

LICENSURE OF SPECIALISTS*

	Form Of Specialty Permit	Specialty Examination administered	Specialty license from another state may be accepted for specialty licensure	License To Practice General Dentistry Required	General Dentistry License from another state may be accepted in lieu of general dentistry exam
Alaska	License	No	N.A.	Any	Yes
Arkansas	Certificate	Yes	No ²	Arkansas	Yes
Idaho	License	Yes ¹	No ²	Any	Yes
Illinois	License	Yes	Yes	Illinois	Yes
Kansas	Certificate	Yes ¹	Yes ²	Kansas	Yes
Kentucky	License	Yes ¹	No ²	Kentucky	Yes
Michigan	Certificate	Yes ¹	Yes ²	Michigan	Yes
Minnesota	License	No	Yes	Any	Yes
Mississippi	Certificate	Yes	No	Mississippi	Yes
Missouri	License	No	Yes ²	Missouri	Yes
Nevada	License	No	Yes	Any	Yes
New Mexico	License	Yes	Yes ²	Any	Yes
Oklahoma ⁶	License	Yes	Yes	Any	Yes
Oregon	Certificate	Yes ¹	No ²	Any	Yes
South Carolina	License	Yes ¹	No ²	South Carolina	Yes
Tennessee	Certificate	Yes	Yes	Tennessee	Yes
West Virginia	Certificate	Yes	N.A.	West Virginia	Yes

N.A.= Not Applicable

As used here, the terms "license" and "certificate" are essentially the same.

1\ Specialty examination may be waived for a Diplomate of a Specialty Certifying Board approved by the ADA Council on Dental Education and Licensure. Arkansas will waive the exam for an Arkansas dentist who is a diplomate of a Specialty Certifying Board approved by the ADA and who has practiced the specialty for 5 years. Oregon will also waive the specialty examination for those applicants who hold a license to practice general dentistry in Oregon.

2\ These states will also accept credentials as a diplomate or national specialty board certification in lieu of specialty exam.

3\ Virginia requires only OMS' to register annually with the board & does not license any other specialty.

4\ Maryland, Montana and New Jersey require dentists to show qualification prior to announcing as specialists.

5\ Texas does not license specialists but the Board may examine listed specialties in lieu of the general dentistry exam.

6\ Oklahoma will grant a specialty license by credentials if applicant is a diplomat of a specialty certifying board and holds a faculty permit from another state but the dentist also needs to have a general dentistry license from some state.

*Seventeen (17) states require dentists to obtain a specialty license in order to announce as a specialist or to announce a limitation of practice in a recognized specialty. Of these, only Illinois and Nevada will also allow general dentists to announce the exclusive provision of dental services in areas of dentistry that constitute specialties if they disclose in the announcement that they are general dentists. In the states that do not license dental specialties, regulations will allow general dentists, who possess special qualifications, to announce a limitation of their practices to a particular dental specialty. This means they can no longer practice general dentistry or any other specialty.

*All seventeen (17) states reference the educational standards set forth by the ADA Council on Dental Education. Some states have grandfather clauses for dentists who announced limitation of practice prior to a specified date (usually twenty to thirty years ago) to advertise as a specialist.