

The Analysis of Orthodontic Reception Staffing, According to the Social Survey

ES Tutusheva¹, M Ya Abramova¹ and Mohammad Masoudian Khouzani^{2*}

¹A.I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Russia

²Department of Prosthodontics, University of Michigan, United States

*Corresponding Author: Mohammad Masoudian Khouzani, Department of Prosthodontics, University of Michigan, United States.

Received: April 20, 2020; Published: May 18, 2020

DOI: 10.31080/ecde.2020.19.01438

Abstract

The analysis of staffing orthodontic reception, according to the social survey of orthodontists conducted throughout Russia has been provided. Based on the survey, it was found that we need to further improve the system of orthodontic care, including human resources.

Keywords: Staffing; Orthodontic Care; Malocclusion

Introduction

Relevance Recent epidemiological studies indicate that the frequency of malocclusions in the regions of Russia ranges from 37.8% to 89.5% [1-7]. Studying the frequency and prevalence of various types of malocclusions, focusing on the estimated time of treatment, and also taking into account the state of the somatic status of the child's body will allow developing an objective approach to organizing orthodontic care for the population, ensuring its best quality, as well as the effectiveness of staff training planning [8-10]. The quality of the treatment provided depends on staff training. In accordance with Article 76 of the Federal Law No. 273-FZ, the professional retraining program is aimed at obtaining the competencies necessary to carry out a new type of professional activity and acquiring new qualifications. But certification for the assignment of a qualification category is voluntary and it is carried out at the request of a specialist, according to the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated August 9, 2001, No. 313. This procedure is considered to be as one of the mechanisms of the state control over the quality of training for doctors [11]. At the same time, the materials of general statistics do not allow a meaningful analysis of the personnel of healthcare organizations, since they lack the necessary information for this, especially for individual healthcare organizations and specialties [10,12]. That is why a sociological survey of Russian orthodontists is relevant.

Aim of the Study

The goal is the analysis of the orthodontic reception staffing, according to the social survey and the organization of this process.

Materials and Methods

We have developed a form for the questionnaire; the forms have been handed out to 390 orthodontists for the implementation of the social survey method in healthcare dental organizations. Based on the data obtained, the state of the staffing of healthcare organizations providing the orthodontic care has been studied.

Results and Discussion

151 of 390 forms were returned completed. The questionnaire has covered 61 state and 90 private healthcare organizations from more than 20 cities of Russia, such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar, Sochi, Simferopol, Khabarovsk, Orenburg, Omsk, Kaluga, Volgograd, Chelyabinsk, Ufa, and others. 30% of the orthodontists participating in the sociological survey had experience of less than 1 year, more than 30%-from 2 to 5 years, 12%-from 6 to 10 years, 8%-from 11 to 15 years, and 17% of respondents worked over 15 years. Only 20.5% of surveyed doctors-orthodontists had qualification categories: 4% of them had the second category, 6%-the first one, and 10.5%-the highest qualification category. Such results are due to the fact that in modern dentistry, a certification for a category is a weak motivation for a doctor and an optional criterion for assessing his/her experience. Only 4.6% had a Ph.D. in Medical Science, which is obviously due to the increasing requirements of the Higher Attestation Commission for applicants for academic degrees. According to changes in the

Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated August 3, 2012, No. 66n, professional development of employees aimed at continuous improvement of professional knowledge and skills, as well as continuous professional development and expanding the skills, is carried out throughout their work through the training and educational works in the amount of at least 30 academic hours annually, or at least 150 academic hours once every 5 years. All surveyed orthodontists attend improvement departments and training seminars more often than every five years, during which a specialist certificate is valid. So, 49.7% of them attend every 3 months, 38.4%-every six months and only 6.6%-1 time per year, which proves the desire of doctors to continuing medical education. Almost half of the respondents prefer the Department of Orthodontics of MSUMD (A.I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry). The need to maintain professional qualifications in connection with Article 76 of the Federal Law No. 273-FZ On Education in the Russian Federation and Article 69 of the Federal Law No. 323-FZ On the Basics of the Health Care of Citizens in the Russian Federation at the appropriate level of the time places task of continuous improvement for doctors-orthodontists.

Conclusion

An analysis of the staffing of the orthodontic reception, according to the social survey throughout Russia, has revealed the need to solve multifactorial problems related to the vocational education.

Bibliography

1. Kuz'mina Je M and Tur'janskaja MV. "Stomatologicheskaja zaboлеваemost' detskogo naselenija Krasnodarskogo kraja po dannym jepidemiologicheskogo obsledovanija 2007 g. [Dental morbidity in the children of the Krasnodar Territory according to the 2007 epidemiological survey]". *Dental Forum* 4 (2010): 30-31.
2. Popova ES, et al. "Sravnitel'naja ocenka dinamiki razvitija zubocheļjustnyh anomalij i deformacij u shkol'nikov Zabajkal'ja [Comparative evaluation of the dynamics of the development of dentoalveolar anomalies and deformations in schoolchildren of Transbaikalia]". *Vestnik BGU [Bulletin of BSU]* 12 (2013): 106-109.
3. Firsova IV, et al. "Pokazateli stomatologicheskogo zdorov'ja u detej i podrostkov Saratova i Saratovskoj oblasti [Dental health indicators in children and adolescents in Saratov and the Saratov region]". *Saratovskij Nauchno-Medicinskij Zhurnal [Saratov Journal of Medical Scientific Research]* 9.3 (2013): 484-486.
4. Kosuga SY, et al. "Analysis of the level of dental health and dental education among 6 and 12 year olds". *Современные Проблемы Науки и Образования (Modern Problems of Science and Education)* 3 (2015).
5. Anohina AV and Habibullina LF. "Ocenka chastoty i struktury zubocheļjustnyh anomalij u shkol'nikov v g. Kazani v vozraste 12-15 let [Evaluation of the frequency and structure of dentoalveolar anomalies in schoolchildren in Kazan aged 12-15 years]". *Medicina i zdravoohranenie [Medicine and Health Care]* 36 (2016).
6. Ajupova FS and Voskanjan AR. "Struktura zubocheļjustnyh anomalij u detej v regionah Rossii, blizhnego i dal'nego zarubezh'ja [The structure of dentoalveolar anomalies in children in the regions of Russia, near and far abroad]". *Stomatologija Detskogo Vozrasta I Profilaktika [Pediatric Dentistry and Prevention]* 15.3 (2016): 49-55.
7. Chujkin SV, et al. "Rasprostranennost' zubocheļjustnyh anomalij i opredelenie faktorov riska u detej, prozhivajushhih v krupnom promyshlennom gorode [The prevalence of dentoalveolar anomalies and the determination of risk factors in children living in a large industrial city]". *Stomatologija Detskogo Vozrasta I Profilaktika [Pediatric Dentistry and Prevention]* 9.1 (2018): 69-72.
8. Wagner VD and Smirnova LE. "Aktual'nye voprosy okazanija stomatologicheskoy pomoshhi v ramkah programmy objazatel'nogo medicinskogo strahovanija [Actual issues of dental care in the framework of the compulsory health insurance program]". *Institut Stomatologii [Institute of Dentistry]* 46.1 (2010): 10-14.
9. Matveeva EA and Vasil'ev VG. "Obosnovanie kompleksnogo celevogo podhoda k organizacii medicinskoj profilaktiki zubocheļjustnyh anomalij i deformacij [Justification of a comprehensive targeted approach to the organization of medical prevention of dentofacial anomalies and deformities]". Sbornik nauchnyh statej 4-j mezhtregional'noj konferencii «Aktual'nye voprosy metodologii profilakticheskoy mediciny regional'nogo i municipal'nogo urovnja» [Proceedings of the 4th interregional conference «Actual issues of the methodology of preventive medicine at the regional and municipal level»]. Irkutsk 1.6 (2010): 19-26.

10. Chambers DW and Zitterkopf JG. "How people make decisions about whether or not to seek orthodontic care: Upstream in the treatment chain". *American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics* 155.6 (2019): 826-831.
11. Wagner VD., *et al.* "Attestacija - odna iz form povyshenija kvalifikacii specialista [Certification is one of the forms of professional development of a specialist]". *Jekonomika I Menedzhment V Stomatologii [Economics and Management in Dentistry]* 3 (2001): 43-46.
12. Komarova E. "Nekotorye aspekty organizacii ortodonticheskoy pomoshhi v stomatologicheskikh poliklinikah [Some aspects of the organization of orthodontic care in dental clinics]". *Vrach [Doctor]* 7 (2007): 78-81.

Volume 19 Issue 6 June 2020

©All rights reserved by Mohammad Masoudian Khouzani., *et al.*