Discussing dental nurses

In the third part of this four-part interview, Neel Kothari talks to Susie Sanderson about dental nurses

NK: I wanted to ask about dental nurses. Nurses are amongst the lowest paid of the dental team and they’ve suffered a huge rise in costs – registration fees, compliance with CPD and other rules and regulations. Have they seen good value for money and are these costs fair?

SS: This is one of those circular issues. We know from our research that a significant proportion of practices pay their dental nurses’ regulation costs, and by that I mean not just the GDC fees but also the CPD fees. Now that’s fine, but of course it just gets recycled into the expenses of the practice so the wages bill looks bigger or the education bill looks bigger, profits are smaller and so their wages are then suppressed for longer. So it is a circular problem – without a doubt it is a cost.

Pay freeze

The Department of Health has been told by the Treasury and by the Secretary of State that there’s a pay freeze on public sector workers so dentistry gets an amount of money which the Department of Health think that they can contribute to the expenses of running dental practices, plus an efficiency saving, which at the moment is currently expressed by improving prevention through fluoride varnish. So in real terms, in order to achieve the efficiency saving, dentists are doing more for the same money, and their expenses are not being fully met. In effect, a pay cut.

Step too far?

So you’re absolutely right, it’s potentially a real expense to the dental nurses ultimate-significant part of the whole dental team.

Fifteen years ago, dentistry was a very paternalistic profession: the dentist decided what they were going to do, issued instructions, people ran round them, made them coffee, put their metaphorical slippers on for them and kept quiet in the surgery. I think it was a step too far – I think it was a step too far to require GDC regulation of all dental nurses. That doesn’t apply to the extended duty dental nurses – the dental nurses who have additional qualifications so that they can be more involved directly in patient care. I think the regulation in that situation is justified – not only justified from a patient safety point of view, but I think justified loosely from a career progression point of view as well and for the ability to demonstrate responsibility and be a significant part of the whole dental team.

So while I suspect there’s probably a compromise in my own mind – and again it’s not BDA policy, because BDA policy is that the whole team should be regulated as it stands at the moment – but perhaps there should be a mandatory regulation for anyone who has an extended duty qualification and does anything to and with patients directly, rather than just standing and being under instruction all the time, and perhaps there should be a voluntary regulation for dental nurses as well.

Empowering

One of the knock-ons is that, when you look at the GDC now, the majority of the registrants with the GDC are dental nurses. So that has been hugely empowering, not just on a practice basis, but politically as well. You will not find many central committees, either advisory committees or committees that are influencing changes in dentistry, regulation, all sorts of other things, that don’t have the full spread of DCPs on it. So being regulated and being part of the GDC has immediately led to full representation of the dental team, and it’s not just token representation, but this is really active representation. Now, that I think has been really good for the profession, because it’s challenged the dentists’ perception of paternalism.

So to sum up I suspect it probably makes sense in money, in terms of the empowerment of the profession of dental nurses – although it may not be appreciated as such. And just saying my last sentence highlights something new: profession of dental nurses? So it has established professional behaviour and it has established a voice and a role politically, representationally and also parochially as well.

NK: It seems that if you’re a full time nurse, that’s great, but it seems that there are large numbers of people who are concerned about the cost. For instance, I can pick out three nurses from my own experience who have come back from maternity and have said, ‘I can’t afford to go back into the profession?’

SS: Yes, and it isn’t just dental nurses either who struggle with it. Part time dentists still have to pay the full annual registration fee. They also pay a significant proportion of the full BDA membership at the moment. When we first started having on call rotas, it was a 1990 contract that brought out of hours responsibilities in, huge rows erupted about ‘well I only do one day a week, why should I do the same amount of on call cover on the rota as my friend who works seven days a week and works all night?’ It was a similar problem.

- In the final part, Susie Sanderson answers questions on the amalgam issue and her thoughts on the future of dentistry.

About the author

Neel Kothari qualified as a dentist from Brunel University Dental School in 2005, and currently works in Saffron Walden, Cambridgeshire as a prosthodontist at High Street Dental Practice. He has completed a year-long postgraduate certificate in implantology and is currently undertaking the Diploma in Implantology at UCL Eastman Dental Institute.