

APPENDIX A: SPECIALTIES SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT FOR FACILITIES

1. DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

An attachment facility is a place where mentees are exposed to real-life working environments, to develop and enhance their skills and competencies. The criteria for DPH attachment facility are as follows:

- a) The facility must have at least one Dental Public Health Specialist who will be responsible for supervising the training programme.
- b) The facility may be located in any facility within the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, a university, or any other institution that have at least one Dental Public Health Specialist.
- c) The facility must be actively engaged in the following areas/activities:
 - i. Health situation monitoring and analysis;
 - ii. Epidemiological surveillance and disease control;
 - iii. Development and planning of dental public health activities/curricula;
 - iv. Human resource planning and development for health;
 - v. Health promotion and social responsibility;
 - vi. Ensuring the quality of health services;
 - vii. Research and development; and
 - viii. Clinical prevention programme
- d) The facility should include at least one dental surgery room for clinical procedures and a counselling room for consultations activities
- e) The facility should be adequately equipped with the following resources to ensure comprehensive dental care and training:
 - i. Dental Equipment: Essential items for clinical procedures, such as a Dental Chair Cum Unit, operatory lights, suction systems, and handpieces.
 - ii. General Dental Instruments: Equipment for routine dental screening and restorative treatments, including dental explorers, mirrors, tweezers, and composite placement instruments.
 - iii. Oral Health Promotion Tools: Materials to facilitate oral health education and practical demonstrations, such as study models, typodonts, flossing simulators, plaque disclosure kits, and educational charts.
 - iv. Dental Materials: Supplies required for preventive and restorative procedures, including fluoride varnishes, sealants, composite resins, and glass ionomer cements.

2. ENDODONTICS

The attachment centre must:

- i) Be an adequately established clinical facility to allow practice of contemporary endodontic at specialist level
- ii) Has sufficient workload and a spectrum of cases for adequate exposure to endodontic practice (at least equivalent to 2 days a week)
- iii) Must have dedicated clinical support staff to allow four-handed dentistry during endodontic treatment
- iv) Must be equipped with:

Equipment		
Basic instruments	1.	Front surface mouth mirror
	2.	Explorer (DG16)
	3.	Periodontal probe
	4.	Endodontic spoon excavator
	5.	Tweezers
	6.	Straight and contra-angle handpieces
	7.	High-speed burs (round, fissure, Endo access burs)
	8.	Slow-speed burs (for refinement or removal of restorative materials)
Isolation	1.	Rubber dam sheets
	2.	Rubber dam clamps (assorted sizes for molar, premolar, anterior teeth)
	3.	Rubber dam frame, punch, and forceps
Magnification and Illumination	1.	Dental operating microscope (DOM)
Diagnostic and Measurement Devices	1.	Electric pulp tester
	2.	Thermal pulp testing materials (Endo-Ice or CO ₂ stick)
	3.	Electronic apex locator
	4.	Trans-illuminator/ tooth slooth/ methylene blue dye
Endodontic treatment	1.	Endodontic armamentarium for cleaning and shaping and obturation Includes, among others, - K-Files - H-Files - C+ Files - Micro opener - Metal ruler/ measuring device

	2.	Rotary endodontic instruments including endodontic motor
	3.	Apex locator
	4.	Dental operating microscopes
	5.	Thermal obturation unit
	6.	Ultrasonic devices
	7.	Contemporary evidence-based dental materials
	8.	Mouth prop/bite block of various sizes
	9.	GP solvent
	10.	Irrigation:
	11.	Needles: Side vented 30G, 27G
	12.	5mL syringes
	13.	Solution: EDTA, sodium hypochlorite, Iodine, Chlorhexidine
	14.	EDTA gel
Imaging equipment	12	MTA carrier
	13	Orthodontic band/ molar band/ premolar band/ copper band
	1.	Intra oral x-ray unit
	2.	Cone beam computed tomography
Endodontic surgery	3.	Endodontic film/ sensor
	4.	Device for accurate paralleling technique
	1.	Surgical handpiece and burs
	2.	Microsurgical instruments
	3.	Ultrasonic retro-tips
	4.	MTA or bioceramic repair materials
	5.	Sutures
	6.	Surgical blades

3. FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

A. Recognised training centre:

A recognised training centre refers to a facility in which the applicant can carry out the clinical attachment to fulfil the equivalent of 4 years of training. The applicant shall undergo training in one or more centres with registered forensic odontologist(s).

B. Criteria for FOD training facility:

The centre should have complete and adequate equipment for any forensic odontology cases, not limited to deceased and living individuals, animals or inanimate objects. As forensic odontology is a diverse specialty with ranges of possible scenarios and cases, applicants should equip themselves with all aspects of forensic odontology case management. Thus, the training centre should have these criteria to fulfil those requirements:

2.1 Post mortem Cases management

- a) Access to established mortuary with post mortem radiographic services, including CT scan where available;
- b) Comprehensive set of equipment for forensic odontology procedure for deceased individual, including portable/handheld dental x-ray machine and adequate travelling set;
- c) Able to manage either single or multiple cases such as in Disaster Victim Identification (DVI).

2.2 Clinical Forensic Odontology Cases

- a) Access to vulnerable groups of victims with forensic odontology related cases, i.e. One Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC) under the Emergency Department in hospital;
- b) The examination room should have a proper dental examination kit and access to radiographic dental imaging, such as intra-oral imaging, panoramic imaging (OPG) or cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) and access to dental chair.

2.3 Specific Requirements

- a) The training centre should also have equipment for forensic photography.
- b) The training centre should also have space for case simulation (e.g. odontology laboratory).
- c) The training centre should also have a proper record management system for secured evidence and reports.
- d) Information & Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and relevant software such as computer and printing facilities.

4. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY

A recognised training centre must be an accredited Clinical Attachment Facility (CAF) that provides a structured programme to fulfil the equivalent of a four-year specialist training in Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology. This training may be conducted within a network of one or more recognised CAFs, each of which must contribute specific, defined training modules.

An Oral Maxillofacial Radiology (OMR) Clinical Attachment Facility should:

1. Fully equipped with x-ray equipment including intraoral radiography, extraoral radiography and CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) to allow practice of OMR at specialist level
2. Have access to MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging), CT (Computed Tomography), and ultrasound machines to ensure imaging training at specialist level.
3. The facilities should accommodate access for individuals with special needs.
4. Have experienced and qualified staff proficient in oral and maxillofacial radiology, comprising OMF radiologists and radiographers.
5. Adhere to comprehensive radiation safety protocols.
6. Equip with teaching resources, materials and reporting rooms.
7. Have sufficient volume of clinical cases to provide training and experience, meeting the requirements for the fulfillment of log books by the Dental Specialist Evaluation Committee.
8. Encourage interaction with other medical and dental clinical specialists to gain hands-on experience in managing complex treatments.

5. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Basic Oral and Maxillofacial Surgical Instruments & Clinical Equipment	
Treatment Group / Training Area	Basic Instruments Required
General Oral Surgery & Exodontia	Extraction forceps set, elevators periosteal elevators, surgical curettes, bone files, retractors, needle holders, tissue forceps, scissors, scalpel handles, suction tips, basic surgical trays
Minor Oral Surgery / Dentoalveolar Surgery	Surgical handpiece with irrigation, burs, bone ronguers, bone chisels/mallet, surgical retractors, curettes, suturing instruments, cheek retractors, mouth props, saline irrigation setup
Impacted Tooth Surgery	Third molar surgical set, flap retractors, surgical burs, handpiece, elevators, bone removal instruments, irrigation system, suturing set
Trauma Management (Basic Facial Trauma)	Arch bar instruments, wire twistors/cutters, IMF screws set, plating system (mini plates & screws), plate benders, screwdrivers, reduction forceps, bone holding forceps, retractors, power drill system
Soft Tissue & Biopsy Procedures	Fine tissue instruments, Adson forceps, mosquito artery forceps, skin hooks, biopsy punches, tissue scissors, needle holders, cautery unit/basic diathermy
Infection Management / Drainage Procedures	Incision & drainage set, artery forceps, drains, suction setup, irrigating syringes, sinus forceps, dressing instruments
Preprosthetic & Basic Reconstructive Procedures	Bone files, ronguers, periosteal elevators, graft handling instruments, retractors, suturing instruments
Orthognathic Surgery Exposure	Model surgery instruments, plating systems, wafer handling tools, osteotomes, retractors, bone separators, power saw/drill exposure or access to virtual planning software's.
Dental Implantology	Implant motor, implant drill kit, implant armamentarium set, surgical stents, irrigation system
Sterilization & Infection	Autoclave access, instrument cassettes, ultrasonic cleaner, sterile packs, PPE, sharps management containers
Diagnostic & Imaging Adjuncts	Access to Intraoral Radiograph Unit (Periapical/OPG), CBCT Access, and access to other extra-oral digital imaging modalities

6. ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL MEDICINE

ORAL PATHOLOGY

The SEAP/attachment facility must have:

- i. An Oral Pathology Laboratory or dental facility with access to Anatomic Pathology Laboratory with adequate volume of oral and maxillofacial biopsy and surgical cases to meet the specialty minimum requirements.
- ii. Dedicated medical laboratory support personnel to provide technical and administrative support for oral pathology services.
- iii. Adequate infrastructure for the safe handling, processing, and disposal of biological specimens and chemical reagents, including proper ventilation and exhaust system for formalin and xylene areas and access to running water and drainage.
- iv. Facility equipped with appropriate oral pathology armamentarium, equipment, and materials to support the standard of contemporary Oral Pathology practice. The minimal requirement for equipment is as the following:

Equipment (Oral Pathology)	
Item	Rationale
1. Ventilated Grossing Table	A workstation for grossing of tissue specimens. Equipped with lighting, drainage, built-in ventilation or exhaust system, sink or running water access and formalin resistant surface.
2. Basic Grossing Equipment	Essential instruments for macroscopic assessment and dissecting biopsy or surgical specimen before tissue processing. Includes but not limited to scalpels and disposable blades, forceps, scissors, tissue cassettes, labelling materials and rulers.
3. Tissue Processing Equipment	Equipment used for dehydration, clearing, and paraffin infiltration of tissue specimens to prepare blocks for microtomy. Includes tissue processor, paraffin embedding station, rotary microtome with disposable blades, water bath for floating sections, and slide drying hot plate or oven.
4. Histology Staining Equipment	Equipment used for staining tissue sections, primarily with haematoxylin and eosin, to enable microscopic evaluation.
5. Microscopy	Optical instrument used for viewing stained tissue sections and performing diagnostic interpretation such as binocular light microscope.

6. Storage and Documentation	Maintain an organised archiving system for histology slides, paraffin blocks, and laboratory records in compliance with laboratory standards. Examples include storage for paraffin blocks and slides, specimen logbook or Laboratory Information System (LIS).
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ORAL MEDICINE

The SEAP/ attachment facility must have:

- i) An Oral Medicine Clinic that provides diagnostic and management services for a variety of oral medicine cases as to meet the specialty minimum requirements.
- ii) Dedicated clinical support staff, including dental surgery assistants, to support clinical activities.
- iii) Access to hospital facilities that support Oral Medicine cases requiring interdisciplinary management with relevant medical and dental specialists.
- iv) A dedicated clinical facility equipped with appropriate Oral Medicine armamentarium, equipment, and materials to support contemporary standards of practice. The minimal requirement for equipment is as the following:

Equipment (Oral Medicine)	
Item	Rationale
1. Dental Chair	Well-illuminated unit for patient seating and treatment delivery, allowing for comprehensive intra-oral and extra-oral examination.
2. Basic Clinical Examination Instruments	Standard diagnostic instruments used for inspection, palpation, and measurement of oral and perioral tissues.
3. Biopsy / Minor Surgical Armamentarium	Instruments and materials used to perform soft tissue biopsies and other minor oral procedures under local anaesthesia.
4. Autoclave and Sterilization Equipment	Equipment and supplies used to sterilise instruments and maintain aseptic conditions within the clinical environment.
5. Diagnostic Imaging & Radiography Equipment	Equipment used to obtain radiographic images of the teeth, jaws, and associated structures for diagnostic evaluation.

7. ORTHODONTICS

- i. The attachment facility must have a specialized facility equipped with a dedicated orthodontic armamentarium, equipment and materials to meet the standard of contemporary orthodontics practice.

Attachment facility should have the following:

Basic Equipment	
Orthodontic records	Camera, cheek retractors, intra-oral mirrors or digital intra-oral scanner
Orthodontic armamentarium hand instruments pliers	Weingart, distal end-cutter, universal pliers, Mathieu/Mosquito, wire cutter, bracket holder, debonding pliers, band seater, band removal, loop forming pliers, bird beak pliers, separating pliers
Sterilization Unit	Autoclave with validated cycles, Ultrasonic cleaner, disinfection protocols
Radiographic Equipment	DPT, Lateral Cephalometric CBCT access or referral pathway

The list will remain inexhaustible to the real need of the functioning facility.

- ii. The attachment facility must have a sufficient volume of orthodontic patients to fulfill the minimum requirement as stipulated in Appendix B (7- Orthodontics), with a variety of malocclusion as required for the fulfilment of applicants' logbooks specified by the DSSC/DSEC.
- iii. The attachment facility must establish professional relationships with various dental disciplines to facilitate a multidisciplinary approach, ensuring the availability of diverse cases for trainees to gain hands-on experience in managing complex treatments.

8. PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

The facility chosen to be a training centre for Paediatric Dentistry should have:

1. A Pediatric Dentistry Department/Unit/Clinic in specified hospitals /institutions /universities that provides multidisciplinary paediatric medical/surgical services.
2. An Emergency Department, diagnostic imaging services, operating theatres, and outpatient and inpatient care.
3. Dedicated general anaesthesia time for treating elective and emergency paediatric dental cases, with an operating list of at least one day.
4. Conscious sedation services, particularly nitrous oxide inhalation sedation.
5. A sufficient volume of paediatric patients with a variety of clinical diseases/conditions/medical issues that warrant specialised care.
6. An armamentarium that allows the provision of dental services, including restorative, endodontic, interceptive orthodontic, surgical, and rehabilitative care.

Armamentarium Required for Specific Procedures at Paediatric Dentistry Training Facilities

Procedures	Armamentarium
Restorative Equipment	• Dental chair with high-speed and low-speed cutting units, triple syringe, and light curing unit • Triturator • Relevant dental materials
Soft Tissue Management	• Access to lasers • Electrosurgical units • Soft tissue surgical kit • Haemostasis material • Sutures
Hard Tissue Management	• Bone cutting motor and handpiece with burs • Hard tissue surgical kit • Extraction forceps and elevators • Haemostasis material
Dental Trauma Management	• Splints – wire and fibre reinforce • Relevant materials to secure splints, such as composite, wires • Technical support to construct cap splints

Conscious Sedation	• Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation machine • Recovery bay • BP, pulse, oxygen saturation monitoring machines • Resuscitation trolley
Interceptive Orthodontic	• Basic Orthodontic Instrument Set • Bands, Wires, Brackets, and other relevant materials • Technical support to construct removable and fixed intraoral appliances
Cleft Management	• Impression material • Technical support to construct feeding plates
Radiographic and Imaging	• Intraoral X-ray • Access to Dental Panoramic Tomogram • Access to CBCT
Sterilisation	• Autoclave • Ultrasonic cleaners

9. PERIODONTICS

The centre must have dedicated clinic equipped with dedicated periodontics armamentarium such as Specific Criteria of Attachment centre :

Attachment centre should have the following:

Procedures	Armamentarium
Non-Surgical Periodontal Management	Equipment: • Ultrasonic Scalers • Piezoelectric or Magnetostrictive • Scalers • Curettes
Soft Tissue Management	Equipment: • Access to lasers • Access to electrosurgical units
Hard Tissue Management	Equipment: • Bone grafting kits • Implant surgical kits • Access to Piezo ultrasonic surgery unit
Implant Surgery	Equipment: • Implant motor unit • Sinus lift kit • Basic implant set
Surgical Periodontal Surgery	Instruments: • Basic periodontal surgery kit
Regenerative Periodontal Surgery	Instruments: • Basic periodontal surgery kit Materials: • Bone graft and membrane
Advanced Surgical Periodontal Therapy	Instruments: • Microsurgical Instruments
Basic Periodontal Examination	Instruments: • Periodontal probe
Radiographic and Imaging	Equipment: • Intraoral X-ray • Access to Dental Panoramic Tomogram • Access to CBCT
Sterilization of instruments	Equipment: • Autoclave • Ultrasonic cleaners • Disinfection protocols

The facility available at the training centre should allow for periodontics practice for at least 5 sessions/ week.

10. PROSTHODONTICS

The SEAP/ attachment facility must:

- i) Be an adequately established clinical facility to allow practice of contemporary prosthodontics at specialist level
- ii) Has sufficient workload and a spectrum of cases for adequate exposure to prosthodontic practice (at least equivalent to 2 days a week)
- iii) Must have dedicated clinical support staff to allow four-handed dentistry during prosthodontic treatment
- iv) Minimal requirement for equipment:

Equipment (Prosthodontics)	
Item	Rationales
1. Dental Chair Operatory Unit with Delivery System and Light:	The central piece of equipment for patient seating, treatment delivery, and a well-lit working area. The unit typically integrates the handpieces and air/water/suction lines.
2. Dental Handpieces (High-Speed and Low-Speed) Micromotors and Ultrasonic scaler)	Essential for all preparation work, including reducing tooth structure for crowns and bridges, adjusting, polishing, and finishing prosthetic devices.
3. Examination, Diagnostic and Prosthodontic Instruments	Apart from the basic patient examination and diagnosis set, should also include at least the basic prosthodontic tools: i. Dental Surveyor ii. Willis and crown gauges iii. Crown scissors iv. Crown remover v. Gingival retraction packer
4. Semi-adjustable Articulators with Facebow	Mechanical devices used to simulate the movements of the patient's temporomandibular joints and jaws. This is critical for mounting dental casts and precisely designing restorations (crowns, bridges, dentures) in the complexity cases that meet specialist level.
5. Impression Trays and Mixing Supplies	i) Impression trays (metal/plastic) - various sizes ii) Alginate mixer iii) Mixing bowls iv) Spatulas v) Automated dispensing machine and guns for impression materials

6. Autoclave and Sterilization Equipment	Essential for infection control; to sterilize all reusable instruments, which is a core daily requirement for patient safety.
7. X-Ray Imaging and Digital Equipment	Necessary for diagnosis, treatment planning (especially for implants), and checking the fit of prostheses. Mandatory: IOPA imaging - conventional or digital Mandatory to have access to: i. DPT and CBCT imaging ii. Intraoral scanner
8. Light Curing Unit (LED Curing Light)	A high-intensity LED light used to polymerize light-cured dental materials, such as composite resins, adhesives, and some temporary crown materials.
9. Prosthodontic Adjustment and Finishing Instruments/Burs	Specialized burs, stones, trimming wheels (often used with a dental lathe or micromotor in the lab space) are used daily to shape, adjust, and polish fixed and removable prostheses like dentures, crowns, and bridges during provisional stages and definitive delivery.
10. Machine for Surgical and Soft Tissue Management	Mandatory to have access to: i. Electric Surgical Motor System (Piezoelectric Device) ii. Electric Surgical Motor System (Dental implant) iii. Electrosurgery / Radiofrequency Surgery Units iv. Diode Lasers
11. Restorative Materials	From basic to the common contemporary materials must be available during execution of treatment such as resin, hybrid resin, silicone for provisional restorations, jaw registration, impression etc.

11. RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

The attachment centre must:

- i. be an adequately established clinical facility to allow practice of restorative dentistry at specialist level
- ii. have sufficient workload and spectrum of cases for adequate exposure to restorative dental practice (at least the equivalent of 2 ½ days a week)
- iii. have dedicated clinical support staff to allow four-handed dentistry during restorative treatment
- iv. be equipped with:

Procedures	Equipment
1. Patient examination, diagnosis and treatment planning	• Basic Examination set • Pulp sensibility test: electric, thermal • Basic prosthodontic tools such as Willis gauges, crown scissors, crown remover, gingival retraction cord packer • Articulating paper and shim stock foils for occlusal marking and contact assessment
2. Impression and cast fabrication armamentarium	• Impression trays: stock trays (metal or plastic, perforated or non-perforated) • Impression materials- eg alginate, elastomeric materials, compound • Mixing guns • Gingival management armamentarium • Haemostatic agents • Access to intraoral scanner
3. Jaw relations and occlusal records	• Facebow • Semi adjustable articulator • Bite registration materials
4. Shade matching and aesthetic planning	• Shade guides – conventional and digital • Access to smile design software
5. Magnification	• Loupes or dental operating microscope
6. Imaging	• Intraoral x-ray unit • Access to Dental Panoramic Tomogram • Access to cone beam computed tomography • Intraoral radiographic positioning devices for paralleling technique

7. Operative dentistry and fixed prosthodontics a. Operative kits	• Matrix systems for example: sectional, Tofflemire, transparent matrices • Composite instruments • Amalgam instruments • Polishing and finishing kits for amalgam, composites and ceramics • Dental dam kits including clamps, forceps, frames and punch
b. Crown, bridge, veneer, inlay and onlay preparation	• Preparation burs: crown prep kits • Finishing burs and polishers: fine diamond burs and stones, carbide burs, polishing wheels)
c. Cementation and bonding	• Universal adhesives, resin cements, glass ionomer cements, temporary cements
d. Provisionalisation	• Provisionalisation materials (eg: Bis-Acryl Composite Resins, Polyethyl Methacrylate) • Trimming burs • Polishing wheels
8. Complete and Partial dentures	• Denture set up and try-in tools – occlusal guide plane, calipers, wax carvers, spatulas, hot plate / spirit lamp/ bunsen burner • Adjustment and finishing tools- acrylic burs, polishing kits, pressure indicating paste • Access to digital denture design software
9. Implant-supported prosthesis	• Prosthetic kits: screwdrivers, torque drivers, abutment adjustment tools
10. Endodontics a. Basic Instruments	• Front surface mouth mirror • Explorer DG16 • Endodontic spoon excavator
b. Measuring devices	• Electronic apex locator

c. Endodontic treatment	• Endodontic armamentarium for cleaning and shaping and obturation for example: K-files, H-files, C+ files, micro opener, metal ruler / measuring devices • Endodontic motor and rotary endodontic instruments • Thermal obturation unit • Ultrasonic devices • Orthodontic band/ molar band/ premolar band
11. Periodontics	
a. Basic periodontal examination	• Periodontal probe
b. Non-surgical periodontal management	• Ultrasonic scalers • Piezoelectric or magnetostrictive scalers • Curettes
c. Soft tissue management	• Lasers • Electrosurgical units
d. Hard Tissue management	• Access to Piezo ultrasonic surgery kit
e. Implant surgery	• Implant motor unit • Basic implant set
f. Surgical Periodontal Surgery	• Basic Periodontal surgery kit
12. Laboratory support & digital workflow integration (either in-house or external laboratories)	Access to Conventional lab support or Digital lab infrastructure

12. SPECIAL CARE DENTISTRY

No	Items	Minimum Requirement	Specification
1	Accessibility and Adaptation	Accessible design Adapted equipment which enables effective management of people with disabilities	Disabled friendly facilities e.g. disabled friendly toilet, disabled parking space, lift, ramp Ample space for patient's positioning and movement in the dental surgery Examples only but not mandatory: Patient's transfer system (hoist, transfer board, wheelchair tilter etc)
2	Hospital Integration and Multidisciplinary Support	The facility must operate as a dedicated SCD clinic Attached to/or within a hospital setting	Includes access to an operating theatre, sedation services, inpatient facilities, and collaborative support from other healthcare departments such as Oncology, Geriatric Medicine, and Rehabilitation Medicine
3	Patient Volume and Case Diversity	The facility must maintain a sufficient volume of patients and core SCD cases to meet the requirements for logbook completion and clinical competency development	
4	Equipment	i. Examination set ii. Minor oral surgery set iii. Conservative set iv. Endodontic set v. Periodontal set vi. Prosthetic set vii. Radiographic Equipment – Intraoral X-ray and OPG viii. Sterilization Unit ix. Nitrous Oxide sedation Unit x. Microstomia set (optional)	