Results of the Slovak Dental Chamber survey on Dental Chairside Assistants

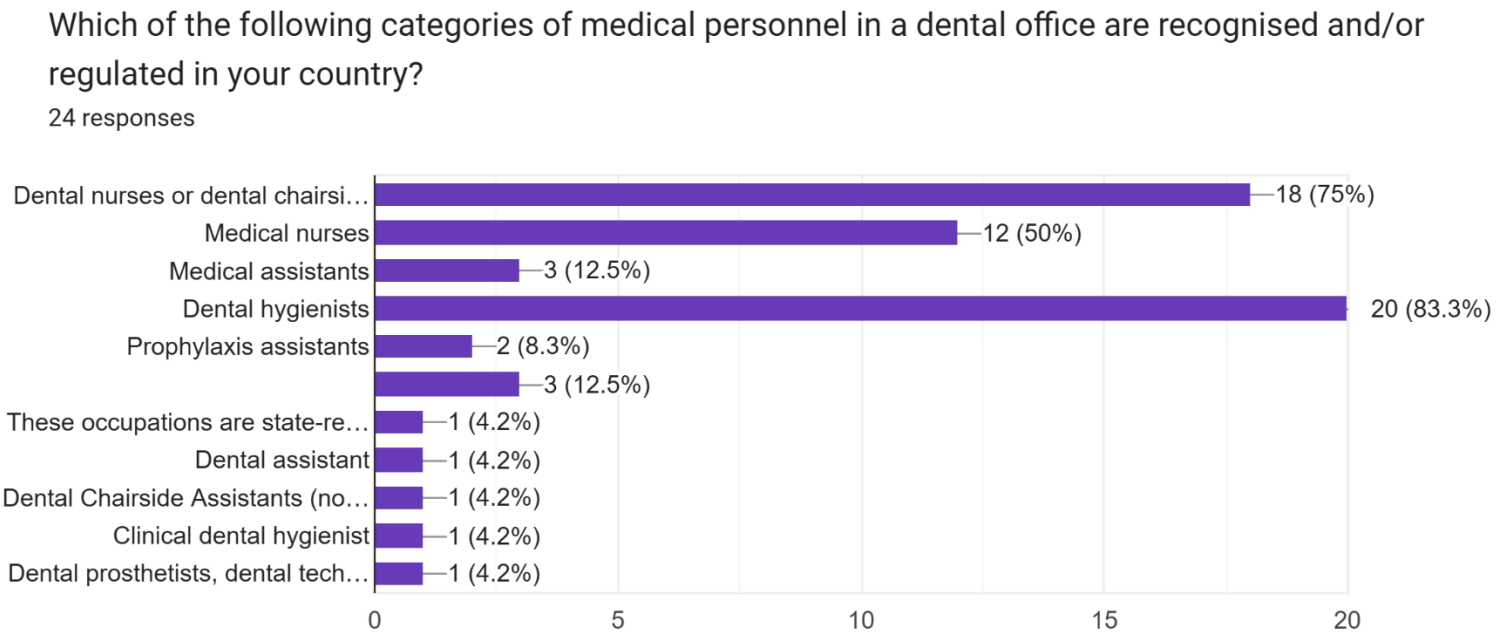
Replies: 23

Countries: Latvia, Malta, Ireland, Czech Republic, Austria, France, Denmark, Cyprus, Hungary, Finland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Slovakia, Croatia, Lithuania, Norway, Iceland, Italy, Slovenia, United Kingdom, Spain

Country	Q1: Which of the following categories of medical personnel in a dental office are recognised and/or regulated in your country?
Latvia	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Malta	Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Ireland	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Czech Republic	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Austria	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Prophylaxis assistants
France	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants
Denmark	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists
Cyprus	Medical nurses
Hungary	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists
Finland	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Medical assistants, Dental hygienists
Belgium	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists
Germany	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Medical assistants, These occupations are state-recognized apprenticeship program under the Vocational Training Act, with a structured three-year training program.
Sweden	Dental hygienists

Netherlands	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists, Prophylaxis assistants, Dental prosthetists, dental technicians, and clinical dental technicians.
Slovakia	Medical nurses, Medical assistants, Dental hygienists, Dental assistant
Croatia	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists,
Lithuania	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Norway	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists,
Iceland	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
Italy	Dental hygienists, Dental Chairside Assistants (no dental nurses recognized)
Slovenia	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Medical nurses, Dental hygienists
United Kingdom	Dental nurses or dental chairside assistants, Dental hygienists
Spain	Dental hygienists

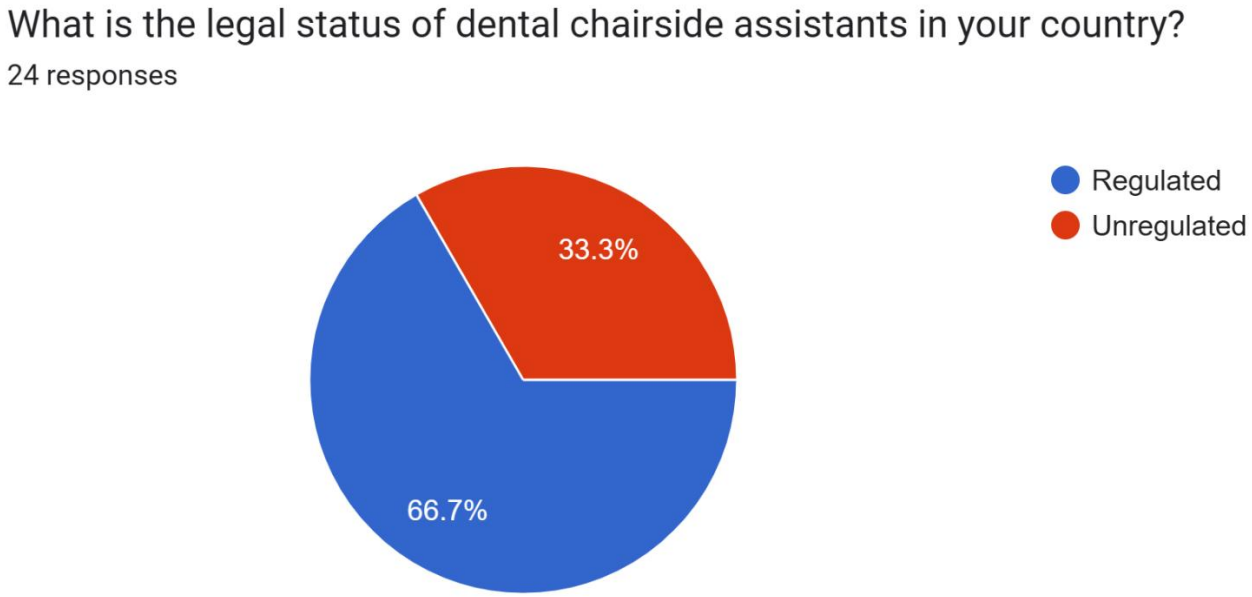
Graph representation of the table above:



Country	In relation to Q1 above: If "other", please specify the name of the category below:
Latvia	No
Germany	For Specialisations of Dental Chairside Assistants see the CED-Manual.
Netherlands	Dental prosthetists, dental technicians, and clinical dental technicians. Unlike dental technicians, dental prosthetists and clinical dental technicians provide direct patient care, each within their own scope of practice. Similar to dental hygienists, dental prosthetists constitute a formally recognized profession in the Netherlands, with a protected professional title that requires successful completion of the bachelor-level education.
Slovakia	Dental assistant
Croatia	Dental technicians
Norway	Dental secretaries (i.e. dental chairside assistants with no formal qualifications).
Italy	Dental Chairside Assistants
United Kingdom	Dentists, Dental Therapists, Dental Hygienists, Dental Nurses, Dental Technicians, Clinical Dental Technicians, Orthodontic Therapists

Country	Q2: What is the legal status of dental chairside assistants in your country?
Latvia	Regulated
Malta	Unregulated
Ireland	Unregulated
Czech Republic	Regulated
Austria	Regulated
France	Unregulated
Denmark	Regulated
Cyprus	Unregulated
Hungary	Regulated
Finland	Regulated
Belgium	Regulated
Germany	Unregulated
Sweden	Unregulated

Netherlands	Unregulated
Slovakia	Regulated
Croatia	Regulated
Lithuania	Regulated
Norway	Regulated
Iceland	Regulated
Italy	Regulated
Slovenia	Regulated
United Kingdom	Regulated
Spain	Unregulated



Country	Q3. Are there any advanced categories or levels of dental assistants/assisting personnel? If yes, please provide the full title of the specialised dental assistant
Latvia	No
Malta	No
Ireland	Registered Dental assistant, Orthodontic therapists, Clinical Dental Technicians,
Czech Republic	There is a significant difference between a medical nurse (can assist in the mouth) and a dental instrumentationist - can legally just maintain equipment, but in reality they assist - it is cheaper to have a nurse
Austria	No.
France	Currently, dental assistants are not authorized to work “in the mouth.” They may only assist the dentist during chairside procedures, perform administrative tasks, and manage the sterilization of instruments under the dentist’s supervision. However, a bill passed in November 2025 aims to establish a Level 2 certification for this profession. After a three-year training period, dental assistants should be able to take X-rays, perform scaling, and carry out preventive procedures. These activities may be performed, but always under the supervision of a dentist. This legislation has not yet come into force, but the sector is looking forward to it with great anticipation.
Denmark	There is no advanced catergories or level of dental assistent.
Cyprus	no
Hungary	Not currently
Finland	no
Belgium	No
Germany	see CED-Manual, please
Sweden	No

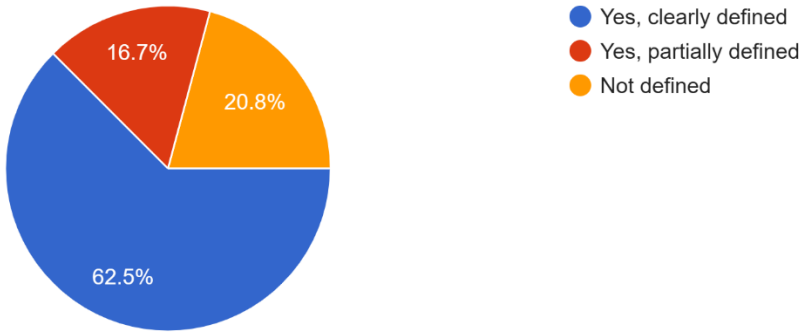
Netherlands	Yes. In the Netherlands, three categories of dental assistants can be distinguished: dental chairside assistants, prevention assistants (with additional training in preventive dentistry and oral hygiene), and perio-prevention assistants (with additional training in the management of periodontal diseases).
Slovakia	0
Croatia	No. Croatian legislation does not recognise separate advanced levels or specialised categories of dental assistants.
Lithuania	No
Norway	Dental assistants have to undertake 3 years of education and training in high school in order to obtain a licence.
Iceland	No
Italy	no
Slovenia	yes but optional
United Kingdom	There are additional qualifications that dental nurses can undertake, for example in radiography or in the provision of oral health advice. There is an enhanced qualification called the Oral Health Practitioner which can be achieved through additional training via an apprenticeship, but the ability to undertake these courses is based on the initial qualification and formal registration with the regulator.
Spain	No

Country	**Q4. Are the competencies/scope of practice of dental chairside assistants legally defined in your jurisdiction?**
Latvia	Yes, clearly defined
Malta	Not defined
Ireland	Yes, partially defined
Czech Republic	Yes, clearly defined
Austria	Yes, clearly defined
France	Yes, clearly defined
Denmark	Yes, clearly defined
Cyprus	Not defined
Hungary	Yes, clearly defined

Finland	Not defined
Belgium	Yes, partially defined
Germany	Yes, clearly defined
Sweden	Not defined
Netherlands	Yes, partially defined
Slovakia	Yes, clearly defined
Croatia	Yes, clearly defined
Lithuania	Yes, clearly defined
Norway	Yes, clearly defined
Iceland	Yes, partially defined
Italy	Yes, clearly defined
Slovenia	Yes, clearly defined
United Kingdom	Yes, clearly defined
Slovakia	Not defined

Are the competencies/scope of practice of dental chairside assistants legally defined in your jurisdiction?

24 responses



Country	Q5. If there are different competencies for each type of dental assisting personnel, please add a national legal definition below
Latvia	We haven't.
Ireland	Yes
Hungary	Different competences between dental assistant and dental Hygienist
Germany	There are 4 types of specialisations of Dental Chairside Assistants - see CED-Manual.
Netherlands	Although dental assistants are not a separately regulated profession under the Dutch Individual Healthcare Professions Act (Wet BIG), they are subject to its provisions. Dental assistants may perform clinical procedures only if they consider themselves competent to do so and if the delegating practitioner also deems them competent to perform those procedures. Additional requirements apply to the 'reserved procedures' (voorbehouden handelingen), which may only be carried out when delegated and authorised by a dentist or other qualified healthcare professional who is legally permitted to perform that procedure. Both the delegating professional and the dental assistant share responsibility for ensuring that care is delivered competently and safely. Prevention assistants may, under delegation and supervision, perform a range of preventive procedures, including oral hygiene education, preventive treatments, and supragingival scaling and polishing. Perio-prevention assistants may, in addition to the duties of prevention assistants, perform subgingival scaling up to a probing pocket depth of 5 mm, in accordance with applicable professional standards and workplace protocols.
Slovakia	https://www.sustavapovolani.sk/register-zamestnani/pracovna-oblast/karta-zamestnania/495977-zamestnanie/ https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/321/
Croatia	Croatian legislation distinguishes between dental assistants, registered nurses and dental hygienists. A dental assistant performs duties according to the instructions and under the supervision of a dentist. The legally defined scope of practice includes assisting the dentist during the provision of dental services, maintaining hygiene and cleanliness in the dental office, keeping prescribed records and dental documentation, and performing other necessary supporting activities for the functioning of the dental office.

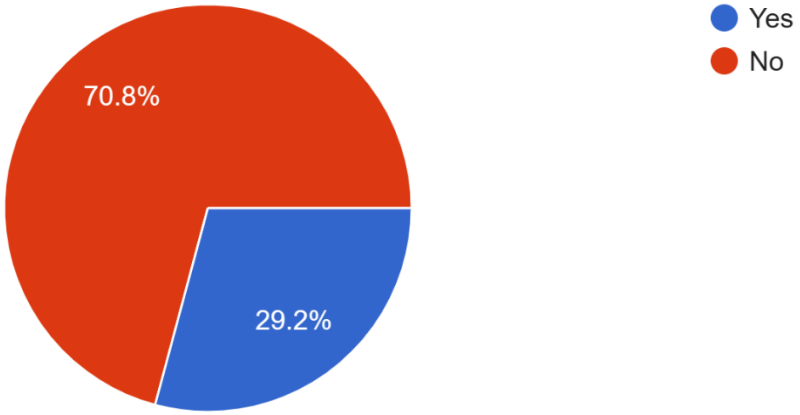
	A registered nurse may be a member of the dental office team instead of a dental assistant. The nurse remains a regulated nursing professional and performs duties within the scope of competencies acquired through nursing education and professional authorisation. A dental hygienist is a separate regulated profession. Dental hygienists work according to the instructions and under the supervision of a dentist. Their legally defined activities include preparing patients for dental examination, providing preventive oral-health education, removing soft and hard deposits from oral tissues, tooth whitening, and other auxiliary procedures performed according to the dentist's instructions and orders.
Lithuania	No
Norway	N/A.
United Kingdom	You can see the scope of practice document applicable to all professions here: https://www.gdc-uk.org/docs/default-source/information-standards-and-guidance/scope-of-practice/scope-of-practice-guidance-2025-(1).pdf?sfvrsn=18b7c40e_11

Country	Q6. Are dental chairside assistants/other dental auxiliaries authorised to perform some independent procedures in the mouth of the patient without a direct overview of the dentist?
Latvia	No
Malta	No
Ireland	Yes
Czech Republic	No
Austria	No

France	No
Denmark	Yes
Cyprus	No
Hungary	Yes, they are allowed to carry-out some independent procedures in a dental clinic run and overseen by a dentist. But they are not allowed to open an independent clinic on their own.
Finland	Yes
Belgium	No
Germany	No
Sweden	No
Netherlands	Yes
Slovakia	No
Croatia	No
Lithuania	No
Norway	Yes
Iceland	No
Italy	No
Slovenia	No
United Kingdom	Yes
Spain	No

Are dental chairside assistants/other dental auxiliaries authorised to perform some independent procedures in the mouth of the patient without a direct overview of the dentist?

24 responses



Country	In relation to Q6., if yes, please specify
Ireland	Registered Dental assistants can take radiographs
Denmark	Dental clinic assistants may perform certain delegated clinical procedures independently without the dentist being in direct visual supervision, provided the tasks have been delegated by the dentist, the assistant has the necessary qualifications, and the dentist retains overall responsibility. They are not independently licensed practitioners, but some intraoral procedures may be carried out under delegated authority.
Hungary	Dental hygienist under supervision from a dentist

Finland	A dental assistant can perform certain independent tasks, but actual patient treatment or procedures cannot be done entirely without a dentist. A dental assistant can carry out only limited tasks independently, and patient diagnosis and actual dental care always require a dentist. - Assessment of the need for treatment - Limited oral health examinations - Promotion of oral health and counseling - certain designated tasks within orthodontic treatment
Netherlands	Prevention assistants and perio-prevention assistants may perform delegated preventive procedures without the delegating dentist being physically present at the chairside. Their scope of practice is partially defined by competency requirements, meaning they may only perform tasks for which they are adequately trained and competent. For 'reserved procedures', additional legal requirements apply, including delegation by a healthcare professional authorised to perform the procedure. Appropriate supervision and the possibility of intervention must be ensured. The delegating healthcare professional remains responsible for providing a safe framework for care and must therefore be available within in the dental practice.
Norway	Dental hygienists are authorised to diagnose as well as treat conditions covered by their undergraduate curriculum (mostly prophylaxis, public health and may diagnose periodontal or caries disease). Dental hygienists undertake 3 years of education and training at hygienist schools. To be admitted to training as a hygienist, the applicant must have completed higher secondary school. Hygienists can also undertake local infiltration anaesthesia, if they have carried out special training.
United Kingdom	Dental nurses generally do not work independently; dental hygienists and dental therapists can work independently to their full scope; clinical dental technicians can work independently with edentulous patients only.

Country	**Q7: Do hygienists work only under direct supervision, or can they practice independently?**
Latvia	Supervision. In the most remote regions of the country, dental hygienists are allowed to work without supervision, but then they must obtain permission from the Health Inspectorate and enter into a special contract with the National Health Service.
Malta	Under supervision
Ireland	They work under supervision

Czech Republic	They can work independently, but with a very limited scope of procedures mostly under the indication of a dentist
Austria	There are no dental hygienists in Austria. Prophylaxis assistants aren`t allowed to work independently.
France	There are no hygienists in France actually.
Denmark	They can practice independently.
Cyprus	Its not recognized and its illegal to work
Hungary	In Hungary, dental hygienists do not have an independent scope of dental practice comparable to that of a dentist. Their work is carried out within the framework of dental care and in cooperation with a dentist, even though they may perform many preventive and periodontal procedures autonomously/independantly once these have been delegated and are within their professional competence. In practice: They cannot establish an independent dental hygiene practice or diagnose and treat patients independently as primary oral healthcare providers. They work as part of a dental team, typically in a dental practice, outpatient clinic, hospital, or public health setting. They are trained to: perform oral health assessments, provide professional prophylaxis, remove supragingival and, where authorized, certain subgingival deposits, apply fluoride and fissure sealants, educate patients on oral hygiene, prepare and implement oral hygiene care plans, and recognize when referral to a dentist is necessary. Direct vs. indirect supervision Hungarian legislation does not use the same detailed categories ("direct supervision," "general supervision," etc.) that are common in

	countries such as the United States. Instead: Dental hygienists exercise professional responsibility for the procedures within their competence, but They do so as members of a dentist-led healthcare service, not as independent practitioners. Diagnosis, treatment planning, irreversible dental procedures, and overall responsibility for dental treatment remain the responsibility of the licensed dentist. Comparison with other countries Hungary does not currently have such an independent practice model. The profession is regulated as an allied oral health profession working within dental services rather than as an autonomous primary-care profession.
Finland	Dental hygienists independently perform various oral care procedures within the scope of their professional qualifications and competence, in compliance with the treatment plan prescribed by a dentist.
Belgium	Under supervision
Germany	Dental Hygienists can work only under direct supervision of a dentist.
Sweden	independently
Netherlands	Dental hygienists are an independent oral healthcare profession in the Netherlands with a legally defined scope of practice and training programme. They may provide care directly to patients without referral by, or supervision from, a dentist for procedures within their autonomous scope of practice. For certain procedures (e.g., administration of local anaesthesia), dental hygienists are authorised to practise independently under specific legal provisions. Other procedures require delegation by an authorized healthcare professional.
Slovakia	Yes they can practice independenty but only on demand from a dentist.
Croatia	Dental hygienists cannot practise independently. Under Croatian law, they perform their legally defined activities according to the instructions and under the supervision of a dentist.
Lithuania	They operate independently, some procedures (like external bleaching) need to be indicated and supervised by dentist

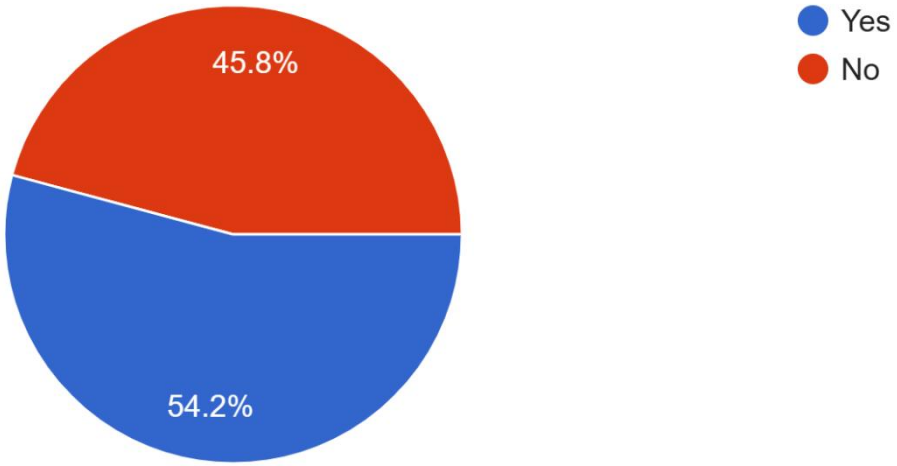
Norway	Dental hygienists normally work together with dentists, as salaried employees or are self-employed through a contract with a dental clinic. They work both in private and public clinics. They may also practice alone in their own private practice.
Iceland	Dental hygienists can practice independently and do not require direct supervision by a dentist. However, they generally work within a dental practice alongside dentists and in close collaboration with them.
Italy	They work under supervision
Slovenia	independent practice, but patient should be reffered there for perio treatment. Hygienists can independently do just oral prevention.
United Kingdom	They often work in the practice setting to the prescription of a dentist, but they are permitted to work independently.
Spain	Under direct supervision

Country	Q8. Can a dental hygienist own and run their office?
Latvia	Yes
Malta	No
Ireland	No
Czech Republic	Yes
Austria	No
France	No
Denmark	Yes
Cyprus	No
Hungary	No
Finland	Yes
Belgium	Yes
Germany	No
Sweden	Yes
Netherlands	Yes

Slovakia	Yes
Croatia	No
Lithuania	Yes
Norway	Yes
Iceland	No
Italy	No
Slovenia	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes
Spain	Yes

Can a dental hygienist own and run their office?

24 responses



Country	Q9. Are dental technicians integrated into clinics, or do they primarily operate in external labs?
Latvia	External labs. There are some dental clinics in Latvia with historically established laboratories, but in general this is not the standard, the laboratory is an outsourced service.
Malta	Primarily in external labs but there are a few incorporated .
Ireland	External labs ususlly
Czech Republic	Mostly external labs. The lab is an independent business, but sometimes it is owned by a dentist- it is less and less frequent.
Austria	Both is possible.
France	In France we have both situations : dental technicians are able to have their own labs but they can also work in dental office.
Denmark	Primarily operate in external laboratories.
Cyprus	At external lab, but also they can work into clinic
Hungary	In Hungary, dental technicians primarily work in external dental laboratories rather than being integrated into dental clinics. The Hungarian model The dentist and the dental technician work closely together, but their professions are legally and organizationally separate. The typical workflow is: Dental clinic or practice: The dentist examines the patient, establishes the diagnosis, prepares the treatment plan, and takes conventional impressions or digital intraoral scans. External dental laboratory: The dental technician fabricates the crown, bridge, denture, aligner, splint, or other prosthetic device based on the dentist's prescription. The completed restoration is returned to the dentist, who checks the fit, makes any necessary adjustments, and delivers it to the patient. Are there integrated laboratories? Yes, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

	Some larger institutions, such as: university dental schools, major private dental centers, and specialized implantology or digital dentistry clinics, operate in-house dental laboratories, where dental technicians are employed within the same institution. This facilitates communication between the clinical and laboratory teams and can significantly reduce turnaround times. Do dental technicians treat patients? No. In Hungary, dental technicians: cannot diagnose patients, cannot provide independent dental treatment, cannot perform clinical procedures. They may occasionally meet patients for technical purposes, such as shade selection, aesthetic characterization, or try-ins, but these activities are carried out in collaboration with and under the responsibility of the treating dentist. So: The predominant model in Hungary is the use of independent external dental laboratories. Integrated in-house laboratories exist mainly in university hospitals and large private clinics. Dental technicians are not independent oral healthcare providers; they manufacture dental prostheses based on the dentist's prescription and treatment plan.
Finland	Prmarily in external labs.
Belgium	In external labs
Germany	Both ways are possible. Mostly they operate in external labs.
Sweden	usually external labs

Netherlands	Most dental technicians work in external dental laboratories, although an increasing number are employed by dental chains. They fabricate dental prostheses and other dental devices based on a dentist's or dental prosthetist's prescription. Dental technicians generally do not provide direct patient care or perform clinical procedures in patients' mouths. However, some may obtain additional qualifications to work as clinical dental technicians and perform limited patient-related procedures under the responsibility of a dentist.
Slovakia	Both.
Croatia	Dental technicians work both in independent or external dental laboratories and as integrated members of dental clinics, hospitals and university clinical institutions with in-house dental laboratories. Their organisational position depends on the type and size of the institution.
Lithuania	Both
Norway	Dental technicians primarily operate in external labs.
Iceland	Both
Italy	External labs, very rarely otherwise
Slovenia	external labs private, community health centers do employ technicians
United Kingdom	Some dental practices do have dental technicians working with them, but it is more common for them to work in external laboratories.
Spain	In external labs

Country	**Q10. Do your country laws require dental practices to employ specific members of the dental team (other than a dentist), in order to comply with minimal standards for staffing requirements? Please briefly explain**
Latvia	Absolutely not.
Malta	No
Ireland	No
Czech Republic	no
Austria	No.

France	No only dentists or oral surgeaon can work in that field : dental chairside assistants are not allow at the moment to pratice any kind of dental care or dental prevention.
Denmark	There is no legal requirement that a dental practice must employ specific categories of dental personnel (such as dental hygienists or dental clinic assistants) in order to meet minimum staffing standards.
Cyprus	no
Hungary	Yes. In Hungary, a dental practice must comply with the minimum professional requirements laid down in Decree No. 60/2003 (X.20.) of the Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs (ESzCsM) in order to obtain and maintain an operating licence. These requirements include both equipment and personnel standards. In practice, this means: A general dental practice cannot legally operate with only a dentist. The minimum staffing requirements include a qualified dental assistant (dental nurse), who is considered an essential member of the dental team. Employing a dental hygienist is not mandatory. A dental hygienist may be employed if the practice provides preventive or periodontal services requiring their professional competencies. Employing a dental technician is also not mandatory. The vast majority of dental practices cooperate with external dental laboratories rather than employing technicians directly. Practical note The legislation does not necessarily require the dental assistant to be a full-time employee. However, the practice must continuously meet the minimum staffing requirements specified in the regulations. This may be achieved through any legally acceptable form of employment or contractual arrangement, provided the personnel requirements for the operating licence are fulfilled. A dental practice in Hungary cannot legally be established or operated with only a dentist. Compliance with the statutory minimum staffing requirements requires the availability of a qualified dental assistant, whereas employing a dental hygienist or a dental technician is optional rather than mandatory.
Finland	No, but dental hygienists, dental nurses, and other healthcare professionals working at the clinic must have appropriate education, training, and professional qualifications/licensure. The service provider is responsible for ensuring that staffing levels are sufficient in both quantity and competence to guarantee patient safety.

Belgium	No
Germany	No.
Sweden	No
Netherlands	No. Dutch legislation does not require dental practices to employ specific categories of dental team members other than a dentist in order to comply with minimum staffing requirements. Dental practices are free to determine their staffing composition, provided that the quality and safety requirements of Dutch healthcare legislation are met. However, most dental practices in the Netherlands do employ dental assistants, prevention assistants and/or dental hygienists.
Slovakia	Minimal requirement is 1 dentist and 1 person from this group: medical nurse or dental assistant or practical nurse/medical assistant or dental hygienist
Croatia	Yes. Croatian legislation prescribes minimum staffing requirements for a dental medicine office. The dental office team consists of one dentist and one dental assistant or registered nurse.
Lithuania	No
Norway	No, national legislation does not require dental practices to employ specific members of the dental team in order to comply with minimal standards for staffing requirements.
Iceland	No. Icelandic legislation does not require dental practices to employ specific dental team members. The only requirement is that the practice is operated by a dentist holding a valid operating licence.
Italy	One dentist and one chairside assistant are mandatory to comply with minimal standards.
Slovenia	just for contracted offices for national insurance agency
United Kingdom	There are no legal stipulations of staff numbers; there are professional standards requirements to ensure the provision of safe care.
Spain	No

Country	Q11. Which other categories of medical or non-medical personnel are legally authorised to work as an assistant during clinical treatment?
Latvia	Just medical persons(general nursing sisters).
Ireland	There are registered dental assistants but formal training is not a legal requirement
Czech Republic	nobody
Austria	None, apart from dental chairside assistants.
Denmark	Dental clinic assistants (tandklinikassistenter) are the main category of personnel legally authorised to assist during clinical dental treatment. Other categories that may assist include: Dental hygienists (tandplejere) – may assist and also perform their own authorized clinical procedures. Dental students/trainees – may assist as part of their education under applicable supervision requirements.
Cyprus	There is no other category
Hungary	By the Hungarian law, the only category that is generally required to assist the dentist during routine clinical treatment is a qualified dental assistant (dental nurse), as part of the minimum staffing requirements for outpatient dental care. The legislation does not provide a broad authorization for non-medical personnel to act as chairside clinical assistants. However, anaesthesiologists may assist the dentist in some procedures, if needed.
Finland	A dental nurse is a protected occupational title. However, according to the Health Care Professionals Act, a position with a protected title may also be performed by another person who has sufficient training, experience, and professional skill.
Belgium	None
Germany	Unskilled employees with a limited scope of duties.

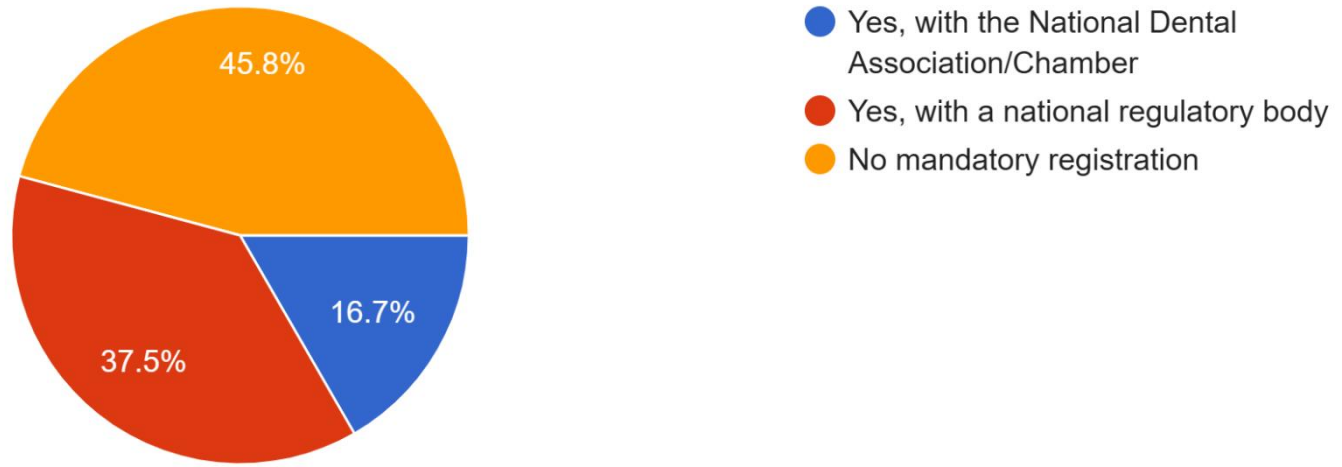
Netherlands	In addition to dental assistants, dental students and foreign-qualified dental professionals undergoing the BIG registration process may assist during dental treatment. In the Netherlands, no formal qualification is legally required to work as a dental assistant. As with all delegated tasks in healthcare, individuals may only perform activities for which they are adequately trained and competent, and which are carried out in accordance with applicable professional standards and legal requirements.
Slovakia	Only medical personnel: medical nurse or dental assistant or practical nurse/medical assistant or dental hygienist
Croatia	A registered nurse is legally authorised to work as the assisting member of the dental office team instead of a dental assistant. The nurse performs duties within the competencies arising from nursing education and professional authorisation. Non-medical personnel are not authorised to provide clinical chairside assistance involving healthcare procedures.
Lithuania	Assistant of dental assistants can legally assist doctor dentist, but with limitations (compare to dental assistants)
Norway	N/A.
Iceland	Non-medical personnel may assist the dentist during clinical treatment under the dentist's supervision.
Slovenia	hygienists
United Kingdom	N/A
Spain	Any. It is an unregulated profession in Spain.

Country	Q12. Is it mandatory for dental chairside assistants (every type) to register with a competent authority ?
Latvia	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Malta	No mandatory registration
Ireland	No mandatory registration
Czech Republic	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Austria	No mandatory registration
France	Yes, with a national regulatory body

Denmark	No mandatory registration
Cyprus	No mandatory registration
Hungary	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Finland	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Belgium	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Germany	No mandatory registration
Sweden	No mandatory registration
Netherlands	No mandatory registration
Slovakia	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Croatia	Yes, with the National Dental Association/Chamber
Lithuania	Yes, with the National Dental Association/Chamber
Norway	No mandatory registration
Iceland	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Italy	No mandatory registration
Slovenia	Yes, with the National Dental Association/Chamber
United Kingdom	Yes, with a national regulatory body
Spain	No mandatory registration

Is it mandatory for dental chairside assistants (every type) to register with a competent authority ?

24 responses



Countries	Q13. Are there any existing national professional organisation(s) representing dental chairside assistants or any of the abovementioned professional groups ?	If yes, please indicate the name/s of the professional organisation/s
Latvia	Yes	Latvian Dental Assistants Association
Malta	Yes	DSA Association

Ireland	Yes	Irish Dental Hygienists Association
Czech Republic	Yes	Asociace dentálních hygienistek, Komora zubních techniků (organisations of dental hygienist and dental technicians)
Austria	No	
France	Yes	In France, dental assistants are represented by two types of organisation: professional bodies (associations - UFAD- Union Fderale des Assistantes dentaires) specialising exclusively in defending their profession, and general trade unions recognised as representative bodies for negotiating the collective agreement for the dental practice sector
Denmark	Yes	The Danish Dental Association,The Danish Dental Hygienists' Association, HK-The Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark (dental chairside assistent)
Cyprus	No	
Hungary	Yes	Hungarian Chamber of Healthcare Professionals
Finland	Yes	Stal: https://www.stal.fi/, Tehy; https://www.tehy.fi/en
Belgium	Yes	BBM (Belgische Beroepsvereniging Mondhygiënisten)
Germany	Yes	Verband medizinischer Fachberufe e.V.: https://www.vmf-online.de/zfa

Sweden	Yes	Svensk tandsköterskeförening, Sveriges Tandhyienistförening and Tandteknikerförbundet
Netherlands	Yes	The Dutch Dental Hygienists' Association (Nederlandse Vereniging van Mondhygiënisten, NVM-mondhygiënisten), Organisation of Dutch Dental Prosthetists (Organisatie van Nederlandse Tandprothetici, ONT), Association of Dental Laboratory Owners (Vereniging van Laboratoriumhoudende Tandtechnici, VLHT).
Slovakia	Yes	https://www.adhs.sk/ https://sksapa.sk/ https://skmtp.sk/
Croatia	Yes	Croatian Chamber of Dental Medicine — Hrvatska komora dentalne medicine, HKDM Professional Division of Dental Assistants and Dental Hygienists within the Croatian Chamber of Dental Medicine
Lithuania	Yes	Lithuanian Association of Dental Assistants
Norway	Yes	The Norwegian Dental Hygienist Association, The Norwegian Dental Health Secretaries Association and The Norwegian Dental Technicians Association,
Iceland	Yes	Félag tanntækna og aðstoðarfólks tannlækna www.ftat.is
Italy	Yes	AIASO https://www.aiaso.it/
Slovenia	Yes	National nurse chamber
United Kingdom	Yes	British Association of Dental Nurses Community; The Society for British Dental Nurses; The British Society for Dental Hygiene and Therapy; The British Association for Dental Therapists; The Dental Technicians Association; The Clinical Dental

		Technicians Association; The British Association of Clinical Dental Technology; Orthodontic Therapists Society; The Orthodontic National Group
Spain	Yes	Dental hygienists only

Are there any existing national professional organisation(s) representing dental chairside assistants or any of the abovementioned professional groups ?

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