DCPs urged to register to save cash

Thousands of dental care professionals risk paying more if they do not register with the General Dental Council in the next few months, the body has warned. Registration fees for dental care professionals are to increase by almost 50% in 2008 when registration becomes compulsory under the law.

The annual fee paid by dental hygienists, therapists and technicians will go from £24 to £39 next year, the General Dental Council (GDC) revealed last month. It is urging dental care professionals (DCPs) who have not yet registered to apply now and save money.

The GDC set the 2008 fee levels for all DCPs to register with them at a public meeting in Cardiff in September. All existing dental care professionals must register with the GDC by July 2008.

Since August 2006 more than 7,200 new DCPs have registered on top of the 6,130 already registered by the end of that year. But the Council said 'thousands' had yet to get their application forms in with less than a year before the deadline.

It is urging DCPs to send off forms as soon as possible to save money and ensure that they do not find themselves operating illegally after the cut-off point. Those that register before January 2008 will pay the existing fee of £72 and will have no more to pay until their first annual retention fee is due in July 2009, the GDC has explained.

The message to dental nurses and dental technicians is clear—act now, pay the current lower fee of £72, and see your registration fees for some groups.

Application forms and more information about DCP registration can be found at www.gdc-uk.org. Alternatively phone 0207 887 5000 or email GDCRegistration@gdc-uk.org to request forms directly.

Endodontic instruments could transmit vCJD, say scientists

Scientists could not rule out the risk of the human form of ‘mad cow disease’ being emerged. Guidance issued by all four U.K. chief dental officers this Spring said endodontic reamers and files should only be used once because of the risk of spreading variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) between patients.

But the move was criticised by dentists who said there was little evidence to show there was any danger in re-using the instruments. ‘We are appalled that once again the profession has suffered the hasty imposition of a measure for which the evidence was slim,’ said British Dental Association chief executive Peter Ward in a letter to members.

The Department of Health has now published the scientific research that led to the decision. A preliminary analysis by health protection experts found the ‘worst reasonable case scenario’ was that 150 patients a year could be infected by dentistry. There is a risk the disease could be spread via surgical instruments including those used in dentistry although there are no known cases of this happening.

The paper was compiled by Dr Peter Bennett and Dr Peter Grove who first presented their findings to the Spongiform Encephalopa- thy Advisory Committee (SEAC) last year. It is based on a series of assumptions including that there may be people who carry the disease but do not develop symptoms. The research also assumed dental pulp could be infected with the disease and that vCJD survives on instruments after they have been disinfected.

It concludes there could be between a 2.5 and 7.5 per cent chance of patients catching the disease from instruments previously used on an infected patient. The SEAC believes patients must be informed if there is anything above a one per cent risk. The analysis suggests that if one in every 10,000 people carries the disease then 20 to 150 people could be infected each year through endodontic treatment such as root canal therapy.

The researchers said they could not rule out the possibility that dentistry could contribute to an epidemic. However, they stressed that there were many uncertainties and that some of the assumptions they had made were ‘very crude’. The report says: ‘The risks considered here may be considerably smaller than as presented or simply not exist. On the other hand, the “reasonable worst case scenarios” presented here are also fully consistent with the known facts.’

The paper concludes: ‘Whatever may be the actual case, the risks outlined in this paper could lead to considerable pressure on endodontists and reamers used in endodontic dental surgery single use.’ A further assessment of the risks is now under way.

The 2008 paper—Dentistry and vCJD: The implications of a “carrier state” for a self-sustaining epidemic due to endodontic dentistry—can be downloaded at the chief dental officer's section of the DfT website at www.dh.gov.uk.

Bolton DCPs trained to offer stop smoking advice

Dental professionals in Bolton are to be trained up to offer advice to smokers who come in for teeth check-ups. The training, which will mainly be given to dental nurses at NHS dental surgeries, will be rolled out over the next two years.

The move is part of wider efforts within the NHS to get den-

ists and dental care professionals involved in supporting patients to stop smoking. This summer the DfT launched guidance for primary care dental teams, which said most dental practices should offer advice and point patients to smoking cessation sessions run by their local primary care trust.

However, the document—Smokefree and Smiling, said some practices may want to go a step further by having staff trained to offer more detailed advice and support.

Chewing gums approved by US dentists

A range of sugar free chewing gums has been given the stamp of approval by US dentists because they can help fight tooth decay. The American Dental Association (ADA) Council on Scientific Affairs awarded its Seal of Acceptance to three products made by confectionery giant Wrigley.

The Orbit, Extra and Eclipse chewing gums were subject to a tough review process. Manufacturers who wish to be considered for the ADA Seal of Approval must submit information including objective data from laboratory and clinical studies and a full list of ingredients. The council looked at studies that showed chewing the gum for 20 minutes after meals helps increase saliva production.

Saliva helps wash away plaque acid and bade teeth in minerals such as calcium, phosphate and fluoride known to strengthen tooth enamel and help prevent ca-

vities. Other products that have gained the ADA Seal of Appro-

val include toothbrushes, toothpastes, dental floss and mouth rinses.