

Description of Service

Alberta Health Services (AHS) Medical Staff who are specialists in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and have privileges in AHS facilities provide safe, high-quality care for patients across the Province. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of disorders, diseases, injuries, and defects involving the functional and aesthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial regions and related structures.¹

For a full list of clinical privileges, please refer to the attached Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinical Privilege List on page 5.

Zone	Department(s)	Section(s)	
South	Surgery	Dental	
Calgary	Surgery	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	
Central Surgery		Maxillofacial & Dentistry	
Edmonton	Surgery	Oral Maxillofacial/Dentistry	
North Hospital Health		Surgery - Dentistry	

Zone Medical Staff Organization

Alberta Dental Association and College (ADA&C) Requirements

The ADA&C grants practice permits but does not grant any additional practice approvals for specific procedures or specialties beyond those stated on the practice permit.

A practice permit from the ADA&C does not guarantee that an individual will be granted for an AHS Medical Staff appointment or privileges. It is AHS's role and responsibility to screen and evaluate the qualifications of Practitioners in relation to the specific procedures and patient care services they will be providing at specific sites before granting an appointment and clinical privileges.

Physicians with expertise in a particular area of practice may require a ADA&C approval process separate from the ADA&C licensure and AHS privileging process for specific services. These services typically fall into the non-invasive diagnostics group. Please refer to the ADA&C website for a list of practice areas requiring approval.

¹ Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada – Objectives of Training in the Subspecialty of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (2015)

Minimum Education and Training Requirements

The "Minimum Education and Training Requirements" set out in the AHS List of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinical Privileges are as follows:

1. Appropriate licensure with the Alberta Dental Association & College,

AND

- 2. Credentials satisfactory to the Zone Clinical Department Head (ZCDH), Zone Application Review Committee (ZARC) and/or the Chief Medical Officer (CMO), including:
 - o Successful completion of an accredited Dental program by The Commission on Dental Accreditation; AND

Successful completion of accredited oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Residency training Program by the Commission on Dental Accreditation

o Successful completion of the National Dental Specialty Examination in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Successful completion of Royal College of Dental Dentists of Canada-Examination in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

OR

o Equivalent combination of education, training and experience satisfactory to the ZCDH, ZARC and/or CMO.

These are minimum requirements. The ZCDH, ZARC and/or the CMO may determine that additional education, training or experience is required. The ZCDH, ZARC and/or CMO may also determine that an individual has developed competency in a particular area, without having completed a fellowship in that area, through an equivalent combination of education, training and experience. In addition to the minimum requirements listed above, additional education, training, experience and certification may be required to be granted certain clinical privileges. These specifics are identified in the attached clinical privileges list.

Privileges Requiring Additional Education, Training and Experience

The list identifies privileges that require additional specialty fellowship training and/or documentation of evidence that the practitioner has received recognized postgraduate education, training or an appropriate level of experience to safely provide the service.

Clinical Privilege List and Medical Staff Bylaws

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws state that the clinical privileges granted to a Practitioner define the diagnostic or therapeutic Procedures or other Patient care services a Practitioner is deemed competent to perform, the Facility(ies) and Zone(s) within which the Practitioner is eligible to provide care and services to Patients; and the specified AHS Programs and Professional services that the Practitioner is eligible to access.²

No recommendation on Clinical Privileges is meant to prevent any licensed Practitioner from performing any medical procedure on any person in an emergency situation where failure to perform that procedure may result in death or serious injury or harm to the person.³

Nothing in this document or the attached List of Clinical Privileges replaces the processes or requirements set out in the AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules. This document and its attachments are intended to supplement and more fully describe the application of the AHS Bylaws and Rules in the context of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinical Privileges.

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules can be found on the AHS website at <u>http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/7086.asp.</u>

Interpretation of the Clinical Privilege List

The following list describes and reflects the categories/types of patient services included in the scope of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery privileges available to members of the AHS Medical Staff with the necessary and required education, training, and experience. When granted, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery privileges include the capability to perform the noted procedure using various techniques and approaches as appropriate for the patient, unless a specific technique or approach is specified. The Zone Clinical Department Head's recommendation regarding specifics of an individual's privileges and any associated techniques will be provided to ZARC and the CMO for their consideration.

The Medical Staff Rules define the minimum review period for the privilege list.⁴

Sites of Clinical Privileges

A delineation of the sites of clinical activity is a required component of clinical privileges (AHS Medical Staff Bylaws, 3.2.1(c) and 3.2.7).

Clinical privileges will reflect the site (or sites) where the Physician physically provides the clinical services. A Physician privileged in the specialty may have clinical privileges at multiple sites if they travel to multiple sites to provide clinical services as approved by the ZCDH, ZARC,

² AHS Medical Staff Bylaws 3.0.2

³ AHS Medical Staff Rules 3.4.3(e)

⁴ AHS Medical Staff Rules, 3.4.3(f)(ii)).

and/or the CMO. Privileges granted may only be exercised at the site(s) and/or setting(s) that have sufficient space, equipment, staffing, and other resources required to support the privilege.

	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	Site E
Privilege 1					
Privilege 2					
Privilege 3					
Privilege 4					

The table above indicates what privileges are available at which sites:

- Privilege 1 is available at all sites
- Privilege 2 is available at sites A, C,D and E
- Privilege 3 is available at sites A and C
- Privilege 4 is available at sites B, D and E

Proctoring Requirements

The Zone Clinical Department Head may determine that a period of proctoring is required in certain situations. Proctoring can be defined as follows:

"The term *proctor* is often used to mean observe, supervise, mentor, monitor, or directly assess...*proctoring* reflects a process by which an individual is reviewed and evaluated over time to ensure competence, and proctor identifies the person performing the assessment." *The Medical Staff Handbook, A Guide to Joint Commission Standards, Second Edition.*

"Proctoring is a process of direct observation that allows for the focused evaluation of current physician competency in carrying out actual clinical care and takes both cognitive and procedural abilities into account. If the proctor observes potential or imminent patient harm during the proctoring process, it may be ethically appropriate for him or her to intervene." *Proctoring and FPPE: Strategies for Verifying Physician Competence, Second Edition. Robert J. Marder, MD, CMSL, and Mark A. Smith, MD, MBA, CMSL.*

Clinical Privilege Lists

	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Privileges				
General	General Privileges				
	Admitting (Admitting (Most Responsible Practitioner MRP), assessment, evaluating, consulting, diagnosing, treating)				
	Consulting (Non-Admitting (not MPR), assessment, evaluating, consulting, diagnosing, treating)				
	Surgical Assist (At the direction of the surgeon, provides aid in technical functions in the OR)				
Airway	Cricothyroidotomy				
	Endotracheal Intubation				
	Tracheostomy				
Cleft and	Craniofacial				
	Correction of-cleft lip and palate – Secondary / Revision				
	Correction of-cleft lip and palate – Primary				
	Maxillary alveolar cleft repair (primary and Secondary / residual)				
	Craniofacial Reconstruction				
	Maxillofacial skeletal deformities (primary and secondary)				
	Nasal reconstruction (primary and, secondary)				
	Palatal-Nasal fistula repair				
	Velopharyngeal Incompetence - pharyngoplasty / augmentation				
	Vestibular oro-nasal fistula repair				
	Revision palatoplasty				
	Distraction osteogenesis (craniofacial)				
	Osseointegrated dental implants (Craniofacial)				
Dentoalv					
	Ankyloglossia Release/ Myotomy				
	Dental trauma management (avulsion, luxation or alveolar fracture)				
	Dental Extractions				

	Frenoplasty	
	Incisional or excisional biopsy oral cavity	
	Management of defects and/or deformities of the dentoalveolar complex	
	Management of impacted teeth	
	Management of minor odontogenic infections – (alveolar)	
	Management of Osteomyelitis/ MRONJ/ORN of Maxilla/ mandible Alveolus)	
Oral ar	nd Maxillofacial Reconstructive	
	Blepharoplasty	
	Ear reconstruction	
	Lipectomy/liposuction	
	Maxillofacial Deformity correction (Craniofacial/Maxillofacial Alloplastic implants)	
	Nasal Reconstruction	
	Otoplasty – Ear Reconstruction/Cosmetic	
	Rhinoplasty	
	Rhytidectomy	
	Scar revision – Head and Neck	
	Maxillofacial reconstruction with tissue flaps - (regional and distant sites)	
	Application of reconstruction plate / External Fixator	
	Harvesting grafts – bone, skin, tissue– distant sites /extremities	
Implan	ts, Grafts, and Pre- Prosthetic	
	Osseointegrated dental implants (Maxillofacial)	
	Insertions of Implants (Alloplast)	
	Nerve repositioning	
	Pre prosthetic surgery of the Maxilla/ mandible	
	Insertion of oral- maxillofacial prosthesis/ obturator	
Nasal /	Maxillary sinus	
	Caldwell - Luc	
	Nasal Antrostomy	
	Repair of oro-antral fistula	
	Retrieval of foreign body	
	Turbinectomy	

	Sinus lift procedure			
Head and	Head and Neck Oncology			
	Lymph node or soft tissue biopsy or excision (open or fine needle)			
	Neck dissection – modified and radical			
	Malignant tumour resection – Maxillofacial			
	Surgical management of Oropharyngeal Malignant tumours (includes tonsillectomy)			
Orthogna	Orthognathic			
	Genioplasty Osteotomy			
	Dentoalveolar osteotomy			
	LeFort I /II/ III Osteotomy			
	Mandible Osteotomy- other			
	Maxilla Osteotomy- Other			
	Rapid palatal expansion osteotomy			
	Mandible -Sagittal split osteotomy			
	Septoplasty			
	Zygomatic / Malar osteotomy			
	Distraction osteogenesis - Maxillofacial			
Patholog	у			
	Surgical management – Benign Cysts, and tumours benign - craniomaxillofacial			
	Surgical management of Acute and Chronic Odontogenic infections -(head and neck)			
	Surgical management Acute and Chronic Infections – other (head and neck)			
	Surgical Management of Maxillofacial Sinus pathology			
	Maxillofacial Recontouring			
	Surgical management of Mucosal diseases - benign and pre-malignant			
	Surgical management of Osteomyelitis / Osteoradionecrosis / Medication Related Osteonecrosis			
	Surgical Management Salivary gland pathology			
	Parotidectomy			
	Surgical management of Trigeminal nerve pathology			
	Surgical management -Vascular/lymphovascular malformations			
Temporo	mandibular Joint Surgery			

	Arthrocentesis	Arthrocentesis		
	Arthroscopy – Diagnostic and Operative			
	Condylectomy/Condyloplas	Condylectomy/Condyloplasty		
		Meniscus Repair/ Plication /Resection		
	Mandibular dislocation man	Mandibular dislocation management		
		TMJ and Glenoid Fossa Arthroplasty and – Open joint - Remodeling / Eminectomy / other		
	I MJ and Glenoid Fossa Art	TMJ and Glenoid Fossa Arthroplasty - Joint reconstruction alloplast fossa and condyle		
	TMJ arthroplasty with Allopl	TMJ arthroplasty with Alloplastic cranial and facial bone reconstruction		
Traum	na (primary and secondary repair)			
	Lacerations Soft Tissue - Head and Neck			
	Alveolar injuries, Fractured and luxated teeth (open and closed reduction)			
	Mandibular fractures (open and closed reduction)			
	Midface Fractures - Maxillary, zygomatic, orbital, and nasal bone injuries- (open and closed reduction)			
	Naso-orbital-ethmoid fractures - (open and closed reduction)			
	Frontal bone and frontal sin	Frontal bone and frontal sinus fractures - (open and closed reduction)		
	Microneurosurgical/microva	Microneurosurgical/microvascular -repair/anastomoses		
Other				
	Central venous line insertion	n & monitoring, percutaneous or cut down		
	Insertion of Arterial Line			
	Insertion of tube/ line for nut	trition or chemotherapy		
	ded Privileges: the below lister ssful completion of the Fellow	d privileges require education, training and experience in addition to the ship/Residency program.		
	Implantable biologics	ADA&C Biologic Use licensure required.		
	Procedural sedation	Compliance with the AHS Procedural Sedation Policy (PS-21) and Procedure (PS-21-01)5. Demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience in conscious sedation to satisfy the ZCDH.		
	Use of Laser and Laser Surgery	ADA&C licensure and registration of lasers is required. Successful completion of additional training in Laser for and demonstrated skill and/or demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience to satisfy the ZCDH.		
	Use of Neuromodulators – Upper Face and Bruxism Treatment	ADA&C Neuromodulator permit required.		