



EFP

European
Federation of
Periodontology

**QUALITY STANDARDS FOR
GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN PERIODONTOLOGY
(PERIODONTICS AND IMPLANT DENTISTRY)**

**European Federation of Periodontology
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Introduction

The European Federation of Periodontology (EFP) has as one of its missions the improvement of the quality of periodontal practice in Europe. Within this objective, education and training are key elements, and with this document, the EFP aims to formulate guidelines and common quality standards for Graduate Training Programmes in Periodontology. This document further defines the competences, learning outcomes and content of any Postgraduate Programme aimed to graduate students as dental specialists in Periodontology, according to the provisions defined in the European Directive for Professional Qualifications (2005).

The EFP in this document sets forth the standards and requirements to be used in the evaluation of Graduate Programmes in Periodontology seeking formal accreditation by the EFP Education Committee (EFP-EdC). Once accredited, the programmes are registered during a period of 8 years, when this accreditation must be renewed. The EFP, however, claims the right to evaluate a periodontal clinic/programme at any desired time.

Accreditation of a graduate programme in Periodontology by the EFP may be obtained by Periodontal Departments of Universities or Postgraduate Institutes after formal application and hence has the formal responsibility for the programme

The *standards* are defined in general terms, followed by more specific, concrete *requirements* and learning outcomes. The standards establish the minimum criteria defined by the EFP; the requirements can be seen as the interpretation of the standards. In complying with the standards, one should not limit oneself to the requirements listed. The visiting evaluation committee will be more than interested in any additional local qualifications that support the mandatory standards.

In order for a graduate programme in periodontology to gain recognition by the EFP, compliance with the following quality standards is needed. The standards are grouped into 4 main categories:

1. qualifications of the *director* of the periodontology training programme (the trainer);
2. qualifications of the periodontology training *programme*;
3. qualifications of the periodontology training *facility*, and;
4. qualifications of the periodontal *service*.

The standards and requirements can be found per category in chapters 1 to 4.

The EFP expects this document to be a valuable contribution to the quality of dental specialist training.

CHAPTER I

Qualifications of the director of the periodontology training programme

Standard:

S.1. *Graduate Programmes in Periodontology must be directed by individuals who hold a high professional profile in Periodontology, including a distinguished record both in academia and in practice, and who have the desire and aptitude to teach.*

Requirements of the Programme Director:

R.1. The programme director shall be specialized in periodontology and/or have completed a periodontology specialist programme and shall have at least 10 years of experience as a practicing periodontist after graduation.

R.2. The programme director shall have a PhD degree or proven academic experience and hold an academic rank of assistant professor/senior lecturer or more.

R.3. The programme director shall have at least two years of administrative experience in a (private or university based) periodontal clinic of considerable size, or proven management of education activities in a university setting.

R.4. The programme director shall be extensively involved in all aspects of the postgraduate programme. Another staff member shall serve as co-director and be extensively involved in the postgraduate programme. At least one of them needs to have a full-time appointment (FTE) in the programme and the second work in the programme for at least 3 days weekly. The definition of full-time appointment for the Programme Director will be applied as described by the university requirements for each country, but it should be at least 30 hours per week.

4.1. The named Programme Director applying for the EFP accreditation should be able to serve for at least one cohort of post-graduates and complete the first EFP examination.

R.5. The programme director shall:

5.1. Take part in direct patient care activities at least one day a week;

5.2. Be practicing the specialty of periodontology in its full extent;

5.3. Continue to show scientific interest and capabilities by recent publications in a PubMed listed peer reviewed English language scientific international journal and by regular attending to scientific meetings;

5.4. Show effective management of the training programme;

5.5. Contribute to the didactic teaching in the programme;

5.6. Be a member of the national Periodontology Society or a foreign Society representing his country.

R.6. The programme co-director should fulfill the following requirements:

6.1. Be specialized in periodontology and/or have completed a periodontology programme and have at least 3 years of experience as a practicing periodontist after graduation;

6.2. Have a number of publications in the field of periodontology in PubMed listed peer reviewed English language international scientific journals and be active in research;

6.3. Be active in direct patient treatment;

6.4. Be actively involved in periodontal education;

- 6.5. Contribute significantly to the didactic teaching in the programme;
- 6.6. Have the experience and capability to temporarily replace the director if necessary;
- 6.7. Be a member of the national Periodontology Society or a foreign Society representing his country.

R.7. The programme director shall ensure that:

- 7.1. The programme director or co-director is present every day (one of them) on site. The programme director must ensure that through a delegation process the purposes/needs of the programme are covered and there is continuous guidance/support for the postgraduates. It is the responsibility of the programme director to create a job plan for the co-director where the above can be applicable and to support components of remote working without compromising the quality of supervision and support for the graduates. These specific job plans will have to be presented to the EFP-EdC during accreditation/re-accreditation process and in cases that there are any changes on the working status of the co-director;
- 7.2. The additional clinical teaching staff are specialized in periodontology and have sufficient experience as practicing periodontists;
- 7.3. The seminars and tutorials are given by experts in the field of interest;
- 7.4. Staff consultations, clinical conferences and report meetings with the students are held regularly;
- 7.5. The students are sufficiently in touch with other specialists;
- 7.6. Students perform scientific work and have the possibility of doing so;
- 7.7. Students' case-reports, dental documentation and correspondence meet reasonable requirements;
- 7.8. The ratio between the number of teaching staff and the number of students provides close personal monitoring of the trainee during the training and provides adequate exposure of the trainee to the training (a recommended ratio should be at least one teaching staff for four students);
- 7.9. Students will be able to function in a safe environment;
- 7.10. The attitude of students towards patients and colleagues should be appropriate at all times;
- 7.11. Students acquire and apply adequate knowledge and skills, according to the requirements set forth by the European Federation of Periodontology and undertake (corrective) actions if necessary.

R.8. Recognition as a programme director will be granted to one training programme only.

CHAPTER II

Qualifications of the periodontology training programme

Standards:

S.1. *The periodontology training programme shall be organized in accordance with sound educational principles.*

S.2. *The periodontology training programme shall be predicated on the knowledge, skills and attitudes required in contemporary periodontal practice at specialist level.*

S.3. *The periodontal clinic shall conduct the training programme in such a way that the educational benefits to the student should be prioritized over the service benefits the clinic may obtain from the student.*

Requirements in general terms of a Postgraduate Periodontal Programme aimed for Training Specialists in Periodontology

A periodontist is a specialist in a specific discipline in dentistry which encompasses the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions of the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth or their substitutes, including implant site development and their surgical placement, as well as the maintenance of health, function and aesthetics of these structures and tissues.

In full accordance with the European Directives, the specialist postgraduate programme in Periodontology must comprise a three-year full-time course, enabling the successful postgraduate student to practice Periodontics and Implant Dentistry at a specialist level. This course must consist of a didactic, a clinical, and a research component. The didactic component may be delivered using different learning methods but must include an extensive overview of the periodontal literature, both current and historical. The clinical component must include the treatment of all patients referred for periodontal therapy and the fulfilment of a set of competencies and proficiencies as defined below. The research component should include the undertaking of a research project by the graduating students, whose results should be presented in the form of a written report or publication.

Upon completion of the post graduate programme the graduate may receive a certificate from the university and is eligible to apply for recognition as a specialist. Graduates from programmes accredited by the European Federation of Periodontology can apply for a certificate from the European Federation of Periodontology. The post graduate programme may be extended so that a PhD degree can be obtained; however, this would involve an extra period of time.

Programme requirements in specific terms:

R.1. Eligibility

To be eligible for accreditation, the programme must have successfully completed at least one full cohort of graduates prior to submitting an application. This ensures that the programme has demonstrated its ability to deliver the full cycle of education and produce measurable outcomes. Accreditation will only be considered based on evidence from completed cohorts; therefore, retroactive certification is not permitted.

Students who graduate while the accreditation review is still in progress will not be covered. Accreditation only applies to graduates who complete the programme after it has been officially

approved.

R.2. Course programme

This course should be organised in three full-time years (6 semesters – 40 weeks/year) comprising 180 European Credits (ECTS – 1 ECT accounts for 25 hours of workload). Parts of the programme may be exchangeable between the 3 years of education as long as the general structure of the programme is maintained.

The course may contain an Academic Degree in Periodontology and a specific clinical training in all aspects of Periodontology and Surgical Implant Dentistry. These two parts of the training have to be interlinked, and the application for the EFP certificate is possible only after completing both.

General Distribution of ECTS Credits by Year

| | Didactic Learning | Study and preparation | Evaluation | Research | Clinical Learning | ECTS |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1° year | 8 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 60 |
| 2° year | 8 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 60 |
| 3° year | 8 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 60 |
| Total | 24 | 48 | 6 | 42 | 60 | 180 |

R.3. Applicants

A candidate for a post graduate programme leading to a specialist in periodontology must be a dentist that graduated from an accredited dental school. It is recommended that the candidate should demonstrate significant experience in general dentistry.

R.4. Competences and Proficiencies in Periodontal Education at the Post-Graduate level.

In a competence-based postgraduate training programme leading to a specialist in periodontology competency statements should describe the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that a graduate must have and they are usually expressed in four levels (ADEE: Chambers 1993, Sanz 2003)

- **Be familiar with:** graduates should have a basic understanding of the subject but need not have direct clinical experience or be expected to carry out procedures independently.
- **Have knowledge of:** graduates should have a sound theoretical knowledge of the subject but need to have only a limited clinical/practical experience.
- **Be competent at:** graduates should have a sound theoretical knowledge and understanding of the subject together with an adequate clinical experience *to be able to* resolve clinical problems encountered, independently, or without assistance.
- **Be proficient in:** is defined as responsible for carrying out the procedure, requiring no advice to complete the task in a timely manner. They should be able to competently undertake a small number of procedures that are beyond core. They should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the indications, process and outcome of the procedure to peers. They should be able to provide a logical, sequenced, integrated advanced treatment plan that takes due regard to the patient's needs, wishes, and level of co-operation.

Following the same curricular structure in a competence-based curriculum according to the ADEE (Sanz 2003), the postgraduate curriculum is organized in domains with major and supporting competences.

Domain I. Professionalism

Major Competence:

Professional behaviour: A specialist **must** be proficient in a wide range of skills, including investigative, analytical, problem solving, planning, communication, presentation, team building and leadership skills and has to demonstrate a contemporary knowledge and understanding of the broader issues of dental practice. The specialist should fully understand and implement these issues in clinical practice.

Supporting competences:

A specialist in periodontology **must:**

- Be proficient at displaying appropriate professional behaviour and communication towards all members of the periodontal team and the referring dental practitioner, since part of the periodontal services may be delegated to other members of the dental team, mainly dental/oral hygienist/therapist/GDP. This delegation, however, must be undertaken under the leadership of the periodontist who is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment planning, and overall periodontal care of the patient.
- Be competent at critically evaluating scientific literature, updating their knowledge base, and evaluating scientific and technological developments as they arise. The specialist should demonstrate commitment to the maintenance of high levels of professionalism and continuous training of the periodontal team.
- Be competent at managing and maintaining a safe working environment and working with other members of the periodontal team with regard to health and safety and clinical risk management, since cross-infection control is of great concern due to invasiveness of most periodontal procedures.

Major Competence:

Ethics and Jurisprudence: A specialist must display knowledge of the content and have a thorough understanding of the moral and ethical responsibilities involved in the provision of care to individual patients, to populations and communities. The specialist must display knowledge of contemporary laws applicable to the practice of dentistry.

Supporting competences:

The specialist in periodontology **must:**

- Be proficient at selecting and prioritizing treatment options that are sensitive to each patient's individual needs, goals and values, compatible with contemporary methods of treatment, and congruent with an appropriate periodontal, oral and general health care philosophy, acknowledging that the patient is the center of care and that all interactions, including diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment, must focus on the patient's best interests. The main goal of periodontal care is the reinstatement of periodontal health to ensure the longevity of natural dentition.
- Be critical towards their own achievements in the light of the complexity of some periodontal conditions.
- Be competent in the application of the principles of regulatory law and ethical reasoning and professional responsibility as they pertain to the practice of periodontics.

Domain II. Communication and interpersonal skills

Major Competence:

A specialist must be proficient in communicating effectively, interactively and reflectively with patients, their families and carers, and with other health professionals involved in their care.

Supporting competences:

The specialist in periodontology **must:**

- Be proficient at establishing a patient-dentist relationship that allows the effective

delivery of periodontal treatment, since long-term treatment outcomes depend on patient compliance, both with self-performed preventive measures and with appropriate supportive therapy.

- Be proficient in identifying patients' expectations (needs and demands) and goals for periodontal care, since the patient should participate in the therapeutic decision, once he/she is provided with all the relevant information.
- Be proficient in sharing information and professional knowledge with both the patient and other professionals and specialists in other dental and medical disciplines, verbally and in writing.
- Be proficient at working with other members of the periodontal team, since communication with the hygienists and dental assistants is particularly relevant for the successful therapy outcome.
- Have comprehensive knowledge of behavioural risk factors for periodontal diseases and methods for their modification (including tobacco, alcohol, and diet).

Domain III. Knowledge base, information, information literacy, clinical sciences and clinical skills

Major competence:

Basic knowledge and critical thinking.

A specialist in periodontology must have comprehensive knowledge of the basic sciences relevant to dentistry in general and to periodontology in particular. Moreover, he/she must be proficient in all areas of clinical periodontology.

Supporting competences:

The specialist in periodontology **must:**

- Have comprehensive knowledge of the biomedical sciences relevant to dentistry in general and periodontology in particular.
- Have knowledge to be able to integrate all aspects of clinical and public health dentistry into the practice of periodontics.
- Have comprehensive knowledge of those aspects of medicine relevant to periodontics and should be competent to interact with the respective health care providers. He/she should have comprehensive knowledge of all possible interactions between oral and systemic diseases and be competent to manage the periodontal problems of the medically compromised patient.
- They must be competent in the application of the principles of regulatory law and ethical reasoning and professional responsibility as they pertain to the practice of periodontics.
- Have comprehensive knowledge of the historical development of periodontics.
- Be competent at critically evaluating scientific literature, updating their knowledge base, and evaluating scientific and technological developments as they arise.
- Be competent in posing pertinent research questions and hypothesis
- Be competent in designing scientific experiments
- Be competent in writing a literature review
- Be competent in writing a research paper
- Have knowledge in the statistical analysis of research data

Major competence:

Diagnosis, treatment planning and patient management

A specialist in periodontology must be able to evaluate the relevant clinical conditions in such a way that a comprehensive treatment plan can be designed and appropriate treatment, taking into consideration the individual patient needs and expectations, can be provided.

Supporting competences:

The specialist in periodontology **must** have:

- Comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy, histology and physiology of the tissues of the oral cavity and related structures.
- Comprehensive knowledge of oral microbiology with emphasis on the following: the nature, composition and physiology of plaque biofilm and its relationship to inflammatory periodontal and peri-implant diseases; techniques to identify microorganisms, their application and utility in periodontal practice; calculus formation.
- Comprehensive knowledge of infectious, inflammatory, immunological and genetic processes in oral diseases with emphasis on the pathogenesis of periodontal and peri-implant diseases.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the principles of wound healing and regeneration.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the classification and epidemiology of the periodontal and peri-implant diseases
- Comprehensive knowledge of imaging techniques and their interpretation as they are related to the diagnosis of periodontal diseases and implant therapy.
- Knowledge of behavioural/lifestyle risk factors for periodontal diseases and peri-implant and methods for their modification (including tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and diet).
- Proficiency in diagnosing abnormalities in the anatomy and morphology of periodontal peri-implant, and oral mucosal tissues that may compromise periodontal health, function or aesthetics, identifying the conditions, which may require management.
- Proficiency in determining a patient's aesthetic requirements and determining the degree to which those requirements/desires can be met. This is particularly relevant when recommending periodontal plastic surgical procedures or pre-prosthetic procedures
- Proficiency in the collection and interpretation of all data necessary to establish the diagnoses, including all diseases and conditions affecting the periodontium, peri-implant tissues, and neighbouring structures.
- Proficiency in determining prognosis and developing a comprehensive periodontal treatment plan, including implant therapy, and to communicate effectively to patients about the nature of their periodontal health status and treatment needs.
- Proficiency in the selection and prescription of medications for the management of preoperative, operative and postoperative pain and anxiety and be familiar with the appropriate sedation techniques that can be useful in the most complex periodontal surgical procedures.

Major competence:

Establishment and maintaining periodontal/oral health

Be proficient in the full scope of non-surgical and surgical periodontal and implant therapy.

Be proficient in providing each patient with an appropriate, tailor-made maintenance programme.

Supporting competences:

The specialist in periodontology **must**:

- Be proficient in all methodologies for plaque biofilm control.
- Be proficient in educating patients about the aetiology and prevention of periodontal, peri-implant and mucosal diseases and to motivate them to assume responsibility for their periodontal health.
- Be proficient in all aspects of non-surgical therapy.
- Be proficient in the mechanisms, application, effects and interactions of medications used for the prevention and therapy of periodontal and peri-implant diseases.
- Have comprehensive knowledge of the mechanisms, effects and interactions of medications used for the management of systemic diseases that may affect periodontal

- and peri-implant tissues and surrounding structures.
- Have comprehensive knowledge of the effects and interactions of medications used for the management of systemic diseases that may affect the outcome of periodontal and peri-implant surgical interventions.
 - Have comprehensive knowledge of periodontal-systemic relationships.
 - Have comprehensive knowledge of the influence of forces (trauma, parafunction, orthodontic forces etc.) on the periodontium and related structures and their management.
 - Be proficient in all surgical techniques used in periodontics and implant dentistry, their indications and contraindications, advantages and disadvantages.
 - Have comprehensive knowledge of the interrelationship of periodontitis to pulpal disease and the various approaches to treatment.
 - Have comprehensive knowledge of the interrelationships of orthodontic, restorative therapies, and periodontal treatment.
 - Have comprehensive knowledge of periodontal supportive therapy.
 - Be proficient in surgical implant therapy, including site development, surgical placement and maintenance.
 - Be proficient in evaluating the results of periodontal treatment and establishing and monitoring a maintenance programme, in co-operation with other members of the dental team, including the evaluation of likely risk factors.
 - Be proficient in methods for soft and hard tissue reconstruction.
 - Be proficient in the treatment of all peri-implant diseases.

R.5. Learning outcomes in periodontal education at the post-graduate specialist level

Formal instruction must be provided for the student to achieve the following learning outcomes:

- Comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy, histology and physiology of the tissues of the oral cavity and related structures.
- Comprehensive knowledge of oral microbiology with emphasis on the following: the nature, composition and physiology of plaque biofilm and its relationship to inflammatory periodontal and peri-implant diseases; techniques to identify microorganisms, their application and utility in periodontal practice; calculus formation.
- Comprehensive knowledge of infectious, inflammatory, and immunological processes in oral diseases with emphasis on the pathogenesis of periodontal and peri-implant diseases.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the principles of wound healing as well as soft and hard tissue regeneration and repair.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the process of osseointegration as well as the biology of the peri-implant tissues.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the classification and epidemiology of the periodontal and peri-implant diseases
- Comprehensive knowledge of imaging techniques and their interpretation as they related to the diagnosis of periodontal diseases and implant therapy.
- Knowledge of behavioral risk factors for periodontal and peri-implant diseases and methods for their modification (including tobacco, alcohol, and diet).
- Comprehensive knowledge of all aspects of non-surgical therapy.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the mechanisms, effects, and interactions of medications used for the prevention and therapy of periodontal and peri-implant diseases.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the mechanisms, effects, and interactions of medications used for the management of systemic diseases that may affect periodontal tissues and surrounding structures.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the effects and interactions of medications used for the

management of systemic diseases that may affect the outcome of periodontal and peri-implant surgical interventions.

- Comprehensive knowledge of periodontal-systemic relationships.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the influence of forces (trauma, parafunction, orthodontic forces, etc.) on the periodontium and related structures and their management.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the historical development of periodontics.
- Comprehensive knowledge of all surgical techniques used in periodontics and implant dentistry, their indications and contraindications, advantages and disadvantages.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the interrelationship of periodontitis to pulpal disease and the various approaches to treatment.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the interrelationships of orthodontic, restorative therapies and periodontal treatment (including implant therapy).
- Comprehensive knowledge of supportive periodontal therapy.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the historical background to the development of oral implants and the various types of implant material / surgical techniques, in use.
- Proficiency in the indications and contraindications when considering placement of different implant materials and their advantages and disadvantages, as well as alternatives. Proficiency in all aspects of implant site development, placement, and maintenance.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the (cellular) immunological mechanisms involved in the inflammatory response in the peri-implant soft tissues.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the various (cellular) mechanisms leading to bone loss around oral implants.
- Proficiency in the mechanical, surgical, and/or antimicrobial treatment of peri-implant pathologies.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the diagnosis, aetiology and treatment of halitosis.
- Comprehensive knowledge of the diagnosis, aetiology and treatment of dentinal sensitivity.
- Knowledge of the diagnosis, aetiology and treatment of mucosal lesions.

At the completion of the specialist programme the graduate is expected to have accomplished the following in the **clinical component** of the programme:

- Be able to recognize the various forms of periodontal and peri-implant diseases in order to make a diagnosis and prepare a treatment plan (including alternatives).
- To fully document each phase of treatment in order to subsequently present these cases for evaluation.
- To attend clinics in which patients are referred by general dental practitioners and are treated by specialists in a specialist setting.
- Be able to diagnose and develop a treatment plan for advanced multidisciplinary cases (combined problems of periodontal disease plus systemic and restorative considerations) and be able to carry out the periodontal component of such treatments.
- Be able to document and carry out (in a timely manner) a wide range of surgical procedures, including:
 - Gingivectomy/local excision,
 - All types of Periodontal Flap Surgery, with or without concomitant osseous surgery,
 - Root resection/hemisection procedures,
 - Mucogingival and plastic periodontal surgery procedures,
 - Regenerative periodontal surgery procedures,
 - Pre-prosthetic periodontal surgical procedures
 - Surgical implant therapy, including surgical placement of oral implants in all areas

of the dentition, in both fully and partially edentulous patients, bone augmentation procedures and soft tissue surgical procedures in conjunction with oral implants.

- Be able to evaluate the results of the treatment and to carry out any further procedures required to maintain (supportive periodontal therapy) or improve the obtained treatment outcome.
- Be able to diagnose and treat peri-implant diseases

R.6. Research

At the completion of the specialist programme the graduate must have accomplished the following learning outcomes:

- Design and carry out a research project, including a thorough literature review with the necessary background to define the hypothesis and objectives of the proposed research. In addition, it should include the appropriate statistical analysis of the obtained research data.
- The results must be presented in the form of a written report amenable for publication in an English-language international refereed scientific journal. The comprehensive literature review in conjunction with the research report may constitute the thesis of the postgraduate programme.

Acceptable research projects:

1. Original in vitro, animal in vivo, or human clinical studies. It is possible for students to engage in an ongoing clinical study. In these cases, since the student was not part of the preparation team, she/he will be expected to present a very extensive introduction and show a significant number of results with appropriate discussion and conclusions.
2. Reviews: Narrative reviews are not acceptable. Only systematic reviews may be accepted provided the topic is relatively new, and it includes a minimum of 15 relevant studies.

R.7. Methods of learning and teaching

Although each University and Dental School may have different approaches to education and training influenced by structures, cultures and resources, the curricular structure of the Postgraduate Programme in Periodontology may be organized in modules according to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). Within this context of a competence-based curriculum, there should be a strong emphasis on learning. With this aim, different learning methods may be used, but preferably those that are student centred, such as problem-based, project-based or case-based learning. The postgraduate student should take full responsibility for their learning and acquire learning characteristics such as critical thinking, decision-making, active learning and autonomous learning and problem solving.

R.8. Tutoring and mentoring

The programme must have a system of tutoring and mentoring for each student. The methodology can be different for each postgraduate programme depending on local educational and organizational reasons. However, the evaluation methodology and the required relevant specific tutoring must be clear and well organized.

R.9. Case documentation

From the first year and onwards, students will be required to present the various phases of treatment of their patients for discussion within the group. This will provide students with the opportunity to see and discuss a wide range of problems. The case presentations should be extensive and detailed, with emphasis on evaluation, implementation of scientific data on decisions making, and quality of clinical procedures. All documentation should be collected and disseminated according to current legislation on general data protection regulations.

The documentation of cases should be according to the *EFP Directive for Clinical Documentation*.

Case reports must contain extensive data at all stages of therapy.

I. Initial examination:

A. Clinical records

- a. A full history, including medical history, an assessment of the patient's expectations and desires for treatment, evaluation of the patient's motivation.
- b. Clinical examination:
 - i. Extra-oral: Anterior and profile. Lips position, smile line evaluation, any existing pathologies.
 - ii. Intra-oral.
 1. Examination of all oral anatomic structures and mucous membranes
 2. Complete periodontal charts, including information concerning the functional state of the gingiva, probing pocket depth, probing attachment loss and furcation involvement.
 3. Plaque and bleeding indices.
 4. Occlusal analysis
 5. Where applicable, restorative status and pulp vitalities should be recorded.
- c. Radiographic examination: a complete long-cone, standardized radiographic survey must be presented, together with vertical bite wings. A full assessment of the radiographs from a diagnostic point of view must be given.
- d. Photographic status. The following views must be presented:
 - Anterior view of both arches with teeth in contact
 - Buccal view of the lateral aspects of the arches ("bite wings")
 - Buccal and palatal/lingual view of each sextant in both arches
 - Occlusal views of the upper and lower archThe photographic documentation should allow assessment of the clinical status of the case at initial presentation, during treatment and at completion of treatment. Where possible, photographs should also be taken throughout the treatment in order to illustrate the various procedures.
- e. Special tests: When indicated bacteriological and/or hematological tests.
- f. Study models: In cases where occlusal discrepancies are present, orthodontic type models should be available. Study models should be made of all cases.

B. Diagnosis:

This must relate to the overall case as well as each individual tooth/implant. The diagnosis needs to be based on the EFP / AAP 2017 Classification of Periodontal and Peri-implant Diseases and Conditions.

(Proceedings of the World Workshop on the Classification of Periodontal and Peri-Implant Diseases and Conditions. J Clin Perio Volume 45, Issue S20, 2018)

C. Aetiology:

The major causes and predisposing factors should be presented.

D. Prognosis:

This must relate to the overall situation as well as each individual tooth/implant.

E. Treatment plan:

- The treatment plan must be described in detail together with possible alternatives.
- The steps and stages of therapy should be based on the EFP Clinical Practice Guidelines:
 - *(Treatment of Stage I-III Periodontitis. The EFP S3 Level Clinical Practice Guideline J Clin Perio Volume 47, Issue S22, 2020*
 - *Treatment of Stage IV Periodontitis - The EFP S3 Level Clinical Practice Guideline J Clin Perio Volume 49, Issue S24, 2022)*

II. Progress of treatment:

The treatment carried out must be described in detail together with an ongoing assessment. After each step of therapy, a clinical evaluation must be performed and presented.

At all stages of the treatment, the aspects of documentation need to include complete clinical evaluations, relevant radiographic examinations, and complete photographic records.

Surgical procedures' photographic records need to be detailed and include as much as possible all stages of the procedures with buccal and palatal/lingual views.

III. Final evaluation:

A detailed assessment must be presented including complete clinical and radiographic evaluation, and complete photographic records.

The final report should also include expected prognosis and future required supportive therapy.

Qualification of the assessment

Standard:

S.4. *The student's competence shall be attested to by the academic institution and (therefore) by the European Federation of Periodontology.*

R.8. Assessment of learning outcomes

Assessment should be valid and therefore should be developed in alignment with the curriculum content and the learning outcomes. Assessments should also be reliable, reproducible, and feasible.

Requirements for such assessment's procedures and performance criteria:

- Clearly defined criteria for the learning outcomes which should be communicated to the students.
- Multiple methods of assessments should be used, and multiple samples of performance should be taken.
- Both formative and summative assessments should be employed.
- The alignment of the learning content, the method of teaching and learning as well as the assessment should be clear as well as demonstrable.

During the programme participants will be assessed on their performance as follows:

- After each course/series of seminars, an examination is held, organized by those giving each course.
- Six months after the start of the programme and at the end of each academic year, an assessment of each student's clinical performance.
- At the end of each academic year, a pass grade must be obtained for all examinations and assessments in order that a student may proceed to the following year.
- At the end of the training period, the graduates can apply for the EFP certification exam. The exam will be held in the English language. Students are allowed to apply for the EFP exam only if referred by the programme director and the programme directors' confirmation that the student met all the requirements for graduation according to the EFP quality standards.

For the exam the student has to provide to the examination board:

- 5 fully documented clinical cases that present different aspects of periodontal therapy including at least one case of implant therapy
- A research report in the format of a manuscript eligible for publication in an international peer reviewed journal

For the EFP examination the student has to prepare for two parts:

- Clinical case presentation: this part encompasses the whole field of periodontology and implant dentistry. The student needs to participate in a discussion of the diagnostic elements and treatment stages of at least one of the 5 documented cases. The student must be prepared to answer questions related to the general subject of Periodontology and implant dentistry
- Research project presentation: presentation of the research project performed during the postgraduate training (remark: not a research, Master of PhD thesis performed previously to the beginning of the programme). The presentation needs to include an introduction with a significant literature review related to the research subject. The student must be prepared to answer questions related to the literature review, the methodology, and results of the research project.

After passing the EFP examination, the graduate will be eligible to receive the EFP Certificate of Completion of Specialized Training in Periodontology (Periodontics and Implant Dentistry)

A student who fails the EFP exam may apply for a second exam no sooner than the next exam organized by his programme director.

A graduate cannot apply for the EFP exam more than twice.

References:

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CHAPTER III

Qualifications of the periodontology training facility

Standard:

S.1. *The periodontal clinic shall serve as the principal teaching facility for the student(s) and shall be adequate to make possible the attainment of the objectives as set forth in the programme description/requirements as approved by the European Federation of Periodontology.*

Requirements training facility:

R.1. The periodontal clinic shall be physically and functionally (and organizationally) linked with an academic dental and medical institution in order to guarantee for the students of the periodontology training programme the possibility to call dental and medical specialists into consultation.

R.2. Enough treatment units should be available for the training of all students in the programme

R.3. The training facility shall offer complete and up to date library facilities that shall be accessible for all students. Subscriptions of periodontal journals as well as the general dental and medical journals shall be available.

R.4. The facility shall have an internal quality assurance and improvement system.

R.5. Recognition as a training facility for periodontology shall be granted only on condition that the director of the periodontology programme has been recognized as a trainer for the periodontology programme.

CHAPTER IV

Qualifications of the periodontal service

Standard:

S.1. *The principal goal of the periodontal service shall be to ensure safe, appropriate, and cost-effective periodontal diagnostic and therapeutic services.*

Requirements:

R.1. The periodontal clinic shall have adequate facilities and resources to carry out a broad scope of (supporting) services related to standard S.1. These services include, but are not limited to:

- practice administration;
- registration of dental and periodontal care;
- technology and quality control activities;
- informational and educational services;
- Medical and dental multidisciplinary consulting services.

R.2. The periodontal clinic shall be organized in accordance with the principles of good management under the direction of a professionally qualified periodontist (see chapter I) and with sufficient appropriate personnel to perform a broad scope of periodontal services, and shall comply with all applicable national and local laws, codes, statutes and requirements.

Good management requires, but is not limited to, the following:

- There should be an organizational chart for the periodontal clinic illustrating the chain of authority, delineating the responsibilities of the professional and supporting staff, and depicting what services the periodontal clinic presumes to carry out. (Specific) practice objectives should be clearly defined in a written statement. If the periodontal clinic is organizationally a part of an academic dental institution or hospital, then the practice objectives should be in accordance with the established objectives of that institution.
- Written policies to govern the conduct of periodontal services should exist and should be kept current. Also, there should be written procedures for all routine transactions, functions and operations within the practice, and these should be kept current. All personnel should be familiar with the policies and procedures applicable to their respective areas.
- Responsibilities for all staff should be delineated in current position descriptions.

Sufficient appropriate personnel imply, but is not limited to:

- Professional staff should be adequate to carry out the stated objectives for the periodontal clinic according to scope of practice.
- Professional staff members should demonstrate their interest in maintaining professional competency by attending continuing education activities, reading professional literature, etc.

The supportive staff should be adequate to support the professional staff. The basic criterion for determining the required number of supportive staff members is whether or not the supportive staff is adequate to relieve the professional staff members from performing a large number of responsibilities and functions that can be appropriately assigned to para-professional personnel.