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# Advanced Dental Education

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## You've Graduated from Dental School. What's Next?

Postdoctoral education is a growing trend. According to the American Dental Association *2007-2008 Survey of Advanced Dental Education*, the number of dentists pursuing advanced education has grown from 5,257 in 2002-03 to 5,748 in 2007-08, an increase of 9.3%.

Dentists pursue postdoctoral study for many different reasons, and since there are more than 700 programs available, deciding which advanced discipline and program is best for you can be an overwhelming decision. An array of programs exists across the country, varying in structure (dental school based, hospital based), finances (stipend, tuition, or both), potential earnings, and program length among others. A basic breakdown of the advanced dental education programs is given below.

Postdoctoral Discipline	# of Programs (Dental School & Non-Dental School Based)*	Avg Program Length* (in mths)	% of Grads Applied to Adv. Edu Program in 2006**	Avg Tuition of Adv. Edu. Program*	Mean Net Income from Primary Practice, 2006***	Web site
Endodontics	53	26	9.8	\$23,692	\$337,900	www.aae.org
Oral Maxillofacial Surgery	100	54	16.9	\$12,010	\$469,120	www.aaoms.org
Oral Pathology	15	37	0.6	\$13,619	N/A	www.aaomp.org
Oral Radiology	5	30	-	\$8,550	N/A	www.aaomr.org
Orthodontics	63	30	32.3	\$26,283	\$285,340	www.braces.org
Pediatrics	73	24	24.3	\$19,212	\$337,810	www.aapd.org
Periodontics	54	35	9.2	\$20,737	\$243,700	www.perio.org
Prosthodontics <sup>1</sup>	56	32	6.5	\$20,011	N/A	www.prosthodontics.org
Public Health Dentistry	12	15	0.3	\$29,506	N/A	www.aaphd.org
General Prac. Residency	190	12	N/A	\$2,242	N/A	N/A
Adv. Educ. General Dent.	83	12	N/A	\$12,966	N/A	N/A
Dental Anesthesiology****	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oral Medicine****	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orofacial Pain****	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*2007-2008 *Survey of Advanced Dental Education*

\*\* September 2007 *Journal of Dental Education*

\*\*\* 2007 *Survey of Dental Practice: Income from the Private Practice of Dentistry. Table 99 Net Income from the Primary Practice of Independent Dentists by Specialty, 2006.*

\*\*\*\* Because they are new, information for these advanced general dentistry education programs is not available in the 2007-2008 *Survey of Advanced Dental Education*

<sup>1</sup> Includes Maxillofacial Prosthetics and combined programs.

## Finding a Program that Fits

Several resources and services are available to assist you with your advanced education decision and help you pinpoint the programs that will satisfy your personal and professional requirements.

## The ADA's Survey of Advanced Dental Education

This survey provides names of program directors, application deadlines, starting dates, program lengths, certificates or degrees awarded, stipends, and tuition fees of each accredited Advanced Education Program.

Three ways to access this report:

- Type [www.ada.org/goto/edreports](http://www.ada.org/goto/edreports) and scroll down to Survey of Advanced Dental Education
- Visit ADA.org and type "Survey of Advanced Dental Education" in the search bar.
- Or go directly to: [http://www.ada.org/ada/prod/survey/survey\\_advanced\\_ed.pdf](http://www.ada.org/ada/prod/survey/survey_advanced_ed.pdf).

## ADA Advanced Education Program Search Engine

Using drop-down menus, you can search for information on accredited postdoctoral general dentistry programs or advanced specialty programs in the United States by state and/or discipline.

Three ways to find this useful resource:

- [www.ada.org](http://www.ada.org) (From the homepage, click "Dental Professionals" tab and then "Education and Testing" on the left hand side of the page. You will find the Program Search within the "Dental Schools and Programs" link.)
- Visit ADA.org and type "Advance Dental Program Search"
- Or go directly to: [www.ada.org/prof/ed/programs/search\\_advanced\\_us.asp](http://www.ada.org/prof/ed/programs/search_advanced_us.asp).

## The University of North Carolina's Careers in Dentistry Web site

This site offers a search-by-state and search-by-program resource which provides links to many of the available advanced education programs in the United States.

Access the site at:

- [www.dent.unc.edu/careers](http://www.dent.unc.edu/careers)

## ASDA's Guides to Postdoctoral Programs

Searching for the right advanced dental education program can be easier with *ASDA's Guides to Postdoctoral Programs*. Designed to make the process of comparing graduate programs more efficient and convenient for all applicants, the Guides contain up-to-date comparative information and are available in three separate volumes.

- Volume I contains information regarding Advanced General Dentistry Education programs, including General Practice Residencies (GPR), Advanced Education in General Dentistry programs (AEGD), and advanced general dentistry education programs in Dental Anesthesiology, Oral Medicine and Orofacial Pain.
- Volume II features information regarding Specialties, including dental public health, endodontics, oral and maxillofacial pathology, oral and maxillofacial radiology, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics and prosthodontics.
- Volume III provides information specific to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

The program profiles in each Guide include application deadlines, stipends, starting dates, faculty, patient mix, how the resident's time is spent, and much more.

For more information, visit the Online Store on their Web site at [www.asdanet.org](http://www.asdanet.org). You can place your order online. In 2009, the price for each volume is \$35 for members and \$45 for nonmembers. You can also contact ASDA at 312.440.2795.

## How do I Apply?

While it is best to contact your programs of choice to obtain the most current and complete application instructions, most postdoctoral programs use the Postdoctoral Application Support Service (PASS) and/or the Postdoctoral Dental Matching Program (Match). The PASS and Match systems facilitate the application process and fill first year graduate program positions. Although the PASS and the Match Programs are separate and independent services, you are able to register for both services within the same PASS applicant portal. Additionally it is important to note that each advanced program may choose to participate in either PASS, Match, neither, or both programs, so make sure you verify each program's application requirements before getting started. The American Dental Education Association (ADEA) provides a helpful overview of the application process on their [Web site](#). To set up a PASS or Match account online:

- Visit [www.adea.org](http://www.adea.org), and under the Dental Education pull down tab, you will find a link that will take you to PASS
- Or go directly to:  
[www.adea.org/DENTAL\\_EDUCATION\\_PATHWAYS/PASS/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.adea.org/DENTAL_EDUCATION_PATHWAYS/PASS/Pages/default.aspx)

## PASS (Postdoctoral Application Support Service)

PASS is a centralized application service for dental students applying to advanced dental education programs. The PASS service simplifies the application process by providing a standardized format, relieving applicants of the need to complete multiple applications. According to the American Dental Education Association (ADEA), more than 555 U.S. postdoctoral programs participate in PASS. PASS processes applications for programs in advanced general dentistry, anesthesiology, endodontics, general practice residency, operative dentistry, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics and prosthodontics.

For more information, contact the PASS customer service line at 202.289.8123 or 800.353.2237 (available Monday through Friday, 9:00-4:30, Eastern Time). You can also send an email to [csrpass@adea.org](mailto:csrpass@adea.org) or write to 1400 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC, 20005-2403.

## Match (Postdoctoral Dental Matching Program)

The Match Program is an automated system for matching students to their most preferred first year residency training program based on the program's list of most desired students. Currently, select programs in advanced general dentistry, general practice residencies, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and pediatric dentistry participate in Match.

After applying to the program of choice, (either directly to the school or through PASS), applicants may be invited by individual programs to participate in the interview process. No offers are made by the programs during the interview period. For those programs who participate in Match, the next step is for both the applicants AND the programs to evaluate each other independently, resulting in a "Rank Order List," or an order of preference for both programs and potential students. This ranking is then submitted through the Match Web site and a comparison of the lists are used to place students into positions. For more information about the Postdoctoral Dental Matching Program and to register for participation in the Match call 1.416.977.3431 or fax 1.416.977.5020. For more specific information visit their Web site at [www.natmatch.com](http://www.natmatch.com).

## Staying Organized and within your Budget!

The key to a successful and effective application process is organization and attention to detail. Most programs will request official undergraduate and dental school transcripts, National Board Dental Exam scores, three or more letters of recommendation, information regarding work experience and extra-curricular activities, as well as a personal statement of career goals. This can be a lot to keep track of! Checklists and spreadsheets outlining each program's unique information will keep you on track during the application process. Examples of these organizational tools may be found in the attached document.

- **Download** the [Advanced Education Application checklist](#)

Additionally, the fees associated with applying to advanced education programs can be significant and must be planned for accordingly. When determining your upcoming finances, be sure to take into account potential fees associated with the PASS application, ordering transcripts, board scores, supplemental applications, and travel expenses for interviews. A sample financial tracking spreadsheet can be found in the attached spreadsheet.

- **Download** the [Advanced Education Application Finance Worksheet](#)

## What Type of Advanced Education Programs are Available?

Full-time postdoctoral programs accredited by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) are offered across the country in a variety of disciplines of dentistry including (shown in alphabetical order):

- 1) [Advanced Education in General Dentistry Programs \(AEGD\)](#)
- 2) [Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Dental Anesthesiology](#)
- 3) [Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Oral Medicine](#)
- 4) [Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Orofacial Pain](#)
- 5) [Dental Public Health\\*](#)
- 6) [Endodontics\\*](#)
- 7) [General Practice Residency](#)
- 8) [Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology\\*](#)
- 9) [Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology\\*](#)
- 10) [Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery\\*](#)
- 11) [Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics\\*](#)
- 12) [Pediatric Dentistry\\*](#)
- 13) [Periodontics\\*](#)
- 14) [Prosthodontics\\*](#)

\* = ADA recognized specialty

## AEGD Programs

The Advanced Education in General Dentistry (AEGD) program provides advanced training in clinical dentistry and applied basic sciences. It is a planned, sequential post-doctoral training program specifically designed to meet the needs of recent graduates who want to enhance their skills as general practitioners. The program is an advanced supplement to the predoctoral dental curriculum, not a continuation of that training. The majority of AEGD

programs are one year. Several programs offer two-year positions with a primary objective of training academicians.

The major distinction between the AEGD and GPR programs is the emphasis that the AEGD program places on *clinical dentistry* in contrast to the emphasis on *medical management* in the GPR program.

The specific objectives of the program are to enhance competence and confidence in the various clinical disciplines that are integral components of dentistry. AEGD graduates should have a broader base of knowledge and experience to facilitate judgments in diagnosis, treatment planning, and decision making during treatment. Completion of an AEGD program can help to better prepare the dentist to evaluate patients' total oral health needs, provide a full range of general dental care, and refer patients, when indicated, to appropriate specialists. The AEGD program also increases the understanding of practice administration through hands-on experience in this area. According to the ADA 2007-08 *Survey of Advanced Dental Education*, graduate training in AEGD programs is available at 33 dental school affiliated and 50 non-dental school affiliated programs in the United States. There were 541 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Dental Anesthesiology**

These educational programs are designed to train the dental resident, in the most comprehensive manner, to use pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic methods to manage anxiety and pain of adults, children, and patients with special care needs undergoing dental, maxillofacial and adjunctive procedures, as well as to be qualified in the diagnosis and non-surgical treatment of acute orofacial pain and to participate in the management of patients with chronic orofacial pain

These programs prepare the graduate to deliver anxiety and pain control services for emergency and comprehensive multidisciplinary oral health care and to plan and provide anesthesia-related care for the full range of dental patients, including patients with special needs. In addition, graduates will be prepared to manage the delivery of oral health care by applying concepts of patient and practice management and quality improvement that are responsive to a dynamic health care environment. The training will prepare graduates to function effectively within the hospital, dental office, ambulatory surgery center, and other health care environments and within interdisciplinary health care teams.

## **Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Oral Medicine**

These are educational programs designed to provide training beyond the level of pre-doctoral education in oral health care, using applied basic and behavioral sciences. They are designed to expand the scope and depth of the graduates' knowledge and skills to enable them to provide comprehensive oral health care to a wide range of population groups. Education in these programs is based on the concept that oral health is an integral and interactive part of total health.

These programs prepare graduates to act as a primary care provider for individuals with chronic, recurrent and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region and to provide consultative services to physicians and dentists treating patients with chronic, recurrent and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region. In addition, graduates will be trained to manage the delivery of oral health care by applying concepts of patient and practice management and quality improvement that are responsive to a dynamic health care environment and to function effectively and efficiently in multiple health care environments and within interdisciplinary health care teams.

## **Advanced General Dentistry Education Programs in Orofacial Pain**

The programs are designed to provide training beyond the level of predoctoral education in oral health care, using applied basic and behavioral sciences to treat patients with orofacial pain. Education in these programs is based on the concept that oral health is an integral and interactive part of total health. The programs are designed to expand the scope and depth of the graduates' knowledge and skills to enable them to provide care for individuals with orofacial pain.

These programs prepare the graduate to plan and provide interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary health care for a wide variety of patients with orofacial pain as well as to provide education in orofacial pain relating to the basic mechanisms and the anatomic, physiologic, neurologic, vascular, behavioral, and psychosocial aspects of orofacial pain. In addition, graduates will be learn to interact with other health care professionals to facilitate the patient's total health care and to manage the delivery of oral health care by applying concepts of patient and practice management and quality improvement that are responsive to a dynamic health care environment. Graduates of these programs will be able to function effectively and efficiently in multiple health care environments and within interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary health care teams and will be trained to encourage the development of multidisciplinary teams composed of basic scientists and clinicians from appropriate disciplines to study orofacial pain conditions, to evaluate current therapeutic modalities, and to develop new and improve upon existing procedures for diagnosis and treatment/management of such conditions/diseases/syndromes.

## **Dental Public Health**

Dental public health is the science and art of preventing and controlling dental diseases and promoting dental health through organized community efforts. It is that form of dental practice which serves the community as a patient rather than the individual. It is concerned with the dental health education of the public, with applied dental research, and with the administration of group dental care programs as well as the prevention and control of dental diseases on a community basis.

Most programs are dental public health residency programs that require a Master's in Public Health (MPH) degree or equivalent degree prior to admission. A MPH degree is usually earned at a School of Public Health, though equivalent programs are offered in some medical schools and health science centers. Graduate studies may be concentrated in health policy and administration, epidemiology, biostatistics, health behavior and education. Dentists and hygienists may enroll in most MPH programs.

A list of the existing institutions who offer post-graduate programs in dental public health can be found at: [ADA.org](http://ADA.org) (click on Dental Schools or search "Advanced Education") Dental public health residency programs, based in academic and health department settings, are available to dentists who have completed a MPH degree program and desire applied, supervised field experience.

The ADA 2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education listed graduate training programs in Dental Public Health at six dental school-affiliated and six non-dental school affiliated facilities. There were 15 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Endodontics**

Endodontics is the branch of dentistry which is concerned with the morphology, physiology and pathology of the human dental pulp and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompass the basic and clinical sciences including biology of the normal pulp, the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of the pulp and

associated periradicular conditions. In addition, these specialists are involved in the use of magnification modalities and non-surgical and surgical endodontics treatment and retreatment.

Most programs offer two or three years of advanced training, which leads to a certificate or Master of Science degree in Endodontics. The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in endodontics at 42 dental schools affiliated and 11 non-dental school affiliated programs in the U.S. There were 202 graduates in 2006-07.

## **GPR Programs**

The General Practice Residency (GPR) program is designed for advanced clinical and didactic training in general dentistry with intensive hospital experience at the postdoctoral level. GPR programs provide instruction and experience in the delivery of care to a wide range of ambulatory and hospitalized patients. This training and exposure prepares dentists to obtain privileges at local hospitals once in private practice. Most GPR programs are sponsored by either a hospital or a hospital affiliated institution such as a dental school.

Like the AEGD programs, the demand for GPRs has increased. GPR programs can be one or two years in length, the majority being one year. Both AEGD and GPR award a post-graduate certificate upon completion. Fellowships are sometimes available to serve as a third non-accredited year of training in a specific field of interest. GPR residents rotate through a variety of services including general medicine, general surgery and anesthesiology. Each program also includes advanced training and clinical experience in preventive dentistry, periodontics, restorative dentistry, endodontics, and oral surgery. Training in orthodontics and pediatric dentistry is desirable but not mandatory for GPR programs. The majority of the resident's experience is gained in the direct delivery of oral health care to ambulatory patients. The remaining time may be spent in the operating room involved with inpatient services, as well as the emergency room. Time is also devoted to non-dental services, such as lectures, conferences, and seminars. According to the ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education*, graduate training in GPR programs is available at 24 dental school affiliated and 166 non-dental school affiliated programs in this country. There were 918 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology**

Oral pathology is the specialty of dentistry and discipline of pathology that deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. It is a science that investigates the causes, processes, and effects of these diseases. The practice of oral pathology includes research and diagnosis of diseases using clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical, or other examinations.

The oral pathologist acquires diagnostic and treatment skills through completion of a three year specialty training program. Many programs are also affiliated with hospitals. Graduates from these programs obtain either a certificate and/or a Master of Science degree in Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training in oral pathology at 10 dental school affiliated and five non-dental school affiliated facilities. There were 10 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology**

Oral and maxillofacial radiology is the specialty of dentistry and discipline of radiology concerned with the production and interpretation of images and data produced by all modalities of radiant energy that are used for the diagnosis and management of diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral and maxillofacial region.

Graduate training programs produce oral and maxillofacial radiology specialists for positions of responsibility in institutions of higher dental education, research, or in the private practice setting. Participants gain experience in oral and maxillofacial radiologic practice; acquire background information in radiation physics, biology, and protection; and enhance their teaching and research skills. Length of programs must be a minimum of 24 months full-time or its equivalent. Several programs offer the opportunity to obtain Ph.D. training in a related discipline.

The ADA 2007-08 *Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in oral and maxillofacial radiology at five dental school affiliated programs (no hospital-based programs were reported). There were six graduates in 2006-07.

## **Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery**

Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the specialty of dentistry which includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.

Oral surgeons will study the five major surgery areas defined in the training standards: 1) trauma 2) pathology 3) orthognathic surgery 4) reconstructive and 5) cosmetic surgery. Entrance requirements for OMS programs include participation in extra-mural and intra-mural (especially research) activities and a DDS or DMD degree from an accredited dental school. Currently the minimum requirement for OMS training is four years. An additional two to four years may be spent obtaining a joint MD or a PhD degree, depending on individual career goals.

As of August 2009, there are 42 dental school affiliated and 59 non-dental school affiliated facilities that offer graduate training programs in oral and maxillofacial surgery. There were 195 graduates in 2006-07. In addition, there are 23-dental school-based OMS residencies offering the option of the M.D.; and 16 non-dental school based OMS residencies offering that same option. In all, a total of 39 of the 100 accredited OMS residencies offer an M.D. option. For more information, see page 105 of the *Survey of Advanced Dental Education*. Also, beginning summer 2010, it is expected that there will be accredited programs for fellowship training (a fellowship is a post-residency experience focused on a specific area) available in oral and maxillofacial surgery. Clinical fellowships in oral and maxillofacial surgery are available at two dental school and five non-dental school institutions. There were eight graduates in 2006-07.

## **Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics**

Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics is the dental specialty that includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception, and correction of malocclusion, as well as neuromuscular and skeletal abnormalities of the developing or mature orofacial structures.

Most programs are two or three years in length and offer a certificate and/or Master's degree in Orthodontics upon completion of the program. Several programs offer a combined MS/PhD option. Most programs balance didactic, clinical, and research

components. Training is also required in applied and radiographic anatomy, biomechanics, physics, biostatistics, research design, orthodontic technique, diagnosis, treatment planning, growth and development. Clinical experience is often supplemented by participation with interdisciplinary teams that provide care to patients with cleft palate and related craniofacial anomalies. The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in orthodontics at 52 dental school affiliated and 11 non-dental school affiliated facilities. There were 353 graduates in 2006-07.

Also, applicants should be aware that beginning in summer 2010, it is expected that there will be accredited programs for fellowship training (a fellowship is a post-residency experience focused on a specific area) in orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics.

## **Pediatric Dentistry**

Pediatric Dentistry is an age-defined specialty that provides both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence, including those with special health care needs. Pediatric dentists are dedicated to improving the oral health of infants, children, adolescents and patients with special health care needs.

All programs offer a certificate in the pediatric dental specialty, which is a necessary credential to practice and pursue board certification in the specialty. Approximately half the programs offer master's degrees, which are awarded for completion of a university sanctioned research program. Program length must be a minimum of 24 months of full-time formal training. Due to the ever increasing knowledge on the topic, there is a trend in program length extension. Some trainees combine graduate study in pediatric dentistry with other postdoctoral studies, such as a master's degree program in oral biology or public health. Other trainees pursue doctoral training in a basic science. The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in Pediatric Dentistry at 42 dental school affiliated and 31 non-dental school affiliated facilities. (All of the university based programs in dental schools have hospital affiliations.) There were 311 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Periodontics**

Periodontics is that specialty of dentistry which encompasses the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth or their substitutes and the maintenance of the health, function and esthetics of these structures and tissues.

Most programs are three years in length and offer a certificate and/or Master's degree in periodontics upon completion of the program. In fact, by accreditation requirement, periodontic programs must be three consecutive academic years with a minimum of 30 months of instruction. The graduate training includes the basic biological sciences and clinical procedures. Many of the training programs have significant research activities associated with the curriculum. The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in periodontics at 45 dental school-affiliated and nine non-dental school affiliated facilities. There were 171 graduates in 2006-07.

## **Prosthodontics**

Prosthodontics is the dental specialty pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance and health of patients with clinical conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/or oral and maxillofacial tissues using biocompatible substitutes.

Maxillofacial Prosthetics is an option that graduates of a prosthodontic training program may wish to pursue. Maxillofacial prosthetics training equips the prosthodontist with the skills to meet the needs of certain medically compromised patients. For example, patients who require surgical resection of diseased facial bones and/or portions of the mouth are fitted with prostheses to replace these tissues or structures. Maxillofacial prosthodontists design and construct these more intricate appliances, which may also include prostheses to replace a missing ear, eye, or nose. Frequently, this specialist performs part of the practice within the hospital setting.

Most prosthodontics training programs are located in dental schools, hospitals, or government service facilities. Some programs are clinically focused, while others are focused on research. The preferred program places equal emphasis on fixed and removable prosthodontics, and includes some experience in maxillofacial prosthodontics. All accredited prosthodontics programs will be a minimum of 33 months in length. Some programs offer a certificate in prosthodontics; many offer both the certificate and the Master of Science degree. The ADA *2007-08 Survey of Advanced Dental Education* listed graduate training programs in prosthodontics (including maxillofacial prosthetics and combined programs) at 39 dental schools affiliated and 17 non-dental school affiliated facilities. There were 146 graduates in 2006-07.

Most maxillofacial prosthetics programs are one year in length, and based at dental schools or hospitals. Applicants must have successfully completed a training program in Prosthodontics.

## Need More Information?

- Download the ADA *Survey of Advanced Dental Education* at [www.ada.org/goto/edreports](http://www.ada.org/goto/edreports)
- Purchase ASDA's Guide to Postdoctoral Programs from [www.asdanet.org](http://www.asdanet.org).
- Contact the ADA Office of Student Affairs at 312.440.7470 or by e-mail at [studentaffairs@ada.org](mailto:studentaffairs@ada.org).