

## STAFF TRAINING AND PERSONAL TRAINING

This section deals with training of all members of the dental team. A candidate will need to show how this training takes place. The other five key skills will have evidence of staff training and could be referred to in this section. The sort of evidence that could be produced includes:

- Agenda and minutes of staff meetings;
- Individual CPD logs;
- Staff appraisals;
- Evidence of courses or formal qualifications taken by ancillary staff;
- Diaries of staff training for ancillary staff.

This section also requires evidence of prescriptions to support staff such as

dental hygienists and dental technicians. The evidence for technicians would need to show that the practice conforms to the Medical Devices Act.

## ASSESSMENT

The Key Skills Portfolio, one clinical case and an audit, which constitute the course work module of the MFGDP(UK), are assessed as course work. This means that, if candidates submit work for the course work module that is below the required standard, they will be given feedback and then they will be able to resubmit the modules in order to achieve the standard.

## CONCLUSION

The Key Skills Portfolio is an innovative method of assessment which has been

shown to increase the candidate's confidence and experience in the six key skills.<sup>4</sup> A Key Skills Portfolio will also enable a candidate to demonstrate Clinical Governance.

## REFERENCES

1. Redman W. *Portfolios for Development*. London: Kogan Page, 1994.
2. Driessen EW, van Tartwijk J, Vermunt JD, van der Vleuten CPM. Use of portfolios in early undergraduate medical training. *Medical Teacher* 2003; **25**(1): 18–23.
3. Snadden D, Thomas ML, Griffin EM, Hudson H. Portfolio based learning and general practice vocational training. *Medical Education* 1996; **10**: 148–152.
4. Firmstone V, Bedward J, Bullock A, Hall J, Frame J. *Key Skills in Vocational Training: a West Midlands Evaluation*. Centre for Research in Medical and Dental Education School of Education, The University of Birmingham, 2003.
5. Hall J. The New MFGDP(UK). *Dent Update* 2002; **29**: 8–9.

## BOOK REVIEW

### Textbook of General and Oral Surgery.

By David Wray, David Stenhouse, David Lee, Andrew Clarke. Churchill Livingstone, Oxford, 2003 (£32.99). ISBN 0443070830.

For many years as a student and then a teacher in oral surgery, it has been frustrating that the textbooks available were somewhat dated; then like buses many arrive at once! This latest textbook covers both oral and general surgery with all of the contributors from Scotland. It is the companion to a previous book by the same first author, *Textbook of General and Oral Medicine*.

The book is essentially divided into three sections; the first section covers general surgery and 11 chapters deal with subjects including history-taking, complications, fluid balance, general anaesthesia and sedation. I felt the chapter on history-taking could have been more comprehensive and general physical examination could have been included, although there are specialist texts available on this subject.

Particular highlights of this section for me were the clear but comprehensive chapters on fluid balance and general anaesthesia. It would be desirable for those entering general professional training in oral and maxillofacial surgery to read this section prior to turning up on the wards.

The next section covers specialist surgical principles, many of which are maxillofacial surgery procedures (facial fractures, orthognathic, salivary glands, clefts) but other allied specialties with relevance to the oral practitioner such as plastic surgery, ENT and neurosurgery are covered. Since these are covering specialist areas, they are necessarily short and concise, but the basic principles are covered for undergraduate level. I felt that there could have been more pictures in some of the chapters, particularly the fractures chapter where some of the clinical signs of fractures could have been better illustrated. Additionally, some of the radiographs could have been annotated to demonstrate the fractures more clearly. This is the area more likely to impact on dentists' practices than any other.

The final section covers oral surgery

in 18 chapters. There is some repetition of subject matter in this section with previous sections, namely history-taking and salivary disease. I was a little surprised to see a detailed chapter on local anaesthesia here, since there are sufficient monographs and texts available on this subject area, but this may reflect the local responsibility for teaching this technique by the authors. The chapter on dealing with medical problems is concise and would need to be supplemented with further reading, but does portray contemporary ideas in some controversial management issues.

Overall, this is a sound textbook for undergraduate dental students which is clearly presented at a suitable level. The now omnipresent lists of highlighted tables, bullet points and aide-memoirs are prominent throughout the text. In the 21st Century, it seems a shame that the clinical pictures could not be reproduced in colour. It would also serve as a good basic text for those embarking on a postgraduate career in oral surgery/surgical dentistry.

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