



Council of European Dentists

MANUAL OF DENTAL PRACTICE 2014

San Marino

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February 2014



The revised EU Manual of Dental Practice (Edition 5) was commissioned by the Council of European Dentists¹ in April 2013. The work has been undertaken by Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom. Although the unit had editorial control over the content, most of the changes were suggested and validated by the member associations of the Council.

About the authors²

Dr Anthony Kravitz graduated in dentistry from the University of Manchester, England, in 1966. Following a short period working in a hospital he has worked in general dental practice ever since. From 1988 to 1994 he chaired the British Dental Association's Dental Auxiliaries' Committee and from 1997 until 2003, was the chief negotiator for the UK's NHS general practitioners, when head of the relevant BDA committee. From 1996 until 2003 he was chairman of the Ethics and Quality Assurance Working Group of the then EU Dental Liaison Committee.

He gained a Master's degree from the University of Wales in 2005 and subsequently was awarded Fellowships at both the Faculty of General Dental Practice and the Faculty of Dental Surgery, at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

He is an Honorary Research Fellow at the Cardiff University, Wales and his research interests include healthcare systems and the use of dental auxiliaries. He is also co-chair of the General Dental Council's disciplinary body, the Fitness to Practise Panel.

Anthony was co-author (with Professor Elizabeth Treasure) of the third and fourth editions of the EU Manual of Dental Practice (2004 and 2009)

President of the BDA from May 2004 until May 2005, he was awarded an honour (OBE) by Her Majesty The Queen in 2002.

Professor Alison Bullock: After gaining a PhD in 1988, Alison taught for a year before taking up a research post at the School of Education, University of Birmingham in 1990. She was promoted to Reader in Medical and Dental Education in 2005 and served as co-Director of Research for three years from October 2005.

She took up her current post as Professor and Director of the Cardiff Unit for Research and Evaluation in Medical and Dental Education (CUREMeDE) at Cardiff University in 2009. With a focus on the education and development of health professionals, her research interests include: knowledge transfer and exchange; continuing professional development and impact on practice; workplace based learning.

She was President of the Education Research Group of the International Association of Dental Research (IADR) 2010-12.

Professor Jonathan Cowpe graduated in dentistry from the University of Manchester in 1975. Following training in Oral Surgery he was appointed Senior Lecturer/Consultant in Oral Surgery at Dundee Dental School in 1985. He gained his PhD, on the application of quantitative cyto-pathological techniques to the early diagnosis of oral malignancy, in 1984. He was appointed Senior Lecturer at the University of Wales College of Medicine in 1992 and then to the Chair in Oral Surgery at Bristol Dental School in 1996. He was Head of Bristol Dental School from 2001 to 20004.

He was Dean of the Faculty of Dental Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh from 2005 to 2008 and is Chair of the Joint Committee for Postgraduate Training in Dentistry (JCPTD). He has been Director of Dental Postgraduate Education in Wales since 2009. His particular interest now lies in the field of dental education. He was Co-ordinator for an EU six partner, 2-year project, DentCPD, providing a dental CPD inventory, including core topics, CPD delivery guidelines, an e-learning module and guidelines (2010-12).

Ms Emma Barnes: After completing a degree in psychology and sociology, Emma taught psychology and research methods for health and social care vocational courses, and later, to first year undergraduates. Following her MSc in Qualitative Research Methods she started her research career as a Research Assistant in the Graduate School of Education at the University of Bristol, before moving to Cardiff University in 2006, working firstly in the Department of Child Health and then the Department of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences.

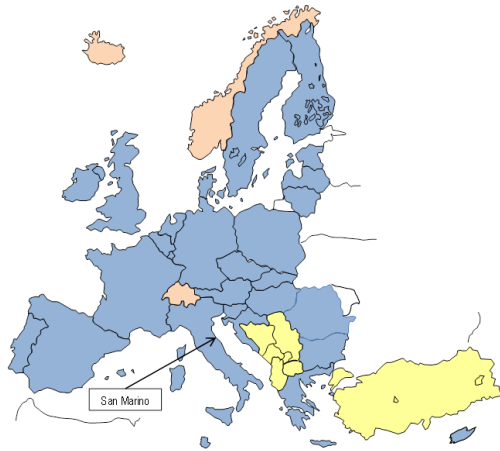
In 2010 Emma joined Cardiff Unit for Research and Evaluation in Medical and Dental Education (CUREMeDE) as a Research Associate. Working in close collaboration with the Wales Deanery, (School of Postgraduate Medical and Dental Education), her work focuses on topics around continuing professional development for medical and dental health professionals, and knowledge transfer and exchange.

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San Marino



Not a member of the EU/EEA

Population (2013)	32,448
GDP PPP per capita (2012)	€26,840
Currency	Euro
Main language	Italian

There is availability of state-funded oral healthcare, limited to ages 0-16 and some "vulnerable" people. There is good access for private practice. The Dental Department at the State Hospital closed on December 31st 2013. PDS is entrusted to the private sector.

Number of dentists:	64
Population to (active) dentist ratio:	507
Membership of the Dental Association:	Not relevant

Orthodontics and Oral Surgery are the only specialties. The use of dental auxiliaries is also limited. Continuing education is not mandatory.

Date of last revision: 31st January 2014

Government and healthcare in San Marino

An enclave in central Italy, geographically the third smallest state in Europe (after the Holy See and Monaco), San Marino also claims to be the world's oldest republic. According to tradition, it was founded by a Christian stonemason named Marinus in A.D. 301. San Marino's foreign policy is aligned with that of the European Union, although it is not a member. Social and political trends in the republic track closely with those of its larger neighbour, Italy.

San Marino is a Parliamentary Republic with a unicameral Grand and General Council or *Consiglio Grande e Generale* (60 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms). The co-Chiefs of State (Captains Regent) are elected by the Grand and General Council for a six-month term.

The spoken language is Italian and the currency used is the Euro.

By law in San Marino all citizens and long term residents permitted to live in country are entitled to equal public healthcare services.

The National Healthcare System (*Istituto di Sicurezza Sociale - ISS*). The system is a mandatory state-funded healthcare. Employers and employees working in San Marino need to make regular contributions through salaries, which funds the country's public healthcare services.

Citizens and long-term residents receive a health card and a unique number which they are required to use to access healthcare services. Vulnerable groups such as old age pensioners and the chronically ill receive free healthcare services, without the need to make contributions to the state-healthcare fund. The scheme covers the majority of healthcare services and medical treatments such as hospitalisation, specialist treatment and rehabilitation. Doctors can refer patients to a consultant free of charge.

Healthcare is provided at a low cost to residents and nationals through a network of clinics and a small hospital - the state hospital called the San Marino Hospital. Treatment options are limited and certain procedures must be conducted in hospitals outside of the country. The Institute for Health and Social Security (ISS) administer the country's healthcare system on behalf of the national government.

Health centers and clinics in San Marino are capable of providing outpatient care and some are capable of offering a variety of specialist services.

Emergency care is available free for everyone including those without state health insurance. Emergency treatments are provided at the emergency room of the state hospital and are of a high standard. Emergency care is also available in the network of clinics throughout the country. The emergency rooms are known as pronto soccorso.

The GDP at Purchasing Power Parity per capita was €26,840 in 2012. Health expenditure was 9.4% of GDP in 2012. The per capita health expenditure was €2,525 (at PPP) – source the World Bank.



Oral healthcare

In principle, there is a comprehensive oral health care system, which functions within the National Health Service (ISS). Some dental treatments are available through the state healthcare system.

Such national regulations state that the oral health care, on NHS charge, is limited to:

1. Dental health care programmes dedicated to the age of development (0-16 years) which include the monitoring and treatment of cavities and the diagnosis of malocclusions.
2. Dental and Prosthetic care to subjects with particular conditions of vulnerability (social and sanitary).

Treatments:

- Dental visits: to all subjects in the age group (0-16 years), without limit of frequency, for diagnosis
- Other treatments, including extractions, periodontal surgery, reconstructive oral surgery, scaling, etc.
- Dental and Prosthetic care to people with particular conditions of vulnerability.

Similarly to the Italian LEA, two different categories of 'vulnerability' are defined:

1. "Sanitary" vulnerability: conditions of sanitary kind which make dental treatments essential or necessary;
2. "Social" vulnerability: conditions of social and economic disadvantage generally related to the low income and/or to marginality or social exclusion which prevent access to private dental treatments.

Private insurance for dental care

There are no private healthcare insurance plans.

Education, Training and Registration

Undergraduate Training

There is no dental school in the Republic of San Marino and so all study is abroad (usually in Italy). During the academic year 2012/13 four students in dentistry and one student in dental hygiene were noted.

Qualification and Vocational Training

Primary dental qualification

A dentist is a professional holding a university degree in medicine and surgery, or in dentistry and prosthetics. A dentist is responsible for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues.

In 2013, the legal practice of dentistry is permitted by (Article 5-6 Decreto 32/1996 Titolo 2) by:

- graduates in Dentistry
- graduates in Medicine and Surgery enrolled in a university course before January 28th 1980, with or without a specialisation in dentistry (EU Citizens)
- graduates in Medicine and Surgery enrolled in the university course after 28 January 1980, holding the diploma of specialisation in dentistry or authorised to practise dentistry (EU Citizens)
- graduates in Medicine and Surgery enrolled in a university course before 31th December 1995 (San Marino Citizens or Residents)

Vocational Training (VT)

Vocational training is not mandatory.

Registration

To register as a dentist, an applicant must have a degree or diploma in Dentistry or in Medicine and Surgery (as explained before). It is not possible to be registered in both Dental and Medical Registers. The prerequisite for professional practice is the registration as a dentist at State Chamber.

The registration list is held by the *Ordine dei Medici Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri della Repubblica di San Marino – Albo Odontoiatri* - the competent authority for dentistry. The registration process is the same for all dentists, and there are no regulatory tests.

The amount of the annual registration fee in 2014 was €150 (€180 Euro for a first registration).

Workforce

Dentists

In December 2013, there were 28 San Marino Citizens registered in the *Albo Odontoiatri*. Altogether, there were 64 Dentists working in San Marino. About these:

Graduated in dentistry	36	Working using the Albo Odontoiatri	8
		Working using the Italian annotated in "Registro dei Consulenti")	28
Graduated in medicine and surgery, specialised in dentistry	10	Working using the Albo Odontoiatri	5
		Working using the Italian annotated in "Registro dei Consulenti")	5
Graduated in medicine and surgery and authorised to work as dentists	18	Working using the Albo Odontoiatri	10
		Working using the Italian annotated in "Registro dei Consulenti")	8

Specialists

In San Marino, two are specialties recognised: Oral Surgery and Orthodontics. There is also a medical specialty of Oral Maxillo-facial surgery.

Three San Marino dentists are specialised in Orthodontics.

Auxiliaries

Dental Hygienists

In Republic of San Marino there is no dental school so it is necessary to study Dental Hygiene abroad. Education and training is provided by Universities and it lasts three years, leading to a diploma, which must be obtained before a dental hygienist may legally practise. There is no compulsory registration upon qualification. In academic year 2012/2013 there was a San Marino citizen studying Dental Hygiene abroad.

Dental Technicians

In Republic of San Marino there is no school for Dental Technicians. They are trained abroad (usually in Italy) in technical schools, in a three plus two year course, which is needed to get the diploma of a technician.

During the School Year 2012/2013 there were four students in dental technical schools.

Dental technicians are salaried or professionals who own their private laboratories, deriving their income from the provision of services to dentists.

Chairside Assistants

Dental chairside assistants' education and training is normally provided by individual dental practitioners.

There are no schools dedicated to chairside assistants in Republic of San Marino.

In December 2013 there were 35 dental offices/dental clinics in Republic of San Marino.

Until December 2013 there were 6 dentists worked in Dental Department inside the State Hospital, but this service was closed in January 2014. So, from 2014, all dentists work in private practice and the ISS has established private practice accreditation to provide public dental services.

Employment contracts for dental staff members are not agreed at national level. There are no dentists in the Public Dental Service, Hospitals and Armed Forces.

There is no minimum fee scale for dental services. Only dentists are registered in the "placement lists".

Practice in San Marino

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