dr. Bruce Rotter, vice chair, Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA), ex officio. Guests (Open Session Only): Ms. Mary Allaire-Schnitzer, associate executive director, American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AAOMS); Dr. James Johnson, president-elect, AAOMS; Ms. Erin Killeen, executive vice president, American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (ABOMS); Ms. Laurie Oddo, manager, Advanced Education and Resident Affairs, AAOMS; Dr. Paul Schwartz, vice president, AAOMS; and Dr. B.D. Tiner, president, AAOMS attended the policy portion of the meeting. Staff Members: Ms. Jennifer Snow, manager, Advanced Dental Education; Dr. Sherin Took, director; and Mr. Christopher Castaneda, senior project assistant, CODA. The meeting of the Review Committee on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education (OMS RC) was held on January 12, 2021 via a virtual conference meeting.

CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATED TO ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY EDUCATION

Report on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Programs (Residency and Fellowship) Annual Survey Curriculum Sections (p. 1000): The Review Committee on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education (OMS RC) noted that the Annual Survey Curriculum Section is reviewed during the Winter Review Committee meeting in the year the survey will be distributed; which will next occur in 2021. The OMS RC considered both its residency and fellowship discipline-specific Annual Survey Curriculum Sections (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, Policy Report p. 1000).

At its Winter 2021 meeting, following discussion of the need to collect anesthesia data on current final year residents, the OMS RC determined that data from final year residents at this point in the academic year (August/September) was not valuable. The Committee determined that the Annual Survey for residency programs should rely on cumulative anesthesia data from the last class of graduates. Therefore, the OMS RC recommended that Question #27 be struck from the Annual Survey Curriculum Section for residency programs, as found in Appendix 1. The Committee did not identify items warranting revision in the Annual Survey Curriculum Section for fellowship programs.

In summary, the OMS RC recommended that the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Annual Survey Curriculum Section for residency programs be revised to include the changes noted in Appendix 1, for use in Fall 2021. The OMS RC further recommended that the Annual Survey Curriculum Section for fellowship programs (Appendix 2, Policy Report p. 1000) be retained with no changes for use in Fall 2021.
Recommendation: It is recommended that the Commission on Dental Accreditation adopt the proposed revisions to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Annual Survey Curriculum Section for residency programs noted in Appendix 1 and direct implementation of the revised Annual Survey Curriculum Section in Fall 2021.

It is further recommended that the Commission on Dental Accreditation direct the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Annual Survey Curriculum Section for fellowship programs (Appendix 2, Policy Report p. 1000) be retained with no changes for use in Fall 2021.

Progress Report on the 2019 Validity and Reliability Studies of the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and the Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (p. 1001): The Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery were adopted by the Commission on Dental Accreditation at its February 2012 meeting for implementation July 1, 2012. The Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery were adopted and implemented by the Commission on Dental Accreditation at its August 7, 2015 meeting.

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.” Thus, the validity and reliability of the standards for a four-year program will be assessed after seven (7) years and the validity and reliability of the standards for a one-year program will be assessed after four (4) years. In accordance with this policy, the Validity and Reliability Studies of the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery were initiated in Summer/Fall 2019 with the results considered at the Winter 2020 meeting of the Commission.

In Winter 2020, the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Review Committee (OMS RC) conducted an initial review of the validity and reliability study reports. The Review Committee concluded that further study of the survey data was warranted. The OMS RC believed a small workgroup should be formed to further study the reports and identify the residency and fellowship Accreditation Standards, if any, which warrant revision. The Commission concurred and directed the appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee composed of five (5) members of the OMS RC to further study the findings of the 2019 oral and maxillofacial surgery residency and fellowship Validity and Reliability Studies and identify Accreditation Standards, if any, which warrant revision, with a report to the OMS RC and Commission in Summer 2020. At its special, closed April 13, 2020 meeting to consider the impact of COVID-19 on CODA’s operations related to ongoing work of the Commission, the Commission directed that the Ad Hoc Committee to consider standards revisions for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery be directed to submit an update report in Winter 2021 rather than Summer 2020.
The committee conducted its meeting on September 21, 2020 and prepared comprehensive Standards documents reflecting a proposed revision to the residency standards (Appendix 1, Policy Report p. 1001) and no changes to the fellowship standards (Appendix 2, Policy Report p. 1001).

At this meeting, the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Review Committee (OMS RC) considered the comprehensive documents submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee that reflect all proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and the Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Review as a result of the 2019 Validity and Reliability Studies. The OMS RC discussed the residency standards and further considered deletion of Standard 1-9 to align with a recent revision to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Annual Survey Curriculum section. A question in the Survey required programs to submit information on cases operated at affiliated institutions in accordance with Standard 1-9. This question was eliminated from the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery residency and fellowship annual surveys to avoid the risk (and associated $4000 fee to a program) of submission or upload of Protected Health Information. The Review Committee affirmed that the Standard that required this activity should be eliminated from the residency standards. Following discussion, the OMS RC determined that this revision should be immediately adopted and implemented as noted in Appendix 2.

In addition, the Committee affirmed that the fellowship standards are appropriate as written and that revisions are not warranted at this time. Therefore, the OMS RC recommended that the Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery should be retained with no changes and immediately implemented as noted in Appendix 3.

In summary, the OMS RC recommended the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Appendix 2) be adopted by the Commission with immediate implementation. The OMS RC further recommended that the Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Appendix 3) be adopted by the Commission with immediate implementation.

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that the Commission on Dental Accreditation adopt the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Appendix 2) with immediate implementation.

It is further recommended that the Commission on Dental Accreditation adopt the Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Review (Appendix 3) with immediate implementation.
Consideration of Proposed Revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (p. 1002): At its Winter 2020 meeting, the Review Committee on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education (OMS RC) considered proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AAOMS).

The Committee considered various items for rewording, renumbering, deletion, and the addition of several new standards related to patient safety and didactic and clinical experience in the comprehensive management of temporomandibular disorders and facial pain. Following discussion, the OMS RC determined that these proposed revisions to the July 1, 2020 Accreditation Standards should not be further considered in conjunction with the 2019 validity and reliability survey results, and should instead be circulated to the communities of interest for review and comment at that time.

The Committee concluded, and the Commission concurred, that the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Appendix 1, Policy Report p. 1002) be circulated to the communities of interest for review and comment for a period of one (1) year, with Hearings conducted at the March 2020 American Dental Education Association (ADEA) and October 2020 American Dental Association (ADA) annual meetings, with further consideration at the Commission’s Winter 2021 meeting.

At its Winter 2021 meeting, the OMS RC considered both comments received during the comment period (Appendix 2 and Appendix 3, Policy Report p. 1002). Upon discussion of the proposed revisions, the OMS RC noted that although the revisions were primarily “housekeeping” in nature, the new requirement for didactic and clinical experience in the comprehensive management of temporomandibular disorders and facial pain may necessitate prior program preparation for compliance. Therefore, the Committee determined implementation of the revisions in one (1) year on January 1, 2022 is appropriate.

In summary, the OMS RC recommended the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery noted in Appendix 4 be adopted by the Commission and implemented on January 1, 2022.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Commission on Dental Accreditation adopt the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery found in Appendix 4, with an implementation date of January 1, 2022.
CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO MORE THAN ONE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Matters related to more than one review committee are included in a separate report.

CONSIDERATION OF SITE VISITOR APPOINTMENTS TO THE COMMISSION ON DENTAL ACCREDITATION IN THE AREA OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY EDUCATION

The Review Committee on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education considered site visitor appointments for 2021-2022. The Committee’s recommendations on the appointments of individuals are included in a separate report.

CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATED TO ACCREDITATION STATUS

Matters related to accreditation status of programs are included in a separate report.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. William Nelson
Chair, Review Committee on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education
Draft Annual Survey Curriculum Section for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Residency Programs

Additions are Underlined
Strikethroughs indicate Deletions

2020-21 Advanced
OMS programs

Start of Block: OMS Curriculum (Q21-34)

Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section

Part II of the survey is confidential. Any reports from this section will not identify individual programs by name.

21. Do residents from this program rotate to another educational site that has its own accredited oral and maxillofacial surgery program?

○ Yes (Specify institution) __________________________________________________________

○ No

Please note that submission of a supplemental report to CODA is not required for this annual survey, unless specifically requested by the Commission.
22. For the most recently completed academic year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), please provide the number of procedures performed by residents as the operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member in each of the following major oral and maxillofacial surgery categories.

If none or not applicable, enter 0. Note that open treatment of bilateral mandibular fractures may be counted as separate procedures. Bilateral mandibular osteotomies may be counted as separate procedures. A resident must serve as operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member, not as first assistant to another resident.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of procedures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Trauma (must agree with Q23 total)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Pathology (must agree with Q24 total)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Orthognathic and Craniofacial (must agree with Q25 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Reconstructive / Cosmetic (must agree with Q26 total)</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Other, please describe</td>
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</table>
Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section (continued)

In calculating the program responses to Questions 23 and 24, same day admission and discharge patients are to be counted as inpatients.

23. For the most recently completed academic year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), please provide the number of trauma procedures performed by residents as the operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member. Open treatment of bilateral mandibular fractures may be counted as separate procedures. A resident must serve as operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member, not as first assistant to another resident.
The total line should match the amount reported in Q22a (##).

a. Alveolus and Mandible Fractures (21441-21449, 21451-21470) : _______

b. Midface Fractures: Le Fort I (21421-21423) : _______

c. Midface Fractures: Le Fort II (21345-21348) : _______

d. Midface Fractures: Le Fort III (21431-21436) : _______

e. Malar (21355-21366) : _______

f. Nasoethmoid (21338-21340) : _______

g. Orbital (21385-21399, 21401-21408) : _______

h. Nasal (21315-21337) : _______

i. Frontal Sinus (21343-21344) : _______

j. Repair of Lacerations (12031-12057, 13120-13153, 13160, 40830-40839, 41250-41252, 42180-42182) : _______

k. Additional Trauma / TMJ codes (20690, 20692, 20693, 20694, 21100, 21480, 21485, 21490, 21495) : _______

Total : _______
24. For the most recently completed academic year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), please provide the number of pathology procedures performed by residents as the operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member. A resident must serve as operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member, not as first assistant to another resident.

The total line should match the amount reported in Q22b (##).

a. Sinus (31020, 31030, 31032, 31040, 31233, 31235, 31237-31240, 31254-31256, 31267, 31276, 31287, 31288, 31290-31297) : _______


c. Malignant Neoplasms of Bone and Soft Tissue (11620-11624, 11626, 11640-11644, 11646, 21015, 21016, 21034, 21044-21045, 21557, 21558, 30150, 30160, 30160, 31360, 31365, 31367, 31368, 31370, 31375, 31380, 31382, 31390, 31395, 31420, 38700, 38720, 38724, 40500-40530, 41110, 41112-41114, 41116, 41120, 41130, 41135, 41140, 41145, 41150, 41153, 41155, 41825-41827, 42107, 42120, 42140, 42808, 42842, 42844, 42845, 42870, 42890, 42892, 42894) : _______

d. Temporomandibular Joint Surgery (21010, 21050, 21060, 21070, 29800, 29804) : _______

e. Salivary Gland and Duct Procedures (42300-42450, 42509, 42551-42665) : _______

f. Tracheostomy (31600-31603, 31605, 31610) : _______

g. Infections (40801, 41000, 41006-41009 41015-41018, 42000, 42700, 42720, 42725) : _______

Total : _______

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Use this space to enter comments or clarifications for your answers on this page.

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Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section (continued)

In calculating the program responses to Questions 25 and 26, same day admission and discharge patients are to be counted as inpatients.

25. For the most recently completed academic year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), please provide the number of orthognathic and craniofacial procedures performed by residents as the operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member. Bilateral mandibular osteotomies may be counted as separate procedures. A resident must serve as operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member, not as first assistant to another resident.

The total line should match the amount reported in Q22c (##).

a. Mandible (21193-21199): _______

b. Genioplasty (21121-21123): _______

c. Maxilla (21141-21147, 21206): _______

d. Orbit (21172-21180, 21182-21184, 21256, 21260-21268, 21275): _______

e. Midface (21150, 21151, 21154, 21155, 21159, 21160, 21188): _______

f. Cranial Vault / Transcranial (61550, 61552, 61556, 61557-61559, 61563, 61564, 62120, 62121, 62140-62143, 62145-62148): _______

Total: _______
26. For the most recently completed academic year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), please provide the number of reconstructive procedures performed by residents as the operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member.

A resident must serve as operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery attending staff member, not as first assistant to another resident.

The total line should match the amount reported in Q22d (##).

a. Nerve (64600, 64605, 64610, 64716, 64722, 64727, 64732-64744, 64864, 64885-64886, 64902, 64910, 64911) : _______

b. Cleft Lip (40700-40761) : _______

c. Cleft Palate / Pharyngoplasty (42200-42260, 42950) : _______

d. Flaps and Grafts (11960, 11971, 14020, 14021, 14040, 14041, 14060, 14061, 14301, 14302, 14350, 15040, 15100, 15101, 15110, 15111, 15115, 15116, 15120, 15121, 15130, 15131, 15135, 15136, 15156, 15157, 15220, 15221, 15240, 15241, 15260, 15261, 15271-15278, 15572, 15740, 15750, 15756, 15758, 15760, 15770, 30580, 30600, 42145) : _______

e. Flaps and Grafts: Vestibuloplasty (15574-15576, 15610, 15620-15630, 15650, 15731, 15732, 15757) : _______

f. Flaps and Grafts: Soft Tissue Flaps (40500, 40525-40527, 42894) : _______

g. Bone, Cartilage and Tissue Grafts (20900, 20902, 20910, 20912, 20920, 20922, 20926, 21210-21235, 21247, 21255) : _______
h. Free Flaps (20955-20957, 20962, 20969, 20970, 20972, 21208-21209) : _______

i. Temporomandibular Joint (21240-21243) : _______

j. Vestibuloplasty (40840-40845) : _______

k. Lip Repair (40650, 40652, 40654) : _______

l. Salivary Gland and Duct (42500, 42505, 42507, 42509, 42510) : _______ 

m. Correction of Facial Nerve Paralysis (15840-15842, 15845) : _______
n. Blepharoplasty / Eyelid Procedures (15820-15823, 21280, 21282, 67901-67906, 67908, 67909, 67911, 67912, 67914-67917, 67921-67924, 67930, 67935, 67950, 67961, 67966, 67971, 67973-67975) : _______

o. Brow / Forehead (15824, 15826, 67900) : _______

p. Hard & Soft Tissue Augmentation / Osseous Reduction / Recontouring / Genioplasty / Facial Implants (21120, 21125, 21127, 21137- 21139, 21181, 21208, 21209, 21270, 21295, 21296) : _______

q. Otoplasty (69300, 69310, 69320) : _______

r. Rhinoplasty (30400, 30410, 30420, 30430, 30435, 30450, 30460, 30462, 30465, 30520, 30540, 30545, 30560, 30620, 30630) : _______

s. Rhytidectomy & lipectomy (15819, 15825, 15829, 15838, 15876) : _______

t. Hair transplant (15775, 15776) : _______

u. Dermabrasion & peels (15870, 15781, 15783, 30120) : _______

v. Implants (21244, d6010) : _______

Total : _______

Use this space to enter comments or clarifications for your answers on this page.

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Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section (continued)

27. For each of the program’s current final year residents, please provide their cumulative anesthetic experience. Note that Total General Anesthesia/Deep Sedation includes all on and off-service general anesthesia/deep sedation.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standard 4.9.1 states: The cumulative anesthetic experience of each graduating resident must include administration of general anesthesia/deep sedation for a minimum of 300 cases. This experience must involve care for 50 patients younger than 13...
minimum of 150 of the 300 cases must be ambulatory anesthetics for oral and maxillofacial surgery outside of the operating room.
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<td>g. Resident 7</td>
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h. Resident 8

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287. For each member of the program's most recent graduating class, please provide their cumulative anesthetic experience. Note that Total General Anesthesia/Deep Sedation includes all on and off-service general anesthesia/deep sedation.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standard 4-9.1 states: The cumulative anesthetic experience of each graduating resident must include administration of general anesthesia/deep sedation for a minimum of 300 cases. This experience must involve care for 50 patients younger than 13.
minimum of 150 of the 300 cases must be ambulatory anesthetics for oral and maxillofacial surgery outside of the operating room.
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<td>a. Graduate 1</td>
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<td>c. Graduate 3</td>
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<td>d. Graduate 4</td>
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<td>f. Graduate 6</td>
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<td>g. Graduate 7</td>
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h. Graduate 8

Use this space to enter comments or clarifications for your answers on this page.

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Page Break
Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section (continued)

298. Indicate the type of assignment and length of each rotation (in WEEKS) included in the residents' off-service program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assignment</th>
<th>Length of Rotation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td>Required</td>
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### Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Residency Annual Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Category 2</th>
<th>Category 3</th>
<th>Category 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult anesthesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Pediatric anesthesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Other medical rotations</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. General surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Plastic surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Ear, nose and throat surgery</td>
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h. Other surgical rotations

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Page Break
Part II - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Curriculum Section (continued)

3029. Does each resident devote a minimum of 120 weeks to clinical oral and maxillofacial surgery over the course of their training?

- Yes
- No

310a. Is each resident assigned to anesthesia service for at least 20 weeks?

- Yes
- No

310b. Of the total amount of time spent in anesthesia service, how many weeks is the resident assigned to pediatric anesthesia?
If no separate assignment is made to pediatric anesthesia, enter 0.

321a. Is each resident assigned to a clinical surgical experience for at least 16 weeks?

- Yes
- No
321b. Of the total amount of time spent in clinical surgery, how many weeks is the resident assigned to a surgical service (not to include oral and maxillofacial surgery)?

________________________________________________________________

332. Is each resident assigned to a clinical medical experience for at least eight (8) weeks?

- Yes
- No

________________________________________________________________

343. Is each resident assigned to a clinical surgical or medical education experience, exclusive of all oral and maxillofacial surgery service assignments, for at least eight (8) additional weeks?

- Yes
- No

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Use this space to enter comments or clarifications for your answers on this page.

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End of Block: OMS Curriculum (Q21-34)
Commission on Dental Accreditation

Standards Following Validity and Reliability Study

Additions are Underlined
Strikethroughs indicate Deletions

Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Accreditation Standards for
Advanced Dental Education Programs in
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Commission on Dental Accreditation
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Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 440-4653
www.ada.org/coda

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# Document Revision History

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<th>Item</th>
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<td>Accreditation Standards for Advanced Specialty Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 3, 2012</td>
<td>The Joint Commission Equivalency Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1, 2012</td>
<td>Accreditation Standards for Advanced Specialty Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Revised Mission Statement</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

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

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).

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.

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

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standards
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**

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standards

-9-
Maintaining and improving the quality of advanced dental education programs is a primary aim of the Commission on Dental Accreditation. The Commission is recognized by the public, the profession and the United States Department of Education as the specialized accrediting agency in dentistry.

Accreditation of advanced dental education programs is a voluntary effort of all parties involved. The process of accreditation ensures residents, the dental profession, specialty boards and the public that accredited training programs are in compliance with published standards.

Accreditation is extended to institutions offering acceptable programs in the disciplines of advanced dental education: dental public health, endodontics, oral and maxillofacial pathology, oral and maxillofacial radiology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, advanced education in general dentistry, general practice residency, dental anesthesiology, oral medicine, and orofacial pain. Program accreditation will be withdrawn when the training program no longer conforms to the standards as specified in this document, when all first-year positions remain vacant for a period of two years or when a program fails to respond to requests for program information. Exceptions for non-enrollment may be made by the Commission for programs with “approval without reporting requirements” status upon receipt of a formal request from an institution stating reasons why the status of the program should not be withdrawn.

Advanced dental education may be offered on either a certificate-only or certificate and degree-granting basis.

Accreditation actions by the Commission on Dental Accreditation are based upon information gained through written submissions by program directors and evaluations made on site by assigned site visitors. The Commission has established review committees to review site visit and progress reports and make recommendations to the Commission. Review committees are composed of representatives nominated by dental organizations and nationally accepted certifying boards. The Commission has the ultimate responsibility for determining a program’s accreditation status. The Commission is also responsible for adjudication of appeals of adverse decisions and has established policies and procedures for appeal. A copy of policies and procedures may be obtained from the Director, Commission on Dental Accreditation, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

This document constitutes the standards by which the Commission on Dental Accreditation and its site visitors will evaluate advanced dental education programs in each discipline for accreditation purposes. The Commission on Dental Accreditation establishes general standards which are common to all disciplines of advanced dental education, institutions and programs. Each discipline develops discipline-specific standards for educational programs in its discipline. The general and discipline-specific standards, subsequent to approval by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, set forth the standards for the educational content, instructional activities, patient care responsibilities, supervision and facilities that should be provided by programs in the particular discipline.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standards
As a learned profession entrusted by the public to provide for its oral health and general well-being, the profession provides care without regard to race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, status with respect to public assistance, or marital status.

The profession has a duty to consider patients’ preferences, and their social, economic and emotional circumstances when providing care, as well as to attend to patients whose medical, physical and psychological or social situation make it necessary to modify normal dental routines in order to provide dental treatment. These individuals include, but are not limited to, people with developmental disabilities, cognitive impairments, complex medical problems, significant physical limitations, and the vulnerable elderly. The Standards reconfirm and emphasize the importance of educational processes and goals for comprehensive patient care and encourage patient-centered approaches in teaching, research and oral health care delivery.

The profession adheres to ethical principles of honesty, compassion, kindness, respect, integrity, fairness and charity, as exemplified in the ADA Principles of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct and the ADEA Statement on Professionalism in Dental Education.

General standards are identified by the use of a single numerical listing (e.g., 1). Discipline-specific standards are identified by the use of multiple numerical listings (e.g., 1-1, 1-1.2, 1-2).
Definitions of Terms Used in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Accreditation Standards

The terms used in this document (i.e., shall, must, should, can and may) were selected carefully and indicate the relative weight that the Commission attaches to each statement. The definitions of these words as used in the Standards are as follows:

Must or Shall: Indicates an imperative need and/or duty; an essential or indispensable item; mandatory.

Intent: Intent statements are presented to provide clarification to the advanced dental education programs in oral and maxillofacial surgery in the application of and in connection with compliance with the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. 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 include: Desirable condition, practice or documentation indicating the freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

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

May or Could: Indicates freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

Graduates of discipline-specific advanced dental education programs provide unique services to the public. While there is some commonality with services provided by specialists and general dentists, as well as commonalities among the specialties, the educational standards developed to prepare graduates of discipline-specific advanced dental programs for independent practice should not be viewed as a continuum from general dentistry. Each discipline defines the educational experience best suited to prepare its graduates to provide that unique service.

Competencies: Statements in the advanced dental education standards describing the knowledge, skills and values expected of graduates of discipline-specific advanced dental education programs.

Competent: Having the knowledge, skills and values required of the graduates to begin independent, unsupervised discipline-specific practice.

In-depth: Characterized by thorough knowledge of concepts and theories for the purpose of critical analysis and synthesis.
Understanding: Knowledge and recognition of the principles and procedures involved in a particular concept or activity.

Other Terms:

Institution (or organizational unit of an institution): a dental, medical or public health school, patient care facility, or other entity that engages in advanced dental education.

Sponsoring institution: primary responsibility for advanced dental education programs.

Affiliated institution: support responsibility for advanced dental education programs.

A degree-granting program a planned sequence of advanced courses leading to a master’s or doctoral degree granted by a recognized and accredited educational institution.

A certificate program is a planned sequence of advanced courses that leads to a certificate of completion in an advanced dental education program recognized by the American Dental Association.

Resident: The individual enrolled in an accredited advanced dental education program.

International Dental School: A dental school located outside the United States and Canada.

Evidence-based dentistry: Evidence-based dentistry is an approach to oral health care that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant scientific evidence, relating to the patient’s oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist’s clinical expertise and the patient’s treatment needs and preferences.

Formative Assessment*: guiding future learning, providing reassurance, promoting reflection, and shaping values; providing benchmarks to orient the learner who is approaching a relatively unstructured body of knowledge; and reinforcing students’ intrinsic motivation to learn and inspire them to set higher standards for themselves.

Summative Assessment*: making an overall judgment about competence, fitness to practice, or qualification for advancement to higher levels of responsibility; and providing professional self-regulation and accountability.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Terms:

Oral and maxillofacial surgery teaching service: that service in which the resident plays the primary role in the admission, management and/or discharge of patients.

General anesthesia: is a controlled state of unconsciousness, accompanied by partial or complete loss of protective reflexes, including inability to maintain an airway independently and respond purposefully to physical stimulation or verbal command, produced by a pharmacologic or non-pharmacologic method, or combination thereof.

Deep sedation: is a controlled state of depressed consciousness, accompanied by partial loss of protective reflexes, including the inability to continually maintain an airway independently and/or to respond purposefully to verbal command, and is produced by a pharmacologic or non-pharmacologic method, or a combination thereof.

Board Certified: as defined by the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.
STANDARD 1 - INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT/PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The program must develop clearly stated goals and objectives appropriate to advanced dental education, addressing education, patient care, research and service. Planning for, evaluation of and improvement of educational quality for the program must be broad-based, systematic, continuous and designed to promote achievement of program goals related to education, patient care, research and service.

The program must document its effectiveness using a formal and ongoing outcomes assessment process to include measures of advanced dental education resident achievement.

1-1 The program must document success of graduates in obtaining American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery certification.

1-2 The program must document participation in a national, standardized and psychometrically validated in-service examination.

Example of Evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- OMSITE

Intent: The Commission on Dental Accreditation expects each program to define its own goals and objectives for preparing individuals for the practice of oral and maxillofacial surgery and that one of the program goals is to comprehensively prepare competent individuals to initially practice oral and maxillofacial surgery. The outcomes process includes steps to: (a) develop clear, measurable goals and objectives consistent with the program’s purpose/mission; (b) develop procedures for evaluating the extent to which the goals and objectives are met; (c) collect and maintain data in an ongoing and systematic manner; (d) analyze the data collected and share the results with appropriate audiences; (e) identify and implement corrective actions to strengthen the program; and (f) review the assessment plan, revise as appropriate, and continue the cyclical process.

The financial resources must be sufficient to support the program’s stated goals and objectives.

Intent: The institution should have the financial resources required to develop and sustain the program on a continuing basis. The program should have the ability to employ an adequate number of full-time faculty, purchase and maintain equipment, procure supplies, reference material and teaching aids as reflected in annual budget appropriations. Financial allocations should ensure that the program will be in a competitive position to recruit and retain qualified faculty and residents. Annual appropriations should provide for innovations and changes necessary to reflect current concepts of education in the advanced dental education discipline. The Commission will assess the
adequacy of financial support on the basis of current appropriations and the stability of sources of funding for the program.

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, and faculty financial support

Advanced dental education programs must be sponsored by institutions, which are properly chartered, and licensed to operate and offer instruction leading to degrees, diplomas or certificates with recognized education validity. Hospitals that sponsor advanced dental education programs must be accredited by an accreditation organization recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Educational institutions that sponsor advanced dental education programs must be accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education. The bylaws, rules and regulations of hospitals that sponsor or provide a substantial portion of advanced dental education programs must ensure that dentists are eligible for medical staff membership and privileges including the right to vote, hold office, serve on medical staff committees and admit, manage and discharge patients.

United States military programs not sponsored or co-sponsored by military medical treatment facilities, United States-based educational institutions, hospitals or health care organizations accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or accredited by an accreditation organization recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) must demonstrate successful achievement of Service-specific organizational inspection criteria.

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

The institution/program must have a formal system of quality assurance for programs that provide patient care.

The position of the program in the administrative structure must be consistent with that of other parallel programs within the institution and the program director must have the authority, responsibility and privileges necessary to manage the program.
1-3 There must be adequate bed availability to provide for the required number of patient admissions and appropriate independent care by the oral and maxillofacial surgery service.

1-4 Oral and maxillofacial surgeons who are members of the teaching staff participating in an accredited educational program must be eligible to practice the full scope of the advanced dental education discipline in accordance with their training, experience and demonstrated competence.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Details of bylaws and credentialing process that document that oral and maxillofacial surgeons are allowed to practice those aspects of the advanced dental education discipline for which they have documented evidence of training and experience.

- List of procedures performed that show scope, and/or hospital privileges list.

1-5 The educational mission must not be compromised by a reliance on residents to fulfill institutional service, teaching or research obligations. Resources and time must be provided for the proper achievement of educational obligations.

**Intent:** All resident activities have redeeming educational value. Some teaching experience is part of a resident's training, but the degree to which it is done should not abuse its educational value to the resident.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Clinic assignment schedule.
USE OF SITES WHERE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OCCURS

The primary sponsor of the educational program must accept full responsibility for the quality of education provided in all sites where educational activity occurs.

1-6 All arrangements with major and minor activity sites, not owned by the sponsoring institution, must be formalized by means of current written agreements that clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved.

Intent: Ownership may entail clinical operations, and not necessarily the physical facility.

1-7 Documentary evidence of agreements, for major and minor activity sites not owned by the sponsoring institution, must be available. The following items must be covered in such inter-institutional agreements:

  a. Designation of a single program director;
  b. The teaching staff;
  c. The educational objectives of the program;
  d. The period of assignment of residents; and
  e. Each institution's financial commitment

Intent: An “institution (or organizational unit of an institution)” is defined as a dental, medical or public health school, patient care facility, or other entity (e.g., OMS practice facility) that engages in advanced dental education. The items that are covered in inter-institutional agreements do not have to be contained in a single document. They may be included in multiple agreements, both formal and informal (e.g., addenda and letters of mutual understanding).

1-8 Rotations to an affiliated institution which sponsors its own accredited oral and maxillofacial surgery residency program must not exceed 26 weeks in duration.

1-9 Any program that rotates a resident to an affiliated institution which also sponsors its own separately accredited oral and maxillofacial surgery residency program must submit each year a supplement to its Annual Survey. The supplement must identify the affiliated institution by name and the oral and maxillofacial surgery cases on which the rotating resident was surgeon or first assistant to an attending surgeon. This report must be signed by the program director of the sponsoring institution and the chief of oral and maxillofacial surgery at the affiliated institution.
All standards in this document must apply to training provided in affiliated institutions.

If the program utilizes off-campus sites for clinical experiences or didactic instruction, please review the Commission’s Policy on Accreditation of Off-Campus Sites found in the Evaluation and Operational Policies and Procedures manual (EOPP).
STANDARD 2 - PROGRAM DIRECTOR AND TEACHING STAFF

The program must be administered by one director who is board certified in the respective advanced dental education discipline of the program. (All program directors appointed after January 1, 1997, who have not previously served as program directors, must be board certified.)

Intent: The director of an advanced dental education program is to be certified by a nationally accepted certifying board in the advanced dental education discipline. Board certification is to be active. The board certification requirement of Standard 2 is also applicable to an interim/acting program director. A program with a director who is not board certified but who has previous experience as an interim/acting program director in a Commission-accredited program prior to 1997 is not considered in compliance with Standard 2.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

For board certified directors: Copy of board certification certificate; letter from board attesting to current/active board certification

(For non-board certified directors who served prior to January 1, 1997: Current CV identifying previous directorship in a Commission on Dental Accreditation- or Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada-accredited advanced dental education program in the respective discipline; letter from the previous employing institution verifying service)

The program director must be appointed to the sponsoring institution and have sufficient authority and time to achieve the educational goals of the program and assess the program’s effectiveness in meeting its goals.

Documentation of all program activities must be ensured by the program director and available for review.

2-1 Program Director: The program must be directed by a single responsible individual who is a full time faculty member as defined by the institution.

Intent: Other activities do not dilute a program director’s ability to discharge his/her primary obligations to the educational program.
The responsibilities of the program director must include:

2-1.1 Development of the goals and objectives of the program and definition of a systematic method of assessing these goals by appropriate outcomes measures.

2-1.2 Ensuring the provision of adequate physical facilities for the educational process.

2-1.3 Participation in selection and supervision of the teaching staff. Perform periodic, at least annual, written evaluations of the teaching staff. This must include documentation of evaluation of the members of the teaching staff by the residents at least annually.

Intent: In some situations, the evaluation of the teaching staff may be performed by the chairman of the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery in conjunction with the program director.

2-1.4 Responsibility for adequate educational resource materials for education of the residents, including access to an adequate health science library and electronic reference sources.

2-1.5 Responsibility for selection of residents and ensuring that all appointed residents meet the minimum eligibility requirements, unless the program is sponsored by a federal service utilizing a centralized resident selection process.

2-1.6 Maintenance of appropriate records of the program, including resident and patient statistics, institutional agreements, and resident records.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Copies of faculty meeting minutes
- Sign-in sheets
- Monthly records of outpatient visits by category
- Resident surgical logs/other electronic record databases
- Evaluations of teaching staff

2-2 Teaching Staff: The teaching staff must be of adequate size and must provide for the following:
2-2.1 Provide direct supervision in all patient care settings appropriate to a resident’s competence and level of training.

**Intent:** Faculty is present and available in clinics, emergency rooms and operating rooms for appropriate level supervision during critical parts of procedures.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Faculty coverage for clinic, operating room and call schedules
- Patient records

2-2.2 In addition to the full time program director, the teaching staff must have at least one full time equivalent oral and maxillofacial surgeon as defined by the institution per each authorized senior resident position. One of the teaching staff who is not the program director must be at least half-time faculty as defined by the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODA authorized enrollment per year (n)</th>
<th>Required Program Director F.T.E.</th>
<th>Required minimum F.T.E. of second faculty member</th>
<th>Required cumulative additional F.T.E. of faculty who are not program director</th>
<th>Required Total faculty F.T.E. for program</th>
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2-2.3 Eligible oral and maxillofacial surgery members of the teaching staff, with greater than a .5 FTE commitment appointed after January 1, 2000, who have not previously served as teaching staff, must be diplomates of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery or in the process of becoming board certified. Foreign trained faculty must be comparably qualified.

2-3 Scholarly Activity of Faculty: There must be evidence of scholarly activity among the oral and maxillofacial surgery faculty.

Examples of Evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

a. Participation in clinical and/or basic research particularly in projects funded following peer review;

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b. Publication of the results of innovative thought, data gathering research projects, and thorough reviews of controversial issues in peer-reviewed scientific media; and
c. Presentation at scientific meetings and/or continuing education courses at the local, regional, or national level.

2-4 The program **must** show evidence of an ongoing faculty development process.

*Intent:* Ongoing faculty development is a requirement to improve teaching and learning, to foster curricular change, to enhance retention and job satisfaction of faculty, and to maintain the vitality of academic dentistry as the wellspring of a learned profession.

**Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:**
- Participation in development activities related to teaching, learning, and assessment
- Attendance at regional and national meetings that address contemporary issues in education and patient care
- Mentored experiences for new faculty
- Scholarly productivity
- Presentations at regional and national meetings
- Examples of curriculum innovation
- Maintenance of existing and development of new and/or emerging clinical skills
- Documented understanding of relevant aspects of teaching methodology
- Curriculum design and development
- Curriculum evaluation
- Student/Resident assessment
- Cultural Competency
- Ability to work with students/residents of varying ages and backgrounds
- Use of technology in didactic and clinical components of the curriculum
- Evidence of participation in continuing education activities
STANDARD 3 – FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

Institutional facilities and resources **must** be adequate to provide the educational experiences and opportunities required to fulfill the needs of the educational program as specified in these Standards. Equipment and supplies for use in managing medical emergencies **must** be readily accessible and functional.

**Intent:** The facilities and resources (e.g.; support/secretarial staff, allied personnel and/or technical staff) should permit the attainment of program goals and objectives. To ensure health and safety for patients, residents, faculty and staff, the physical facilities and equipment should effectively accommodate the clinic and/or laboratory schedule.

The program **must** document its compliance with the institution’s policy and applicable regulations of local, state and federal agencies, including but not limited to radiation hygiene and protection, ionizing radiation, hazardous materials, and bloodborne and infectious diseases. Policies **must** be provided to all residents, faculty and appropriate support staff and continuously monitored for compliance. Additionally, policies on bloodborne and infectious diseases **must** be made available to applicants for admission and patients.

**Intent:** The program may document compliance by including the applicable program policies. The program demonstrates how the policies are provided to the residents, faculty and appropriate support staff and who is responsible for monitoring compliance. Applicable policy states how it is made available to applicants for admission and patients should a request to review the policy be made.

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

**Intent:** The program should have written policy that encourages (e.g., delineates the advantages of) immunization for residents, faculty and appropriate support staff.

All residents, faculty and support staff involved in the direct provision of patient care **must** be continuously recognized/certified in basic life support procedures, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

**Intent:** Continuously recognized/certified in basic life support procedures means the appropriate individuals are currently recognized/certified.
The use of private office facilities as a means of providing clinical experiences in advanced dental education is only approved when the discipline has included language that defines the use of such facilities in its discipline-specific standards.

3-1 Clinical facilities must be properly equipped for performance of all ambulatory oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures, including administration of general anesthesia and sedation for ambulatory patients.

3-2 There must be a space properly equipped for monitoring patients' recovery from ambulatory surgery, general anesthesia and sedation.

3-3 An adequate and accessible dental laboratory facility must be available to the residents to utilize for patient care.

3-4 Adequate onsite computer resources with internet access must be available to the residents.

3-5 Adequate on call facilities must be provided to residents when fulfilling in-house call responsibilities.

3-6 Adequate and accessible diagnostic imaging facilities must be available to residents to utilize for patient care.
STANDARD 4 - CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM DURATION

The advanced dental education program must be designed to provide special knowledge and skills beyond the D.D.S. or D.M.D. training and be oriented to the accepted standards of the discipline’s practice as set forth in specific standards contained in this document.

Intent: The intent is to ensure that the didactic rigor and extent of clinical experience exceeds pre-doctoral, entry level dental training or continuing education requirements and the material and experience satisfies standards for the discipline.

Advanced dental education programs must include instruction or learning experiences in evidence-based practice. Evidence-based dentistry is an approach to oral health care that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant scientific evidence, relating to the patient’s oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist’s clinical expertise and the patient’s treatment needs and preferences.

Examples of Evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Formal instruction (a module/lecture materials or course syllabi) in evidence-based practice
- Didactic Program course syllabi, course content outlines, or lecture materials that integrate aspects of evidence-based practice
- Literature review seminar(s)
- Multidisciplinary Grand Rounds to illustrate evidence-based practice
- Projects/portfolios that include critical reviews of the literature using evidence-based practice principles (or “searching publication databases and appraisal of the evidence”)
- Assignments that include publication database searches and literature appraisal for best evidence to answer patient-focused clinical questions.

The level of discipline-specific instruction in certificate and degree-granting programs must be comparable.

Intent: The intent is to ensure that the residents of these programs receive the same educational requirements as set forth in these Standards.

If an institution and/or program enrolls part-time residents, the institution must have guidelines regarding enrollment of part-time residents. Part-time residents must start and complete the program within a single institution, except when the program is discontinued. The director of an accredited program who enrolls residents on a part-time basis must ensure that: (1) the educational experiences, including the clinical experiences and responsibilities, are the same as required by full-time residents; and (2) there are an equivalent number of weeks spent in the program.
4-1 An advanced dental education program in oral and maxillofacial surgery must encompass a minimum duration of four (4) years of full-time study.

4-2 Each resident must devote a minimum of 120 weeks to clinical oral and maxillofacial surgery.

Intent: While enrolled in an oral and maxillofacial surgery program, full-time rotations on the oral and maxillofacial surgery service while doing a non-oral and maxillofacial surgery residency year or full-time service on oral and maxillofacial surgery during vacation times during medical school may be counted toward this requirement.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Complete schedule of resident activity

4-2.1 Fifty-two weeks of the time spent on the oral and maxillofacial surgery service must be at a senior level of responsibility, 26 weeks of which must be in the final year.

Intent: Senior level responsibility means residents serving as first assistant to attending surgeon on major cases. Resident serves as first assistant for the majority of surgical procedures performed during this rotation. They are to be present for most pre- and post-operative patient visits.

4-2.2 Rotations to affiliated institutions outside the United States and Canada must not be used to fulfill the core 120 weeks clinical oral and maxillofacial surgery training experience. Surgical procedures performed during foreign rotations must not count toward fulfillment of the 175 major surgical procedures.

4-2.3 Rotations to a private practice must not be used to fulfill the core 120 weeks clinical oral and maxillofacial surgery training experience.

4-3 The residency program in oral and maxillofacial surgery must include education and training in the basic and clinical sciences, which is integrated into the training program. A distinct and specific curriculum must be provided in anesthesia, clinical medicine and surgery.
The integrated clinical science curriculum must include off-service rotations, lectures and seminars given during the oral and maxillofacial surgery training program by oral and maxillofacial surgery residents and attending staff.

**Intent:** Course work and training taken as requirements for the medical degree and the general surgery residency year provided within integrated MD or DO/oral and maxillofacial surgery training programs may also qualify to satisfy some of the clinical science curriculum requirements.

When assigned to a required rotation on another service (surgery, medicine, anesthesiology, and eight weeks of additional off-service elective), the oral and maxillofacial surgery resident must devote full-time to the service and participate fully in all the teaching activities of the service, including regular on-call responsibilities.

**Intent:** Beyond the required 56 week rotations, residents may take call on the oral and maxillofacial surgery service when on additional rotations (oral pathology, etc.).

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Lecture schedules
- Curriculum; behavioral objectives
- Attendance sign-in sheets
- Policy of anesthesia department related to on-call participation by residents if residents are not permitted to be on-call
- Rotation schedules

4-3.1 Anesthesia and Medical Service:

The combined assignment must be for a minimum of 32 weeks. A minimum of 20 weeks must be on the anesthesia service and should be consecutive. Four of these 20 weeks should be dedicated to pediatric anesthesia. The resident must function as an anesthesia resident with commensurate level of responsibility. A minimum of 8 weeks must be on the medicine or medical subspecialty services.

**Intent:** It is desirable that four weeks of the required 32 weeks, not fulfilled by the 20 weeks on anesthesia and 8 weeks on medicine or medical subspecialty services be an experience in pre-anesthetic risk stratification and perioperative medical assessment of the surgical patient. The experience beyond the 20 weeks rotation on the anesthesia service should be an experience in the management of surgical patients in the perioperative period.
service may be at the medical student or resident level, and may include the rotations on medical/anesthesia specialty services (e.g., Medicine, Cardiology, Critical Care, Pediatrics, anesthesia perioperative medicine clinic). The 20 week Anesthesia Service time can be during medical school as long as the oral and maxillofacial surgery trainee functions at the anesthesia resident level.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident on-call anesthesia and medicine schedules
- Resident anesthesia and medical service rotation schedules
- Anesthesia records

4-3.2 Surgical Service:

A minimum of 16 weeks of clinical surgical experience must be provided. This experience should be achieved by rotation to a surgical service (not to include oral and maxillofacial surgery) and the resident must function as a surgery resident with commensurate level of responsibility.

Intent: The intent is to provide residents with adequate training in pre- and post-operative care, as well as experience in intra-operative techniques. This should include management of critically ill patients. Oral and maxillofacial surgery residents operate at a PGY-1 level of responsibilities or higher, and are on the regular night call schedule.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident rotation schedules

4-3.3 Other Rotations:

Eight additional weeks of clinical surgical or medical education must be assigned. These must be exclusive of all oral and maxillofacial surgery service assignments.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident rotation schedules
4-4 Weekly departmental seminars and conferences, directed by participating members of the teaching staff, must be conducted to augment the biomedical science and clinical program. They must be scheduled and structured to provide instruction in the broad scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery and related sciences and must include retrospective audits, clinicopathological conferences, tumor conferences and guest lectures. The majority of teaching sessions must be presented by the institutional teaching staff and may include remote access educational opportunities. The residents must also prepare and present departmental conferences under the guidance of the faculty.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Seminar schedules for at least one year
- Resident log of lectures attended
- Course outlines
- Sign-in sheets

BASIC SCIENCES

4-5 Instruction must be provided in the basic biomedical sciences at an advanced level beyond that of the predoctoral dental curriculum. These sciences must include anatomy (including growth and development), physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and pathology. This instruction may be provided through formal courses, seminars, conferences or rotations to other services of the hospital.

**Intent:** This instruction may be met through the completion of the requirements for the M.D./D.O. or any other advanced degrees.

4-5.1 Instruction in anatomy must include surgical approaches used in various oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident log of lectures attended
- Course outlines
- Goals and objectives of biomedical sciences curriculum
- Sign-in sheets
- Schedule showing curriculum in the mandated areas for a typical year
PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS

4-6 A formally structured didactic and clinical course in physical diagnosis must be provided by individuals privileged to perform histories and physical examinations. Resident competency in physical diagnosis must be documented by qualified members of the teaching staff. This instruction must be initiated in the first year of the program to ensure that residents have the opportunity to apply this training throughout the program on adult and pediatric patients.

**Intent:** A medical student/resident level course in physical diagnosis, or a faculty led, formally structured and comprehensive physical diagnosis course that includes didactic and practical instruction. The complete history and physical examination includes a psychiatric assessment, when appropriate.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Course outlines
- Course syllabi
- Course schedules
- Credentialing letter from course director that resident has mastered skills

4-6.1 Patients admitted to oral and maxillofacial surgery service must have a complete history and physical examination. The majority of these examinations must be performed by an oral and maxillofacial surgery resident.

CLINICAL ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

4-7 The program must provide a complete, progressively graduated sequence of outpatient, inpatient and emergency room experiences. The residents’ exposure to major and minor surgical procedures must be integrated throughout the duration of the program.

In addition to providing the teaching and supervision of the resident activities described above, there must be patients of sufficient number and variety to give residents exposure to and competence in the full scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The program director must demonstrate that the objectives of the standards have been met and must ensure that all residents receive comparable clinical experience.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Records kept by program director that show comparability of surgical experiences in the various aspects of oral and maxillofacial surgery across years and among residents.
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks

MINIMUM CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS

OUTPATIENT ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY EXPERIENCE

4-8 The program must ensure a progressive and continuous outpatient surgical experience, including preoperative and postoperative evaluation, as well as adequate training in a broad range of oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures involving adult and pediatric patients. This experience must include the management of dentoalveolar surgery, the placement of implant devices, traumatic injuries and pathologic conditions, augmentations and other hard and soft tissue surgery, including surgery of the mucogingival tissues. Faculty cases may contribute to this experience, but they must have resident involvement.

**Intent:** Residents are to participate in outpatient care activities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Resident rotation schedules
- Outpatient clinic schedules
- Outpatient surgery case log
- Dentoalveolar-related didactic course materials

4-8.1 Dental implant training must include didactic and clinical experience in comprehensive preoperative, intraoperative and post-operative management of the implant patient.

The preoperative aspects of the comprehensive management of the implant patient must include interdisciplinary consultation, diagnosis, treatment planning, biomechanics, biomaterials and biological basis.

The intraoperative aspects of training must include surgical preparation and surgical placement including hard and soft tissue grafts.

The post-operative aspects of training must include the evaluation and management of implant tissues and complications associated with the placement of implants.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Implant-related didactic course materials
- Patient records, indicating interaction with restorative dentists

**GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND DEEP SEDATION**

4-9 The off-service rotation in anesthesia must be supplemented by longitudinal and progressive experience throughout the training program in all aspects of pain and anxiety control. The ambulatory oral and maxillofacial anesthetic experience must include the administration of general anesthesia/deep sedation for oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures to pediatric, adult, and geriatric populations, including the demonstration of competency in airway management.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident’s anesthetic log
- Clinical tracking system
- Anesthesia records
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks

4-9.1 The cumulative anesthetic experience of each graduating resident must include administration of general anesthesia/deep sedation for a minimum of 300 cases. This experience must involve care for 50 patients younger than 13. A minimum of 150 of the 300 cases must be ambulatory anesthetics for oral and maxillofacial surgery outside of the operating room.

**Intent:** The cumulative experience includes time on the anesthesia rotation as well as anesthetics administered while on the oral and maxillofacial surgery service. Locations for ambulatory anesthesia may include dental school clinics, hospital clinics, emergency rooms, and oral and maxillofacial surgery offices.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident’s anesthetic log.
- Clinical tracking system.
- Anesthesia records.
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks
4-9.2 The graduating resident must be trained to competence in the delivery of general anesthesia/deep sedation to patients of at least 8 years of age and older.

4-9.3 The graduating resident must be trained in the management of children younger than 8 years of age using techniques such as behavior management, inhalation analgesia, sedation, and general anesthesia.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Didactic Schedules
- Resident Anesthetic Logs
- Detailed curriculum plans
- Patient charts
- Simulation experience

4-9.4 The graduating resident must be trained in the anesthetic management of geriatric patients.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Didactic Schedules
- Resident Anesthetic Logs
- Detailed curriculum plans
- Patient charts
- Simulation experience

4-9.5 The clinical program must be supported in part by a core comprehensive didactic program on general anesthesia, deep sedation, moderate sedation, behavior management and other methods of pain and anxiety control. The didactic program must include lectures and seminars emphasizing:

   a. Perioperative evaluation and optimization of patients of all ages,
   b. Risk assessment,
   c. Anesthesia and sedation techniques,
   d. Monitoring, and
   e. The diagnosis and management of complications.

4-9.6 Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) must be obtained in the first year of residency and must be maintained throughout residency training.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- ACLS certification records and cards

4-9.7 Each resident must be certified in Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) prior to completion of training.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- PALS certification records and cards

ADMISSIONS

4-10 Inpatient surgical experience must ensure adequate training in a broad range of inpatient oral and maxillofacial surgery care, including admission and management of patients.

MAJOR SURGERY

4-11 For each authorized final year resident position, residents must perform 175 major oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures on adults and children, documented by at least a formal operative note. For the above 175 procedures there must be at least 20 procedures in each category of surgery. The categories of major surgery are defined as: 1) trauma 2) pathology 3) orthognathic surgery 4) reconstructive and cosmetic surgery. Sufficient variety in each category, as specified below, must be provided. Surgery performed by oral and maxillofacial surgery residents while rotating on or assisting with other services must not be counted toward this requirement.

*Intent:* The intent is to ensure a balanced exposure to comprehensive patient care for all major surgical categories. In order for a major surgical case to be counted toward meeting this requirement, the resident serves as an operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery teaching staff member. The program documents that the residents have played a significant role (diagnosis, perioperative care and subsequent follow-up) in the management of the patient.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Department and institution general operating room statistics and logs

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Standards
- Patient Medical Records
- Schedules showing that resident was present in pre- and post-operative visits
- Progress notes or resident logs showing resident was present during pre- and post-operative visits
- Resident logbook of all procedures with which resident had active participation

4-12 In the trauma category, in addition to mandibular fractures, the surgical management and treatment of maxillary, nasal and orbito-zygomatico-maxillary complex injuries must be included.

4-12.1 Trauma management includes, but is not limited to, tracheotomies, open and closed reductions of fractures of the mandible, maxilla, zygomatico-maxillary, nose, naso-frontal-orbital-ethmoidal and midface region and repair of facial, oral, soft tissue injuries and injuries to specialized structures.

4-13 In the pathology category, experience must include management of temporomandibular joint pathology and at least three other types of procedures.

4-13.1 Pathology management includes, but is not limited to, major maxillary sinus procedures, treatment of temporomandibular joint pathology, salivary gland/duct surgery, management of head and neck infections, (incision and drainage procedures), and surgical management of benign and malignant neoplasms and cysts.

4-14 In the orthognathic category, procedures must include correction of deformities in the mandible and the middle third of the facial skeleton.

4-14.1 Orthognathic surgery includes the surgical correction of functional and cosmetic orofacial and craniofacial deformities of the mandible, maxilla, zygoma and other facial bones as well as the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea. Surgical procedures in this category include, but are not limited to, ramus and body procedures, subapical segmental osteotomies, Le Fort I, II and III procedures and craniofacial operations. Comprehensive care must include consultation and treatment by an orthodontic specialist when indicated; and a sleep medicine team should be included when indicated.

Intent: Evidence of resident pre- and post-operative care and intra-operative participation in the treatment of the orthognathic patient and the sleep apnea patient.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
- Evidence of collaborative care (with orthodontist and/or sleep medicine team)
- Oral and maxillofacial surgery record with orthodontic and/or sleep medicine involvement

4-15 In the reconstructive and cosmetic category, both bone grafting and soft tissue grafting procedures must be included. Residents must learn the harvesting of bone and soft tissue grafts during the course of training.

**Intent:** Distant bone graft sites may include but are not limited to calvarium, rib, ilium, fibula and tibia. Harvesting of soft tissue grafts may be from intraoral or distant sites. Distant soft tissue grafts include but are not limited to cartilage, skin, fat, nerve & fascia.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Patient records revealing evidence of hard - and soft-tissue harvesting and grafting to maxillofacial region, including donor sites distant from oral cavity

4-15.1 Reconstructive surgery includes, but is not limited to, vestibuloplasties, augmentation procedures, temporomandibular joint reconstruction, management of hard and soft tissue maxillofacial defects, insertion of craniofacial implants, facial cleft repair, peripheral nerve reconstruction and other reconstructive surgery.

**Intent:** It is expected that in this category there will be both reconstructive and cosmetic procedures performed by residents.

4-15.2 Cosmetic surgery should include but is not limited to three of the following types of procedures: rhinoplasty, blepharoplasty, rhytidectomy, genioplasty, lipectomy, otoplasty, and scar revision.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Patient records revealing resident experience in reconstructive and cosmetic surgery

4-16 Accurate and complete records of the amount and variety of clinical activity of the oral and maxillofacial surgery teaching service must be maintained. These records must include a detailed account of the number and variety of procedures
performed by each resident. Records of patients managed by residents must
evidence thoroughness of diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment.

4-16.1 Residents must keep a current log of their operative cases.

4-17 Emergency Care Experience: Residents must be provided with emergency care
experience, including diagnosing, rendering emergency treatment and assuming
major responsibility for the care of oral and maxillofacial injuries. The
management of acute illnesses and injuries, including management of oral and
maxillofacial lacerations and fractures, must be included in this experience. A
resident must be available to the emergency service at all times.

4-17.1 Each resident must be certified in Advanced Trauma Life Support
(ATLS) prior to completion of training.

4-18 The program must provide instruction in the compilation of accurate and
complete patient records.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Seminar or lecture schedule on patient record keeping

4-19 The program must provide training in interpretation of diagnostic imaging.

Ethics and Professionalism

4-20 Graduates must receive instruction in the application of the principle of ethical
reasoning, ethical decision making and professional responsibility as they pertain to the
academic environment, research, patient care, and practice management.

Intent: Graduates should know how to draw on a range of resources such as professional
codes, regulatory law, and ethical theories to guide judgment and action for issues that are
complex, novel, ethically arguable, divisive, or of public concern.

4-21 The program must include participation in practice and risk management
seminars and instruction in coding and nomenclature.

Intent: Parameters of Care should be taught either in a seminar setting, individually or
shown to be utilized throughout the program, i.e. Morbidity &Mortality Conferences.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:
1. Seminar or lecture schedules on practice and risk management
2. Familiarity with AAOMS Parameters of Care
STANDARD 5 - ADVANCED DENTAL EDUCATION RESIDENTS

ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION

Eligible applicants to advanced dental education programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation must be graduates from:

a. Predoctoral dental programs in the U.S. accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation; or
b. Predoctoral dental programs in Canada accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada; or
c. International dental schools that provide equivalent educational background and standing as determined by the program.

Specific written criteria, policies and procedures must be followed when admitting residents.

**Intent:** Written non-discriminatory policies are to be followed in selecting residents. These policies should make clear the methods and criteria used in recruiting and selecting residents and how applicants are informed of their status throughout the selection process.

Admission of residents with advanced standing must be based on the same standards of achievement required by residents regularly enrolled in the program. Residents with advanced standing must receive an appropriate curriculum that results in the same standards of competence required by residents 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 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 residents in the conventional program and be held to the same academic standards. Advanced standing 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
5-1 If the program has determined that graduates of U. S. or Canadian accredited medical schools are eligible for admission, the candidate must obtain a dental degree from a predoctoral dental education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation prior to starting the required 120 weeks of core OMS training.

EVALUATION

A system of ongoing evaluation and advancement must ensure that, through the director and faculty, each program:

- Periodically, but at least semiannually, assesses the progress toward (formative assessment) and achievement of (summative assessment) the competencies for the discipline using formal evaluation methods;
- Provides to residents an assessment of their performance, at least semiannually;
- Advances residents to positions of higher responsibility only on the basis of an evaluation of their readiness for advancement; and
- Maintains a personal record of evaluation for each resident which is accessible to the resident and available for review during site visits.

Intent: (a) The evaluation of competence is an ongoing process that requires a variety of assessments that can measure the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values necessary for discipline-specific level practice. It is expected that programs develop and periodically review evaluation methods that include both formative and summative assessments. (b) Resident evaluations should be recorded and available in written form. (c) Deficiencies should be identified in order to institute corrective measures. (d) Resident evaluation is documented in writing and is shared with the resident.

5-2 The program director must provide written evaluations of the residents based upon written comments obtained from the teaching staff. The evaluation must include:

- Cognitive skills;
- Clinical skills;
- Interpersonal skills;
- Patient management skills; and
- Ethical standards.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Rotational evaluations
- Semi-annual summative/formative evaluations
• Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks
• AAOMS DVD on Professionalism, AAOMS Code of Professional Conduct, ADA Principles of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct, ADEA Statement on Professionalism in Dental Education, Institutional ethics guidelines, lecture on ethics

5-3 The program director must provide counseling, remediation, censuring, or after due process, dismissal of residents who fail to demonstrate an appropriate level of competence, reliability, or ethical standards.

5-4 The program director must provide a final written evaluation of each resident upon completion of the program. The evaluation must include a review of the resident’s performance during the training program, and must state that the resident has demonstrated competency to practice independently. The final evaluation must be a summative assessment demonstrating a progression of formative assessments throughout the residency program. This evaluation must be included as part of the resident’s permanent record and must be maintained by the institution. A copy of the final written evaluation must be provided to each resident upon completion of the residency.

**Intent:** The summative assessment may include utilization of formative assessments such as Simulation training, Objective Structured Clinical Exam, Resident Surgical Log, Resident semi-annual evaluations, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks, and In-Service Training Examinations.

**DUE PROCESS**

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.
RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At the time of enrollment, the advanced dental education residents must be apprised in writing of the educational experience to be provided, including the nature of assignments to other departments or institutions and teaching commitments. Additionally, all advanced dental education residents must be provided with written information which affirms their obligations and responsibilities to the institution, the program and program faculty.

**Intent:** Adjudication procedures should include institutional policy which provides due process for all individuals who may potentially be involved when actions are contemplated or initiated which could result in disciplinary actions, including dismissal of a resident (for academic or disciplinary reasons). In addition to information on the program, residents should also be provided with written information which affirms their obligations and responsibilities to the institution, the program, and the faculty. The program information provided to the residents should include, but not necessarily be limited to, information about tuition, stipend or other compensation; vacation and sick leave; practice privileges and other activity outside the educational program; professional liability coverage; and due process policy and current accreditation status of the program.
STANDARD 6 – RESEARCH

Advanced dental education residents must engage in scholarly activity.

**Intent:** The resident is encouraged to be involved in the creation of new knowledge, evaluation of research, development of critical thinking skills and furthering the profession of oral and maxillofacial surgery.

6-1 Each graduating resident must demonstrate evidence of scholarly activity.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Oral or poster presentations at scientific meetings aside from program curriculum
- Submission for publication of abstracts, journal articles (particularly peer reviewed) or book chapters
- Active participation in or completion of a research project (basic science or clinical) with mentoring

6-2 The program must provide instruction in research design and analysis.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Didactic schedules demonstrating education in research design and analysis
- Participation in a clinical trials course

6-3 The program must provide instruction in the critical evaluation of scientific literature.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Didactic schedules demonstrating education in the critical evaluation of scientific literature through journal club or other educational seminars
Commission on Dental Accreditation

Standards Following Validity and Reliability Study

Additions are Underlined
Strikethroughs indicate Deletions

Accreditation Standards for Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Accréditation Standards for
Clinical Fellowship Training Programs in
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Commission on Dental Accreditation
211 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 440-4653
www.ada.org/coda
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CODA Winter 2021
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

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

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).

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.

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 Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Fellowship Standards
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**

Maintaining and improving the quality of advanced dental education programs is a primary aim of the Commission on Dental Accreditation. The Commission is recognized by the public, the profession, and the United States Department of Education as the specialized accrediting agency in dentistry.

Accreditation of advanced fellowship programs is a voluntary effort of all parties involved. The process of accreditation assures fellows, the dental profession, specialty boards and the public that accredited training programs are in compliance with published standards.

A fellowship in oral and maxillofacial surgery is a planned post-residency program that contains advanced education and training in a focused area of the discipline. The focused areas include: Cosmetic Facial Surgery; Oral/Head and Neck Oncologic Surgery; Pediatric Craniofacial Surgery (Cleft and Craniofacial Surgery); Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery; and Endoscopic Maxillofacial Surgery.

Accreditation actions by the Commission on Dental Accreditation are based upon information gained through written submissions by program directors and evaluations made on site by assigned site visitors. The Commission has established review committees to review site visit and progress reports and make recommendations to the Commission. Review committees are composed of representatives nominated by dental organizations and nationally accepted certifying boards. The Commission has the ultimate responsibility for determining a program’s accreditation status. The Commission is also responsible for adjudication of appeals of adverse decisions and has established policies and procedures for appeal. A copy of policies and procedures may be obtained from the Director, Commission on Dental Accreditation, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.
This document constitutes the standards by which the Commission on Dental Accreditation and its site visitors will evaluate fellowship programs in each discipline for accreditation purposes. The general and discipline-specific standards, subsequent to approval by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, set forth the standards for the essential educational content, instructional activities, patient care responsibilities, supervision and facilities that should be provided by fellowships in the particular area.

General standards are identified by the use of a single numerical listing (e.g., 1). Discipline-specific standards are identified by the use of multiple numerical listings (e.g., 1-1, 1-1.2, 1-2).

Authorised Enrollment

Oral and maxillofacial surgery fellowship programs are accredited for a specified number of fellows in each year of the program. Prior authorization is required for an increase in enrollment beyond the authorized level in any year, for any reason and regardless of whether the increase is a one-time-only or a permanent change in enrollment. Failure to comply with this policy will jeopardize the program's accreditation status.

Please review the Commission’s Policy on Enrollment Increases in Advanced Dental Education Programs found in the Evaluation and Operational Policies and Procedures manual (EOPP).

Definition of Terms Used in Advanced Dental Education Program Accreditation Standards

The terms used in this document (i.e. shall, must, should, can and may) were selected carefully and indicate the relative weight that the Commission attaches to each statement. The definitions of these words used in the Standards are as follows:

Must or Shall: Indicates an imperative need and/or duty; an essential or indispensable item; mandatory.

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

Should: Indicates a method to achieve the standards; highly desirable, but not mandatory.
May or Could: Indicates freedom or liberty to follow a suggested alternative.

Levels of Knowledge:

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

Understanding: Adequate knowledge with the ability to apply.

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

Levels of Skills:

Proficient: The level of skill beyond competency. It is that level of skill acquired through advanced training or the level of skill attained when a particular activity is accomplished with repeated quality and a more efficient utilization of time.

Competent: The level of skill displaying special ability or knowledge derived from training and experience.

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

Other Terms:

Institution (or organizational unit of an institution): a dental, medical or public health school, patient care facility, or other entity that engages in advanced dental education.

Sponsoring institution: primary responsibility for advanced dental education programs.

Affiliated institution: support responsibility for advanced dental education programs.
STANDARD 1 - INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT/PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The program must develop clearly stated goals and objectives appropriate to advanced dental education, addressing education, patient care, research and service. Planning for, evaluation of and improvement of educational quality for the program must be broad-based, systematic, continuous and designed to promote achievement of program goals related to education, patient care, research and service.

The program must document its effectiveness using a formal and ongoing outcomes assessment process to include measures of fellowship student achievement.

Intent: The Commission on Dental Accreditation expects each program to define its own goals and objectives for preparing individuals for the practice of oral and maxillofacial surgery and that one of the program goals is to comprehensively prepare competent individuals to initially practice oral and maxillofacial surgery. The outcomes process includes steps to: (a) develop clear, measurable goals and objectives consistent with the program’s purpose/mission; (b) develop procedures for evaluating the extent to which the goals and objectives are met; (c) collect and maintain data in an ongoing and systematic manner; (d) analyze the data collected and share the results with appropriate audiences; (e) identify and implement corrective actions to strengthen the program; and (f) review the assessment plan, revise as appropriate, and continue the cyclical process.

The financial resources must be sufficient to support the program’s stated goals and objectives.

Intent: The institution should have the financial resources required to develop and sustain the program on a continuing basis. The program should have the ability to employ an adequate number of full-time faculty, purchase and maintain equipment, procure supplies, reference material and teaching aids as reflected in annual budget appropriations. Financial allocations should ensure that the program will be in a competitive position to recruit and retain qualified faculty. Annual appropriations should provide for innovations and changes necessary to reflect current concepts of education in the advanced dental education discipline. The Commission will assess the adequacy of financial support on the basis of current appropriations and the stability of sources of funding for the program.

Hospitals that sponsor fellowships must be accredited by an accreditation organization recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Educational institutions that sponsor fellowships must be accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or its equivalent. The bylaws, rules and regulations of hospitals that sponsor or provide a substantial portion of fellowship programs must assure that dentists are eligible for medical staff membership and privileges including the right to vote, hold office, serve on medical staff committees and admit, manage and discharge patients.
United States military programs not sponsored or co-sponsored by military medical treatment facilities, United States-based educational institutions, hospitals or health care organizations accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or accredited by an accreditation organization recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) must demonstrate successful achievement of Service-specific organizational inspection criteria. The position of the program in the administrative structure must be consistent with that of other parallel programs within the institution and the administrator must have the authority, responsibility, and privileges necessary to manage the program.

1-1 Fellowships which are based in institutions or centers that also sponsor oral and maxillofacial surgery residency training programs must demonstrate that the fellowship and residency programs are not in conflict. The fellowship experience must not compete with the residency training program for surgical procedures. Separate statistics must be maintained for each program.

Examples of evidence may include:
  • resident interviews as well as separate statistics for the fellowship and residents

1-2 Members of the teaching staff participating in an accredited fellowship program must be able to practice the full scope of the discipline in the focused area and in accordance with their training, experience and demonstrated competence.

**USE OF SITES WHERE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OCCURS**

The primary sponsor of the fellowship program must accept full responsibility for the quality of education provided in all sites where educational activity occurs.

1-3 All arrangements with major and minor activity sites, not owned by the sponsoring institution, must be formalized by means of current written agreements that clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved.

**Intent:** Ownership may entail clinical operations, and not necessarily the physical facility.

1-4 Documentary evidence of agreements, for major and minor activity sites not owned by the sponsoring institution, must be available. The following items must be covered in such inter-institutional agreements:

a. Designation of a single program director;
b. The teaching staff;

c. The educational objectives of the program;

d. The period of assignment of fellows; and

e. Each institution’s financial commitment.

**Intent:** The items that are covered in inter-institutional agreements do not have to be contained in a single document. They may be included in multiple agreements, both formal and informal (e.g., addenda and letters of mutual understanding).

If the program utilizes off-campus sites for clinical experiences or didactic instruction, please review the Commission’s Policy on Reporting and Approval of Sites Where Educational Activity Occurs found in the Evaluation and Operational Policies and Procedures manual (EOPP).
STANDARD 2 - PROGRAM DIRECTOR AND TEACHING STAFF

The program must be administered by a director who is board certified.

2-1 Program Director: The program must be directed by a single individual. The responsibilities of the program director must include:

2-1.1 Development of the goals and objectives of the program and definition of a systematic method of assessing these goals by appropriate outcomes measures.

2-1.2 Ensuring the provision of adequate physical facilities for the educational process.

2-1.3 Participation in selection and supervision of the teaching staff. Perform periodic, at least annual, written evaluations of the teaching staff.

2-1.4 Responsibility for adequate educational resource materials for education of the fellows, including access to adequate learning resources.

2-1.5 Responsibility for selection of fellows and ensuring that all appointed fellows meet the minimum eligibility requirements.

2-1.6 Maintenance of appropriate records of the program, including fellow and patient statistics, institutional agreements, and fellow records.

2-2 Teaching Staff: The teaching staff must be of adequate size and must provide for the following:

2-2.1 Provide direct supervision appropriate to a fellow's competence, level of training, in all patient care settings.

2-3 Scholarly Activity of Faculty: There must be evidence of scholarly activity among the fellowship faculty. Such evidence may include:

a. Participation in clinical and/or basic research particularly in projects funded following peer review;

b. Publication of the results of innovative thought, data gathering research projects, and thorough reviews of controversial issues in peer-reviewed scientific media;

c. Presentation at scientific meetings and/or continuing education courses at the local, regional, or national level.
The program must show evidence of an ongoing faculty development process.

**Intent:** Ongoing faculty development is a requirement to improve teaching and learning, to foster curricular change, to enhance retention and job satisfaction of faculty, and to maintain the vitality of academic dentistry as the wellspring of a learned profession.

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

- Participation in development activities related to teaching, learning, and assessment
- Attendance at regional and national meetings that address contemporary issues in education and patient care
- Mentored experiences for new faculty
- Scholarly productivity
- Presentations at regional and national meetings
- Examples of curriculum innovation
- Maintenance of existing and development of new and/or emerging clinical skills
- Documented understanding of relevant aspects of teaching methodology
- Curriculum design and development
- Curriculum evaluation
- Student/Resident assessment
- Cultural Competency
- Ability to work with students/residents of varying ages and backgrounds
- Use of technology in didactic and clinical components of the curriculum
- Evidence of participation in continuing education activities
STANDARD 3 - FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

Facilities and resources must be adequate to provide the educational experiences and opportunities required to fulfill the needs of the educational program as specified in these Standards. Equipment and supplies for use in managing medical emergencies must be readily accessible and functional.

Intent: The facilities and resources (e.g., support/secretarial staff, allied personnel and/or technical staff) should permit the attainment of program goals and objectives. To ensure health and safety for patients, fellows, faculty and staff, the physical facilities and equipment should effectively accommodate the clinic and/or laboratory schedule.

The program must document its compliance with any applicable regulations of local, state and federal agencies including but not limited to radiation hygiene and protection, ionizing radiation, hazardous materials, and bloodborne and infectious diseases. Policies must be provided to all fellows, faculty and appropriate support staff and continuously monitored for compliance. Additionally, policies on bloodborne and infectious diseases must be made available to applicants for admission and patients.

Intent: The program may document compliance by including the applicable program policies. The program demonstrates how the policies are provided to the fellows, faculty and appropriate support staff and who is responsible for monitoring compliance. Applicable policy states how it is made available to applicants for admission and patients should a request to review the policy be made.

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

Intent: The program should have written policy that encourages (e.g., delineates the advantages of) immunization for fellows, faculty and appropriate support staff.

Fellows, faculty and support staff involved in the direct provision of patient care must be continuously recognized/certified in basic life support procedures, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Intent: Continuously recognized/certified in basic life support procedures means the appropriate individuals are currently recognized/certified.
STANDARD 4 – CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM DURATION

The fellowship program must be designed to provide special knowledge and skills beyond residency training. Documentation of all program activities must be assured by the program director and available for review.

4-1 The fellowship program is a structured post-residency program which is designed to provide special knowledge and skills. The goals of the fellowship must be clearly identified and documented.

4-2 The duration of the fellowship must be a minimum of twelve months.

4-3 The fellowship program must include a formally structured curriculum. The curriculum should include a list of topics which will be discussed with the fellow(s).

4-4 The fellowship program must provide a complete sequence of patient experiences which includes:

- a. pre-operative evaluation;
- b. adequate operating experience;
- c. diagnosis and management of complications;
- d. post-operative evaluation.

4-5 The fellow must maintain a surgical case log of all procedures and should include at least the date of the procedure, patient name, patient identification number, geographic location where procedure was performed, type of anesthesia/sedation, preoperative diagnosis, the operative procedure performed and the level of participation (surgeon or first assistant).
STANDARD 5 – FELLOW
ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION

Oral and maxillofacial surgeons who have completed their formal oral and maxillofacial surgery residency training are eligible for fellowship consideration.

5-1 Nondiscriminatory policies must be followed in selecting fellows.

5-2 There must be no discrimination in the selection process based on professional degree(s).

EVALUATION

A system of ongoing evaluation and advancement must assure that, through the director and faculty, each program:

a. Periodically, but at least semiannually, evaluates the knowledge, skills and professional growth of its fellowship students, using appropriate written criteria and procedures;

b. Provide to fellowship students an assessment of their performance, at least semiannually;

c. Maintains a personal record of evaluation for each fellowship student which is accessible to the fellowship student and available for review during site visits.

Intent: A copy of the final written evaluation stating that the fellow has demonstrated competency to practice independently should be provided to each individual upon completion of the fellowship.

DUE PROCESS

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.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At the time of enrollment, the fellowship students must be apprised in writing of the educational experience to be provided, including the nature of assignments to other departments or institutions and teaching commitments. Additionally, all fellowship students must be provided with written information which affirms their obligations and responsibilities to the institution, the program and program faculty.
STANDARD 6 - FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

Those enrolled in an accredited clinical fellowship in oral and maxillofacial surgery complete advanced training in a focused area.

6-1 Fellowship Program:
A fellowship is a structured post-residency educational experience devoted to enhancement and acquisition of skills in a focused area and must be taught to a level of competence.

6-2 Cosmetic Facial Surgery:
is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery that treats congenital and acquired deformities of the integument and its underlying musculoskeletal system within the maxillofacial area and associated structures.

6-2.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide comprehensive clinical and didactic training as primary surgeon in the broad scope of cosmetic maxillofacial surgery.

6-2.2 Surgical Experience: Surgical experience must include the following procedures in sufficient number and variety to ensure that objectives of the training are met. No absolute number can ensure adequate training but experience suggests that a minimum of 125 maxillofacial cosmetic procedures is required. These procedures include, but are not limited to: blepharoplasty, brow lifts, treatment of skin lesions, skin resurfacing, cheiloplasty, genioplasty, liposuction, otoplasty, rhinoplasty, rhytidectomy, hard and soft tissue augmentation and contouring procedures.

6-3 Oral/Head and Neck Oncologic Surgery:
is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery which manages patients with tumors of the head and neck.

6-3.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide comprehensive clinical and didactic training which will allow the maxillofacial surgeon to function as a primary oncologic surgeon in a head and neck cancer team at the completion of training.

6-3.2 Surgical Experience: Surgical experience must include the following procedures in sufficient number and variety to ensure that objectives of the training are met. No absolute number can ensure adequate training but experience suggests that at least 90 major surgical procedures should be documented. These procedures include, but are not limited to: extirpative surgery for malignant and benign tumors, neck dissections, major soft and hard tissue reconstruction, as well as free, local and regional flap
procedures.

Category I (Minimum 60 total procedures for categories a & b)

a. Excision of benign/malignant tumors involving hard and soft tissues.

b. Excision of benign and malignant salivary gland tumors

Category II (Minimum 20 procedures)


Category III (Minimum 10 procedures)

a. Surgical Airway Management.

6-3.3 The fellow must be trained in the role of radiation therapy and chemotherapy in the treatment and management of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial region. The fellow should participate on the tumor board.

6-3.4 Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery: is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery that uses microvascular surgical techniques to permit transplantation of tissues from distant sites of the body in order to reconstruct defects of the head and neck.

6-3.4.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide comprehensive clinical and didactic training that will allow the oral and maxillofacial surgeon to perform microvascular reconstructions.

6-3.4.2 Surgical Experience: Surgical experience must include a minimum of 40 hours of microsurgical laboratory training and primary or first assist surgeon in at least 30 microvascular surgical reconstruction procedures, which includes flap harvest, inset and microvascular anastomosis.

6-3.5 Fellowship programs must declare the scope of the training program.

Type I: Oral/Head and Neck Oncologic Surgery
Type II: Oral/Head and Neck Oncologic Surgery and Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery

Intent: Programs will be responsible for meeting the portion of the standard that applies to the declared type of program.
6-4 Pediatric Craniomaxillofacial Surgery (Cleft and Craniofacial Surgery):

is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery that focuses on the diagnosis, as well as the
surgical and adjunctive treatment in the neonate, infant, child and adolescent, of the
following:

- congenital or developmental cleft and craniofacial deformities
- pathology of the craniomaxillofacial region
- trauma to the craniomaxillofacial region

6-4.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide a structured, didactic curriculum and broad experience
in fundamental areas of craniofacial and pediatric oral and maxillofacial surgery. The
goal is to prepare the fellow to function as a primary surgeon on an American Cleft
Palate/Craniofacial Association (ACPCA)-recognized cleft and craniofacial team. The
educational program should include anesthetic techniques and perioperative
medical management of pediatric surgical patients.

6-4.2 Craniofacial surgery: is the type of surgery that may traverse the cranial base and
refers to combined oral and maxillofacial surgery/neurosurgery to treat, e.g.,
hypertelorism, Crouzon syndrome, Apert syndrome, and isolated craniosynostosis.

6-4.3 Fellowship programs must declare the scope of the training program.
Type I: Craniofacial and Cleft (Categories I, II, II, IV)
Type II: Craniofacial (Categories II, III, IV)
Type III: Cleft (Categories I, III, IV)

6-4.4 Surgical Experience: The experience must include a minimum of 20 procedures in
each of the categories delineated by the declared program Type (I, II, III). The
cumulative surgical experience must include a minimum of 80 procedures.

Category I (Minimum 20 Procedures)
Cleft Lip/Palate Related Surgery
(to include primary and secondary procedures)

Category II (Minimum 20 Procedures)
Craniomaxillofacial Surgery to include Orthognathic Surgery,
Transcranial Surgery, Reconstruction, Distraction Osteogenesis, and
other skeletofacial surgery.
(Of the 20 procedures, orthognathic procedures must not exceed 5.)
Category III (Minimum 20 Procedures)
Pediatric Hard and Soft Tissue Trauma

Category IV (Minimum 20 Procedures)
Hard and Soft Tissue Pathology

6-4.4.1 In Type I and II programs, surgical experience must include a minimum of 5 transcranial procedures.

6-4.5 PALS: The fellow must maintain certification in Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS).

6-4.6 The program must participate in a craniofacial and/or cleft treatment team respectively.

6-5 Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery
Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery that uses microvascular surgical techniques to permit transplantation of tissues from distant sites of the body in order to reconstruct defects.

6-5.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide comprehensive clinical and didactic training that will allow the oral and maxillofacial surgeon to perform microvascular reconstructions.

6-5.2 Surgical Experience: Surgical experience must include a minimum of 40 hours of microsurgical laboratory training and primary or first assist surgeon in at least 30 microvascular surgical reconstruction procedures which includes flap harvest, inset and microvascular anastomosis.

6-6 Endoscopic Maxillofacial Fellowship
Endoscopic Maxillofacial Surgery is that area of oral and maxillofacial surgery that utilizes high definition video technology coupled with minimal access exposure to execute precise surgical maneuvers.

6-6.1 Goals/Objectives: To provide a comprehensive clinical and didactic training in minimally invasive endoscopic techniques either as the primary procedure or endoscopic assisted procedures. To advance technology and surgical procedures in order to provide precise intervention and reduce morbidity.
goal is to prepare the fellow to be competent in doing endoscopic assisted procedures.

6-6.2 Surgical Experience: Surgical procedures may include: TMJ Arthroscopy (Diagnostic and Advanced), Sialoendoscopy, Endoscopic assisted Orthognathic Surgery, Endoscopic assisted Maxillofacial Trauma, Endoscopic assisted TMJ Total Joint Reconstruction and sinus endoscopy.

6-6.3 Surgical procedures performed by the fellow, as a first assistant or primary surgeon, must include a minimum of 100 endoscopic maxillofacial surgical procedures to ensure that the objectives of the training are achieved. The 100 endoscopic maxillofacial surgical procedures must include no less than:

a. 30 double puncture, advanced, temporomandibular joint arthroscopic procedures
b. 10 Sialoendoscopic procedures
c. 10 Sinus endoscopic procedures
STANDARD 7 – INVESTIGATIVE STUDY

Fellows must engage in scholarly activity. Such efforts may include:

7-1 Participation in clinical and/or basic research particularly in projects funded following peer review

7-2 Publication of the result of innovative thought, data gathering research projects, and thorough reviews of controversial issues in peer-reviewed scientific media

7-3 Presentation at scientific meetings and/or continuing education courses at the local, regional, or national and international levels.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

a. Investigation in laboratories or clinics

b. Comprehensive summaries of scientific literature or preparation of statistical analyses based in clinical case records
Commission on Dental Accreditation

At its Winter 2020 meeting, the Commission directed that the proposed revisions to the Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery be distributed to the appropriate communities of interest for review and comment, with comment due December 1, 2020, for review at the Winter 2021 Commission meeting.

This document represents the proposed revisions based upon review of comment received from communities of interest from January 31, 2020 to December 1, 2020.

This document will be considered by the Commission in Winter 2021.

Additions are Underlined
Strikethroughs indicate Deletions

Accreditation Standards for Advanced Dental Education Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
STANDARD 4 - CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM DURATION

4-4 **Weekly departmental seminars and conferences**, directed by participating members of the teaching staff, must be conducted to augment the biomedical science and clinical program. They must be scheduled and structured to provide instruction in the broad scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery and related sciences and must include retrospective audits, clinicopathological conferences, tumor conferences and guest lectures. The majority of teaching sessions must be presented by the institutional teaching staff and may include remote access educational opportunities. The residents must also prepare and present departmental conferences under the guidance of the faculty.

*Intent:* The broad scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery includes, but is not limited to, trauma, orthognathic, reconstructive/cosmetic, and pathology including temporomandibular disorders and facial pain.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Seminar schedules for at least one year
- Resident log of lectures attended
- Course outlines
- Sign-in sheets

**BASIC SCIENCES**

4-5 Instruction must be provided in the basic biomedical sciences at an advanced level beyond that of the predoctoral dental curriculum. These sciences must include anatomy (including growth and development), physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and pathology. This instruction may be provided through formal courses, seminars, conferences or rotations to other services of the hospital.

*Intent:* This instruction may be met through the completion of the requirements for the M.D./D.O. or any other advanced degrees.

4-5.1 Instruction in anatomy must include surgical approaches used in various oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident log of lectures attended
- Course outlines
• Goals and objectives of biomedical sciences curriculum
• Sign-in sheets
• Schedule showing curriculum in the mandated areas for a typical year

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS

4-6 A formally structured didactic and practical clinical course in physical diagnosis must be provided by individuals privileged to perform histories and physical examinations. Resident competency in physical diagnosis must be documented by qualified members of the teaching staff. This instruction must be initiated in the first year of the program to ensure that residents have the opportunity to apply this training throughout the program on adult and pediatric patients. Resident competency in physical diagnosis must be documented prior to the completion of the program.

Intent: A medical student/resident level course in physical diagnosis, or a faculty led, formally structured and comprehensive physical diagnosis course that includes didactic and practical instruction should be completed prior to commencement of rotations on the anesthesia, medicine and surgical services. This is to ensure that residents have the opportunity to apply this training throughout the program on adult and pediatric patients. The complete history and physical examination includes a psychiatric assessment, when appropriate.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

• Course outlines
• Course syllabi
• Course schedules
• Credentialing letter from course director that resident has mastered skills

4-6.1 Patients admitted to oral and maxillofacial surgery service must have a complete history and physical examination. The majority of these examinations must be performed by an oral and maxillofacial surgery resident.

CLINICAL ORAL AND-maxillofacial SURGERY

4-7 The program must provide a complete, progressively graduated sequence of outpatient, inpatient and emergency room experiences. The residents’ exposure to non-surgical management and major and minor surgical procedures must be integrated throughout the duration of the program.
In addition to providing the teaching and supervision of the resident activities described above, there must be patients of sufficient number and variety to give residents exposure to and competence in the full scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The program director must demonstrate that the objectives of the standards have been met and must ensure that all residents receive comparable clinical experience.

**Intent:** The broad scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery includes, but is not limited to, trauma, orthognathic, reconstructive/cosmetic, and pathology including temporomandibular disorders and facial pain.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Records kept by program director that show comparability of surgical experiences in the various aspects of oral and maxillofacial surgery across years and among residents.
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Benchmarks

**MINIMUM CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS**

**OUTPATIENT ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY EXPERIENCE**

4-8 The program must ensure a progressive and continuous outpatient surgical experience in non-surgical and surgical management, including preoperative and postoperative evaluation, as well as adequate training in a broad range of oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures involving adult and pediatric patients. This experience must include the management of dentoalveolar surgery, the placement of implant devices, management of traumatic injuries and pathologic conditions including temporomandibular disorders and facial pain, augmentations and other hard and soft tissue surgery, including surgery of the mucogingival tissues. Faculty cases may contribute to this experience, but they must have resident involvement.

**Intent:** Residents are to participate in outpatient care activities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Resident rotation schedules
- Outpatient clinic schedules
- Outpatient surgery case log
- Dentoalveolar-related didactic course materials
4-8.1 Dental implant training must include didactic and clinical experience in comprehensive preoperative, intraoperative and post-operative management of the implant patient.

The preoperative aspects of the comprehensive management of the implant patient must include interdisciplinary consultation, diagnosis, treatment planning, biomechanics, biomaterials and biological basis.

The intraoperative aspects of training must include surgical preparation and surgical placement including hard and soft tissue grafts.

The post-operative aspects of training must include the evaluation and management of implant tissues and complications associated with the placement of implants.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Implant-related didactic course materials
- Patient records, indicating interaction with restorative dentists

4-8.2 The training program must include didactic and clinical experience in the comprehensive management of temporomandibular disorders and facial pain.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Education in the diagnosis, imaging, surgical and non-surgical management, including instruction in biomaterials.
- Didactic Schedules
- Resident case logs
- Clinic Schedules

MAJOR SURGERY

4-11 For each authorized final year resident position, residents must perform 175 major oral and maxillofacial surgery procedures on adults and children, documented by at least a formal operative note. For the above 175 procedures there must be at least 20 procedures in each category of surgery. The categories of major surgery are defined as: 1) trauma 2) pathology 3) orthognathic surgery 4) reconstructive and cosmetic surgery. Sufficient variety in each category, as specified below, must be provided. Surgery performed by oral and maxillofacial
surgery residents while rotating on or assisting with other services must not be counted toward this requirement.

**Intent:** The intent is to ensure a balanced exposure to comprehensive patient care for all major surgical categories. In order for a major surgical case to be counted toward meeting this requirement, the resident serves as an operating surgeon or first assistant to an oral and maxillofacial surgery teaching staff member. The program documents that the residents have played a significant role (diagnosis, perioperative care and subsequent follow-up) in the management of the patient.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Department and institution general operating room statistics and logs
- Patient Medical Records
- Schedules showing that resident was present in pre- and post-operative visits
- Progress notes or resident logs showing resident was present during pre- and post-operative visits
- Resident logbook of all procedures with which resident had active participation

4-121.1 In the trauma category, in addition to mandibular fractures, the surgical management and treatment of maxillary, nasal and orbito-zygomatico-maxillary complex injuries must be included.

**Intent:** 4-12.1 Trauma management includes, but is not limited to, tracheotomies, open and closed reductions of fractures of the mandible, maxilla, zygomatico-maxillary, nose, naso-frontal-orbital-ethmoidal and midface region and repair of facial, oral, soft tissue injuries and injuries to specialized structures.

4-131.2 In the pathology category, experience must include management of temporomandibular joint pathology and at least three other types of procedures.

**Intent:** 4-13.1 Pathology of the temporomandibular joint includes, but is not limited to, internal derangement arthritis, post-traumatic dysfunction, and neoplasms. Management of temporomandibular joint pathology may include medical or outpatient procedures. Other Pathology management includes, but is not limited to, major maxillary sinus procedures, treatment of temporomandibular joint pathology, salivary gland/duct surgery, management of head and neck infections, (incision and drainage procedures), and surgical management of benign and malignant neoplasms and cysts.

4-141.3 In the orthognathic category, procedures must include correction of deformities in the mandible and the middle third of the facial skeleton.
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Report of the OMS RC
CODA Winter 2021

**Intent:**

4-14.1 Orthognathic surgery includes the surgical correction of functional and cosmetic orofacial and craniofacial deformities of the mandible, maxilla, zygoma and other facial bones as well as the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea. Surgical procedures in this category include, but are not limited to, ramus and body procedures, subapical segmental osteotomies, Le Fort I, II and III procedures and craniofacial operations. Comprehensive care must include consultation and treatment by an orthodontic specialist when indicated; and a sleep medicine team should be included when indicated. **Intent:** Evidence of Residents participate in the pre- and post-operative care and intra-operative participation in the treatment of the orthognathic patient and the sleep apnea patient.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Evidence of collaborative care (with orthodontist and/or sleep medicine team)
- Oral and maxillofacial surgery record with orthodontic and/or sleep medicine involvement

4-151.4 In the reconstructive and cosmetic category, both bone grafting and soft tissue grafting procedures must be included. Residents must learn the harvesting of bone and soft tissue grafts during the course of training.

**Intent:** Distant bone graft sites may include but are not limited to calvarium, rib, ilium, fibula and tibia. Harvesting of soft tissue grafts may be from intraoral or distant sites. Distant soft tissue grafts include but are not limited to cartilage, skin, fat, nerve & fascia.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Patient records revealing evidence of hard - and soft-tissue harvesting and grafting to maxillofacial region, including donor sites distant from oral cavity

4-15.11.5 Reconstructive surgery includes, but is not limited to, vestibuloplasties, augmentation procedures, temporomandibular joint reconstruction, management of hard and soft tissue maxillofacial defects, insertion of craniofacial implants, facial cleft repair, peripheral nerve reconstruction and other reconstructive surgery.

**Intent:** It is expected that in this category there will be both reconstructive and cosmetic procedures performed by residents.

4-15.2 Cosmetic surgery should include but is not limited to three of the following types of procedures: rhinoplasty, blepharoplasty, rhytidectomy, genioplasty, lipectomy, otoplasty, and scar revision.
Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Patient records revealing resident experience in reconstructive and cosmetic surgery

4-162 Accurate and complete records of the amount and variety of clinical activity of the oral and maxillofacial surgery teaching service must be maintained. These records must include a detailed account of the number and variety of procedures performed by each resident. Records of patients managed by residents must evidence thoroughness of diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment.

4-162.1 4-12.1 Residents must keep a current log of their operative cases.

4-173 Emergency Care Experience: Residents must be provided with emergency care experience, including diagnosing, rendering emergency treatment and assuming major responsibility for the care of oral and maxillofacial injuries. The management of acute illnesses and injuries, including management of oral and maxillofacial lacerations and fractures, must be included in this experience. A resident must be available to the emergency service at all times.

4-173.1 Each resident must be certified in Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) prior to completion of training.

4-184 The program must provide instruction in the compilation of accurate and complete patient records.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Seminar or lecture schedule on patient record keeping

4-195 The program must provide training in interpretation of diagnostic imaging.

Ethics and Professionalism

4-2016 Graduates must receive instruction in the application of the principle of ethical reasoning, ethical decision making and professional responsibility as they pertain to the academic environment, research, patient care, and practice management.
**Intent:** Graduates should know how to draw on a range of resources such as professional codes, regulatory law, and ethical theories to guide judgment and action for issues that are complex, novel, ethically arguable, divisive, or of public concern.

4-2417 The program must include participation in practice and risk management seminars and instruction in coding and nomenclature.

**Intent:** Parameters of Care should be taught either in a seminar setting, individually or shown to be utilized throughout the program, i.e. Morbidity & Mortality Conferences.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Seminar or lecture schedules on practice and risk management
- Familiarity with AAOMS Parameters of Care

**Patient Safety**

4-18 Residents must receive formal training in programs, policies, and procedures enhancing patient safety.

**Intent:** An ongoing, comprehensive focus on promoting safety and quality improvement is an essential part of quality patient care. Residents are exposed throughout training to theoretical and practical means to ensure that consideration of patient safety is routine and consistent.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Documentation of an active, ongoing clinical safety training program. This may include participation in institution-wide programs, or documentation of training in Crew Resource Management, Root Cause Analysis, or other safety-focused protocols
- Formative and summative evaluation of residents’ knowledge of and engagement and compliance with safety initiatives (e.g. use of Benchmarks)

4-19 The program must have a formal program for medical emergency preparedness in its ambulatory surgery clinics.

**Intent:** Safety training is enhanced by immersing residents at all stages of training in policies procedures, and practices which minimize the risk of harm to patients. Active participation by residents, faculty, and appropriate clinical staff in regular routines, including mock emergency drills, reinforces theoretical concepts and models the attention to patient safety expected of the contemporary surgical team. Programs meet or exceed applicable minimal institutional or
regulatory requirements, and may develop and implement protocols custom to their clinical facilities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Logs of mock emergency drills demonstrating participation by faculty, residents and clinical staff
- Ongoing training using high fidelity simulation adapted to simulate the community-based, ambulatory surgery environment
- Adherence to established emergency preparation recommendations, e.g. the AAOMS Office Anesthesia Evaluation Manual

4-20 The program must routinely employ patient safety tools and techniques in its clinical facilities.

Examples of evidence to demonstrate compliance may include:

- Documentation of routine procedural time-outs
- Checklists for preanesthetic preparation, patient and procedure readiness verification, or similar
- Readily available cognitive aids (e.g. charts, placards, checklists, guides) for management of anesthetic and or/medical emergencies