

Council of European Dentists

MANUAL OF DENTAL PRACTICE 2015

Malta

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and

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with

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The revised EU Manual of Dental Practice (Edition 5) was commissioned by the Council of European Dentists¹ in April 2013. The work has been undertaken by Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom. Although the unit had editorial control over the content, most of the changes were suggested and validated by the member associations of the Council. This further revision is produced because some erroneous data had previously been provided to the University.

About the authors²

Dr Anthony Kravitz graduated in dentistry from the University of Manchester, England, in 1966. Following a short period working in a hospital he has worked in general dental practice ever since. From 1988 to 1994 he chaired the British Dental Association's Dental Auxiliaries' Committee and from 1997 until 2003, was the chief negotiator for the UK's NHS general practitioners, when head of the relevant BDA committee. From 1996 until 2003 he was chairman of the Ethics and Quality Assurance Working Group of the then EU Dental Liaison Committee.

He gained a Master's degree from the University of Wales in 2005 and subsequently was awarded Fellowships at both the Faculty of General Dental Practice and the Faculty of Dental Surgery, at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

He is an Honorary Research Fellow at the Cardiff University, Wales and his research interests include healthcare systems and the use of dental auxiliaries. He is also co-chair of the General Dental Council's disciplinary body, the Fitness to Practise Panel.

Anthony was co-author (with Professor Elizabeth Treasure) of the third and fourth editions of the EU Manual of Dental Practice (2004 and 2009)

President of the BDA from May 2004 until May 2005, he was awarded an honour (OBE) by Her Majesty The Queen in 2002.

Professor Alison Bullock: After gaining a PhD in 1988, Alison taught for a year before taking up a research post at the School of Education, University of Birmingham in 1990. She was promoted to Reader in Medical and Dental Education in 2005 and served as co-Director of Research for three years from October 2005.

She took up her current post as Professor and Director of the Cardiff Unit for Research and Evaluation in Medical and Dental Education (CUREMeDE) at Cardiff University in 2009. With a focus on the education and development of health professionals, her research interests include: knowledge transfer and exchange; continuing professional development and impact on practice; workplace based learning.

She was President of the Education Research Group of the International Association of Dental Research (IADR) 2010-12.

Professor Jonathan Cowpe graduated in dentistry from the University of Manchester in 1975. Following training in Oral Surgery he was appointed Senior Lecturer/Consultant in Oral Surgery at Dundee Dental School in 1985. He gained his PhD, on the application of quantitative cyto-pathological techniques to the early diagnosis of oral malignancy, in 1984. He was appointed Senior Lecturer at the University of Wales College of Medicine in 1992 and then to the Chair in Oral Surgery at Bristol Dental School in 1996. He was Head of Bristol Dental School from 2001 to 20004.

He was Dean of the Faculty of Dental Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh from 2005 to 2008 and is Chair of the Joint Committee for Postgraduate Training in Dentistry (JCPTD). He has been Director of Dental Postgraduate Education in Wales since 2009. His particular interest now lies in the field of dental education. He was Co-ordinator for an EU six partner, 2-year project, DentCPD, providing a dental CPD inventory, including core topics, CPD delivery guidelines, an e-learning module and guidelines (2010-12).

Ms Emma Barnes: After completing a degree in psychology and sociology, Emma taught psychology and research methods for health and social care vocational courses, and later, to first year undergraduates. Following her MSc in Qualitative Research Methods she started her research career as a Research Assistant in the Graduate School of Education at the University of Bristol, before moving to Cardiff University in 2006, working firstly in the Department of Child Health and then the Department of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences.

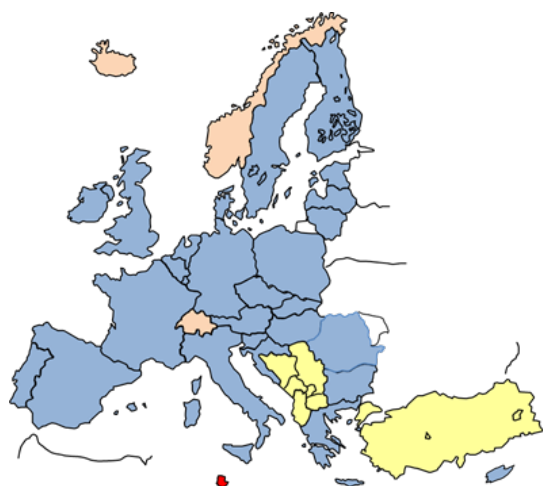
In 2010 Emma joined Cardiff Unit for Research and Evaluation in Medical and Dental Education (CUREMeDE) as a Research Associate. Working in close collaboration with the Wales Deanery, (School of Postgraduate Medical and Dental Education), her work focuses on topics around continuing professional development for medical and dental health professionals, and knowledge transfer and exchange.

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Malta



In the EU/EEA since	2004
Population (2013)	421,364
GDP PPP per capita (2012)	€20,680
Currency	Euro
Main languages	Maltese and English
The State provides a free medical service to every citizen who lives in Malta. Those suffering from chronic diseases are entitled to free medicines. Public clinics provide some free comprehensive healthcare. However, most oral healthcare is provided in wholly private practice.	
Number of dentists:	230
Population to (active) dentist ratio:	2,479
Membership of Dental Association	76%
There is a use of locally and overseas trained specialists in both the public and private sectors. Dental hygienists are also available. Continuing education is not mandatory.	

Date of last revision: 4th February 2015

Government and healthcare in Malta

The tiny island Republic of Malta, lies to the South of Sicily (Italy), in the Mediterranean Sea. Its total land area, spread over two main islands Malta and Gozo, is 316 sq km. The terrain of the islands is mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains, with many coastal cliffs.

The capital is Valletta.

In 1964 Malta gained its independence as a state within the British Commonwealth, and became a republic in 1974. There is a unicameral House of Representatives of usually 65 seats, but additional seats may be given to a party, if necessary, to respect the proportion of votes obtained by each party; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve five-year terms.

The Executive branch includes a President and Prime Minister, together with a cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister. The President is elected, by simple majority, by the House of Representatives for a five-year term. The leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed Prime Minister by the president for a maximum of five-years after which fresh elections are to be held.

The State provides free medical service, including hospitalisation, to every Maltese citizen who lives in Malta. Anybody who is suffering from chronic diseases listed in a schedule to the Social Security Act, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma etc., is entitled to free medicines. Citizens could also be entitled to free medicines if they satisfy a means test.

There are eight community Health centres spread around the islands that provide comprehensive healthcare to non-paying patients, without distinction on income and wealth. Private hospitals exist and are providing treatment to paying patients who usually have medical insurance. There is also another hospital on the sister island of Gozo, Gozo General Hospital (GGH).

	Year	Source
% GDP spent on health	8.7% 2011	World Bank
% of this spent by government	64.0% 2011	World Bank

Source: National Health Accounts (NHA) -
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.75>

Oral healthcare

The responsibility for planning oral healthcare in Malta lies with the Ministry for Health. Dentistry, like the other medical professions, is governed by the Health Care Professions Act of 2003. The dental register is held by the Medical Council of Malta.

	Year	Source
DMFT at age 12	1.30 2005	SPH
DMFT zero at age 12	49% 2005	SPH
Edentulous at age 65	8% 2002	HIS

The Dental Department within the Ministry of Health looks after all the services provided in the main Dental clinic at Mater Dei Hospital. There is no payment for any treatment carried out by the public dental service.

Private practice contributes significantly to the provision of dental services in Malta. Patients pay directly for the dental treatment received. Private medical insurance only covers limited procedures, such as surgical extractions. Private fees are fully "free market" in nature and they are determined in agreements between dentists and their patients.

It is not possible to identify the proportion of expenditure on oral healthcare that is private.

The normal frequency for routine oral examinations is, on average, 6 monthly.

The Quality of Care

An annual check by health inspectors ensures that all dental clinics are set up and functioning according to local regulations set by the local standards authority.

Health data

	Year	Source
DMFT at age 12	1.30 2005	SPH
DMFT zero at age 12	49% 2005	SPH
Edentulous at age 65	8% 2002	HIS

SPH – Superintendence of Public Health

HIS – Health Interview survey

"DMFT zero at age 12" refers to the number of 12 years old children with a zero DMFT. "Edentulous at age 65" refers to the numbers of over 64s with no natural teeth.

The Dental Public Health Unit in conjunction with the University of Malta is currently carrying out its national survey on 3, 5, 8, 12, 15, 18, 35 – 44 year olds and >65year olds.

Fluoridation

There are no fluoridation schemes in Malta.

Tap water in Malta and Gozo had natural fluoride present. However due to the introduction of reverse osmosis plants in 1987 the fluoride content in water in Malta has declined to negligible amounts whilst the water in Gozo has an average of 0.6 ppm. With the further upgrading of the reverse osmosis plants in Gozo, has been further reduced.

Education, Training and Registration

Undergraduate Training

There is one dental school in Malta, which is in the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Malta. The school is publicly funded.

Year of data:	2013
Number of schools	1
Student intake	8
Number of graduates	8
Percentage female	38%
Length of course	5 yrs

The dental school derives the legislative framework under which it educates dental students from the Education Act. Malta has complied with the EU Directives from before admission of the country into the EU. The legal framework is a legal notice within the Act that prescribes curriculum and structure. As from October 2013, the University of Malta, Faculty of Dental Surgery has a new credit based course structure, which is in line with EU Directive 36.

To enter dental school a student has to have completed secondary school (usually at the age of 18) and attained results (minimal grade C) in 2 advanced examinations (which must be Chemistry and Biology), and 3 subjects at intermediate level (with physics being compulsory). There is a *numerus clausus* and those applying with the highest grades are accepted following an interview. 70% of the weighting for entry relates to their performance in their advanced and intermediate examinations. The course opens on a yearly basis and up to 6 EU students and 2 students from third country nationals (non-EU/EEA) are accepted. These 2 overseas places are not necessarily filled. The University Admissions Board controls the applications.

Quality assurance is regulated by the Programme Validation Committee that may refer a programme of studies to external review abroad.

Qualification and Vocational Training

Primary dental qualification

The primary degree, which must be included in the register of the Medical Council, is: Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BChD). However, students who started university in October 2013 will qualify with an MDS (Master of Dental Surgery)

Vocational Training (VT)

There is no obligatory vocational training (VT). A graduate dentist has a licence to practice after the 5 years' training course.

Registration

Dentists are automatically registered with the Medical Council of Malta after graduation. Dentists are given a warrant to work by the Medical Council, which by law has a quasi-judicial board, as it has the power to erase dentists from the Register. It has never done so since it was formed in 1940.

Diplomas from other EU countries are automatically recognised since 1st May 2004, when Malta became a full member of the Union.

Cost of registration (2013)	€ 35
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Language requirement

Maltese is not needed as a language requirement for an EU/EEA dentist to register in Malta.

Further Postgraduate and Specialist Training

Continuing education

Continuing education is not mandatory under Maltese legislation, but the Dental Association of Malta, together with the Faculty of Dental Surgery, and the Dental Public Health Unit have been organising regular lectures and courses which award CPE points to the participants.

Proposals for legislation to make CPE compulsory for renewal of a licence to work as a dentist had not come to fruition by 2013.

Specialist Training

The framework for specialist training in Orthodontics and Oral Surgery exists under the auspices of the University of Malta, King's College London, the Ministry for Health and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Five dentists completed their specialist training in Orthodontics by October 2013.

Following enactment of the Health Care Professions Act, the Medical Council Malta, in consultation with the medical profession, created a Specialist Accreditation Committee. This formulated policy on specialist lists for Malta trained specialists and those entering Malta with overseas diplomas.

Specialist lists for dentistry were created in March 2004. The Act recognises two dental specialties, (oral surgery and orthodontics) that are also recognised by the EU.

Workforce

Dentists

Year of data:	2013
Total Registered	230
In active practice	170
Dentist to population ratio*	2,479
Percentage female	36%
Qualified overseas**	28

* This figure relates to *active* dentists

** 15 inactive and 13 active

There is a large difference between the numbers registered and those "active". The reasons are that Malta has a large number of dentists who are retired (but still registered), Maltese dentists who are studying or working abroad and retain their Maltese registration, and EU dentists who are registered in Malta but not practising there.

There is no reported unemployment of dentists in Malta.

Specialists

Year of data:	2013
Orthodontics	7
Oral Surgery	9
OMFS	1

Dental specialties have been recognised only since the Health Professions Act was fully implemented in 2004. Only Orthodontics and Oral Surgery are recognised in 2013.

Year of data:	2013
Paedodontics	2
Periodontics	3
Prosthodontics	3
Oral Radiologists	1
Gerodontology	2
Dental Public Health	3
Oral Pathology	1

However, a number of dentists have additional qualifications in specific areas of dentistry. Whilst not recognised officially as specialists, patients are referred to them by other dentists.

Auxiliaries

Year of data:	2013
Hygienists	21
Technicians	53
Denturists	0
Assistants*	100
Therapists	0

** *estimated

-  Dental Hygienists
-  Dental Technicians
-  Dental Surgery Assistants

Dental Hygienists

The title is legally protected and there is a registerable qualification which dental hygienists must obtain before they can practice. Training is for 3 years, by the Faculty of Dental Surgery, University of Malta. The Board for Professions Supplementary to Medicine is responsible for the registration of dental hygienists.

Dental hygienists work under the prescribed instructions of a dentist, both in public or private practice. Their work includes scaling and normal dental hygiene, oral hygiene instruction, dietary advice and oral health promotion.

Most registered dental hygienists work in the public sector but a handful work privately, usually on a part-time basis. The 14 Public sector hygienists are always salaried.

Dental Technicians

The title is also legally protected as Dental Technologist and there is a registerable qualification which they must obtain before they can work independently. Training is also for 3 years in the government hospital, organised by the Faculty of Dental Surgery, University of Malta. The Board for Professions Supplementary to Medicine holds the register.

Dental Technicians work in commercial dental laboratories, to construct prosthodontic and orthodontic appliances, to the prescription of a dentist, and they are not able to deal directly with the public. Although, legally, dental technicians must not have direct contact with the public, it is reported that people have their dentures repaired directly by them.

Most dental technicians work in the public sector (29) but over a third work solely in private practice. Some of those who work in the public sector also work in private practice.

Like hygienists, the 29 dental technicians are normally salaried when working in the public sector.

Denturists

Denturism is illegal in Malta, but there are known to be some denturists practising.

Dental Chairside Assistants (DSAs)

DSAs are now officially qualified. A two-year course for DSAs commenced in October 2007. There were 15 trainees, and this course led to a Diploma. Previously DSAs were trained by the dentists themselves.

Those working in the public sector are trained DSAs but some of those working in the private sector have no qualifications and were trained by the dentist who employed them.

It is estimated that 85% of dentists in private practice have an assistant working with them. There were 30 nurses working as DSAs in the public sector in 2013.

Practice in Malta

Year of data:	2013
General (private) practice	167
Public dental service	35
University	24
Hospital	31
Public administration	3
Armed Forces	0
General Practice as a proportion is	98%
Number of general practices	102

Oral health services are provided in both the public and private sectors with most of the dentists working in the public sector also working in private practice.

As in many countries, several dentists actually practice in more than one sector. In Malta, most dentists practise in private practice, but many of them also practise in another sector. Only 3 active dentists do not practice in general practice at all.

Working in General Practice

Dentists who practice on their own or as small groups, outside the hospital and who provide a broad range of general treatments are said to be in *general practice*. Many GDPs also work in the public dental service until the early afternoon each day. They then practice in their private clinic from late afternoon.

About 50% of private practitioners work in single dentist practices. There are some dentists who own a practice and have a dentist who also works in the practice and earns on average 50% of the amount that the patient pays for the treatment. This dentist does not contribute to the overheads and running of the practice. There are some group practices where the overall expenses are shared between the partners, but the income from the patient fees is on a separate basis. The number of such group practices is increasing.

Fee scales

Most dentists in private practice are self-employed and earn their living through charging fees for treatments. There are no official fee scales and pricing is unregulated in Malta. The patient pays the dentist in full and some then reclaim partial reimbursement from their private insurance if possible.

Joining or establishing a practice

Any dentist holding a valid warrant issued by the Medical Council may open a dental surgery anywhere he or she decides. A permit from the Health Department and another one from the Malta Environment and Planning Authority are needed. Dentists in Malta are the only professionals who are taxed (€230 a year) to be able to practise in their place of work.

Practices are normally sited in apartments or small houses converted into clinics. There are no rules which limit the size of a dental practice in terms of number of associate dentists or other staff. Premises may be rented or owned. There is no state

assistance for establishing a new practice, so usually dentists take out commercial loans from a bank.

A dentist in Malta would typically look after 1,000 to 1,500 patients on their "list".

Working in the Public Dental Service and Hospitals

In the main dental clinic at Mater Dei Hospital diagnostic, preventive and emergency care is provided together with minor and major oral surgery, under local or general anaesthesia, free of charge to all patients. Some services, such as Restorative Dentistry and Prosthetics (mainly acrylic dentures) are provided only to patients in low-income brackets (means tested). In 2013 there were 26 dentists working at the main Dental clinic at Mater Dei Hospital.

The public service also offers comprehensive free treatment to all children below the age of 16. Orthodontic treatment, which includes any form of removable appliance therapy, is provided for free to all patients. Fixed appliance therapy is provided for free to those children who are considered as high priority, such as cleft lip and palate patients, patients with hypodontia, and those patients about to undergo orthognathic surgery.

There is a dental clinic in the sister island of Malta, Gozo in the **Gozo General Hospital** and in 2013 there were 2 dentists working there.

There are 2 dentists working in a dental clinic in a retirement home (**SVPR**) providing free prosthetics and restorative treatment to those patients who are entitled to it; and one dentist working in an institution for mental care (**MCH**).

There are 2 dentists working in the **Dental Public Health Unit**, Superintendence of Public Health.

Funding for all the above departments is from government funds allocated to the health department. Treatment is free for Maltese citizens.

The provision of domiciliary (home) care is not very common in Malta, and is usually provided by public health dentists. The University of Malta is in the process of building a mobile dental Unit, which together with the Dental Public health Unit will help increase accessibility

The quality of dental care is assured through dentists working in teams under the direction of experienced specialists. The complaints procedures are the same as those for dentists working in other settings.

Persons employed in the public service receive fixed remuneration (by salary), very often divided into several components such as seniority, specialisation, premium etc.

Working in University and Dental Faculty

Dentists work in the dental school some on a full time and some on a part time basis, as salaried employees of the university. There are also medical staff that lecture to the dental students. The dentists are allowed to combine their work in the faculty with employment or private practice elsewhere.

The main academic title within the Maltese dental faculty is that of University Professor. Other titles include Associate

Professor, senior lecturer, lecturer, assistant lecturer, both in the resident and visiting streams, and clinical demonstrators. Most will also have received a specialist clinical training.

A PhD starts the dentist at a Lecturer position. Senior lecturer is obtained by time; Associate Professor by papers published and Full professor by papers published and contribution to University in general.

The quality of clinical care, teaching and research in dental faculties is assured through dentists working in teams under the direction of experienced teaching and academic staff. The complaints procedures are the same as those for dentists working in other settings.

Working in the Armed Forces

There are no full-time dentists in the Armed Forces. Members have all their treatment provided free by the state dental services.

Professional Matters

Professional associations

There are three dental associations - the Dental Association of Malta (DAM), the Malta Post-Graduate Dental Association, (MPGDA) and the Malta College of Dental Surgeons. None of these associations are trade Unions.

	Number	Year	Source
Dental Association of Malta	130	2013	DAM

The main national association is the Dental Association of Malta (DAM). Over 76% of dentists are members. The Dental Association of Malta is a founder member of the Malta Federation of Professional Associations.

The Dental Hygienists have also set up an association, in 2013. This is known as the Malta Association of Dental Hygienists (MADH). The Dental Technologists have another association, which is the Malta Dental Technologists Association (MDTA).

Ethics and Regulation

The Medical Council

The Medical Council of Malta consists of a legal practitioner, medical practitioners, dental practitioners and representatives of the public. Some are nominated and some are elected. Dentistry is incorporated under the Medical Council with appropriate representation of the dental profession on the body.

Ethical Code

Dentists are subject to analogous ethical code as their medical colleagues. For example, they must only use proven techniques and must constantly update their clinical skills. There is also a special law to protect patients' rights, consent and confidentiality. The Medical Council judges infringements of malpractice, ethics or professional misconduct. There are no legal specific contractual requirements for dentists working

together in the same practice. Dentist's employees are protected by the national employment legislation.

Fitness to Practise/Disciplinary Matters

Maltese dentists are regulated by the Health Care Professions Act, which came into force on the 21st November 2003. A complaint can be lodged by anybody, including lay people with an interest in the case. A simple letter will suffice to start an investigation. In the Public sector the complaint is lodged with Customer Care of the Health Department. In the Private sector it is the Medical Council of Malta, which deals with such issues.

If a dentist has been convicted by any court in Malta of any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or of any of the crimes mentioned in specific articles of the Criminal Code, or has been guilty of professional or ethical misconduct in any respect or in any other manner has failed to abide by the professional and ethical standards, then his/her name can be erased from the register, or suspended, or cautioned, or have a financial penalty.

Data Protection

Professional confidentiality has for long time been ensured under the criminal code. However in respect of certain other data, in 2002, a law, covering data protection came into force. In July 2003 a document was set up which defines the guidelines to be followed by a Data Controller within the Public Service, for the notification of an organisation's process – both computer as well as manual, existing as well as new. The document also provides instructions on filling in the Notification form. This notification form is to be sent to the Data Protection Commissioner.

For more details see <http://www.dataprotection.gov.mt>

Advertising

Advertising by dental surgeons is not allowed, although notification of a change of address or working hours is permitted by advertising in newspapers for a maximum of 3 days (but not TV). Post graduate qualifications may be announced, but without a photo. The Medical Council regulates and monitors this.

There is no specific mention of websites in the Ethical Code,

Insurance and professional indemnity

Indemnity insurance is mandatory as from October 2013. A patient is entitled to lodge complaint and demand compensation before a medical court or a common court.

Corporate Dentistry

There is no corporate dentistry in Malta.

Tooth Whitening

Tooth whitening procedures are limited to dentists, where the Cosmetics Directive (2011) requirements dictate. However, non-dentists such as beauticians still carry out tooth whitening, when inspected by health authorities, provided they use products containing less than 0.1% peroxide or they use other bleaching materials.

Health and Safety at Work

There is legislation in the field of employee protection. Hep B vaccinations are mandatory in Malta and are provided free by the Health Department.

Ionising Radiation

There are specific regulations regarding radiation protection under the Public Health Act (Legal notice 353/2003 entitled Medical Exposure (Ionizing Radiation) Regulations, 2012.) Protection of the workers and the general public is regulated under the Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Regulations, 2003 made under National Interest (Enabling powers) Act (CAP. 365).

Under both these regulations there is a requirement that the employer ensures that staff have adequate training.

Hazardous Waste

The EU Hazardous Waste Directive is incorporated into law and actively enforced. Amalgam separators are legally required.

Regulations for Health and Safety

For	Administered by
Ionising radiation	The Radiation Protection Board/ Superintendence of Public Health
Electrical installations	Private company
Infection control	Directorate of Health Care Standards, Superintendence of Public Health
Medical devices	Malta Standards Authority
Waste disposal	Private (All private companies are licensed by the Superintendence of public Health and Transport Malta).

Financial Matters

Retirement pensions and Healthcare

The National Insurance premiums include a contribution to the national pension scheme. Public pensions in Malta are typically two thirds (66%) of a person's salary on retirement up to a maximum of €14,000 for citizens born on or after 1962.

The official retirement age in Malta was 61, but this has now been increased up to a maximum of 65 for citizens born on or after 1962.

Dentists practise, on average, to a little over 65 years, although they can practice beyond this age.

Taxes

For the majority of the Maltese population general health care is paid for mainly through general taxation and national insurance. Income tax is payable on earnings. The maximum amount of tax that can be paid is 35%.

National Insurance premiums are an additional 10% of salary or income, up to a maximum of approx €2000 per annum paid each by both employer and employee. For the self-employed, the National Insurance (NI) contribution is 15% of the net annual income up to a maximum of approx. €3100 per annum.

VAT/sales tax

There is a value added tax (VAT), payable at a rate of 18% on purchases. Medicinals, X-Ray equipment and certain filling materials are exempt from VAT; some are taxed at 5% and the rest at 18%. Dental services are not subject to VAT

Other Useful Information

Main national association and Information Centre:	Competent Authority:
Dental Association of Malta, Federation of Professional Associations, The Professional Centre, Sliema Road, Gzira, Malta GZR 1633 Tel: +356 213 12888 Fax: +356 213 12004 Email: info@dam.com.mt Website: www.dam.com.mt	The Superintendent of Public Health, Superintendence of Public Health SLH/OPD Level 1 St Luke's Square G'Mangia, Malta PTA 1010 Tel: +356 2595 3302/3 Fax: +356 2595 3304 Email: sph.mfh@gov.mt Website: http://www.ehealth.gov.mt
The Medical Council of Malta:	Council for the Professions Complementary to Medicine:
Superintendence of Public Health SLH/OPD Level 1 St Luke's Square G'Mangia, Malta PTA 1010 Tel: +356 212 55540 Fax: +356 212 55542 Email: medicalcouncil.mhec@gov.mt Website http://www.ehealth.gov.mt	Superintendence of Public Health SLH/OPD Level 1 St Luke's Square G'Mangia, Malta PTA 1010 Tel: +356 212 55538 Fax: +356 212 55541 Email: cpcm@gov.mt Website: http://www.ehealth.gov.mt
Publications:	Dental School:
The Probe Dental Association of Malta, Federation of Professional Associations, Sliema Road, Gzira, Malta GZR 1633 4 times a year newsletter, by the Dental Association of Malta. Editor: Dr David Muscat. E-mail: editor@dam.com.mt Website: www.dam.com.mt	The Dean Faculty of Dental Surgery Medical School, Mater Dei Hospital Block A, Level O Msida MSD2090, Malta Tel: +356 23401875 Fax: +356 23401208 Email: vania.tabone@um.edu.mt nikolai.attardi@um.edu.mt Website: http://www.um.edu.mt/about/uom Dentists graduating each year: 8 (2 from third countries) Number of students: 39 (some from third countries)