

ADA American Dental Association®  
Shared Global Resources

# The ADA Guide for the International Dentist: The State Dental Licensure Process



## Introduction

The purpose of this *Guide* is to assist the international dentist with understanding and navigating through the state licensure process in the United States and to provide guidance in preparing for the licensure examinations. Sources for more specific information are identified, where appropriate. Every attempt has been made to obtain the most up-to-date information for this publication.

The dental licensure process in the United States is regulated at the state government level and each licensing jurisdiction (state) has its own rules and regulations. Before starting the licensure process, become familiar with the requirements in the state(s) in which you want to practice, so you know exactly what is required.

Educational institutions and licensing agencies change their programs and requirements periodically; contact these organizations directly to obtain the most current information.

*Disclaimer: This publication of the American Dental Association is offered as information only and does not constitute legal or other professional advice. Persons reviewing these materials should consult with their own professional advisors for such advice.*

## **Admission to the United States**

- Nonimmigrant-Academic Student
- Nonimmigrant-H-1B Specialty Occupation Worker
- Immigrant Visa
- Refugees

## **State Dental Licensure Requirements**

- Education, Written and Clinical Examination Requirements
- Applying for a License
- Temporary and Provisional Licensure
- Accredited Dental Education Programs, State Boards of Dentistry and Clinical Testing Agencies
- Quick Reference: Summary of the State Licensure Process for International Dentists

## **Preparing for the National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE)**

- Helpful Tips for Examination Day
- Study Materials
- Continuing Education Courses
- General Study Tips
- Tips for Taking the Test

## **Applying to a Dental Education Program**

- Admission to a Traditional DDS./D.M.D. Dental Education Program
- Admission to a DDS./D.M.D. Program with Advanced Standing
- Admission to an Advanced Dental Education Program
- Tuition and Other Educational Costs
- Stipends



Financial Aid

## **Preparing for the Clinical Licensing Examinations**

ADEX

State Membership in the Clinical Testing Agencies

The Clinical Examination

Candidate Eligibility

Application Process

Clinical Examination Content

Finding Patients

Equipment

Sample Instrument List

Liability Insurance

Infection Control Procedures

Common Reasons for Failure and Dismissal

Preparing for the Examination

Continuing Education Courses

Board Preparation Courses

## **Finding Employment or Starting a Practice**

Opportunities for Unlicensed Dentists

Opportunities for Licensed Dentists

Identifying Areas in Need of Dentists

Starting Your Own Practice

## **The American Dental Association (ADA)**

Types of ADA Membership for International Dentists

## **Resources**

Dental Publishing Companies

Dental Supply and Equipment Companies

Accredited Dental Education Programs that May Grant Advanced

[Standing Status to International Graduates or Have International Dentist Programs](#)

[Advanced Dental Education Programs that May Accept International Dental Graduates](#)

[State Educational Requirements for International Dental Graduates](#)

[Glossary of Terms](#)

[Useful Links](#)

Immigration laws establish standards for admission to the United States. The basic standard is to obtain a visa; the type of visa required depends on one's purpose for entering the country. The most basic distinction in type of visa is between immigrant and nonimmigrant. A nonimmigrant is a person who enters the U.S. for a specific purpose with the intention of returning to his/her home country upon completion of that purpose. An immigrant is a person who enters the U.S. with the intention of remaining indefinitely or permanently. The classifications most likely to be of interest to international dentists are Nonimmigrant-Academic Student, Nonimmigrant H-1B Professional and Immigrant Visa.

**Nonimmigrant-Academic Student:** To enter the U.S. as an academic student, a foreign national must first be accepted for admission to a school that is authorized to admit international students. The school will then issue an eligibility form. This form must be presented to a U.S. consular officer to obtain a visa. Visas must also be obtained for the student's spouse and unmarried children under the age of 21.

An applicant for a nonimmigrant-academic visa will, in all likelihood, be interviewed by a U.S. consular officer. In addition to the eligibility form discussed above and completed visa application forms, the applicant should be prepared to present transcripts from previously attended institutions, proof of standardized test scores and evidence of funds sufficient to cover the costs of tuition and living expenses for the duration of the intended stay.

In addition to a visa, a Nonimmigrant-Academic Student is usually required to hold a passport. The passport must be issued by the student's native country and must be valid for at least six months longer than the intended length of stay in the U.S. Requirements differ for

Canadian and British students, who should check with a U.S. consular officer for details. Additionally, Canadian and Mexican citizens should contact a U.S. consular office for information about special visa requirements related to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). As an academic student, a foreign national may obtain employment in the U.S. only in specifically limited situations. The spouse and children of an academic student are not permitted to work in the U.S.

**Nonimmigrant-H-1B Specialty Occupation Worker:** H-1Bs are reserved for professional positions deemed specialty occupations. These are occupations that generally require, at a minimum, a Bachelors degree. The foreign national must possess a relevant Bachelors degree or have the equivalent thereof. The equivalency can be a combination of education and professional work experience.

H-1Bs are subject to an annual limit (“cap”) of 65,000 per fiscal year, plus an additional 20,000 for individuals who hold a U.S. Masters degree or higher. Some employers, however, such as universities and some medical facilities are exempt from the cap and may file and obtain H-1Bs at any time. The fiscal year begins October 1 and the earliest a cap subject H-1B for the next fiscal year can be submitted is April 1.

H-1Bs are available in three-year increments for up to six years total. Individuals who have begun the Permanent Residency process (discussed below) may be eligible for indefinite additional extensions in increments of one or three years depending on the status of that process. As with student visas, spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21 may obtain dependent status.

**Immigrant Visa:** An employer may petition a foreign national who is a licensed dentist in another country for a second preference (professional with advanced degree) or a third preference (professional

or skilled individual) classification for an immigrant visa. The petition must be submitted to the Citizenship and Immigration Service office having jurisdiction over the intended place of employment. When a petition is approved, the petitioner's spouse and unmarried children under 21 years of age receive the same preference.

A foreign national will not automatically be awarded an immigrant visa. Visas are issued only if need exists in the United States for members of the profession, and then they are issued in chronological order based on filing date until the need is fulfilled. Need is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor. The sponsoring employer usually needs to demonstrate a lack of qualified applicants in the local labor market for the Department of Labor to recognize a need and certify the first stage of the immigrant visa case. Only with such certification can the case progress, and the entire process may take a year or several years until the visa is finally issued.

**Refugees:** A refugee is a person who flees persecution in the home country and enters the United States under the auspices of the U.S. Department of State after thorough investigation by the Department of Homeland Security. Refugees immediately receive social security cards and may work legally without restrictions as soon as they arrive. Refugee dentists do not need a visa to seek professional employment in the U.S., but they must pass licensing examinations and obtain state licensure in order to practice. After one year in the United States they must apply for permanent legal residence (green card) in order to maintain their legal status. For more information or assistance, contact:

RefugeeWorks: [www.refugeeworks.org](http://www.refugeeworks.org)

United Nations: [www.unhcr.org/cgi-](http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-)

[bin/teix/vtx/home](#)

U.S. Department of State: [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

More specific information about these and other classifications may be obtained from a United States embassy or consulate in a foreign country. Information also may be requested from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528 (1.202.282.8000, [www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)). Information concerning immigration classifications and requirements and refugee status can also be found at <http://travel.state.gov/visa> and [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov).



## State Dental Licensure Requirements

Though requirements vary from state to state, all applicants for dental licensure must meet three basic requirements; an education requirement, a written examination requirement and a clinical examination requirement. Licensure requirements are subject to change. Contact the state board of dentistry where you wish to become licensed to obtain specific, up-to-date information about its licensing requirements.

**Education Requirement:** The educational requirement in nearly all states is a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree from a university-based dental education program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation (ADA CODA). References to accreditation in states' licensure provisions relate to the CODA and no other agency. By reciprocal agreement, dental education programs that are accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC) are recognized by the ADA CODA. Graduates of accredited U.S. and Canadian dental education programs are eligible for licensure in the United States.

Graduates of programs that are not accredited by CODA or CDAC may be able to fulfill the educational requirement without repeating an entire accredited dental education program. Opportunities exist in some accredited dental programs for appropriately qualified individuals to be admitted with advanced standing — usually this means the applicant is accepted at the end of the second year and then completes the program with the other students. Most programs grant a degree at the end of the program; a few grant a certificate of completion. (***Caution: The certificate of completion may meet the licensure requirement only in the state where the program is located.***) The purpose of the additional education requirement is to prepare individuals from other countries for dental practice in the U.S. health care delivery system, including dental

insurance and third party payers, regulation of dental practice by state boards and infection control requirements.

Most state dental boards require supplementary education of two to four years at the predoctoral level, however, a limited number of states will accept advanced education, such as a general practice residency (GPR), an advanced education in general dentistry (AEGD) program or a dental specialty residency. For more information see the “Resources” section:

### State Educational Requirements for International Dentists

Accredited Dental Education Programs that Accept International Graduates with Advanced Standing or Have International Dentist Programs, and

Advanced Dental Education Programs that May Accept International Dental Graduates.

Some dental schools offer advanced dental education programs in the biomedical sciences and areas of dental practice that are not recognized dental specialties. These may include anatomy, anesthesiology, biochemistry, dental materials, immunology, implantology, microbiology, operative dentistry, oral biology, oral medicine, orofacial pain, pharmacology and physiology. Depending on the program, advanced dental education programs can grant either a certificate or a Masters or Ph.D. degree. Some programs offer options to earn both a certificate and Masters Degree. These non-dental specialty programs usually do not meet states’ educational requirements for dental licensure for the international dental graduate.

**Written Examination Requirement:** All U.S. licensing jurisdictions require candidates for licensure to pass Parts I and II of the written

National Board Dental Examinations. International dental graduates who wish to apply to a dental education program with advanced standing must complete Part I as an admission requirement; some programs may also require Part II. Advanced dental education programs (GRP, AEGD or specialty) typically require both Part I and Part II for admission to their programs. Each examination is composed exclusively of multiple-choice test items presented in the English language. Part I is a comprehensive examination covering the basic biomedical sciences, dental anatomy and ethics. Part II is a comprehensive examination covering clinical dental subjects, including patient management.

Part I must be passed before Part II is attempted. A National Board Dental Certificate is awarded only after both parts are passed. National Board Examinations are administered only in the United States, its territories and Canada. Both Part I and Part II are offered in a computer-based format.

The National Board Dental Examinations are a rigorous evaluation of a candidate's knowledge. All candidates should prepare carefully and comprehensively before participating in these examinations. The agency responsible for the administration of National Board Dental Examinations is:

The Joint Commission on National Dental  
Examinations  
American Dental Association  
211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 600  
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2637

1.800.232.1694

The Joint Commission will furnish information and a paper application on request. Candidates for Parts I and II can also apply online; click Testing at [ADA.org/student](http://ADA.org/student). Sample examinations are available for review in the library of the American Dental Association and in libraries of most accredited dental schools. Also, sample examinations may be purchased from the:

American Student Dental Association  
211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 700  
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2687  
1.312.440.2795  
[ASDAnet.org](http://ASDAnet.org)

**Eligibility:** Graduates of non-accredited dental education programs (i.e., not accredited by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation or the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada) must meet the provisions listed below when applying to take the NBDE.

1. Candidates must submit an examination application and fee to:

The Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations  
211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 600  
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2637  
1.800.232.1694

2. Candidates who have graduated from a non-accredited school must have official dental school course transcripts verified by:

Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc.

P.O. Box 514070  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203-3470  
1.414.289.3400  
[www.ece.org](http://www.ece.org)

Candidates must contact Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc. (ECE) and request an ECE application form. The ECE form will describe what educational credentials are required and the manner in which to submit them to ECE. Fees for ECE services will also be listed. The candidate should indicate on the ECE application that a General Report on the evaluation of the educational credentials should be sent directly to the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations. It takes approximately four weeks for ECE to evaluate credentials. If requested by the candidate, Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc. will send the ECE Evaluation Report directly to the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations and also to the candidate. The Joint Commission will hold the examination application but will not process it until it receives the ECE Evaluation Report.

The candidate's name on the ECE report must match the name on the NBDE application. Any name changes must be accompanied by legal documentation.

3. Graduates of non-accredited dental education programs who become enrolled in an accredited dental education program are eligible for examination when the dean of that school certifies that the student is prepared in all subjects included in NBDE Part I or Part II.

*It is important to note that neither establishing National Board eligibility nor earning a National Board Certificate provides assurance that an individual's educational credentials will be accepted for licensure in any jurisdiction (state).*

**Clinical Examination Requirement:** Candidates for dental licenses in most U.S. licensing jurisdictions are subject to the clinical examination requirement. Clinical examinations are conducted by individual state boards of dentistry or by regional dental testing agencies. A regional testing agency, also called a regional board, is formed when a group of state boards jointly develop and administer a clinical examination. Five such regional agencies currently conduct examinations (see pages 23-25). Dentists who do not have a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree from an accredited dental education program are not typically eligible to take a clinical dental licensing examination, unless a state board of dentistry provides authorization that the candidate will be eligible for licensure in that state upon successful completion of the clinical examination.

*Because circumstances may vary, an international dentist must always direct his or her initial request for information about a clinical examination to the appropriate state board rather than to a regional dental testing agency.*

Clinical examinations involve performing dental procedures on patients, and there may also be a laboratory or manikin component. A clinical examination may include a written (computer-based) component. The specific procedures required are identified in the examination's candidate's guide or manual, and the candidate is responsible for furnishing patients in need of these procedures. Although dental units and chairs are ordinarily furnished, the candidate may be expected to bring instruments and materials for patient treatment. Candidates are advised to obtain specific information about these requirements and procedures from the clinical testing agencies. It is also advisable to request information about examination regulations, such as whether the state limits the number of times an individual may take the examination. See the section "Preparing for the Clinical Examinations" for more information.

**Applying for a License:** Candidates are eligible to apply for a dental



license once the educational, written examination and clinical examination requirements are met. The state board will require a copy of your dental school diploma and score reports for the written NBDE and the clinical examinations. In addition, state boards may have additional requirements, such as:

a minimum age of 18 or 21 years old;

good moral character;

examination on the state practice act (jurisprudence);

proof of malpractice insurance;

current Basic Life Support (BLS) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification;

specialty degree from an ADA accredited program;

specialty examination results or certificate;

background check;

fingerprint verification;

interview;

documentation of hepatitis B vaccination; or

courses in infection control, radiation safety or other specified topics.

**Temporary and Provisional Licensure:** Some states may grant

temporary and/or provisional dental licenses to meet specific needs. For example, a temporary license may be granted to permit a student to participate in an advanced education program. Provisional licensure is usually limited to full-time faculty members of accredited dental education programs, where required. If seeking licensure for the purpose of a faculty position or enrollment as a student, the educational institution will provide information about these licenses. Neither temporary nor provisional licenses are valid for the purposes of private practice.

**Accredited Dental Education Programs, State Boards of Dentistry and Clinical Testing Agencies:** For the most current listings of accredited dental education programs, state boards of dentistry and clinical testing agencies, please visit the following websites.

#### **American Dental Association**

A complete list of accredited D.D.S./D.M.D. programs can be found at [ADA.org/dentalschools](http://ADA.org/dentalschools). The “Resources” section of this *Guide* contains information about dental education programs that accept international dental graduates with advanced standing or that have International Dentist Programs.

A complete list of accredited Advanced Dental Education Programs can be found at [ADA.org/dentalschools](http://ADA.org/dentalschools). Information about advanced dental education programs that may accept international dental graduates can be found in the “Resources” section of this *Guide*.

## American Association of Dental Boards

(formerly American Association of Dental Examiners) Contact information for state dental boards and regional clinical testing agencies can be found at [www.dentalboards.org](http://www.dentalboards.org) – click on “State Boards.”

## Quick Reference

### Summary of the State Licensure Process for International Dentists

Internationally trained dentists who wish to obtain a state dental license in the U.S. must meet three main requirements; 1) an education requirement of graduation from a dental education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA), 2) successful completion of the computer-based National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE) Parts I and II, and 3) successful completion of a clinical examination administered by a state or regional testing agency.

**Education:** Graduates of programs that are not accredited by CODA might be able to fulfill the educational requirement without repeating an entire accredited dental education program. Opportunities exist in some accredited dental programs for appropriately qualified individuals to be admitted with advanced standing – usually this means the applicant is accepted at the end of the first or second year and then completes the program with the other students. Most programs grant a dental degree at the end of the program; a few grant a certificate of completion.

*(Caution: The certificate of completion may meet the licensure requirement only in the state where the program is located).* The purpose of the additional education requirement is to prepare

individuals from other countries for dental practice in the U.S. health care delivery system, including dental insurance and third party payers, regulation of dental practice by state boards and infection control requirements. Most states require supplementary education of two to four years at the predoctoral level; however, a limited number of states will accept advanced education, such as a general practice residency (GPR), an advanced education in general dentistry (AEGD) program or a dental specialty residency. It is very important to know the requirements in the state where you wish to become licensed prior to applying to an educational program to make sure it will meet the educational requirement. See the Resources section for 1) lists of predoctoral and advanced dental education programs that may accept international dental graduates and 2) *State Educational Requirements for International Dentists*. For a complete list of accredited dental education programs go to [ADA.org/dentalschools](http://ADA.org/dentalschools).

**NBDE:** For information about the NBDE I and II go to [ADA.org/nationalboards](http://ADA.org/nationalboards).

**Clinical Examination:** The clinical examination requirement varies from state to state; please contact the state board of dentistry where you wish to become licensed for information about which examination(s) is accepted by that state. It is important to verify which clinical licensing examinations are accepted by the state board *before* taking an exam.

**Following is a brief summary of the steps involved for internationally-trained dentists to become licensed.**

1. Determine the state(s) where you wish to obtain a license and contact the state board(s) of dentistry

to obtain specific licensure requirements and a sample application. Some state board websites have online licensure applications.

2. Apply to take the NBDE Part I administered by the ADA Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations (JCNDE). As part of the application process for the NBDE, you will be required to have your credentials evaluated by the Educational Credentials Evaluators, Inc. (ECE) to determine your eligibility for the examinations. Contact the ECE (1.414.289.3400; [www.ece.org](http://www.ece.org)) or the ADA (1.800.232.1694; [ADA.org/nationalboards](http://ADA.org/nationalboards)) for more information. (In order to qualify for licensure, nearly all states require internationally trained dentists to complete additional education in a dental education program that is accredited by the ADA CODA and earn a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree; the NBDE Part I is a requirement for acceptance into a dental education program, as well as for state licensure. Some education programs may also require successful completion of NBDE Part II.)
3. After successfully completing NBDE I, apply to an accredited dental education program with advanced standing to earn a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree. Some schools offer an International Dentist Program (IDP), which is a separate program and different from one with an advanced standing component. Most IDPs also grant a D.D.S. or D.M.D., but a few offer a certificate of completion, which may not be recognized by all licensing jurisdictions for the

purposes of licensure.

4. Following the completion of the educational program, successfully complete NBDE Part II.
5. Successfully complete a clinical licensing examination administered by a state or regional clinical testing agency accepted in the state where you wish to be licensed. The clinical examination requirement varies from state to state; please contact the state board of dentistry ([www.dentalboards.org](http://www.dentalboards.org)) where you wish to become licensed prior to applying to take an examination to learn which examination(s) is accepted by that state.
6. Request an application from the state board of dentistry where you wish to become licensed. Carefully review the application and identify and complete any additional requirements. For example, complete a course or test on the state dental practice act and show proof of malpractice insurance.
7. Send the completed application to the appropriate state dental board.

*Note: Each state has its own licensure requirements and application process. **State licensure requirements are subject to change; you must contact the state boards of dentistry directly for information about licensure requirements. For contact information for the state boards of dentistry go to [www.dentalboards.org](http://www.dentalboards.org) and select***



*“State Boards.”*

## Preparing for the National Board Dental Examinations

One of the first things internationally-trained dentists are required to do is successfully complete Part I of the National Board Dental Examination.

The National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE), administered by the ADA Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations (JCNDE), is the written examination requirement for licensure in all U.S. licensing jurisdictions (states). The NBDE consists of two parts. Part I tests the anatomic sciences, biochemistry-physiology, microbiology-pathology and dental anatomy and occlusion. U.S. dental students usually take Part I at the end of their second year of dental education. Part II tests the dental sciences and includes a case-based component that asks questions related to specific patient medical and dental histories. Dental students usually take this examination at the end of their fourth year of dental school. The NBDE is administered only in the United States and Canada.

The National Board Dental Examinations Part I and II are computer-based examinations administered at Prometric Test Centers across the United States, its territories and Canada. A candidate whose application is accepted will receive an email (or letter via U.S. mail if no email address is on file) informing him/her to call 1.800.688.5804 to schedule a testing appointment. The Prometric Contact Center will not schedule a testing appointment before receiving authorization from the JCNDE. Visit the Prometric's Web site at [www.prometric.com](http://www.prometric.com) for a list of testing centers and more information about scheduling.

Successfully passing the NBDE not only depends on knowledge of the information tested, but on compliance with administrative processes and testing regulations. The best way to prepare for the examination is

to thoroughly review the *Guides*. There are separate guides for Parts I and II. *Guides* are available online at [ADA.org/student](http://ADA.org/student) – click on Testing. There is comprehensive information in these *Guides* that you MUST read before submitting an application.

When submitting an application to take the NBDE, include any required additional application materials. Be sure to follow the application instructions carefully. If you have any questions about how to fill out a form, call the NBDE for clarification. Something as simple as reversing your name or incorrectly listing your school or address information could prevent you from testing or receiving your scores.

**Helpful Tips for Examination Day:** The *Guides* contain complete information about examination regulations and prohibited conduct as well as test center procedures. Failure to comply with Examination Regulations, Rules of Conduct and Test Center Procedures may result in a determination of irregularity and your examination results may be withheld, cancelled and/or considered invalid. If your scores are withheld or invalidated, you may be prohibited from retesting for up to two years. A few tips from the *Guide* that you should be familiar with are listed below.

Report to the testing center at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled time for check-in procedures. Candidates who report late may not be allowed to participate in the examination, depending on the time of arrival and schedule of examination appointments. The candidate will forfeit the examination fee and must submit another application and fee. Extra time to complete the examination is not granted to candidates who are admitted late.

Bring two original current forms of ID. One form must be a government issued ID bearing both a photograph and a signature (e.g., driver's license or passport) and one other ID that requires

only a signature (e.g., credit card, library card, etc). The name on your IDs must match exactly to the name that is on your application.

Test center staff will be observing you at all times while you are taking the examination by direct observation and video recording. Staff is authorized to dismiss a candidate from an examination for violating the Rules of Conduct and/or the Examination Regulations or other forms of irregular behavior. They are required to report any violations and irregular behavior. They are not authorized to answer questions regarding examination content or scoring.

Do not talk to or otherwise disrupt other candidates. It could result in dismissal from the testing session.

No personal or miscellaneous items are allowed in the secure testing area. Any personal items brought to the test center must be stored in a designated locker. Read the *Guide* carefully for information on prohibited items.

Cellular phones are not allowed anywhere in the test center and may not be used on an unscheduled break.

Do not bring paper into the test center.

Take advantage of the brief tutorial provided at the test center before beginning the actual examination to become familiar with the workings of the computer.

Refer to the NBDE *Guide* for more complete information about the Test Center Procedures and the Examination Regulations. Visit [www.prometric.com](http://www.prometric.com) for more information about the Prometric Test Centers' rules.

**Study Materials:** The Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations recommends dental textbooks and dental course materials as the main source of study materials. Though National Board test items are not based on specific textbooks, test construction committees often use the latest editions of dental textbooks as references when developing the examination questions. See [ADA.org/jcnde](https://ada.org/jcnde) for a suggested list of textbooks. If you wish to purchase any of the reference textbooks, see the Resources section for a list of dental publishers.

Periodically the JCNDE releases past National Board Dental Examinations that candidates can use as study materials. These released examinations are available for purchase through the American Student Dental Association ([ASDAnet.org](https://asdanet.org)). Copies are available in most dental school libraries and the ADA library. These exams will help you become familiar with the general format and nature of the exam. The JCNDE does not guarantee that the information in released National Board examinations is accurate, current or relevant. Released materials may no longer be consistent with the current test specifications, content emphasis or examination structure. *The released examinations should not be the primary source of preparation for the NBDE.* Because they may be outdated and out of use, memorizing the questions from these exams is not a wise approach to studying.

The NBDE *Guide* contains helpful information about test content and the types of questions that the examination contains. There are free tutorials available that help familiarize candidates with the mechanics of taking the examination on computer and sample test questions. Go to [ADA.org](https://ada.org), National Board Dental Examination pages, and select Part I or Part II. Look for “Sample Test Items” and “Exam Software Demo and Sample Questions.”

There also are book publishers and private companies that produce study aids and courses. **However, the ADA JCNDE does not endorse**

or recommend any specific texts, teaching aids or review courses that are identified as National Board Dental Examination preparation materials.

**Mosby Elsevier:** Mosby Elsevier publishes *Mosby's Review for the National Board Dental Examination Part I* and *Mosby's Review for the National Board Dental Examination Part II*. Contact Elsevier at [www.elsevier.com](http://www.elsevier.com) for more information.

**McGraw-Hill:** McGraw-Hill publishes *First Aid for the NBDE Part I* and *First Aid for the NBDE Part II*. Contact McGraw-Hill at [www.mhprofessional.com](http://www.mhprofessional.com) for more information.

**The Decks Corporation:** *The Flashcard Company* produces *Dental Decks Part I* and *Part II*. Dental Decks consists of comprehensive flashcards that are organized into topic sections and provide an in depth review of each of the topics. *Dental Decks Part II* also includes a case study booklet and oral pathology booklet with x-rays and color photographs. Visit [www.deckscorp.com](http://www.deckscorp.com) for complete information.

**Kaplan Test Prep and Administration:** Kaplan Test Prep and Administration offers courses for NBDE Part I, Part II and a Part I and II Combo



Course. Visit [www.kaptest.com](http://www.kaptest.com) for complete information about what the company offers.

**Duggan Study Institute, LLC:** The Duggan Study Institute (DSI) offers services to dental professionals looking to achieve dental licensure; both U.S. dentists and international dentists. DSI courses cover basic sciences, clinical sciences, clinical boards, remedial programs and post licensure courses that emphasize endodontic and removable prosthodontics. The DSI developed the Gateway Program that is designed to meet the needs of international dentists. For more information visit [www.dentistceprogram.com](http://www.dentistceprogram.com).

**America's Dental Bookstore:** This site offers a large selection of dental textbooks, including books to help prepare for the National Board Dental Examinations. Go to [www.americasdentalbookstore.com](http://www.americasdentalbookstore.com) for more information.

**Continuing Education Courses:** Continuing education courses are designed to help dentists keep abreast of advances in dental and medical sciences, such as new technology and dental materials. These courses can be helpful to international dentists who are preparing for licensure examinations. The courses usually address a single topic, are short in duration (from less than one day and up to one week in length) and do not result in a degree. A list of continuing education courses sponsored by providers approved by the ADA Continuing Education

Recognition Program is available at [ADA.org/cerpcourselistings](https://ada.org/cerpcourselistings).

**General Study Tips:** Listed below are some general tips on studying and test taking to help candidates prepare for the National Board examinations.

1. Identify the best time of day for you to study and make a schedule. Set time aside – don't just try to fit it in whenever you can.
2. Study for short periods of time versus long periods. You will become less tired and remember more.
3. Study the difficult material first. You will be fresher and it will be easier to process the information.
4. Make sure you are in a quiet, distraction-free place when you study.
5. Use idle time to grab a few extra minutes to study. For example, while doing laundry.
6. Don't try to study if you are tired. It will not provide any benefit in the long run.
7. Take notes and write down the important points as you review your material.

### **Tips for Taking the Test:**

1. Read all directions carefully. Not following directions could result in a lower score.
2. Look at the entire test and see how much time is allotted for each section. Pace yourself.

3. Work on the easiest questions first. Mark the tougher ones to review later.
4. With multiple choice questions, it doesn't hurt to guess if you are not sure of the answer. A blank spot is definitely a loss of points, but an educated guess could help your score.
5. Review your test before turning it in to make sure you have answered all the questions completely.
6. Be cautious about leaving too many unanswered questions to return to at the end of the exam or you may run out of time.

The following websites have more study and test taking tips.

[www.studygs.net/#tests](http://www.studygs.net/#tests)

[www.testtakingtips.com/study/index.htm](http://www.testtakingtips.com/study/index.htm)

[www.testtakingtips.com/test/index.htm](http://www.testtakingtips.com/test/index.htm)

## Applying to a Dental Education Program

In the United States, dental education programs are conducted at the post-baccalaureate (college/university) level. Predoctoral dental education programs are a minimum of four academic years in length or its equivalent and lead to one of two equivalent degrees: Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.) or Doctor of Dental Medicine (D.M.D.). The sponsoring university determines the degree that is granted; the D.D.S. and D.M.D. degrees are equivalent.

Curricula vary among U.S. dental education programs, but most of the first year and much of the second year are usually devoted to courses in the biomedical sciences. Subjects presented in the first and second years include anatomy, biochemistry, embryology, histology, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology and physiology.

Although dental sciences are introduced during the first two years, the majority of instruction in dental subjects is provided in the third and fourth years. Instruction in dental subjects is supplemented by clinical experience under the supervision of dental faculty members. Subjects taught in this manner are diagnosis (including radiography), endodontics, fixed and removable prosthodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics and restorative dentistry. Other topics covered within the dental curriculum are community health, patient management, practice management, professional ethics, jurisprudence and utilization of allied dental personnel.

The American Dental Education Association (ADEA) publishes a book that is available for purchase on the website titled *ADEA Official Guide to Dental Schools*. This book contains useful information such as characteristics of each program, admission requirements, student

selection factors, application information, estimated costs, financial aid and more. International dentists may find this book helpful when selecting and applying to dental school in the United States.

### **Admission to a Traditional D.D.S./D.M.D. Dental Education**

**Program:** Individuals who apply to a four-year accredited dental education program may wish to use the American Dental Education Association (ADEA) Associated American Dental Schools Application Service (AADSAS). Most dental schools participate in the AADSAS. The AADSAS is a centralized application service for individuals applying to dental schools, which simplifies the process for both the applicant and the school. Applicants need only complete one application form and the information is sent in a standardized format to dental schools identified by the applicant. The online AADSAS application and instructions are located at [www.adea.org](http://www.adea.org). For further information call 1.617.612.2045 or email [aadsasinfo@aadsasweb.org](mailto:aadsasinfo@aadsasweb.org).

### **Admission to a D.D.S./D.M.D. Program with Advanced Standing:**

About half of the accredited D.D.S./D.M.D. dental programs in the United States consider applications from graduates of international dental programs for admission with advanced standing. Advanced standing admits the international dental graduate into the second, third or fourth year of the basic dental degree program. According to the *ADA 2009-2010 Survey of Dental Education, Vol. 2*, a total of 608 international dental graduates were admitted to United States dental schools during the 2009-2010 school year. Refer to the “Resources” section of this Guide for a list of dental education programs that accept international dental graduates with advanced standing.

Completion of an advanced standing program and earning a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree may satisfy the educational requirement for internationally trained dentists in some states. Other states may require graduation from a four-year dental education program. See “State

Educational Requirements for International Dentists” for state-by-state information.

Admission procedures to a program with advanced standing are different from those for admission to the first year. Each dental education program has its own admission process and criteria. To obtain the most accurate information, you must contact the programs directly where you wish to apply. Examples of admission criteria for international dentists include academic qualifications and grade point average, diploma and transcripts from previous dental education, letters of recommendation, personal interviews, essays, Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and/or Test of Spoken English (TSE) scores and scores for National Board Part I. Also, applicants need to obtain information about visa and legal residency status requirements.

Admissions decisions are the sole responsibility of the individual dental education program. Start the application process at least a year in advance of the time you plan to begin your studies.

**ADEA’s Centralized Application for Advanced Placement for International Dentists:** The American Dental Education Association’s (ADEA) Centralized Application for Advanced Placement for International Dentists (CAAPID) allows international dentists to submit a single application and set of credentials that will be distributed by ADEA to all participating programs in the United States and Canada designated by the applicant. It is similar to ADEA’s AADSAS and PASS services for predoctoral and advanced education programs. The online application and instructions are located at [www.adea.org](http://www.adea.org). For more information contact ADEA at 1.202.289.7201 or [caapid@adea.org](mailto:caapid@adea.org).

**Admission to an Advanced Dental Education Program:** Advanced dental education programs are for individuals who already hold a dental

degree. These programs include training in ADA-recognized dental specialties and advanced general dentistry.

Advanced education programs can be classified into graduate programs and post-graduate programs. Graduate programs are offered only at universities and lead to a Masters Degree (M.S.) or a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). A post-graduate program may be offered in a university, but also can be conducted at a hospital or other clinical setting. A degree is not awarded upon completion of the post-graduate program. Instead, a certificate of completion is awarded, though some university programs offer the option or requirement of concurrent enrollment in a graduate program leading to a degree. The graduate then receives both a certificate of completion and a graduate degree.

Refer to the “Resources” section for a list of advanced dental education programs that may accept international dental graduates. Start the application process about one year in advance of the time you wish to enroll. *Note:* In the majority of states, completion of an advanced dental education program does not satisfy the educational requirements for licensure if the initial dental degree was obtained from a non-accredited dental program. Contact the individual state dental board where you wish to become licensed in order to verify its requirements.

**Advanced Education Programs In General Dentistry:** These postdoctoral programs include the general practice residency (GPR), advanced education in general dentistry (AEGD) and advanced general dentistry education programs in dental anesthesiology, oral medicine and orofacial pain. The primary distinction between the GPR and the AEGD is related to hospital experience. The GPR is typically conducted in the hospital setting and must include substantial experience in managing medically compromised patients. An AEGD program is usually conducted in a dental school, community health center or military facility and provides experience with comprehensive patient



care for all population groups. One- and two-year GPR and AEGD programs are available.

**Advanced Education Programs in Dental Specialties:** Nine dental specialties are recognized by the ADA in the United States; endodontics, oral and maxillofacial pathology, oral and maxillofacial radiology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics and dental public health. Educational programs for specialties are usually two years in duration. Programs in oral and maxillofacial surgery must be of at least four years in duration; oral and maxillofacial pathology must be at least three years in duration; prosthodontic programs must be a minimum of 33 months; and periodontics programs must be a minimum of 30 months of instruction. Dental Public Health offers either a 12-month or 24-month program.

**Postdoctoral Application Support Service:** The ADEA offers the Postdoctoral Application Support Service (PASS). This service is available to all individuals applying to postdoctoral dental education programs participating in the application service. Currently 560 U.S. advanced dental education programs participate in PASS. For more information, visit [www.adea.org](http://www.adea.org) or contact ADEA at 1.800.353.2237 (U.S. only) or 1.202.289.8123, or by email at [csrpass@adea.org](mailto:csrpass@adea.org).

**National Matching Services, Inc:** The National Matching Services, Inc (NMS) is available to advanced education program applicants. This Toronto-based service places applicants into first-year residency training positions. The NMS provides an opportunity for programs and applicants to evaluate each other fully, after which both the program and the applicant submit rank order lists to the NMS indicating their choices. The NMS uses the rank order lists to match applicants to the appropriate programs. Postgraduate programs participating in the NMS include advanced education in general dentistry (AEGD), general

practice residency (GPR), oral and maxillofacial surgery, dental anesthesiology, orthodontics and pediatric dentistry. For more information about the National Matching Service call 1.416.977.3431 or visit [www.natmatch.com/dentres/index.htm](http://www.natmatch.com/dentres/index.htm). Email: [dentres@natmatch.com](mailto:dentres@natmatch.com).

*Table 1 provides the total enrollment of dentists in, and the number of internationally trained dentists who graduated from, advanced dental education programs in 2009-2010.*

**TABLE 1: Enrollment and Graduates in Advanced Education Programs – 2009/2010**

Enrollment and Graduates in Advanced Education Programs – 2009/2010		
Programs	Total 1st Year Enrollment	Graduates who are Internationally Trained
Advanced Education in General Dentistry	688	104
Dental Anesthesiology	25	0
Dental Public Health	44	31
Endodontics	433	43
General Practice Residency	1,105	68
Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	40	16
Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	31	20
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	1,040	23
Oral Medicine	6	4
Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	931	91
Pediatric Dentistry	733	48
Periodontics	541	250
Prosthodontics	466	312
TOTAL	6,083	1,010

**Tuition and Other Educational Costs:** For current information about tuition costs contact the dental education program directly. Be aware of the cost of tuition and other costs associated with the program, such as living expenses, laboratory fees, instruments, books, etc., before committing to live and work in the United States. According to the *ADA*

*2009-2010 Survey of Dental Education*, the average first-year non-resident cost reported by U.S. dental schools was \$43,319. Average costs for other educational expenses were \$14,632 in year one, \$13,657 in year two, \$12,310 in year three and \$9,417 in year four. Full reports on tuition costs are available through the ADA Survey Center in the “Survey of Dental Education Series.” For further information about these and other dental education surveys, call the ADA Catalog at 1.800.947.4746 or go to [ADA.org/edreports](http://ADA.org/edreports).

Educational expenses other than tuition typically decrease as the student progresses through four years of school. Large expenses in the first two years are for the purchase of dental instruments used throughout the curriculum.

**Stipends:** Most advanced education hospital-based programs and some dental school programs provide students with stipends that range from \$22,418 to \$67,312 per year; some may waive tuition depending on the size of the stipend. In such a program, the student has a resident appointment to the hospital staff and responsibility for patient care under supervision. Competition for this type of position is intense. Information about financial support for advanced education programs must be requested from the individual program.

**Financial Aid:** The dental school or its parent university administers nearly all programs of financial aid to both graduate and undergraduate students. For information about financial aid, contact the dental school’s Financial Aid Office.

Although most financial aid programs were designed to support U.S. citizens, financial aid information may be available from a number of resources. First, contact the financial aid office of the program where you are applying to see what information the school has available. Most scholarship and loan programs have eligibility requirements of U.S.

citizenship or legal resident status. Additional sources of scholarship and loan information are the:

American Student Dental Association:  
[ASDAnet.org](http://ASDAnet.org)

American Dental Education Association:  
[www.adea.org](http://www.adea.org)

U.S. Department of Education: [www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)

Applicants should also check with the Minister of Health or Education in their country to see if funds are available to support study abroad.

Once you have met the educational and written National Board Dental Examinations requirements, the next step is to take the appropriate clinical dental licensing examination. Clinical examinations are developed and administered by dental clinical testing agencies on behalf of state dental boards. The testing agencies administer the examinations at dental schools. Most states participate in one or more regional examining board, while a few administer examinations independently. The regional examining boards do not have authority to license individuals and should not be confused with the state boards of dentistry, which are the state licensing authorities.

The regional testing agencies include the Central Regional Dental Testing Service (CRDTS), the Council of Interstate Testing Agencies, (CITA), the North East Regional Board of Dental Examiners (NERB), the Southern Regional Testing Agency (SRTA) and the Western Regional Examining Board (WREB). The independent states are California (administers a California exam and is a WREB member), Delaware (administers its own exam), Florida (administers ADEX), Nevada (administers ADEX and also accepts WREB results, plus the U.S. Virgin Islands (administers its own exam).

**ADEX:** In 2005 the American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX) was established. Its sole function is licensure examination development for dental and dental hygiene. The ADEX consists of state and U.S. territory licensing jurisdictions, organized in districts throughout the nation, whose member representatives provide for the ongoing development of the ADEX Examinations in Dentistry and Dental Hygiene. These Examinations are available for use by the individual state and regional testing agencies on behalf of their member states. The NERB is currently the only regional testing agency utilizing the ADEX

Examinations. The states of Florida, Hawaii and Nevada administer the ADEX Examinations.

**State Membership in the Clinical Testing Agencies:** Table 2 contains information known at the time of publication about states' affiliations with the clinical testing agencies. *This information is subject to change. It is highly recommended that candidates seeking licensure in a specific state contact that state's board of dentistry to obtain the most up-to-date information about which examination results are accepted in the state prior to registering for any clinical examination.* Some states may also accept examination results from testing agencies in which they are not members. For state dental board contact information go to [www.dentalboards.org](http://www.dentalboards.org). Click on "State Boards."

**TABLE 2: State Membership in the Clinical Testing Agencies**

*Current as of August 2011*



Council of Interstate Testing Agencies, Inc. (CITA) <a href="http://www.citaexam.com">www.citaexam.com</a>			
Alabama	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	
Louisiana	North Carolina	West Virginia	
Central Regional Dental Testing Services, Inc. (CRDTS) <a href="http://www.crdts.org">www.crdts.org</a>			
Colorado	Kansas	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Georgia	Minnesota	South Carolina	Wyoming
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	Missouri	South Dakota	
Illinois	Nebraska	Washington <sup>1</sup>	
Iowa	New Mexico	West Virginia	
North East Regional Board of Dental Examiners, Inc. (NERB) (ADEX) <sup>7</sup> <a href="http://www.nerb.org">www.nerb.org</a>			
Connecticut	Maryland	New York <sup>3</sup>	Vermont
District of Columbia	Massachusetts	Ohio	West Virginia
Indiana	Michigan	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	
Maine	New Jersey	Rhode Island	
Southern Regional Testing Agency, Inc. (SRTA) <a href="http://www.srta.org">www.srta.org</a>			
Arkansas	South Carolina	Virginia	
Kentucky	Tennessee	West Virginia	
Western Regional Examining Board (WREB) <a href="http://www.wreb.org">www.wreb.org</a>			
Alaska	Kansas	North Dakota	Utah
Arizona	Missouri	Oklahoma	Washington
California <sup>2</sup>	Montana	Oregon	Wyoming
Idaho	New Mexico	Texas	
Independent States that Administer Their Own Clinical Licensing Examinations			
Delaware 1.302.744.4500	Florida (ADEX) <sup>5</sup> 1.850.245.4474	Nevada (ADEX) <sup>4</sup> 1.702.486.7044	Virgin Islands 1.340.774.0117

<sup>1</sup>Washington is a member of WREB Only the dental examination falls under CRDTS.

<sup>2</sup>California: California accepts WREB and also administers its own state board examination.

<sup>3</sup>New York accepts NERB dental hygiene examination. NY no longer requires a clinical examination for dental licensure; applicants must complete an accredited postgraduate program at least one year in length (PGY-1).

<sup>4</sup>Nevada is not a member of any clinical testing agency but is a member of ADEX and administers the ADEX-approved Dental and Dental Hygiene Examinations. Nevada also accepts WREB results.

<sup>5</sup>Florida is not a member of any clinical testing agency but is a member of ADEX and administers the ADEX-approved Dental and Dental Hygiene Examinations (Effective 10/11).

<sup>6</sup>Hawaii is a member of CRDTS and also administers the ADEX Examinations



<sup>7</sup>*ADEX: ADEX is a private not for profit consortium of state and regional dental boards throughout the United States and its territories that provides for the ongoing development of a series of common, national dental and dental hygiene licensing examinations that are uniformly administered by individual state or regional testing agencies on behalf of their participating and recognizing licensing jurisdictions.*

**The Clinical Examination:** The most important source of information about the clinical examination is the individual testing agency's candidate guide or manual. Candidates must thoroughly read these guides and follow all directions. While the clinical examinations have many similarities, the individual content, scoring and administration processes may vary. All the information you need about the examination will be included in the candidate guide. *It is your best resource for success in the clinical examination.* It is critically important to be very familiar with the guide and to keep it available during the examination. Your success depends on it.

Each testing agency's candidate guide includes specific and comprehensive information about what procedures are required on the examination and the patient selection criteria. There is also extensive information about the scoring criteria, which lists exactly what the examiners will be looking for when they evaluate a candidate's work. Key things you should be aware of are summarized on the following pages.

**Candidate Eligibility:** The following eligibility criteria apply to the clinical testing agencies.

Candidates must be graduates of a dental education program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation (ADA CODA) or the Commission

on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC). Dentists who do not have a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree from an accredited dental education program are not typically eligible to take a clinical dental licensing examination, unless a state board of dentistry provides authorization that the candidate will be eligible for licensure in that state upon successful completion of the clinical examination,

OR

Candidates must be senior dental students of record in an ADA CODA or CDAC accredited dental education program or advanced dental education program when the dean or other school official certifies in writing that the students are expected to receive a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree within a specified number of days (usually 45) of the scheduled examination.

**Application Process:** The first step in taking the clinical examination is the application process. Exam sites tend to fill up fast. In order to ensure a spot for the exam date and location of your choice be sure to apply early. Contact the examining agency for an application well in advance of the examination date and make sure to be aware of the application deadline date. Read the application entirely and provide any additional information that is requested. Contact the agency if you have questions about the form or the information that is requested. Most examining agencies have a cancellation policy – be sure you understand the policy before registering for the examination. If you cancel your

examination, you may forfeit part or all of the examination fee. Examination fees vary among the testing agencies, ranging from several hundred dollars to over \$2,000.

Many of the clinical testing agencies have online application services. [Table 1](#) contains website addresses for the clinical testing agencies.

**Clinical Examination Content:** Some of the procedures that may be required on a clinical examination are listed below. Some testing agencies may require additional procedures that are not included in this list.

### **Restorative Procedures (performed on patient)**

- Direct posterior Class II amalgam preparation and restoration
- Direct posterior Class II composite preparation and restoration
- Indirect posterior cast gold preparation and restoration
- Direct anterior Class III or IV composite preparation and restoration

### **Periodontal Procedures (performed on patient)**

- Oral evaluation/assessment
- Periodontal charting (gingival appearance, pocket depth, furcation involvement, mobility, recession, loss of attached gingival, horizontal/vertical bone loss)
- Subgingival calculus detection and removal

Supragingival calculus/plaque/stain removal

Treatment planning

### **Endodontic Procedures (performed on manikin or extracted teeth)**

Access opening on a posterior tooth

Access opening, canal instrumentation and obturation on an anterior tooth

### **Prosthodontics Procedures (performed on manikin or models and photo stations)**

Preparation of a porcelain fused to metal (PFM) crown as one 3-unit bridge abutment; full cast crown as other abutment for the same 3-unit bridge; ceramic crown

Complete/partial denture set-up

Nevada and Puerto Rico require a patient for a full denture procedure

### **Computer Simulation Examinations:**

#### *Periodontal Assessment/Diagnosis and Prosthodontics*

CSW Computer Simulations, LLC, is a pioneering venture in the use of 2-D and 3-D computer technology for dental testing. Some testing agencies utilize the CSW Computer Simulations for periodontics and prosthodontics. The examinations are administered by CSW Computer Simulations through Pearson VUE test centers. These examinations each consist of multiple-choice questions. The periodontal assessment/diagnosis simulation randomly assigns the candidate a patient with that patient's files and the examination questions relate to

that patient. The prosthodontics simulation randomly selects a multiple-choice question examination with 3-D models that the candidate must evaluate. Complete dentures, removable partial dentures, fixed prosthodontics and implants are evaluated for response to specific questions pertaining to the principles of prosthodontics.

### *Patient Assessment and Treatment Planning*

The Patient Assessment and Treatment Planning (PATP) examination is a computer simulation exam administered by Pearson VUE testing centers. The exam uses patient case materials provided by the clinical testing agency. Candidates are allowed one hour to assess images and patient information and complete and submit a treatment plan for one patient.

### *Diagnostic Skills Examination*

The American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX) Examination includes the Diagnostic Skills Examination (DSE), a computerized simulated-patient clinical performance examination that assesses more complex levels of diagnosis and treatment planning knowledge, skills and abilities. The DSE is divided into three sections: Diagnosis, Oral Medicine and Radiology (DOR); Comprehensive Treatment Planning (CTP); and Periodontics, Fixed Prosthodontics and Medical Considerations (PPMC).

**Other Requirements:** Most states also require multiple choice examinations on the state dental practice act, state board rules and regulations and ethics.

**Finding Patients:** Candidates are responsible for finding their own patients and dental assistants needed for the examination. If possible, hire a dental assistant from the school where you will be taking the examination. Family and friends, private practitioners in the area, or community shelters are good sources for finding patients. Though

examinations are administered at dental schools, the schools do not provide patients. Many testing agencies do not support or allow use of services that find patients for examination candidates for a fee.

Finding the right patient for the procedures required on the examination is critical. Patients that do not meet the specified examination criteria may be rejected. Lack of a patient could result in failing the examination. It is advisable to *have a back-up patient available* for each procedure in case the first patient is found to be unacceptable.

Refer to the Candidate Guide for information about what types of patients are needed. Some examples include, but are not limited to:

The patient must be of a specified minimum age; may not have certain health conditions (for example, HIV/AIDS, latex allergy, type I diabetes, tuberculosis, recent heart attack or stroke); cannot be a dental student, dental hygienist, assistant or laboratory technician; cannot be tranquilized; cannot be pregnant.

Patient selection for the posterior amalgam restoration or composite may require a lesion that has clearly reached the dentoenamel junction (DEJ), and the tooth must have proximal contact on one of the surfaces to be restored.

For the periodontal section, the patient must have a specified minimum number of teeth with a specified minimum number of surfaces that have easily explorable subgingival calculus; a specified number of pockets that are at least four mm in depth.

**Equipment:** Although most dental schools have supplies available, candidates must be sure to have everything needed to complete the examination. Most schools provide local anesthetic, gloves, patient bibs, articulating paper, cotton rolls, gauze, face masks, polishing materials,

amalgam capsules, saliva ejectors, tray covers, etc. They may or may not have instruments and high- and slow-speed hand pieces for rent. If you prefer to bring your own instruments, hand pieces or other equipment, contact a dental supply company to purchase them. Candidates typically must provide their own sonic and ultrasonic scaling equipment; if you choose to use one, it must be compatible with the hookups at the school. See “Resources” section for a list of major dental supply companies.

Once you have been assigned a testing site, it is advisable to visit that school to become familiar with the facilities, as well as the supplies and equipment that are available. Information about the school should be included in the packet that the testing agency sends to candidates upon registering for the examination. Schools charge usage fees that include use of the clinic facilities, instruments, manikin heads and supplies and disposables. This fee is separate from the clinical testing agency and should be sent to the school directly.

It is important to research the testing site’s facilities and available supplies in advance of the examination. The candidate’s guide will provide explicit instructions on what supplies, equipment and instruments you will need. *Read it carefully and follow instructions exactly.* Lack of the proper instruments, supplies and equipment could cause examination failure.

**Sample Instrument List:** Examples of the types of instruments that might be needed during the examination are provided here. Though most schools have instruments available for rental, they are not brand new. You may wish to bring your own instruments and examiner kits (mirrors, explorers, probes) to ensure they are new and sharp. *Refer to the testing agency’s Candidate Guide for specific information on which instruments are required.*



Candidates typically must have the following instruments available during patient check-in and check-out procedures.

new, unscratched, #4 or #5 front surface mirrors

new pigtail explorers

new shepard's hook explorers

new sharp periodontal explorers

new color-coded periodontal probes

Examples of instruments in a restorative rental kit include excavators, hatchets, hoes, chisels, gingival margin trimmers, condensers, carvers, burnishers and spatulas. A periodontal rental kit could include probes, curettes, scalers and sharpening stones.

**Liability Insurance:** The clinical testing agencies require candidates to have liability insurance coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Some testing agencies provide complimentary coverage to candidates in cooperation with an insurance company. Information about this appears in the candidate guide. Candidates may obtain their own insurance coverage and will be required to show proof of insurance.

**Infection Control Procedures:** In addition to clinical performance, candidates are evaluated on their professional appearance/conduct and infection control procedures. In the United States, it is mandatory to follow the infection control procedures published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Failure to follow these guidelines during the examination could result in a loss of points or, in the case of direct patient harm, termination of the examination. Proper

clinic attire, which includes lab coats/jackets or long-sleeved protective garments, is required in all clinic areas. Candidates and their assistants are expected to properly wash their hands, use barrier protection (masks, gloves, long-sleeved garments, face shields, protective eyewear, etc.), disposables (needles, saliva ejectors, prophylaxis angles and rubber cups, etc.) and proper disinfection and sterilization techniques. The complete *CDC Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings* can be found at <http://cdc.gov/oralhealth/infectioncontrol/guidelines>. Information may also be provided in the candidate guide.

**Common Reasons for Failure and Dismissal:** A candidate may fail the examination for performance deficiencies or dismissal for unethical behavior. Performance is judged by the examiners who evaluate your work using standardized criteria for each procedure. Inadequate tooth preparation, overhanging margins on restorations, insufficient removal of calculus, tissue damage and clerical errors are examples of performance deficiencies. Examples of cause for dismissal may include, but are not limited to:

Inappropriate patient

Using unauthorized equipment, assistants or patients

Assisting another examinee

Receiving assistance during the examination

Failure to apply proper aseptic techniques and infection control procedures

Falsifying or altering patient records

Presenting false or misleading information or documentation during the application process

Breach of anonymity during the patient approval and examiner scoring processes

Charging patients for services provided during the examination

Cheating, theft or other forms of dishonesty

Taking photographs or using recording devices

Unprofessional attire or behavior

Jeopardizing the health and safety of the patient

Going over the allotted time period during the examination

Refer to the examination's candidate guide for detailed information on examples of cause for dismissal or failure.

**Preparing for the Examination:** The individual testing agency's candidate guide is the most important source of information about the clinical examination. There are few resources available to help candidates prepare for a clinical examination; some are listed here. **The ADA does not endorse or recommend any specific texts, teaching aids or review courses that are identified as clinical examination preparation materials.**

**Continuing Education Courses:** Continuing education courses are designed to help dentists keep abreast of advances in dental and medical sciences, such as new technology and dental materials. These courses can be helpful to international dentists who are preparing for

licensure examinations. The courses usually address a single topic, are short in duration (from less than one day and up to one week in length) and do not result in a degree. A list of continuing education courses sponsored by ADA Continuing Education Recognition Program-approved providers is available at [ADA.org/cerpcourselistings](http://ADA.org/cerpcourselistings).

You may also wish to contact dental schools and state dental associations for information about their continuing education programs. Some dental schools offer courses specifically for internationally trained dentists to help prepare for clinical examinations. Go to [ADA.org/dentalschools](http://ADA.org/dentalschools) for contact information for dental schools and [ADA.org/societysocieties](http://ADA.org/societysocieties) for state associations.

**Board Preparation Courses:** Following are some board preparation courses that are available. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list, and other courses may exist.

*Florida Dental Board Preps, Inc.* provides review courses, patients, typodo267 nt models, study aids and supplies for the Florida Dental Examination. Florida Dental Board Preps offers a similar program for the Western Regional Examining Board (WREB) clinical examination. Call 1.800.414.8222 or visit [www.boardpreps.com](http://www.boardpreps.com) for more information.

*Duggan Study Institute (DSI), LLC* offers services to dental professionals looking to achieve dental licensure; both U.S. dentists and international dentists. DSI courses cover basic sciences, clinical sciences, clinical boards, remedial programs and post licensure courses that emphasize endodontics and removable prosthodontics. The DSI also offers the Gateway Program that is designed to meet the needs of international dentists. For more information visit [www.dentistceprogram.com](http://www.dentistceprogram.com).

## Finding Employment or Starting a Practice

The basic requirements for a foreign national to obtain employment in the U.S. are to have a visa or legal status that permits the individual to work in this country and to hold a state dental license. Information about visas may be obtained from the United States embassy or a U.S. consulate. Summary information about visas is provided in the section “Admission to the United States.” Few employment opportunities exist in the United States for a dentist who does not hold a state dental license.

### Opportunities for Unlicensed Dentists:

*Faculty/Research Positions:* In some states, dentists who do not hold a dental license may obtain a faculty permit/license and be employed by dental schools for teaching or research assignments. Requirements vary from state to state. An advanced dental degree with an excellent academic record and research experience are usually required for such positions. For information about specific positions, contact the individual dental schools.

An international dental graduate who qualifies for a faculty or research position might wish to explore opportunities through the Fulbright Program. Sponsored by the United States Department of State, Fulbright for Non-U.S. Students provides opportunities for students from abroad for degree, non-degree and specialized study in the United States. For more information, contact the Fulbright Program in your country. If there is no Fulbright program in your country, contact the American Embassy. For further information, go to [www.cies.org/vs\\_scholars/](http://www.cies.org/vs_scholars/)

*Allied Dental Personnel Positions:* Some international dental graduates

seek employment as allied dental personnel until they succeed in attaining dental licensure. Three categories of allied dental personnel are recognized in the United States: the dental assistant, the dental laboratory technician and the dental hygienist.

*A dental assistant* supports a dentist directly in patient care. A dental assistant works under the supervision of a dentist and duties may include performing such chair side functions as instrument exchange, exposing and processing radiographs, sterilizing instruments, preparing tray set-ups, maintaining patient records and performing business office procedures. Although formal education in dental assisting is available, neither formal education nor licensure is required by law for employment in most states. Some states register dental assistants to perform intraoral functions specified in the dental practice act. The Dental Assisting National Board's (DANB) website ([www.danb.org](http://www.danb.org)) offers state-specific information on regulations for dental assistants. Employment opportunities may be found in classified sections of professional publications and local newspapers. Persons seeking employment may also place advertisements in such publications. Some state dental societies also may have employment agencies where you can find job opportunities.

*A dental laboratory technician* works with dentists by following the specifications described in authorizations from the dentist to create a variety of dental prostheses including complete dentures, fixed bridges, removable partial dentures, crowns, inlays and corrective appliances. Although formal education in dental laboratory technology is available, neither formal education nor licensure is typically required for employment. Most dental laboratory technicians are employed in commercial laboratories or operate their own laboratories, but dentists and various government agencies might also employ dental laboratory technicians. Opportunities can be sought through advertisements or by contacting commercial laboratories in the area. Some state dental



societies also may have employment agencies where you can find job opportunities. For more information about dental laboratory technicians go to the National Association of Dental Laboratories ([www.nadl.org](http://www.nadl.org)).

To work as a *dental hygienist* an individual must be licensed by the appropriate state board of dentistry. The usual dental hygiene educational requirement for licensure is graduation from a dental hygiene education program that is accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation. Such a program is conducted at the post-secondary level and is a minimum of two academic years in length. The National Board Dental Hygiene Examination and a clinical examination are also required for licensure. A dental hygienist performs delegated responsibilities for patient care under the direction and supervision of a dentist. The scope of a hygienist's work is dependent upon the jurisdiction's dental practice act, but typically includes collecting diagnostic data; performing an oral inspection and an oral prophylaxis; and providing fluoride treatments, dental sealants and oral hygiene instructions. The American Dental Hygienists' Association's website ([www.adha.org](http://www.adha.org)) offers state-specific information on regulations related to dental hygienists.

Generally, states do not have provisions for dental hygiene licensure for international dentists. Only the state of Florida grants eligibility status for the Florida clinical dental hygiene examination to international dentists who wish to obtain a dental hygiene license and have passed the National Board Dental Hygiene Examination.

Employment opportunities may be found in classified sections of professional publications and local newspapers. Persons seeking employment may also place advertisements in such publications. Some state dental societies also may have employment agencies where you can find job opportunities.



*Non-clinical Settings:* Non-clinical settings that may offer employment to unlicensed dentists include dental-related professional associations and dental product and manufacturing companies. Some opportunities may also be available in the dental insurance industry.

### **Opportunities for Licensed Dentists:**

Once you become licensed, there are many options for employment.

Opportunities to become an associate or be employed in an existing practice are available. Dentists seeking associates or to hire another dentist typically place ads in dental journals or local newspapers. Some state dental societies also may have employment agencies where you can find job opportunities.

Outside of private practice, clinical settings where a licensed dentist may find employment include institutions such as hospitals, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO) or Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), military clinics; nursing homes; state and federal government agencies, such as prison systems or community health centers; school based programs; and academic institutions.

Non-clinical settings that may offer employment to licensed dentists include dental-related professional associations; state and federal agencies such as public health or the National Institutes of Health; dental insurance companies; and dental product and manufacturing companies.

As previously mentioned, newspapers and state and national dental journals are good sources to find employment. Go to [www.newslink.org](http://www.newslink.org) to find links to numerous newspapers in the U.S. and around the world. In addition, attending state or other large dental meetings and networking with other attendees or exhibitors may lead to

employment opportunities.

Today, there are numerous online job banks — both general and those geared to the dental profession. Some examples are included here.

America's Job Bank: [www.ajb.org](http://www.ajb.org)

Career Builder: [www.careerbuilder.com](http://www.careerbuilder.com)

Dentaljobs.com: [www.dentaljobs.com](http://www.dentaljobs.com)

Dentalworkers.com: [www.dentalworkers.com](http://www.dentalworkers.com)

**Identifying Areas in Need of Dentists:** Sources that you can utilize to determine areas that need dentists include the following:

The Constituent (state) Dental Societies may be a source of information where you can find out about areas of need in a particular state. For contact information for the constituent societies, go to [ADA.org/societydirectories](http://ADA.org/societydirectories).

The *ADA Survey Center* has numerous reports that may be helpful to dentists seeking a practice location. Go to [ADA.org/surveyresearch](http://ADA.org/surveyresearch) for information about the following reports.

Distribution of Dentists in the United States, Historical Report:  
1998-2006

Distribution of Dentists in the U.S. by Region and State

State and County Demographic Reports

Survey of Dental Graduates

Number of Dentists in U.S.

Facts About States

A *health professional shortage area* (HPSA) is a geographic area, population group, or medical facility that has been designated by the U.S. Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services as having a shortage of health professionals. HPSAs may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups or medical or other public facilities. Go to <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage> to learn more about HPSAs. Some state boards of dentistry have licensure provisions allowing dentists who are licensed in another state, to obtain a limited license or volunteer license in their states in order to practice in an underserved area. Contact the state boards of dentistry directly for more information.

**Starting Your Own Practice:** Starting your own dental practice requires many complex decisions and a great deal of information. The ADA's *New Practice Checklist* is designed to provide information about issues frequently confronted by dentists opening a new practice. Because each practice situation presents unique challenges and can be quite complex this list should be used as a starting point. Seek professional advice, when necessary.

Below is a list of ADA Practical Professional Resources that are often requested by dentists who are opening new practices. The ADA Catalog

contains these materials and many more. All items are available for shipment throughout the Continental U.S. For more information or to place an order, call 1.800.947.4746 or go to [adacatalog.org](http://adacatalog.org).

*The ADA Practical Guide to Starting Your Dental Practice: A Complete Guide* is a comprehensive reference on practice issues including selecting a location, buying a practice, patient dental benefits, record keeping, laboratory services and finances. Also available as an e-Book, this resource provides detailed sample letters, job descriptions and information in general for dentists and the dental office manager.

*Dental Office Design: A Guide to Building, Remodeling and Relocating* covers everything from stylistic trends to ergonomic and legal issues affecting dental office design. Created for any dentist thinking about renovating or building a new office, it is an essential tool through the entire design process.

*CEO Crash Course: Take the Lead in Your Dental Practice* draws on knowledge from business management experts for developing and implementing leadership skills in the dental practice. E-Chapters from the book on specific topics, such as establishing your practice philosophy and building your marketing engine, are available.

*The ADA Practical Guide to Frequently Asked Legal Questions* answers all the tough legal questions that are bound to come up in dental practice. Facts in plain language on a wide array of legal topics, including incorporation, marketing, collections, insurance and compliance policies under the Americans with Disabilities Act (AwDA), are covered in this 232-page reference. It's packaged with a searchable CD-ROM.

*ADA Regulatory Compliance Manual* explains the latest updates to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulations. The manual includes topics such as what to do if exposure occurs, methods of training staff about OSHA regulations and where and how to dispose of hazardous waste. Created for the dentist or office compliance manager, the resource contains all the necessary posters and documents and a subscription to the annual Regulatory Compliance Update Service through 2013.

*The ADA Practical Guide to HIPAA Compliance: Privacy and Security Kit* is a straightforward guide developed especially for dentists. It provides up-to-date information on all aspects of the HIPAA Privacy and Security regulations, including HITECH Act requirements for encryption, breach notification, business associate agreements, disclosure and use of protected health information. Sample forms, sample policies and procedures, checklists, sample risk assessment questions and workforce training guidance will help dentists implement a compliance program. It's packaged with a CD-ROM to help dental practices customize the material and a subscription to the annual HIPAA Compliance Update Service through January 2013.

*Associateships: A Guide for Owners and Prospective Associates* describes all the aspects of becoming an associate or adding an associate, including methods for locating opportunities and candidates, options for financial arrangements and making the arrangement a win-win for all parties. The resource includes a CD-ROM with document templates for sample contracts that can be edited in Word, Excel worksheets to help with cash flow projections, break-even analysis and advice on how to determine an associate's compensation. It's a necessary tool for dentists interested in hiring an associate, as well as those seeking to become

one.

*CDT 2011-2012: The ADA Practical Guide to Dental Procedure Codes and CDT Companion 2011-2012* will keep your practice up to date on new and revised codes and offers expert guidance on using codes. The newest version is packaged with a searchable CD-ROM, an expanded section of questions and answers to common coding and claim form questions, the ADA Dental Claim Form and updates of the glossary of dental and insurance terminology and new caries risk assessment forms. It's everything a dental practice needs to help dentists and their team members understand the latest on procedure coding.

*OSHA Training for Dental Professionals* was created to protect the health and safety of your dental team. The latest edition includes a workbook and 1-hour DVD providing detailed compliance steps for the blood borne pathogens and hazard communication standards. It includes checklists, quizzes, posters and forms to take the guesswork out of recordkeeping.

Other materials available in the ADA Catalog that dentists may find helpful in their daily practice include:

*Valuing a Practice: A Guide for Dentists*

*Transitions: Navigating Sales, Associateships and Partnerships*

*The ADA Practical Guide to Internal Marketing: The Key to Dental Practice Success*

*The ADA Practical Guide to Creating an Employee Office Manual*

## *Dental Letters Made Easy*

For assistance and information contact the ADA Division of Dental Practice (1.312.440.2895 or [dentalpractice@ada.org](mailto:dentalpractice@ada.org)) or your state/local dental society ([ADA.org/societydirectories](http://ADA.org/societydirectories)).



The American Dental Association (ADA) is America's leading advocate for oral health. Nearly 70% of all U.S. dentists and 85% of dental students belong to the ADA.

ADA membership offers services and resources that may help enrich your practice and support the profession. Depending upon the membership category, here are a few highlights most ADA members enjoy:

Relevant science and research available through the **ADA Center for Evidence-Based Dentistry ([ebd.ada.org](http://ebd.ada.org))** to assist you with clinical decisions.

Members-only content on **ADA.org** and the **Member Service Center** where you can find the resources you need.

Respected information via the *Journal of the American Dental Association (JADA)*, *ADA News*, *ADA Professional Product Review* and *e-communications* to keep you up-to-date with the evolving practice of dentistry, and other timely topics such as practice management, education and science.

**Member insurance and retirement programs** that offer you financial stability now and in the future.

World-class continuing education available through **ADA CE Online**. Member discount to attend the **ADA Annual Session** where you can earn CE credits, interact with peers and learn about the latest technology and dental products.

An opportunity to network with your colleagues throughout the world and show your support for the dental profession.

As an ADA member, you are also a member of the FDI World Dental Federation that has more than 191 member associations in more than 134 countries, representing more than one million dentists globally. Stay current on global issues via the FDI newsletter (*Ferney Communique*) and the *FDI International Dental Journal*.

**Types of ADA Membership for International Dentists:** As an international dentist, you may be eligible for several ADA membership types including Affiliate, Tripartite, ASDA/ADA Predoctoral, Graduate Student and Non-Practicing Dentist. Click Member Types and Applications at [ADA.org/join](https://ada.org/join) for information on all membership types, benefits and applications. If you have questions about ADA membership, email [membership@ada.org](mailto:membership@ada.org) or call 1.312.440.2699.

**Affiliate Membership:** Affiliate membership is available to dentists practicing in a country other than the United States who do not have an active U.S. dental license. Dentists whose applications for Affiliate membership are approved receive an ADA membership card, have access to the members-only content areas of [ADA.org](https://ada.org) including an online version of *The Journal of the American Dental Association* (a hard copy of *JADA* will be mailed by additional subscription only) and the *ADA Professional Product Review*, receive a discounted registration fee to attend the ADA Annual Session, and may purchase items through the ADA Catalog at the special member rate. If you are a dentist

practicing in a country designated by the FDI World Dental Federation as a “least developed and low income” nation, ADA Affiliate member dues are U.S. \$12 for the calendar year. All other Affiliate members pay U.S. \$75. Download an affiliate membership application by clicking on Member Types and Applications at [ADA.org/join](https://ada.org/join).

**Tripartite Membership:** The ADA has a three-tiered structure called the tripartite; when you join the ADA you also join the state (constituent) and local (component) dental society. International dentists who have achieved dental licensure in the United States are eligible for the ADA’s tripartite membership. In most cases, dentists join and pay their dues through the constituent dental society. A few of the benefits and resources at the state level may include state journals and newsletters, health insurance, peer review process, continuing education, legislative lobbying, patient referral services, state meetings and social activities. For contact information for the state dental societies go to [ADA.org/societydirectories](https://ada.org/societydirectories).

**ASDA/ADA Predoctoral Membership:** A dual American Student Dental Association (ASDA)/ADA predoctoral dental student membership is available to international dentists attending one of the 57 U.S. dental schools accredited by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation. International students enrolled in non-U.S. dental schools per the World Directory of Dental Schools compiled by the FDI World Dental Federation (official letter of verification from

dental school or copy of student identification) are also eligible for ASDA/ADA predoctoral membership. Information and an application are on the ASDA website at [ASDAnet.org](http://ASDAnet.org).

**Graduate Student Membership:** International dentists who are enrolled in an ADA accredited full-time residency or advanced dental education program of not less than one academic year are eligible for ADA Graduate Student Membership with annual dues of \$30.

**Non-Practicing Dentist:** ADA membership is also open to non-practicing dentists who hold a dental degree from any country and reside in the U.S. or its territories, but are not licensed in the U.S.; who are not delivering dental care for remuneration as a dentist; or who have not had a U.S. license that has been revoked. Researchers, faculty, consultants and corporate employees and graduates of non-U.S. dental schools who may be going through the licensure process in the U.S. as a dental team member are eligible for this category. Dues are 50% of full active membership.



**Dental Publishing  
Companies**

*Note:* The ADA does not endorse a particular publisher.

**Academic Press** (see Elsevier)

**American Dental Association**

1.312.440.2500

[ADA.org](http://ADA.org)

**Appleton and Lange** (See McGraw Hill)

**BC Decker**

1.800.568.7281

[www.bcdecker.com](http://www.bcdecker.com)

**Blackwell Publishing**

1.877.762.2974

[www.wiley.com](http://www.wiley.com)

**Butterworth-Heinemann** (See Elsevier)

**Chapman & Hall** (See Springer-Verlag)

**Charles C. Thomas**

1.800.258.8980

[www.ccthomas.com](http://www.ccthomas.com)

**Churchill Livingstone** (See Elsevier)

**CRC Press**

1.800.272.7737

[www.crcpress.com](http://www.crcpress.com)

**Dental Behavioral Resources**

[www.dentalbehavioralresources.com](http://www.dentalbehavioralresources.com)

**Elsevier Science, Inc.**

1.800.545.2522

[www.elsevier.com](http://www.elsevier.com)

**Garland Publishing**

[www.garlandscience.com](http://www.garlandscience.com)

**Harcourt Health Sciences Group**

(See Elsevier)

**Kluwer Academic** (See Springer-Verlag)

**Lea and Febiger** (no longer in business)

**Levin Group**

1.888.973.0000

[www.levingroup.com](http://www.levingroup.com)

**Lexi-Comp**

1.800.837.5394

[www.lexi.com](http://www.lexi.com)

**Lippincott Williams & Wilkins**

1.800.638.3030



[www.lww.com](http://www.lww.com)

**Little Brown and Co.**

1.800.759.0190

[www.littlebrown.com](http://www.littlebrown.com)

**Macmillan Publishing**

[www.simonandschuster.com](http://www.simonandschuster.com)

**Matthews Medical Books**

1.800.633.2665

[www.matthewsbooks.com](http://www.matthewsbooks.com)

**McGraw Hill**

1.800.262.4729

[www.mcgraw-hill.com](http://www.mcgraw-hill.com)

**Mosby, Inc.** (See Elsevier)

**Oxford University Press**

1.800.445.9714

[www.oup.com/us](http://www.oup.com/us)

**PMIC**

1.800.633.7467

[www.medicalcodingbooks.com](http://www.medicalcodingbooks.com)

**Parthenon Publishing** (See CRC Press)

**Pearson**

1.800.922.0579

[www.pearsonhighered.com](http://www.pearsonhighered.com)

**PennWellBooks**

1.800.331.4463

[www.pennwell.com](http://www.pennwell.com)

**Quintessence Pub. Co.**

1.800.621.0387

[www.quintpub.com](http://www.quintpub.com)

**S. Karger**

1.800.828.5479

[www.karger.com](http://www.karger.com)

**Springer-Verlag New York**

1.800.777.4643

[www.springeronline.com](http://www.springeronline.com)

**Stoma Press**

1.206.365.2665

**Thieme Medical Publishing**

1.800.782.3488

[www.thieme.com](http://www.thieme.com)

**Thomson Learning**

[www.thomsonreuters.com](http://www.thomsonreuters.com)

**W.B. Saunders Co. (See Elsevier)**

**W.H. Freeman & Co.**

1.800.446.8923

[www.whfreeman.com](http://www.whfreeman.com)

**Wiley (John Wiley & Sons)**

1.877.762.2974  
[www.wiley.com](http://www.wiley.com)

**Year Book** (See Elsevier)

## Dental Supply and Equipment Companies

*Note:* The ADA does not endorse a particular company or dental product.

### **Acadental**

1.888.585.0678

[www.acadental.com](http://www.acadental.com)

### **A-dec**

1.800.547.1883

[www.a-dec.com](http://www.a-dec.com)

### **American Eagle Instruments**

1.800.551.5172

[www.am-eagle.com](http://www.am-eagle.com)

### **Benco Dental**

1.800.GO.BENCO

[www.benco.com](http://www.benco.com)

### **Burkhart Dental Supply**

1.800.562.8176

[www.burkhartdental.com](http://www.burkhartdental.com)

### **Columbia**

1.800.688.0662

[www.columbiadentofrom.com](http://www.columbiadentofrom.com)

**Darby Group**

[www.darbydental.com](http://www.darbydental.com)

See website for contact information

**Dentsply International**

1.800.877.0020

[www.dentsply.com](http://www.dentsply.com)

**Hu-Friedy**

1.800.483.7433

[www.hu-friedy.com](http://www.hu-friedy.com)

**Kilgore International**

1.800.892.9999

[www.kilgoreinternational.com](http://www.kilgoreinternational.com)

**Patterson Dental Company**

1.800.328.5536 (Corporate Office)

1.800.873.7683 (nearest Branch Office)

[www.pattersondental.com](http://www.pattersondental.com)

**Sullivan-Schein Dental**

1.800.372.4346

[www.henryschein.com/DENTAL](http://www.henryschein.com/DENTAL)

## Accredited Dental Education Programs that May Grant Advanced Standing Status to International Graduates or Have International Dentist Programs (IDP)

Many dental schools admit internationally-trained dentists into their programs with advanced standing (see Glossary of Terms). In addition to advanced standing programs, some U.S. dental schools have International Dentist Programs (IDP), designed to meet the needs of internationally-trained dentists. This list contains schools that may have one or both of these types of programs. *It may not be a comprehensive list and some schools on this list may no longer accept international students.* Please contact the individual institutions for the most up-to-date information. *Note:* If a dental degree is not granted at completion of the program, the graduate may not qualify for licensure in most states.

*Source: ADA 2009-2010 Survey of Dental Education.*

### ALABAMA

**University of Alabama**  
**School of Dentistry**  
1530 3rd Avenue S, SDB 406  
Birmingham, AL 35294-0007  
Phone: 1.205.934.4720  
[www.dental.uab.edu](http://www.dental.uab.edu)

### ARIZONA

**A.T. Still University Arizona School  
of Dentistry and Oral Health**

5850 East Still Circle

Mesa, AZ 85206

Phone: 1.480.219.6081

[www.atsu.edu/asdoh](http://www.atsu.edu/asdoh)

**CALIFORNIA**

**Loma Linda University School of Dentistry**

Loma Linda, CA 92350

Phone: 1.909.558.4222

[www.llu.edu/llu/dentistry](http://www.llu.edu/llu/dentistry)

**University of California at Los Angeles  
School of Dentistry**

Center for Health Science

Rm 53-038

Los Angeles, CA 90095

Phone: 1.310.206.6063

[www.dent.ucla.edu](http://www.dent.ucla.edu)

**Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC**

925 W. 34th Street

Los Angeles, CA 90089

Phone: 1.213.740.2851

[www.usc.edu/hsc/dental](http://www.usc.edu/hsc/dental)

**University of the Pacific  
Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry**

2155 Webster Street

San Francisco, CA 94115

Phone: 1.415.929.6425

[www.dental.pacific.edu](http://www.dental.pacific.edu)



**University of California San Francisco**

IDP Office of Admissions

707 Parnassus Avenue, Rm #D-4010

San Francisco, CA 94143-0430

Phone: 1.415.476.3448

<http://dentistry.ucsf.edu/admissions>

**COLORADO**

**University of Colorado Denver**

**School of Dental Medicine**

13065 E. 17th Avenue, F838

P.O. Box 6508

Aurora, CO 80045

Phone: 1.303.724.7060

[www.ucdenver.edu](http://www.ucdenver.edu)

**CONNECTICUT**

**University of Connecticut School  
of Dental Medicine**

263 Farmington Avenue

Farmington, CT 06030

Phone: 1.860.679.2175

[www.sdm.uhc.edu](http://www.sdm.uhc.edu)

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**Howard University**

**College of Dentistry**

600 W Street NW

Washington, DC 20059

Phone: 1.202.806.0019

[www.howard.edu](http://www.howard.edu)

## **FLORIDA**

### **Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine**

3200 S. University Drive  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33328  
Phone: 1.954.262.7311  
[www.dental.nova.edu](http://www.dental.nova.edu)

### **University of Florida College of Dentistry**

Office of Dental Admissions  
1600 SW Archer Road  
Gainesville, FL 32610  
Phone: 1.352.273.5956  
[www.dental.ufl.edu](http://www.dental.ufl.edu)

## **ILLINOIS**

### **University of Illinois at Chicago College of Dentistry**

801 South Paulina Street  
Suite #102  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Phone: 1.312.996.1040  
[www.dentistry.uic.edu](http://www.dentistry.uic.edu)

## **INDIANA**

### **Indiana University School of Dentistry**

1121 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
Phone: 1.317.274.7461  
[www.iusd.iupui.edu](http://www.iusd.iupui.edu)

## **KENTUCKY**

**University of Louisville**

**School of Dentistry**

Advanced Standing Admissions

Office of Student Affairs, Room 231

Louisville, KY 40292

Phone: 1.502.852.5081

[www.dental.louisville.edu/dental](http://www.dental.louisville.edu/dental)

*Note:* Admission to the program is dependent upon the school's available resources.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Boston University**

**Goldman School of Dental Medicine**

Advanced Standing Program Admissions

Office of Admissions and Student Services

100 East Newton Street, Suite G 305

Boston, MA 02118

Phone: 1.617.638.4787

<http://dentalschool.bu.edu/admissions>

**Tufts University School of Dental Medicine**

Office of Admissions

One Kneeland Street

Boston, MA 02111

Phone: 1.617.636.6639

[www.tufts.edu/dental](http://www.tufts.edu/dental)

**MARYLAND**

**University of Maryland Baltimore**

**College of Dental Surgery**

Office of Admissions

650 W. Baltimore Street

Room 6410 South  
Baltimore, MD 21201  
Phone: 1.410.706.7472

[www.dental.umaryland.edu](http://www.dental.umaryland.edu)

*Note:* Contingent on space availability

## **MICHIGAN**

### **University of Michigan School of Dentistry**

1011 N. University Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
Phone: 1.734.763.3311

[www.dent.umich.edu](http://www.dent.umich.edu)

### **University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry**

8200 W. Outer Drive  
MB 98  
Detroit, MI 48219-3580  
Phone: 1.313.494.6621/20

[www.udmercy.edu](http://www.udmercy.edu)

## **MINNESOTA**

### **University of Minnesota School of Dentistry**

515 Delaware Street S.E.  
15-131 Moos Tower  
Minneapolis, MN 55455  
Phone: 1.612.625.6950

[www.dentistry.umn.edu/programs\\_admissions/UMN\\_pass](http://www.dentistry.umn.edu/programs_admissions/UMN_pass)

## **MISSOURI**

**University of Missouri-Kansas City**

**School of Dentistry**

650 East 25th Street

Kansas City, MO 64108

Phone: 1.816.235.2010

<http://dentistry.umkc.edu>

**NEBRASKA**

**University of Nebraska Medical Center**

**College of Dentistry**

40th & Holdrege Streets

Lincoln, NE 68583-0740

Phone: 1.402.472.1301

[www.unmc.edu/dentistry](http://www.unmc.edu/dentistry)

**Creighton University School of Dentistry**

2500 California Plaza

Omaha, NE 68178-0240

Phone: 1.402.280.2695

[www.cudental.creighton.edu](http://www.cudental.creighton.edu)

(limited space available)

**NEW JERSEY**

**University of Medicine and Dentistry**

**of New Jersey — New Jersey Dental School**

Office of Admissions, Room B830

110 Bergen Street, PO Box 1709

Newark, NJ 07101-1709

Phone: 1.973.972.2956

<http://dentalschool.umdnj.edu>

**NEW YORK**

**State University of New York at Buffalo  
School of Dental Medicine**

325 Squire Hall  
3435 Main Street  
Buffalo, NY 14214-3008  
Phone: 1.716.829.2836  
[www.sdm.buffalo.edu](http://www.sdm.buffalo.edu)

**Columbia University  
College of Dental Medicine**

630 West 168th Street – P&S Box 20  
New York, NY 10032  
Phone: 1.212.305.3478  
[dental.columbia.edu](http://dental.columbia.edu)

**New York University College of Dentistry**

345 East 24th Street  
New York, NY 10010  
Phone: 1.212.998.9818  
[www.nyu.edu/dental](http://www.nyu.edu/dental)

**University of Rochester  
Eastman Dental Center  
Postdoctoral International Dentist Program**

625 Elmwood Avenue  
Rochester, NY 14620  
Phone: 1.585.275.8315  
[Marilyn\\_foy@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:Marilyn_foy@urmc.rochester.edu)

*Note:* This program is designed to satisfy part of the clinical requirement for licensure in the state of New York.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Temple University**

**The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry**

3223 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, PA 19140

Phone: 1.215.707.2799

[www.dental.temple.edu](http://www.dental.temple.edu)

**University of Pennsylvania**

**School of Dental Medicine**

Robert Schattner Center

240 South 40th Street

Philadelphia, PA 19104-6030

Phone: 1.215.898.0558

[www.dental.upenn.edusdm-pass@pobox.upenn.edu](http://www.dental.upenn.edusdm-pass@pobox.upenn.edu)

**University of Pittsburgh**

**School of Dental Medicine**

3501 Terrace Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15261

Phone: 1.412.648.8437

[www.dental.pitt.edu](http://www.dental.pitt.edu)

**PUERTO RICO**

**University of Puerto Rico**

**School of Dentistry**

Medical Sciences Campus

Main Building-Office #A103B, 1st Floor

San Juan, PR 00936-5067

Phone: 1.787.758.2525, x1105

<http://dental.rcm.upr.edu>

**TENNESSEE**

**University of Tennessee**

**College of Dentistry**



University of Tennessee Health Science Ctr  
875 Union Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38163  
Phone: 1.901.448.6202  
[www.uthsc.edu/dentistry](http://www.uthsc.edu/dentistry)

## **TEXAS**

**Univ. of Texas Hlth Sci Ctr –  
Houston Dental Branch**  
6516 M. D. Anderson Blvd., Suite 155  
Houston, TX 77030-3402  
Phone: 1.713.500.4429  
[www.db.uth.tmc.edu](http://www.db.uth.tmc.edu)

**University of Texas Hlth Sci Ctr –  
San Antonio Dental School**  
7703 Floyd Curl Drive  
San Antonio, TX 78284  
Phone: 1.210.567.3160  
[www.dental.uthscsa.edu](http://www.dental.uthscsa.edu)

## **WISCONSIN**

**Marquette University School of Dentistry**  
1801 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53233  
Phone: 1.414.288.7485  
[www.dental.mu.edu](http://www.dental.mu.edu)

## Canada

In order to become licensed in Canada, international dental graduates of non-accredited dental programs must successfully complete an accredited **Qualifying or Degree Completion Program** OR the NDEB Equivalency Process prior to being eligible to take the required NDEB Written and OSCE Examinations. For complete information on licensure for internationally trained dentists in Canada, please visit the National Dental Examining Board of Canada website at [www.ndeb.ca/en/non\\_accruited/non\\_accruited\\_graduates.html](http://www.ndeb.ca/en/non_accruited/non_accruited_graduates.html).

National Dental Examining Board of Canada  
100 Bronson Avenue, Suite 203  
Ottawa, ON K1R 6G8  
CANADA  
1.613.236.5912  
[director@ndeb.ca](mailto:director@ndeb.ca)

For more information about dental education and licensure in Canada, contact:

Canadian Dental Association  
1815 Alta Vista Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1G 3Y6  
Phone: 1.613.523.1770

[www.cda-  
adc.ca/en/dental\\_profession/becoming/certification/general.asp](http://www.cda-adc.ca/en/dental_profession/becoming/certification/general.asp)

*For a complete list of accredited dental education programs in the United States and Canada go to [ADA.org/dentalschools](http://ADA.org/dentalschools).*

## Advanced Dental Education Programs that May Accept International Dental Graduates

*Information current as of June 2011.*

*For a complete list and contact information for accredited advanced dental education programs in the United States and Canada go to [ADA.org](http://ADA.org).*

Key	
Abbreviation	Definition
DPH	Dental Public Health
ENDO	Endodontics
OMP	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
OMR	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
OMS	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Oral Med	Oral Medicine
ORTHO	Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
PED DENT	Pediatric Dentistry
PERIO	Periodontics
PROS	Prosthodontics
MX PROS	Maxillofacial Prosthetics
CBMX-PROS	Combined Pros/Maxillofacial Prosthetics
GPR	General Practice Residency
AEGD	Advanced Education in General Dentistry

The vast majority of states require either graduation from, or at least two years of study at, an accredited predoctoral dental education program to enable graduates of dental schools in other countries to satisfy the educational requirements for licensure. Some states will accept completion of an advanced education program. In the past, the

following programs have considered admitting graduates of international dental schools. Please note this information is subject to change. *It may not be a comprehensive list and some schools on this list may no longer accept international students.* Contact the school directly for the most accurate information. For a complete list and contact information for accredited advanced dental education programs in the United States and Canada go to [ADA.org](http://ADA.org).

State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
Alabama (AL)	University of Alabama School of Dentistry	1919 Seventh Avenue, S. Birmingham, AL 35294	ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, MX PROS
Arizona (AZ)	Banner Good Samaritan Medical Center	1111 E. McDowell Road Phoenix, AZ 85233	OMS
California (CA)	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	Loma Linda, CA 92350	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
	University of California, Los Angeles School of Dentistry	10833 LeConte Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90024	ORTHO, MX PROS, AEGD
	University of California, San Francisco School of Dentistry	513 Parnassus Avenue S-630 San Francisco, CA 94143	DPH, ENDO, PED DENT, PROS
	University of the Pacific Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	2155 Webster Street San Francisco, CA 94115	ORTHO, AEGD
	University of Southern California School of Dentistry	925 W. 34th Street University Park, MC-0641 Los Angeles, CA 90089-0641	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PROS, PERIO, ORAL MED
	Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System	5901 East 7th Street (12\160) Long Beach, CA 90822	GPR
	Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center Department of Dentistry	1200 N. State Street Room 1P51 Los Angeles, CA 90033	GPR
	Veterans Affairs Medical Center/West LA	11301 Wilshire Boulevard (160) West Los Angeles, CA 90073	PROS
Colorado (CO)	University of Colorado Denver School of Dental Medicine Lazzara Center for Oral-Facial Health	13065 E. 17th Avenue Mail Stop F831 Aurora, CO 80045	PERIO
Connecticut (CT)	School of Dental Medicine University of Connecticut	263 Farmington Avenue Farmington, CT 06030-3915	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	St. Mary's Hospital	59 Franklin Street Waterbury, CT 06702	GPR
Delaware (DE)	Christiana Care Health System	501 West 14th Street Box 1668 Wilmington, DE 19899	OMS
District of Columbia (D.C.)	Howard University College of Dentistry	600 W. Street, NW Washington, DC 20059	ORTHO, PED DENT, GPR, AEGD
	Children's National Medical Center	111 Michigan Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20010	PED DENT
Florida (FL)	Jacksonville University	2800 University Boulevard North Jacksonville, FL 32211	ORTHO
	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	3200 S. University Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33328	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	Nova Southeastern at Dade County Research Clinic	750 Northwest 20th Street Miami, FL 33127	AEGD

State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
	University of Florida College of Dentistry	J. Hillis Miller Health Center Gainesville, FL 32610-0445	ENDO, OMP, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
	University of Florida, Hialeah	750 East 25th Street Hialeah, FL 33013	AEGD
	University of Miami Jackson Memorial Hospital	1611 NW 12th Avenue Miami, FL 33136	OMS, GPR
	Miami Children's Hospital Dental Department	3601 NW 107th Avenue, 3rd Floor Doral, FL 33178	PED DENT
	University of Florida, St. Petersburg	960 7th Avenue North St. Petersburg, FL 33705	AEGD
Georgia (GA)	Georgia Health University School of Dentistry	1120 15th Street Room AD 1119 Augusta, GA 30912-0200	ENDO, OMS, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	Emory University School of Medicine	1364 Clifton Road NE, Room C179 Atlanta, GA 30322	OMS
Illinois (IL)	University of Illinois Chicago/Michael Reese College of Dentistry	801 South Paulina Street Chicago, IL 60612	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS
Indiana (IN)	Indiana University School of Dentistry	1121 W. Michigan Street Indianapolis, IN 46202	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, MX PROS
Iowa (IA)	University of Iowa College of Dentistry	Dental Building Iowa City, IA 52242	DPH, ENDO, OMP, OMR, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, GPR
Kentucky (KY)	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	800 Rose Street Lexington, KY 40536	ORTHO, PERIO, GPR
	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	Health Science Center 501 S. Preston Street Louisville, KY, 40292	PERIO, ENDO
Louisiana (LA)	Louisiana State University School of Dentistry	Medical Center 1100 Florida Avenue New Orleans, LA 70119	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
Maryland (MD)	National Institute of Dental Research	Room 537 Westwood Building Bethesda, MD 20892	DPH
	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	650 West Baltimore Street Room 6410 South Baltimore, MD 21201	ENDO, OMP, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
Massachusetts (MA)	Berkshire Medical Center	725 North Street Pittsfield, MA 01201	GPR
	Boston University School of Graduate Dentistry	100 East Newton Street Suite G 305 Boston, MA 02118	DPH, ENDO, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	Children's Hospital – Harvard University	300 Longwood – Hummewell Boston, MA 02115	PED DENT
	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	188 Longwood Avenue Boston, MA 02115	DPH, ENDO, OMP, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, ORAL MED



State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	One Kneeland Street Boston, MA 02111	ENDO, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, GPR
Michigan (MI)	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	8200 W. Outer Drive #98 P.O. Box 19900 Detroit, MI 48219-0900	ENDO, ORTHO
	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	1234 Dental Building Ann Arbor, MI 48109	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	Veteran's Affairs Medical Center – Detroit Dental Services	John D. Dingell Center Detroit, MI 48201	PROS, GPR
	Detroit Receiving Hospital	4201 St. Antoine Street Room 2F Detroit, MI 48201	OMS
Minnesota (MN)	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	515 Delaware Street, SE Minneapolis, MN 55455	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS
	Mayo Graduate School of Medicine	200 1st Street, SW Rochester, NY 55905	PERIO
Mississippi (MS)	Blair Batson Children's Hospital/ University of Mississippi	2500 North State Street Jackson, MS 39216-4505	PED DENT
	University of Mississippi School of Dentistry	2500 North State Street Jackson, MS 39216	AEGD
Missouri (MO)	St. Louis University Medical Center	3556 Caroline Street St. Louis, MO 63104	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO
	Truman Medical Center – Lakewood	Little Blue and Lee's Summit Roads Kansas City, MO 64139	GPR
	University of Missouri School of Dentistry	650 East 25th Street Kansas City, MO 64108	ORTHO, OMR
Nebraska (NE)	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	40th & Holdrege Streets Lincoln, NE 68583-0740	ENDO, ORTHO
New Jersey (NJ)	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey New Jersey Dental School	110 Bergen Street Newark, NJ 07101	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
New York (NY)	Columbia University School of Dental & Oral Surgery	630 West 168th Street – P&S Box 20 New York, NY 10032	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	New York Methodist Hospital	Attn: Dental Medicine 506 Sixth Street Brooklyn, NY 11215	GPR
	New York State Department of Health	Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12237	DPH
	New York University College of Dentistry	421 First Avenue New York, NY 10010	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS
	State University of New York School of Dentistry	3435 Main Street Buffalo, NY 14214	ENDO, OMP, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, AEGD



State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
	State University of New York School of Dentistry	Rockland Hall Stony Brook, NY 11794-8700	PERIO
	University of Rochester Eastman Dental Center	625 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, NY 14620	ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, AEGD
	Flushing Hospital Medical Center Department of Dentistry	45th Avenue and Parsons Boulevard Flushing, NY 11355	GPR
	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Department of Dentistry	Elm and Carlton Buffalo, NY 14263	GPR
	Luthern Medical Center Department of Dental Service	150 55th Street Brooklyn, NY 11220	AEGD
	St. Peter's Hospital	1092 Madison Avenue Albany, NY 12208	GPR
	Interfaith Medical Center Department of Dentistry	1536 Bedford Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11216	GPR
	New York Medical Center of Queens	56-31 141st Street Flushing, NY 11355	PROS
North Carolina (NC)	North Carolina Division of Dental Health	PO Box 27687 Raleigh, NC 27611-7687	DPH
	Carolina Medical Center Department of Oral Medicine	1000 Blythe Boulevard Charlotte, NC 28203	GPR, ORAL MED
	University of North Carolina School of Dentistry	CB #7450 Brauer Hall Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7450	ENDO, OMP, OMR, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
Ohio (OH)	Case School of Dental Medicine	10900 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, OH 44106-4905	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT
	Forum Health/Western Reserve Care	345 Oak Hill Avenue Youngstown, OH 44501	GPR
	St. Elizabeth's Health Care Center	1044 Belmont Avenue P.O. Box 1790 Youngstown, OH 44501	GPR
	Summa Health System Division of Dentistry	525 East Market Street Akron, OH 44304	GPR
	Miami Valley Hospital	1 Wyoming Street Dayton, OH 45409	GPR
	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	305 W. 12th Avenue Columbus, OH 43210	OMP, OMS, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS, GPR
	Metrohealth Medical Center	2500 Metrohealth Drive Cleveland, OH 44109-1998	PED DENT, GPR
Oklahoma (OK)	University of Oklahoma Health Science Center	P.O. Box 26901 Oklahoma City, OK 73190	OMS, ORTHO, PERIO

State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
Oregon (OR)	Legacy Emanuel Hospital and Health Center Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Health Center	1849 NW Kearney #300 Portland, OR 97209	OMS
Pennsylvania (PA)	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center School of Dental Medicine	3459 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213	OMP
	Albert Einstein Medical Center	5501 Old York Road Philadelphia, PA 19141-3098	ENDO, ORTHO
	Thomas Jefferson University Hospital	1130 Edison Bldg, 130 S. 9th Philadelphia, PA 19107	OMS
	Temple University School of Dentistry	3223 N. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19140	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO
	Temple University Hospital	3401 N. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19140	OMS
	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	Robert Schattner Center 240 South 40th Street Philadelphia, PA 19104-6030	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO, ORTHO/PERIO, ORAL MED
	Abington Memorial Hospital	1200 Old York Road Abington, PA 19001	GPR
Puerto Rico (PR)	School of Dentistry University of Puerto Rico	1st Floor Academic Affairs Office San Juan, PR 00936-5067	OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PROS, GPR
South Carolina (SC)	Medical University of South Carolina College of Dental Medicine	171 Ashley Avenue P.O. Box 250507 Charleston, SC 29425-1376	ENDO, ORTHO, PERIO
Tennessee (TN)	University of Tennessee College of Dentistry	875 Union Avenue Memphis, TN 38163	OMS, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS
	Vanderbilt University Medical Center	1623 Vanderbilt Clinic Nashville, TN 37232-5225	OMS
	Veterans Affairs Medical Center/Memphis	1030 Jefferson Avenue (160) Memphis, TN 38104	GPR
	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	1005 D. B. Todd Boulevard Nashville, TN 37208	GPR
Texas (TX)	Baylor College of Dentistry Texas A&M University System	3200 Gaston Avenue Dallas, TX 75246	DPH, ENDO, OMP, ORTHO, PERIO, PROS
	University of Texas Dental School at San Antonio	7703 Floyd Curl Drive San Antonio, TX 78284-7914	DPH, ENDO, OMR, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, GPR, AEGD
	University of Texas Health Science Center Houston Dental Branch	6516 M. D. Anderson Boulevard Suite 155 Houston, TX 77030-3402	ENDO, OMS, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS, GPR, AEGD
	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center Department of Head and Neck Surgery	1515 Holcombe Boulevard, Unit 441 Houston, TX 77030	MX PROS
Virginia (VA)	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	P.O. Box 980566 520 North 12th Street Richmond, VA 23298-0566	ORTHO

State	Institution Name	Address	Program(s)
Washington (WA)	University of Washington School of Dentistry	Health Sciences Building SC-62 Seattle, WA 98195	ENDO, ORTHO, PED DENT, PERIO, PROS
	Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic Northwest Dental Residency	518 W. First Avenue Toppenish, WA 98948	AEGD
West Virginia (WV)	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	P.O. Box 9402 Health Science Center, N Morgantown, WV 25401	ORTHO
Wisconsin (WI)	Marquette University School of Dentistry	Office of Admissions P.O. Box 1881 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881	ENDO, ORTHO, PROS, AEGD

## State Educational Requirements for International Dental Graduates

*Information current as of June 2011*

*Please visit the state boards of dentistry's websites for information about the educational requirements for graduates of dental education programs not accredited by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation or the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada*

State Board Websites	Links to Educational Requirements
<b>Alabama (AL)</b> <a href="http://www.dentalboard.org">www.dentalboard.org</a>	<a href="http://www.dentalboard.org/pdf/2010%20Alabama%20Dental%20Practice%20for%20website%20Oct%2028%202010%20.pdf">www.dentalboard.org/pdf/2010%20Alabama%20Dental%20Practice%20for%20website%20Oct%2028%202010%20.pdf</a> Rules, Chapter 270-x-2; Section 270-X-2.03 Licensure of Foreign Gradu
<b>Alaska (AK)</b> <a href="http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/pden.htm">www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/pden.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/pub/DentalStatutes.pdf">www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/pub/DentalStatutes.pdf</a> Statutes and Regulations, Section 2. Dentistry Statutes (AS 08.36), Article Licensing, Sec. 08.36.110 Qualifications of Licensure
<b>Arizona (AZ)</b> <a href="http://www.azdentalboard.us">www.azdentalboard.us</a>	<a href="http://www.azdentalboard.us/statutes.html">www.azdentalboard.us/statutes.html</a> Statutes, Title 32, Article 2, 32-1232 and 32-1233. Rules, Title 4, Chapter 11,
<b>Arkansas (AR)</b> <a href="http://www.asbde.org">www.asbde.org</a>	<a href="http://www.asbde.org/pdfs/Sept_2010_Dental_Practice_Act.pdf">www.asbde.org/pdfs/Sept_2010_Dental_Practice_Act.pdf</a> Dental Practice Act, Subchapter 3; 17-82-304
<b>California (CA)</b> <a href="http://www.dbc.ca.gov">www.dbc.ca.gov</a>	<a href="http://www.dbc.ca.gov/lawsregs/regulations.shtml">www.dbc.ca.gov/lawsregs/regulations.shtml</a> Dental Practice Act, California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 10 Chapter 2, Article 4
<b>Colorado (CO)</b> <a href="http://www.dora.state.co.us/DENTAL">www.dora.state.co.us/DENTAL</a>	<a href="http://www.dora.state.co.us/DENTAL/Rules.pdf">www.dora.state.co.us/DENTAL/Rules.pdf</a> Rules and Regulations, Rule III
	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3121&amp;q=389290">www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3121&amp;q=389290</a>

<p><b>Connecticut (CT)</b>  <a href="http://www.ct.gov/dph/site/default.asp">www.ct.gov/dph/site/default.asp</a></p>	<p>Health Care Practitioner Licensing, Licensure and Certification, Practitioner Investigations, Dental Licensing</p>
<p><b>Delaware (DE)</b>  <a href="http://dpr.delaware.gov/boards/dental/index.shtml">http://dpr.delaware.gov/boards/dental/index.shtml</a></p>	<p><a href="http://delcode.delaware.gov/title24/c011/sc02/index.shtml">http://delcode.delaware.gov/title24/c011/sc02/index.shtml</a>          TITLE 24 Professions and Occupations, CHAPTER 11. DENTISTRY AND DENTAL HYGIENE, Subchapter II. Dentistry and Dental Hygiene</p>
<p><b>District of Columbia (DC)</b>  <a href="http://www.dchealth.dc.gov/doh/site/default.asp">www.dchealth.dc.gov/doh/site/default.asp</a></p>	<p><a href="http://hpla.doh.dc.gov/hpla/frames.asp?doc=/hpla/lib/hpla/dentistry/dental_board_regs_082010.pdf">http://hpla.doh.dc.gov/hpla/frames.asp?doc=/hpla/lib/hpla/dentistry/dental_board_regs_082010.pdf</a>          Chapter 42 Dentistry, 4202 Educational Requirements</p>
<p><b>Florida (FL)</b>  <a href="http://www.doh.state.fl.us/mqa/dentistry">www.doh.state.fl.us/mqa/dentistry</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=64B5-2">https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=64B5-2</a>          Rule Chapter: 64B5-2; 64B5-2.0146 Licensure Requirements for Applicants of Accredited Schools or Colleges</p>
<p><b>Georgia (GA)</b>  <a href="http://sos.georgia.gov/plb/dentistry">http://sos.georgia.gov/plb/dentistry</a></p>	<p><a href="http://sos.georgia.gov/acrobat/PLB/laws/37_Dental_43-11.pdf">http://sos.georgia.gov/acrobat/PLB/laws/37_Dental_43-11.pdf</a>          Laws; § 43-11-40. Qualification of applicants; criminal background check</p>
<p><b>Hawaii (HI)</b>  <a href="http://hawaii.gov/dcca/pvl">http://hawaii.gov/dcca/pvl</a></p>	<p><a href="http://hawaii.gov/dcca/pvl/pvl/hrs/hrs_pvl_448.pdf">http://hawaii.gov/dcca/pvl/pvl/hrs/hrs_pvl_448.pdf</a>          Statute; Chapter 448 HRS, Dentistry, Section 448-9 Application for License</p>
<p><b>Idaho (ID)</b>  <a href="http://isbd.idaho.gov">http://isbd.idaho.gov</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title54/T54CH9SECT54-915.htm">www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title54/T54CH9SECT54-915.htm</a>          Statutes, TITLE 54, PROFESSIONS, VOCATIONS, AND BUSINESSES; DENTISTS, 54-915. Qualifications required for dentist or dental hygienist</p>
<p><b>Illinois (IL)</b>  <a href="http://www.idfpr.com">www.idfpr.com</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/068/068012200A01000R.htm">www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/068/068012200A01000R.htm</a>          Administrative Code          TITLE 68: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS, CHAPTER VII: DEFINITION OF PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS, SUBCHAPTER b: DENTISTRY AND OCCUPATIONS, Part 1220 ILLINOIS DENTAL PRACTICE ACT 1220.100 APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE</p>
<p><b>Indiana (IN)</b>  <a href="http://www.in.gov/pla/dental.htm">www.in.gov/pla/dental.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.state.in.us/legislative/iac/title828.html">www.state.in.us/legislative/iac/title828.html</a>          Administrative Code, TITLE 828 STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY, ARTICLES 1-10 LICENSURE OF DENTISTS AND DENTAL HYGIENISTS</p>
<p><b>Iowa (IA)</b>  <a href="http://www.dentalboard.iowa.gov">www.dentalboard.iowa.gov</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/ACO/IAC/LINC/01-12-2011.Chapter.650.11">www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/ACO/IAC/LINC/01-12-2011.Chapter.650.11</a>          Iowa Administrative Code 650—11.4(153) Graduates of foreign dental schools</p>
<p><b>Kansas (KS)</b>  <a href="http://www.kansas.gov/kdb/">www.kansas.gov/kdb/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.accesskansas.org/kdb/legislation.html">www.accesskansas.org/kdb/legislation.html</a>          Dental Practices Act and Regulations and Related Laws, Chapter 65 – Practice and Regulation of Dentists and Dental Hygienists 65-1426 Application for License of Applicants; Approval of Dental Schools or Colleges</p>
<p><b>Kentucky (KY)</b>  <a href="http://dentistry.ky.gov">http://dentistry.ky.gov</a></p>	<p><a href="http://dentistry.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/BC87601E-1C27-4C63-BB03-D2FA7B7C25F1/0/dentforeigntrainedinstructions.pdf">http://dentistry.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/BC87601E-1C27-4C63-BB03-D2FA7B7C25F1/0/dentforeigntrainedinstructions.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.lsbdo.org/applications/dentalact2011.pdf">www.lsbdo.org/applications/dentalact2011.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Louisiana (LA)</b>  <a href="http://www.lsbdo.org">www.lsbdo.org</a></p>	<p>LOUISIANA DENTAL PRACTICE ACT          R.S. 37:751-795 AND LOUISIANA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (TITLE 47) PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS-PART XXXII</p>



	PROFESSIONS:) Statute Section 761. Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1 Section 103
<b>Maine (ME)</b> <a href="http://www.mainedental.org/">www.mainedental.org/</a>	<a href="http://www.mainedental.org/forms/DentalPracticeAct.pdf">www.mainedental.org/forms/DentalPracticeAct.pdf</a> Rules, Chapter 12: REQUIREMENTS FOR DENTAL LICENSURE
<b>Maryland (MD)</b> <a href="http://dhmh.maryland.gov/dental">http://dhmh.maryland.gov/dental</a>	<a href="http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/subtitle_chapters/10_Chapters.aspx#">http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/subtitle_chapters/10_Chapters.aspx#</a> Regulations Subtitle 44 BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS 10.44.02 Licensure of Graduates of Foreign Dental Schools
<b>Massachusetts (MA)</b> <a href="http://www.mass.gov/dph/boards/dn">www.mass.gov/dph/boards/dn</a>	The information page for international dentists is being revised at the time. Please contact the Board at <a href="mailto:dentistry.admin@state.ma.us">dentistry.admin@state.ma.us</a> with any specifics you have.
<b>Michigan (MI)</b> <a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-27417_27529_27533---,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-27417_27529_27533---,00.html</a>	<a href="http://www.state.mi.us/orr/emi/admicode.asp?AdminCode=Single&amp;Admin_Num=33811101&amp;Dpt=CH&amp;RngHigh=">www.state.mi.us/orr/emi/admicode.asp?AdminCode=Single&amp;Admin_Num=33811101&amp;Dpt=CH&amp;RngHigh=</a> Administrative Code, R 338.11202 Licensure to practice dentistry; graduate meeting board standards; requirements.
<b>Minnesota (MN)</b> <a href="http://www.dentalboard.state.mn.us">www.dentalboard.state.mn.us</a>	<a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=150A.06">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=150A.06</a> Statutes Chapter 150A. DENTISTRY, Section 150A.06, LICENSURE, S nonaccredited dental programs.
<b>Mississippi (MS)</b> <a href="http://www.dentalboard.ms.gov/msbde/msbde.nsf">www.dentalboard.ms.gov/msbde/msbde.nsf</a>	<a href="http://www.dentalboard.ms.gov/msbde/msbde.nsf/webpages/Laws_lawsregs/3OpenElement">www.dentalboard.ms.gov/msbde/msbde.nsf/webpages/Laws_lawsregs/3OpenElement</a> MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, ANNOTATED, TITLE 73, CHAPTER 9 23--EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSE (3)
<b>Missouri (MO)</b> <a href="http://pr.mo.gov/dental.asp">http://pr.mo.gov/dental.asp</a>	<a href="http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/20csr/20c2110-2.pdf">www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/20csr/20c2110-2.pdf</a> Division 2110 – Missouri Dental Board, Chapter 2 – General Rules, 20 C Licensure by Examination – Dentists
<b>Montana (MT)</b> <a href="http://bsd.dli.mt.gov/license/bsd_boards/den_board/board_page.asp">http://bsd.dli.mt.gov/license/bsd_boards/den_board/board_page.asp</a>	<a href="http://bsd.dli.mt.gov/license/bsd_boards/den_board/board_page.asp">http://bsd.dli.mt.gov/license/bsd_boards/den_board/board_page.asp</a>
<b>Nebraska (NE)</b> <a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/crl/medical/dent/dentindex.htm">www.hhs.state.ne.us/crl/medical/dent/dentindex.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/crl/medical/dent/Dentist/Dentist.htm#Requirements">www.hhs.state.ne.us/crl/medical/dent/Dentist/Dentist.htm#Requirements</a> Application Procedures/Requirements
<b>Nevada (NV)</b> <a href="http://nvdentalboard.nv.gov">http://nvdentalboard.nv.gov</a>	<a href="http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-631.html#NRS631Sec230">www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-631.html#NRS631Sec230</a> Statutes, CHAPTER 631 - DENTISTRY AND DENTAL HYGIENE, NR of applicant for examination.
<b>New Hampshire (NH)</b> <a href="http://www.nh.gov/dental">www.nh.gov/dental</a>	<a href="http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/den100-500.html">www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/den100-500.html</a> Rules, CHAPTER Den 300 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, Den 301.02 Application for Dental Licensure.
<b>New Jersey (NJ)</b> <a href="http://www.njconsumeraffairs.gov/dentistry">www.njconsumeraffairs.gov/dentistry</a>	<a href="http://www.njconsumeraffairs.gov/laws/denregs.pdf">www.njconsumeraffairs.gov/laws/denregs.pdf</a> Regulations, Chapter 30, SUBCHAPTER 1, LICENSE TO PRACTICE D 1.2 (C)

<p><b>New Mexico</b>  <a href="http://www.rld.state.nm.us/Dental/index.html">www.rld.state.nm.us/Dental/index.html</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/_title16/T16C005.htm">www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/_title16/T16C005.htm</a>  Rules, Title 16, Chapter 5, 16.5.6.Licensure by Examination, 16.5.6.8 PF REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL PRACTICE LICENSE:</p>
<p><b>New York (NY)</b>  <a href="http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/dent">www.op.nysed.gov/prof/dent</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/dent/part61.htm">www.op.nysed.gov/prof/dent/part61.htm</a>  Regulations of the Commissioner, Part 61, §61.1 Professional study of d</p>
<p><b>North Carolina (NC)</b>  <a href="http://www.ncdentalboard.org">www.ncdentalboard.org</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ncdentalboard.org/PDF/General%20Statutes8-10.pdf">www.ncdentalboard.org/PDF/General%20Statutes8-10.pdf</a>  General Statutes, Article 2 Dentistry, § 90-30. Examination and licensing qualifications; causes for refusal to grant license; void licenses.</p>
<p><b>North Dakota (ND)</b>  <a href="http://www.nddentalboard.org">www.nddentalboard.org</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t43c28.pdf">www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t43c28.pdf</a>  Statutes CHAPTER 43-28, 43-28-10.1. Requirements for licensure.</p>
<p><b>Ohio (OH)</b>  <a href="http://www.dental.ohio.gov">www.dental.ohio.gov</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.dental.ohio.gov/licensinginfo.stm">www.dental.ohio.gov/licensinginfo.stm</a>  Dental Licensure for Graduates of an Unaccredited Dental College Located in States</p>
<p><b>Oklahoma (OK)</b>  <a href="http://www.dentist.state.ok.us">www.dentist.state.ok.us</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.dentist.state.ok.us/1000010%20Dental%20Bd%20Act.pdf">www.dentist.state.ok.us/1000010%20Dental%20Bd%20Act.pdf</a>  State Dental Act, §328.21  Application for license – Qualifications – Examinations</p>
<p><b>Oregon (OR)</b>  <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/Dentistry">www.oregon.gov/Dentistry</a></p>	<p><a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_800/OAR_818/818_021.html">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_800/OAR_818/818_021.html</a>  Rules, DIVISION 21, EXAMINATION AND LICENSING, Section 818-021-0010 Application for License to Practice Dentistry</p>
<p><b>Pennsylvania (PA)</b>  <a href="http://www.dos.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state_board_of_dentistry/12509">www.dos.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state_board_of_dentistry/12509</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/049/chapter33/chap33toc.html">www.pacode.com/secure/data/049/chapter33/chap33toc.html</a>  Rules and Regulations, CHAPTER 33. STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY LICENSURE OF DENTISTS AND DENTAL HYGIENISTS, § 33.102.1 Education (a) Dentists</p>
<p><b>Puerto Rico (PR)</b>  No website available</p>	<p><a href="mailto:cmontalvo@salud.gov.pr">cmontalvo@salud.gov.pr</a>  1.787.765.2929</p>
<p><b>Rhode Island (RI)</b>  <a href="http://www.health.ri.gov/licenses/healthcare/index.php#dentists">www.health.ri.gov/licenses/healthcare/index.php#dentists</a></p>	<p><a href="http://sos.ri.gov/documents/archives/regdocs/released/pdf/DOH/4863.pdf">http://sos.ri.gov/documents/archives/regdocs/released/pdf/DOH/4863.pdf</a>  Rules and Regulations, Section 3.0 Qualifications for Licensure</p>
<p><b>South Carolina (SC)</b>  <a href="http://www.llr.state.sc.us/POL/Dentistry">www.llr.state.sc.us/POL/Dentistry</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.llr.state.sc.us/POL/Dentistry/index.asp?file=licensure.htm">www.llr.state.sc.us/POL/Dentistry/index.asp?file=licensure.htm</a>  Click on Qualifications for Licensure</p>
<p><b>South Dakota (SD)</b>  <a href="http://www.sdboardofdentistry.com">www.sdboardofdentistry.com</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.sdboardofdentistry.com/licensure">www.sdboardofdentistry.com/licensure</a></p>
<p><b>Tennessee (TN)</b>  <a href="http://health.state.tn.us/Boards/Dentistry">http://health.state.tn.us/Boards/Dentistry</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/0460/0460-02.20110120.pdf">www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/0460/0460-02.20110120.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Texas (TX)</b>  <a href="http://www.tsbde.state.tx.us">www.tsbde.state.tx.us</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.tsbde.state.tx.us/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=">www.tsbde.state.tx.us/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=</a>  Licensing and Registrations, Dental Licensure by Foreign Graduates</p>
<p><b>Utah (UT)</b>  <a href="http://www.dopl.utah.gov/licensing/dentistry.html">www.dopl.utah.gov/licensing/dentistry.html</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.dopl.utah.gov/laws/58-69.pdf">www.dopl.utah.gov/laws/58-69.pdf</a>  Practice Act 58-69-302. Qualifications for licensure.</p>

<p><b>Vermont (VT)</b>  <a href="http://www.vtprofessionals.org/opr1/dentists">www.vtprofessionals.org/opr1/dentists</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.vtprofessionals.org/opr1/dentists/rules/Final%20Rules%20January">www.vtprofessionals.org/opr1/dentists/rules/Final%20Rules%20January</a>  Administrative Rules, Part 4 Information for Dentists</p>
<p><b>Virginia (VA)</b>  <a href="http://www.dhp.virginia.gov/dentistry/dentistry_laws_regs.htm">www.dhp.virginia.gov/dentistry/dentistry_laws_regs.htm</a></p>	<p>Click on Regulations Governing Dentistry, Part III.  Entry Requirements, 18VAC60-20-60</p>
<p><b>Washington (WA)</b>  <a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/Professions/Dental/default.htm">www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/Professions/Dental/default.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/Professions/Publications/documents/CredReqs.p">www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/Professions/Publications/documents/CredReqs.p</a>  Health Care Professional Credentialing Requirements, page 43 Dentist (CI 246-817 WAC)</p>
<p><b>West Virginia (WV)</b>  <a href="http://www.wvdentalboard.org">www.wvdentalboard.org</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.wvdentalboard.org/30-4%202008.pdf">www.wvdentalboard.org/30-4%202008.pdf</a>  WEST VIRGINIA CODE CHAPTER 30. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUP.  4. WEST VIRGINIA DENTAL PRACTICE ACT. §30-4-8. License requ</p>
<p><b>Wisconsin (WI)</b>  <a href="http://drl.wi.gov/profession.asp?profid=14&amp;locid=0">http://drl.wi.gov/profession.asp?profid=14&amp;locid=0</a></p>	<p><a href="http://drl.wi.gov/profdetail.asp?pdetailid=1114&amp;profid=14&amp;locid=0">http://drl.wi.gov/profdetail.asp?pdetailid=1114&amp;profid=14&amp;locid=0</a></p>
<p><b>Wyoming (WY)</b>  <a href="http://plboards.state.wy.us/dental/index.asp">http://plboards.state.wy.us/dental/index.asp</a></p>	<p><a href="http://plboards.state.wy.us/dental/PDF/RulesAndRegulations.pdf">http://plboards.state.wy.us/dental/PDF/RulesAndRegulations.pdf</a>  Rules and Regulations, CHAPTER 3 REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSUR</p>



## Glossary of Terms

**Accreditation** – a voluntary, non-government system for recognizing educational institutions (e.g., universities and colleges) and professional programs (e.g., dentistry and its related occupations) for a level of performance, integrity and quality that entitles them to the confidence of the educational community and the public (adapted from ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation brochure). Accreditation does not apply to individuals.

**Accredited program** – refers to dental education programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA). Through a reciprocal agreement between CODA and the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC), accredited program also refers to dental education programs in Canada accredited by the CDAC.

**Advanced Standing** – a process in which a dental education program considers applications from graduates of non-accredited dental schools for admission to the second, third or fourth year of the basic dental degree program. Graduates of non-accredited dental specialty programs may also be considered for admission with advanced standing to an accredited advanced dental education program in that specialty.

**American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX)** – a private not for profit consortium of state and regional dental boards throughout the United States and its territories that provides for the ongoing development of a series of common, national dental licensing examinations that are uniformly administered by individual state or regional testing agencies on behalf of their participating and recognizing licensing jurisdictions. The ADEX Examinations are a series of clinical

examinations, both simulated on computer and manikins as well as clinical performances on patients, that are utilized to assist licensing jurisdictions in making decisions concerning the licensure of dentists (Source: 2008 North East Regional Examining Board Candidate Guide).

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – agency under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services whose mission is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury and disability.

**Certification** – a process by which an organization grants recognition of competence to an individual who has met predetermined qualifications specified by that entity. (Hamm, Michael M. 1997 *The Fundamentals of Accreditation*. Washington DC. American Society of Association Executives.) State boards of dentistry, dental specialty certifying boards and educational programs are among those agencies that can grant certification.

**Clinical Testing Agency** – an independent state or regional agency that develops, administers and scores a clinical dental licensing examination on behalf of a state board of dentistry. Clinical testing agencies do not have authority to grant licenses or to implement policies that go beyond the laws of its member states; they should not be confused with state boards of dentistry. Regional testing agencies are composed of groups of participating or member states that utilize the agency's testing process and/or accept the agency's examination results.

The regional clinical testing agencies are the Central Regional Dental Testing Service (CRDTS), Council of Interstate Testing Agencies (CITA), North East Regional Examining Board (NERB), Southern Regional Testing Agency (SRTA) and the Western Regional Examining Board (WREB).

**Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA)** – the agency officially recognized by the U. S. Department of Education to accredit dental education programs in the United States. The CODA operates under the auspices of the American Dental Association (ADA).

**Credentialing** – the process of granting a credential that is a designation which indicates competence in a subject area. [Browning, Anne H., Bugbee, Alan C. and Mullins, Meredith A., ed. 1996. *Certification: A NOCA Handbook*. Washington, DC, The National Organization for Competency Assurance (NOCA)]

**Initial Licensure** – the first time an individual applies for and receives a dental license. The individual does not hold a dental license in another state at the time of application.

**International Dentist** – refers to a dentist who has graduated from a dental education program outside the United States or Canada.

**International Dentist Program (IDP)** – refers to a program within a dental school that is designed for internationally-trained dentists to assist in meeting the educational requirement for licensure. The IDP is usually separate from the predoctoral program, but can overlap with the predoctoral students in part, and in most cases grants a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree at the conclusion of the program. Some IDPs may grant a certificate of completion, which may not be recognized by all state licensing authorities as meeting the educational requirement.

**Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations (JCNDE)** – the agency of the American Dental Association that is responsible for the development and administration of the written National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE) and National Board Dental Hygiene Examination (NBDHE).

**Licensure** – the process by which states grant individuals the authority to practice a particular profession or occupation. Licensure is a mandatory governmental requirement and normally involves some form of assessment or examination in addition to successful completion of an educational program.

**Licensure by Credentials (also known as reciprocity and licensure by recognition, endorsement or criteria)** – a process by which a state board of dentistry grants a dental license to an individual based on its determination that the candidate has previously met requirements for initial licensure in another jurisdiction, is currently licensed in another state, has practiced for a specified minimum amount of time in that other state prior to application (usually five years), and that the state has licensure standards equivalent to the one where licensure by credentials is being sought. If the candidate meets all required criteria, licensure examinations are not necessary and a license is granted.

**National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE)** – the written dental examinations required for dental licensure in all states. The NBDE consists of Part I and Part II.

**National Board Dental Hygiene Examination (NBDHE)** – the written dental hygiene licensure examination required for dental hygiene licensure in all states except Alabama.

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** – agency of the U.S. Department of Labor whose role is to assure the safety and health of America's employees by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health.

**Qualifying Program** – a special university program at a Canadian

dental school held over two academic years for graduates of non-accredited dental programs leading to a Certificate of Qualification in Dentistry that prepares students to take the National Dental Examining Board of Canada (NDEB).

**Reciprocity** – a situation in which a state board of dentistry has the authority to grant licensure only to licensees of states that do likewise to their licensees. Such decisions are based on formal agreements between state boards. Today, the majority of states grant licensure by credentials rather than through a reciprocal agreement.

**State Board of Dentistry** – an agency of state government created by the state legislature that governs the qualifications for the practice of dentistry within the state. The state board's authority is limited to that granted by the state legislature and typically includes 1) establishment of qualifications for licensure, 2) issuance of licenses to qualified individuals, 3) establishment of standards of practice and conduct, 4) taking disciplinary action against those who engaged in misconduct, and 5) publication of rules to enable the board to perform its duties.

**Supplemental Program** – refers to any additional education taken at an accredited dental accreditation program to qualify international dentists for licensure in the U.S. or Canada, such as advanced standing programs, International Dentist Programs and Canadian Qualifying programs.

**American Dental Association**

**American Dental Education Association**

**American Student Dental Association**

**American Association of Dental Boards**

**ADA Membership Information**

**The Constituent (state) Dental Societies**

**ADA Survey Center Demographic Reports**

**Educational Credentials Evaluators, Inc.**

**National Board Dental Examinations**

**State Boards of Dentistry and Clinical Testing Agencies**

**U.S. and Canadian Dental Education Programs**

**Hispanic Dental Association**

**National Dental Association**

**Indian Dental Association (U.S.A.) (1.718.639.0192)**

**Korean American Dental Association** (1.909.923.6622);  
**kada@hotmail.com**

**National Association of Filipino Dentists of America** (1.401.  
737.7715)

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