

Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations (JCNDE)

and the

Integrated National Board Dental Examination (INBDE)

63rd Southern Conference of Dental Deans and Examiners
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The INBDE Content Domain

- A “content domain” is the set of behaviors, knowledge, skills, abilities that a test measures.
- In establishing the INBDE content domain, the Joint Commission focused on two key questions:
 - 1) What tasks must entry-level general dentists be able to perform to practice safely?
 - 2) What knowledge, skills and abilities underlie the performance of those tasks?

56 Clinical Content Areas (2016)

- The Joint Commission has established 56 “clinical content areas” that represent the tasks entry-level general dentists must be able to perform to practice safely.
- The clinical content areas were based on ADEA’s 2008 *Competencies for the New General Dentist*.
- The 56 clinical content areas are classified into three component sections:
 - 1) Diagnosis and Treatment Planning
 - 2) Oral Health Management
 - 3) Practice and Profession

56 Clinical Content Areas (2016)

#	DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING
1	Interpret patient information and medical data to assess and manage patients.
2	Identify the chief complaint and understand the contributing factors.
3	Perform head and neck and intraoral examinations, interpreting and evaluating the clinical findings.
4	Use clinical and epidemiological data to diagnose and establish a prognosis for dental abnormalities and pathology.
5	Recognize the normal range of clinical findings and distinguish significant deviations that require monitoring, treatment, or management.
6	Predict the most likely diagnostic result given available patient information.
7	Interpret diagnostic results to inform understanding of the patient's condition.
8	Recognize the manifestations of systemic disease and how the disease and its management may affect the delivery of dental care.
9	Recognize the interrelationship between oral health and systemic disease, and implement strategies for improving overall health.
10	Select the diagnostic tools most likely to establish or confirm the diagnosis
11	Collect information from diverse sources (patient, guardian, patient records, allied staff, and other healthcare professionals) to make informed decisions.
12	Formulate a comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plan for patient management.
13	Discuss etiologies, treatment alternatives, and prognoses with patients so they are educated and can make informed decisions concerning the management of their care.

56 Clinical Content Areas (2016)

#	ORAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT
14	Prevent, recognize and manage medical emergencies (e.g., cardiac arrest).
15	Prevent, recognize and manage dental emergencies.
16	Recognize and manage acute pain, hemorrhage, trauma, and infection of the orofacial complex.
17	Prevent, diagnose and manage pain during treatment.
18	Prevent, diagnose and manage pulpal and periradicular diseases.
19	Prevent, diagnose and manage caries.
20	Prevent, diagnose and manage periodontal diseases.
21	Prevent, diagnose and manage oral mucosal and osseous diseases.
22	Recognize, manage and report patient abuse and neglect.
23	Recognize and manage substance abuse.
24	Select and administer or prescribe pharmacological agents in the treatment of dental patients.
25	Anticipate, prevent, and manage complications arising from the use of therapeutic and pharmacological agents in patient care.
26	Diagnose endodontic conditions and perform endodontic procedures.
27	Diagnose and manage the restorative needs of the partially or completely edentulous patient.
28	Restore tooth function, structure, and esthetics by replacing missing and defective tooth structure, while promoting soft and hard tissue health.
29	Perform prosthetic restorations (fixed or removable) and implant procedures for the edentulous and partially edentulous patient.
30	Diagnose and manage oral surgical treatment needs.
31	Perform oral surgical procedures.
32	Prevent, diagnose and manage developmental or acquired occlusal problems.
33	Prevent, diagnose and manage temporomandibular disorders.
34	Diagnose and manage patients requiring modification of oral tissues to optimize form, function and esthetics.
35	Evaluate outcomes of comprehensive dental care.
36	Manage the oral esthetic needs of patients.

56 Clinical Content Areas (2016)

#	PRACTICE AND PROFESSION
37	Understand how patient attributes (e.g., gender, age, race, ethnicity, and special needs), social background and values influence the provision of oral health care at all stages of life.
38	Interact and communicate with patients using psychological, social, and behavioral principles.
39	Evaluate and integrate emerging trends in health care.
40	Evaluate social and economic trends and adapt to accommodate their impact on oral health care.
41	Evaluate scientific literature and integrate new knowledge and best research outcomes with patient values and other sources of information to make decisions about treatment.
42	Practice within the general dentist's scope of competence and consult with or refer to professional colleagues when indicated.
43	Evaluate and utilize available and emerging resources (e.g., laboratory and clinical resources, information technology) to facilitate patient care, practice management, and professional development.
44	Conduct practice activities in a manner that manages risk and is consistent with jurisprudence and ethical requirements in dentistry and healthcare.
45	Recognize and respond to situations involving ethical and jurisprudence considerations.
46	Maintain patient records in accordance with jurisprudence and ethical requirements.
47	Conduct practice related business activities and financial operations in accordance with sound business practices and jurisprudence (e.g., OSHA and HIPAA).
48	Develop a catastrophe preparedness plan for the dental practice.
49	Manage, coordinate and supervise the activity of allied dental health personnel.
50	Assess one's personal level of skills and knowledge relative to dental practice.
51	Adhere to standard precautions for infection control for all clinical procedures.
52	Use prevention, intervention, and patient education strategies to maximize oral health.
53	Collaborate with dental team members and other health care professionals to promote health and manage disease in communities.
54	Evaluate and implement systems of oral health care management and delivery that will address the needs of patient populations served.
55	Apply quality assurance, assessment and improvement concepts to improve outcomes.
56	Communicate case design to laboratory technicians and evaluate the resultant restoration or prosthesis.

Foundation Knowledge Areas (2018*)

The successful entry-level general practitioner is focused on the prevention, diagnosis, and management of oral disease, and the promotion and maintenance of general health. This requires application of knowledge in the following areas:

FK1	Molecular, biochemical, cellular, and systems-level development, structure and function
FK2	Physics and chemistry to explain normal biology and pathobiology
FK3	Physics and chemistry to explain the characteristics and use of technologies and materials
FK4	Principles of genetic, congenital and developmental diseases and conditions and their clinical features to understand patient risk
FK5	Cellular and molecular bases of immune and non-immune host defense mechanisms
FK6	General and disease-specific pathology to assess patient risk
FK7	Biology of microorganisms in physiology and pathology
FK8	Pharmacology
FK9	Sociology, psychology, ethics and other behavioral sciences
FK10	Research methodology and analysis, and informatics tools

* FK 9 and 10 contain minor edits that are currently pending JCNDE approval.