

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories
This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

State	Definition of SPECIALTY by Practice Act	Board Policy consistent with Dental Practice Act	OFP Recognized as a specialty by nature of ABDS or ADA recognition	Is OFP specifically listed as a specialty in the dental practice act?	Is OFP specifically listed as a specialty by the dental board?	What restrictions are there for advertising as a specialist?	Per Dental Practice Act, is a specialist required to limit practice to their specialty?	Per Dental Board Policy, is a specialist required to limit their practice to their specialty?	May a multi-boarded specialist practice more than one specialty?	Can a dentist who graduated from a dental school outside of the US, but graduated from an orofacial pain residency in the US, legally practice their specialty outside of an educational institution?
Alabama	Acceptable specialties are statutorily set by the legislature and detailed in the Alabama Dental Practice Act.	Yes	Yes it is recognized in the ADA	Acceptable specialties are statutorily set by legislature and detailed in the Alabama Dental Practice Act. Pursuant to the statute, if the ADA recognizes a specialty then so will Alabama.	Yes because it is recognized by the ADA so therefore it is recognized as a specialty by the dental board.	A dentist may not hold himself or herself out as a specialist or advertise specialty status unless the specialty is approved by the board. Dentists who are not specialists in specialties approved by the board may nevertheless advertise that their practice is limited to a specific area of dentistry only if the dentist has obtained membership in or otherwise has been credentialed by an accrediting organization which is recognized by the board as a bona fide organization for such an area of practice	An applicant who chooses to announce or practice a specialty must limit his or her practice exclusively to the announced special area or areas of dental practice			They are subject to license requirements to dentists
Alaska	Showing successful completion of a two-year or more postgraduate dental specialty training program approved by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association, and evidence of having five years of continuous clinical practice with an average of 20 hours per week, immediately preceding the date of application; for purposes of the clinical practice requirements of this subparagraph, clinical practice may include dental school	Yes	It is recognized by the ADA by the 12th specialty	Not finding it listed specifically	Not finding it listed specifically	The ADA welcomes advertising in its publications as an important means of keeping the dentist informed of new and better products and services for the practice of dentistry. Such advertising must be factual, dignified, tasteful and intended to provide useful product and service information.	A dentist licensed in this state may practice in an association, partnership, corporation or other lawful entity with other dentists including specialists	Ms. Donohue advised the Board that the regulation project for changes to 12 AAC 28.105, 500, 910, and 960 was still out to public notice. Dr. Neslund reported that she had polled a wide array of Alaskan dentists for their opinion on the current statutes and regulations for dental specialty licensing. What she discovered was reluctance on the part of practitioners licensed as general dentists to obtain their specialty license because they do not want to limit their practice. Prior to the current law where a dentist can hold a specialty without holding a general dentist license, a practitioner was required to hold a general dentist license in order to obtain a dental specialty license. The cost of a specialty license was \$100 then, and now, under the change, the cost of a specialty license is \$590, the same as a general dentist license.	The perception among licensees is that the change infringes on the services they can now offer if they hold a specialty license, and not a general license. They don't appreciate that the Board's intent was to remove the impediment of having passed the WREB or CRDTS exam in addition to a specialty board exam in order to obtain a specialty license. They feel that holding the general license as well as the specialty license covered them to offer all services they were trained to provide.	
Arizona	"Dentistry", "dentist" and "dental" mean the general practice of dentistry and all specialties or restricted practices of dentistry.	Yes	Yes it is recognized in the ADA	No it is not listed as a specialty in the dental practice act	Yes, only because it falls under the criteria of being accredited through the ADA	A dentist may advertise as a specialist or use the terms "specialty" or "specialist" to describe professional services only if the dentist limits the dentist's practice exclusively to one or more specialty are recognized by a board that certifies specialists for the area of specialty and is Accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association		No the dentist just has to meet the criteria in one or more of the following categories: Grandfathered, Educationally qualified, board eligible, or board certified. A dentist, dental hygienist, or dentist whose advertising implies that services rendered in a dental office are of a specialty area other than those listed in subsection (B) and recognized by a specialty board that has been accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association violates this Article and A.R.S. § 32-1201(18)(u), and is subject to discipline under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 11.	Yes	Yes they are subject to license requirements for dentists

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.
The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories
 This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Arkansas	Any dentist in this state licensed by the Arkansas State Board of Dental Examiners who has complied with requirements as specified by the American Dental Association Council on Dental Education in a specialty branch of dentistry or who has otherwise nmet the requirements of the rules and regulations promulgated by the board may apply for a certificate as a specialist	Yes	Yes it is recognized in the ADA			Advertising to the general public for the purpose of soliciting business consisting of any of the acts, services or practices enumerated in §17-82-102 or by any regulation or rule promulgated by the Arkansas State Board of Dental Examiners under authority of §17-82-208 shall not be fraudulent or misleading and shall be in conformity with rules and regulation adopted by the board.	Any member granted the special priveledge must limit his or her practice to the specialty in which he or she is licensed except in an emergency situation. The faillure to liimit his or her practice as provided the specialist licensed with be revoked or suspended.	Any dentist in this state licensed by the board who on February 21,1969, is limiting his or her practice to a particular branch of dentistry and who is holding himself or herself out to the public as a specialist in that branch of dentistry		They are subject to license requirements fior dentists
California	California code of regulations section 1054, Recognized Dental Specialty Boards and Associations. The board recognizes those dental specialty boards that are affiliated with specialties recognized by the ADA. The board also recognizes those boards that require two or more years of training in a formal advanced education program affiliated with a school of dentistry or medicine that follows educational guidelines developd by the Council on Dental Education of the ADA.	Silent on the issue	Yes	No because it refers to the ADA recognized specialties and specialty boards		As a division of Consumer Affairs, it is concerned with "truth in advertising" so it must be accurate and not misleading				They are subject to license requirements for a dentist
Colorado	A licensed dentist has the legal authority to practice in any and all areas of dentistry as defined in section 12-220-104(6), CRS, and pursuant to section 12-220-305, CRS, and also the authority to confine the areas in which he or she chooses to practice, so long as the dentist is practicing within the scope of the dentist"s education, training, and experience and in accordance with applicable law and rules of the Colorao Dental Board		Yes		Yes	Pursuant to section 12-220-201 (1) (ii), CRS, the Board may discipline a dentist for advertising or otherwise holding oneself out to the public as practicing a dental specialty in which he or she has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the ADA.				
Connecticut	A dentist who has been registered as a specialist in a specialty or subspecialty in dentistry in terms of the Regulations relating to the Specialities and Subspecialities in Medicine and Dentistry.		Yes by the ADA				No licensed and registered dentist shall designate in any manner that he has limited his practice to one of the specialty areas of dentistry expressly approved by the American Dental Association unless such dentist has completed two years of advanced or postgraduate education in the area of such specialty and has notified the Dental Commission of such limitation of practice. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit any licensed and registered dentist who has limited his practice prior to May 8, 1975, from continuing to designate such limitation. (P.A. 75-75, S. 1, 3.)	No licensed and registered dentist shall designate in any matter that he has limited his practice to one of the specialty areas of dentistry expressly approved by the American Dental Association unless such dentist has completed two years of advanced or postgraduate education in the area of such specialty and has notified the Dental Commission of such limitation of practice. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit any licensed and registered dentist who has limited his practice prior to May 8, 1975, from continuing to designate such limitation.		Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the department may issue a license to practice dentistry to any applicant holding a diploma from a foreign dental school, provided the applicant (1) is a graduate of a dental school located outside the United States and has received the degree of doctor of dental medicine or surgery, or its equivalent; (2) has passed the written and practical examinations required in section 20-108; (3) has successfully completed not less than two years of graduate dental training as a resident dentist in a program accredited by the Commission on Dental
Delaware										

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.
 The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Florida	<p>(1) A dentist licensed under this chapter may not hold himself or herself out as a specialist, or advertise membership in or specialty recognition by an accrediting organization, unless the dentist:</p> <p>(a) Has completed a specialty education program approved by the American Dental Association and the Commission on Dental Accreditation and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Is eligible for examination by a national specialty board recognized by the American Dental Association; or2. Is a diplomate of a national specialty board recognized by the American Dental Association; or <p>(b) Has continuously held himself or herself out as a specialist since December 31, 1964, in a specialty recognized by the American Dental Association.</p> <p>(2) A dentist licensed under this chapter may not represent to the public without appropriate disclosure that his or her practice is limited to a specific area of dentistry other than a specialty area of dentistry authorized under subsection (1), unless the dentist has attained membership in or has otherwise been credentialed by an accrediting organization which is recognized by the board as a bona fide organization for such an area of dental practice. In order to be recognized by the board as a bona fide accrediting organization for a specific area of dental practice other than a specialty area of dentistry authorized under subsection</p> <p>(1), the organization must condition membership or credentialing of its members upon all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Successful completion of a formal, full-time advanced education program that is affiliated with or sponsored by a university-based dental school and is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Beyond the dental degree; (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (1) and (2), a dentist who lacks membership in or certification,2. At the graduate or postgraduate level; and3. Of at least 12 months in duration. <p>(b) Prior didactic training and clinical experience in the specific area of dentistry which is greater than that of other dentists.</p> <p>(c) Successful completion of oral and written examinations based on psychometric principles, diplomate status, or other similar credentials from an accrediting organization approved as bona fide by either the American Dental Association or the board may announce a practice emphasis in any other area of dental practice if the dentist incorporates in capital letters or some other manner clearly distinguishable from the rest of the announcement, solicitation, or advertisement the following statement: "(NAME OF ANNOUNCED AREA OF DENTAL PRACTICE) IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS A SPECIALTY AREA BY THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION OR THE FLORIDA BOARD OF DENTISTRY."</p>
---------	--

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

<p>If such an area of dental practice is officially recognized by an organization which the dentist desires to acknowledge or otherwise reference in the dentist's announcement, solicitation, or advertisement, the same announcement, solicitation, or advertisement shall also state prominently: "(NAME OF REFERENCED ORGANIZATION) IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS A BONA FIDE SPECIALTY ACCREDITING ORGANIZATION BY THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION OR THE FLORIDA BOARD OF DENTISTRY."</p> <p>(4) The purpose of this section is to prevent a dentist from advertising without appropriate disclosure membership in an organization which may be perceived by the public as recognizing or accrediting specialization or other unique competencies in an area of dentistry that is not recognized or accredited by the American Dental Association or the board in accordance with this section. The purpose of this section is also to prohibit a dentist from advertising a specialty or other area of dental practice without appropriate disclosure unless the special competencies held by the dentist satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) or subsection (2). The Legislature finds that dental consumers can reasonably rely on these requirements as satisfactory evidence of a dentist's attainment of meaningful competencies in the specialty or other bona fide area of dental practice advertised. The Legislature also finds that this process for the recognition of dental specialties and other bona fide areas of dental practice is the least restrictive means available to ensure that consumers are not misled about a dentist's unique credentials.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 466.0282</p> <p>s. 4, ch. 94-105; s. 6, ch. 96-281; s.11111, ch. 97-103; s.3, ch. 99-183</p>										
Georgia										
Guam	<p>No dentist in the territory shall hold himself out to the public, advertise, declare or in any way proclaim to be a specialist in any of the recognized dental specialties unless he has completed an American Dental Association certified training program and is Board eligible. The recognized dental specialties and the requirements for each specialty shall be established annually by the board.</p>									
Hawaii	Dental specialist is not recognized. They recognize dentists and dental therapists.					False or misleading advertising not otherwise provided for under this subsection, including: (A) Advertising to the public as practicing a dental specialty in which the dentist has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the American Dental Association; and (B) Using the following words or phrases in advertising when the dentist has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the American Dental Association: (i) "Dental public health"; (ii) "Endodontics"; (iii) "Oral and maxillofacial pathology"; (iv) "Oral and maxillofacial radiology"; (v) "Oral and maxillofacial surgery"; 9 (vi) "Orthodontics and dentofacial or orthopedics"; (vii) "Pediatric dentistry"; (viii) "Periodontics"; or (ix) "Prosthodontics"; provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a dentist who advertises as being qualified in a recognized specialty area of dental practice so long as each advertisement, regardless of form, contains a prominent disclaimer that the dentist is a general dentist or that the specialty services will be provided by a general dentist.				

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories
 This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Idaho	"Dental specialist" is a dentist who has graduated from a board-approved postgraduate program in the dentist's specialty and is a person both qualified and licensed by the laws of Idaho to practice a dental specialty recognized by the board.									
Illinois	"Specialist" means a dentist who has recieved a specialty license.			No	No					
Indiana	<p>No No) A dentist may advertise as being a specialist in, or limiting practice to, a particular field of dentistry in:</p> <p>(1) dental public health; (2) endodontics; (3) oral and maxillofacial pathology; (4) oral and maxillofacial radiology; (5) oral and maxillofacial surgery; (6) orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics; (7) pediatric dentistry; (8) periodontics; or 49 (9) prosthodontics; provided the dentist has graduated from an accredited advanced dental educational program.</p> <p>Sec. 4.5. (a) An applicant for a license under this article who has been awarded a doctoral degree in dentistry or an equivalent degree from an unaccredited dental college located outside the United States must meet the following requirements in order to be granted a license: (1) The applicant must apply for a license on a form prescribed by the board. (2) The applicant must pass an English proficiency examination approved by the board. (3) The applicant must be at least twenty-two (22) years of age. (4) The applicant must not have been convicted of a crime that has a direct bearing on the applicant's ability to practice competently. (5) The applicant must pass the following examinations: (A) Part I and Part II of the United States National Board Dental Examination and a written jurisprudence examination. (B) A basic science and laboratory examination, at the discretion of the board. (6) The applicant must have successfully completed a clinical training program of at least two (2) years in one (1) of the following: (A) An accredited institution that reasonably ensures a level of competency equal to that of graduates of accredited dental colleges, as determined by the board. (B) A general practice residency program at an accredited institution. (C) Advanced education in a general dentistry program from an accredited institution. (7) The applicant must satisfy at least one (1) of the following requirements: (A) Receive a passing score on a clinical examination that has been approved by the board. (B) Possess a license in good standing from another state and be legally engaged in the practice of dentistry in: (i) the other state; (ii) the United States Armed Services; (iii) the United States Public Health Service; or (iv) the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; for the five (5) years immediately preceding the application. (b) The board, at its discretion, may waive the requirements of subsection (a)(2). As added by P.L.264-2013, SEC.8.</p>									

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.
 The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Iowa	The term "diplomate" or "board certified" may only be used by a dentist who has successfully completed the qualifying examination of the appropriate certifying board of one or more of the specialties recognized by the ADA or the ABDS.	Yes				July 13, 2017 meeting, the Iowa Dental Board will be discussing rule revisions to chapter 26, "Advertising", specifically regarding specialty advertising, and chapter 28, "Designation of Specialty." this would allow dentists to advertise as a specialist if he/she earned diplomate status from a national certifying board that met criteria. The criteria are stringent, and are established to ensure that those specialtiesbeing considered are bona fide.	Dentists who choose to announce specialization should use "specialist in" and shall devote a sufficient portion of their practice to the announced specialty or specialties to maintain expertise in that specialty or those specialties, Dentists whose practice is devoted exclusively to announced specialty or specialties may announce that their practice "is limited to" that specialty or those specialties.	Dentists who choose to announce specialization should use "specialist in" and shall devote a sufficient portion of their practice to the announced specialty or specialties to maintain expertise in that specialty or those specialties, Dentists whose practice is devoted exclusively to announced specialty or specialties may announce that their practice "is limited to" that specialty or those specialties.	Yes	
Kansas	No dentist shall announce or hold out to the public that such dentist is a specialist, or is specially qualified in any particular branch of dentistry, or as giving special attention to any branch of dentistry, or limiting such dentist's practice to any branch of dentistry, unless such dentist has complied with additional requirements established by the board, and has been issued a certificate of qualification authorizing such dentist to do so. (b) The board is hereby empowered to establish higher standards and additional requirements for any dentist who desires to announce or hold out to the public that such dentist is Page 14 of 83 specially qualified in any particular branch of dentistry. (c) Upon application to the board of any licensed dentist in this state, the board may issue a certificate of qualification to such dentist authorizing the applicant to hold out, or to announce, to the public that such dentist is specially qualified in, or limits such dentist's practice to, or gives special attention to any one of the recognized branches of dentistry.	Yes	Yes by the ADA	No	No	Any dentist who shall hold out, or announce in any manner, by the use of any terms signifying or indicating to the public that such dentist's practice is limited, or is specially qualified in any particular branch of dentistry, or that such dentist gives special attention to any particular branch of dentistry, or shall use equivalent words or phrases to announce the same, without having obtained a certificate of qualification therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the license of such dentist to practice dentistry shall be subject to suspension or revocation. Any announcement in the manner indicated in this section shall be prima facie evidence that such dentist is practicing in one branch of dentistry.	No- just need to have correct documentation and advertise that they are spezialized in which areas and if they would choose to limit their practice to just that specialty.	No- just need to have correct documentation and advertise that they are spezialized in which areas and if they would choose to limit their practice to just that specialty.	Yes as long as they have correct credentials and advertise for all specialties correctly.	

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

<p>The application to the board shall be upon such form and contain such information as the board may require and shall be accompanied by a certificate fee to assist in defraying the expenses in connection with the issuance of such certificates of qualification fixed by the board pursuant to K.S.A. 65-1447.</p> <p>(d) Any dentist holding a certificate of qualification under this section of the act may announce the limitation of such dentist's practice by using such terms and in such manner as the board may approve, together with the name of such branch of dentistry for which such dentist is authorized to hold out to the public that such dentist has special qualifications. Any dentist who shall hold out, or announce in any manner, by the use of any terms signifying or indicating to the public that such dentist's practice is limited, or is specially qualified in any particular branch of dentistry, or that such dentist gives special attention to any particular branch of The application to the board shall be upon such form and contain such information as the board may require and shall be dentistry, or shall use equivalent words or phrases to announce the same, without having obtained a certificate of qualification therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the license of such dentist to practice dentistry shall be subject to suspension or revocation. Any announcement in the manner indicated in this section shall be prima facie evidence that such dentist is practicing in one branch of dentistry.</p> <p>History: L. 1943, ch. 221, § 10; L. 1953, ch. 289, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 189, § 4; July 1</p>										
Kentucky	The Kentucky Board of Dentistry recognizes only fields of specialty duly recognized and approved by the American Dental Association	Yes by the ADA	No	No				Individuals licensed as specialists may not practice outside of that specialty except as provided for in KRS 313.035 (3).		
Louisiana	A licensed dentist is recognized as a specialist in Louisiana if the dentist meets the standards . The board finds that terms implying that a dentist is a specialist in some fields of denstistry are terms of art indicating that the dentist has completed an accredited postdoctoral educational program in that field of at least 2 years.			Yes- any other area of dentistry for which a dentist has completed a post-doctoral program consisting of at least two fill time years and which program is accredited by an accreditation agency that is recognized by the United States Department of Education.	All advertising in any medium must identify the Louisiana licensed dentist who sponsors or benefits from, and assumes total responsibility for the advertisement. The term identify shakkl mean the use of the licensee's commonly used name or the name appearing on his dental license or renewal certificate, together with the current address and telephone number the licensee has on file with the board.					
Maine	Maine Dental Practice Act does not include any statutory provisions specific to the Board issuing specialty licensure/ certification to dentists who obtain additional certification or training. As such, the Board does not have an administrative ruoe that regulates the acceptance or use of specialty certifications.		No	No		No	No			

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories
 This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Massachusetts	A dentist may hold him/herself out as an ADA specialist in a particular area of practice only if they: (a) completed a specialty education program approved by the ADA and the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada; and (b) eligible for examination by a national specialty board recognized by the ADA; or (c) a diplomate of a national specialty board recognized by the ADA.							A dentist is prohibited from holding him/herself out in directions, listings or other written or electronic publications as a practitioner in any specialty recognized by the ADA unless his or her practice is limited only to the specialty area(s) that is being advertised, listed, or otherwise noted or published.		
Michigan	(1) The board may issue a health profession specialty field license to a dentist who has advanced training beyond that required for initial licensure and who has demonstrated competency through examination or other evaluative processes in 1 or more of the following health profession specialty fields: (a) Prosthodontics, endodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, or oral pathology. (b) Beginning September 1, 2022, oral medicine, orofacial pain, dental public health, oral and maxillofacial radiology, or dental anesthesiology	Yes	Yes by the ADA	No	No		This section does not prohibit a dentist who has not been issued a health profession specialty field license under this section from performing services in 1 or more of the health profession specialty fields listed in subsection (1).	This section does not prohibit a dentist who has not been issued a health profession specialty field license under this section from performing services in 1 or more of the health profession specialty fields listed in subsection (1).		
Minnesota	The board may grant one or more specialty licenses in the specialty areas of dentistry that are recognized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation. (b) An applicant for a specialty license shall: (1) have successfully completed a postdoctoral specialty program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, or have announced a limitation of practice before 1967; (2) have been certified by a specialty board approved by the Minnesota Board of Dentistry, or provide evidence of having passed a clinical examination for licensure required for practice in any state or Canadian province, or in the case of oral and maxillofacial surgeons only, have a Minnesota medical license in good standing; (3) have been in active practice or a postdoctoral specialty education program or United States government service at least 2,000 hours in the 36 months prior to applying for a specialty license; (4) if requested by the board, be interviewed by a committee of the board, which may include the assistance of specialists in the evaluation process, and satisfactorily respond to questions designed to determine the applicant's knowledge of dental subjects and ability to practice;	Yes by the ADA					A specialty dentist holding a general dental license is limited to practicing in the dentist's designated specialty area or areas if the dentist has announced a limitation of practice. The scope of practice must be defined by each national specialty board recognized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.	A specialty dentist holding a general dental license is limited to practicing in the dentist's designated specialty area or areas if the dentist has announced a limitation of practice. The scope of practice must be defined by each national specialty board recognized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.	A specialty dentist holding one or more specialty licenses is limited to practicing in the dentist's designated specialty area or areas. The scope of practice must be defined by each national specialty board recognized by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.	

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.
 The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

<p>(5) if requested by the board, present complete records on a sample of patients treated by the applicant. The sample must be drawn from patients treated by the applicant during the 36 months preceding the date of application. The number of records shall be established by the board. The records shall be reasonably representative of the treatment typically provided by the applicant for each specialty area;</p> <p>(6) at board discretion, pass a board-approved English proficiency test if English is not the applicant's primary language;</p> <p>(7) pass all components of the National Board Dental Examinations;</p> <p>(8) pass the Minnesota Board of Dentistry jurisprudence examination;</p> <p>(9) abide by professional ethical conduct requirements; and</p> <p>(10) meet all other requirements prescribed by the Board of Dentistry.</p> <p>(c) The application must include:</p> <p>(1) a completed application furnished by the board;</p> <p>(2) a nonrefundable fee; and</p> <p>(3) a copy of the applicant's government-issued photo identification card.</p>										
Montana	The board finds that terms stating or implying that a dentist is a specialist in some field of dentistry are terms of art indicating that the dentist has completed an accredited post-doctoral educational program in that field of at least two years. Therefore, a licensed dentist seeking specialty recognition must have successfully completed a post-doctoral program in a specialty area of dentistry consisting of at least two full-time years and which is accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation	Yes	Yes	No	No	A licensee shall not advertise using the terms "specialist," "specializing," or "practice limited to" unless the licensee has met the board standards for specialization as set forth in ARM 24.138.3101 and 24.138.3103 and the branch of dentistry advertised as a specialty branch of dentistry is sanctioned as a specialty branch of dentistry	The practice carried on by dentists who announce as specialists shall be limited exclusively to the specialty area(s) of dental practice announced by the dentist.	The practice carried on by dentists who announce as specialists shall be limited exclusively to the specialty area(s) of dental practice announced by the dentist.	A licensee who possesses a verifiable combination of education and experience is not prohibited from including in the licensee's practice one or more branches of dentistry.	
Nebraska	Dental Specialist means a person who has received a license as a dentist in this State and who is trained and qualified to practice in one or more of the following specialties of dentistry: endodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pedodontics, periodontics, and prosthodontics									
Nevada	The Board may issue a specialist's license authorizing a dentist licensed in the State to announce, hold himself or herself out and practice as a specialist in a special area of dentistry for which there is a certifying board approved by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association.		Yes it is recognized by the ADA		Yes			Yes	Yes	

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories
 This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

New Hampshire	a DENTIST who assesses, diagnoses, and treats patients with complex chronic orofacial pain and dysfunction disorders, oromotor, and jaw behavior disorders, and chronic head/neck pain. The dentist has successfully completed an accredited postdoctoral orofacial pain residency training program for dentists of two or more years duration, in accord with the Commission on Dental Accreditation's Standards for Orofacial Pain Residency Programs, and/or meets the requirements for examination and board certification by the American Board of Orofacial Pain.	No	No	No	No	New Hampshire does not recognize dental specialties	New Hampshire does not recognize dental specialties	New Hampshire does not recognize dental specialties		
New Jersey	A licensee shall apply to the Board for permission to announce a dental specialty. When granted a permit to announce a specialty in a designated area(s) of dentistry, a licensee shall display the specialty permit or a copy of the specialty permit in all office location(s) during the period of specialty practice.				No	As long as the dentist avoids any inference, implication or announcement by press, sign, card, letterhead or printed matter or any other means of public advertising that another licensed dentist who is associated with or employed in the same practice, but who is not permitted to announce a specialization, is also qualified for the announcement in the specialty practice area.				
New Mexico	"specialist" means a specialty is an area of dentistry that has been formally recognized by the board and the American dental association as meeting the specified requirements for recognition of dental specialists.	No	Yes	No	No					
New York	(c) Qualifications of specialists. A specialist is one who is: (1) a diplomate of the appropriate American Board; (2) is listed as a specialist in the American Dental Directory of the American Dental Association section on "character of practice"; or (3) is listed as a specialist on the roster of approved dental specialists of the New York State Department of Health. https://regs.health.ny.gov/content/section-5061-qualifications-dentists			No	No					
North Carolina		Yes- it is an ADA recognized specialty; therefore it is recognized by the NCSBDE as well				Only dentists who have successfully completed a postdoctoral course approved by the American Dental Association Commission on Accreditation in a specialty area recognized by the ADA or have been approved by one of the specialty examining Boards recognized by the ADA may announce a specialty practice and advertise as a specialist.	Since they do not issue specialty licenses, then they are not required to limit their practice to a recognized specialty.	Since they do not issue specialty licenses, then they are not required to limit their practice to a recognized specialty.	They only issue dental licenses, and not specialty licenses, then they may practice either or both as specialists.	If they qualify for licensure by credentials, they may substitute their CODA approved specialty certificate for a domestic dental degree.
North Dakota						Using any advertising of any character tending to mislead and deceive the public, including advertising the public record could reasonably interpret as indicating the dentist is qualified to practice a dental specialty, if the practice of that dental specialty would be outside the scope of practice for which the dentist is qualified to practice.				

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.
 The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Ohio	<p>A licensed dentist must comply with the following requirements before being recognized as a specialist in Ohio:</p> <p>(1) The indicated specialty(s) of dentistry must be those for which there are certifying boards recognized by the American dental association; and</p> <p>(2) The licensed dentist seeking specialty recognition must have successfully completed a post-doctoral education program for each specialty, which post-doctoral education program, at the time of completion, was accredited or held "preliminary provisional approval" or "accreditation eligible status" by the American dental association commission on dental accreditation; or</p> <p>(3) The requirements of paragraph (B)(2) of this rule shall not apply to otherwise qualified specialists who have announced their specialty or designation prior to August 1, 1974.</p>	No: The Dental Practice Act is an ADA recognized specialty and requires residency.	Yes with the ADA	No	03/19/2018- specialty rules were temporarily suspended saying only way to list as a specialist is to be recognized by the ADA or ABDS.	Have to be a diplomat in ABDS or ADA specialty	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	"dental Specilty" means a specialized practice of a branch of dentistry, recognized by the Board where the dental college and specilty program are accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, or a dental specialty recognized by the Board nationally recognized association or accreditation board.		Yes		Yes- The Board may use the ADA National Commission on Recognition of Dental Specialties and Certifying Boards guidelines or the guidelines of another nationally recognized dentl association or board for the purpose of defining a specialty practice area not otherwise defined herin.				
Oregon	A specialist is defined only if the dentist is licensed or certified by the board in specialty in accordance with board rules. Prior to licensure an applicant must complete a one hour pain management course as specified in the rule.	Yes	Yes it is recognized in the ADA	Yes	No	The board has very few rules on advertising as long as there is no fraud, illegal fee splitting and if a consumer is harmed	No	Yes	Yes

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Pennsylvania		No		No	No		Not specified	Not specified		An Advisory Committee to serve one six-month term from the effective date of this section, appointed by the board, consisting of three faculty members from dental schools accredited in this Commonwealth, shall be charged with the responsibility of consulting with the aforesaid schools in order to develop programs and standards for graduates of foreign dental schools to qualify for licensure. The committee shall make recommendations and report to the board. The board shall report to the House Professional Licensure Committee and the Senate Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure, within six months of the effective date of this act, on the status and progress of this Advisory Committee. Thereafter, the board shall annually report to the House Professional Licensure Committee and the Senate Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure on programs and standards for graduates of foreign dental schools. The Advisory Committee members shall be compensated at the rate of sixty dollars (\$60) per diem when actually attending to the work of the board and shall also receive the amount of reasonable traveling, hotel and other necessary expenses incurred in the area of the meeting
Puerto Rico	The Board shall decide from time to time, according to the advances of the science of odontology and according to the experiences of professional development in and outside of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, those areas of odontology which shall be recognized as propitious and adequate fields for the development of other specialties. To such effects the Board shall define the specialties, the academic requirements and clinical experience that every dentist must complete to be recognized as a specialist, and the conditions to practice the specialty.	No								
Rhode Island	Does not specify information in regarding dental specilty or specialists									
South Carolina	Yes	Yes by the ADA				The board, upon satisfactory proof that the applicant has satisfied the then current educational requirements as set forth by the ADA for ethical announcement of a practice limited to that specialty and has complied with all requirements of the board, may issue a license to such a dentist authorizing him to hold himself out or announce to the public that he is a specialist in, limits his practice to, or gives special attention to such recognized special area of the dental profession.	No	No		The volume of business performed in any limited area of dentistry and the restriction of a licensed dentist's activity to any one or more limited areas of dentistry shall not in themselves constitute a holding out to the public that the dentist is a specialist.
South Dakota					No	Dentists may advertise services in recognized specialty areas or advertise specialty practices if they have completed postdoctoral training which is recognized and approved by the ADA Commission on Dental Accreditation.				
Tennessee	The criteria for being considered a specialist is either Board certification or residency program	No								

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Texas	A dentist who wishes to advertise as a specialist or a multiple-specialist in one or more recognized specialty areas under subsection (a)(1) and (2) and subsection (b)(1) - (12) of this section shall meet the criteria in one or more of the following categories: (1) Educationally qualified is a dentist who has successfully completed an educational program of two or more years in a specialty area accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association, as specified by the National Commission on Recognition of Dental Specialties and Certifying Boards. (2) Board certified is a dentist who has met the requirements of a specialty board referenced in subsection (a)(1) and (2) of this section, and who has received a certificate from the specialty board, indicating the dentist has achieved diplomate status, or has complied with the provisions of §108.56(a) and (b) of this subchapter (relating to Certifications, Degrees, Fellowships, Memberships and Other Credentials). (3) A dentist is authorized to use the term "board certified" in any advertising for his/her practice only if the specialty board that conferred the certification is referenced in subsection (a)(1) and (2) of this section, or the dentist complies with the provisions of §108.56(a) and (b) of this subchapter.		Yes - Dentist's may also state that the specialization is approved by "ADA's National Commission on Recognition of Dental Specialties and Certifying Boards."		Yes	A dentist may advertise as a specialist or use the terms "specialty" or "specialist" to describe professional services in recognized specialty areas that are recognized by the board that certifies specialists in the area of specialty; and is accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association.		Dentists who choose to communicate specialization in a recognized specialty area that should use "specialist in" or "practice limited to" and should limit their practice exclusively to the advertised specialty area(s) of dental practice.	Yes	to qualify for licensure. The committee shall make	
US Virgin Islands											
						All advertising must comply with the American Dental Association's Principles of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct.					
An applicant for a license to practice dentistry who is a graduate of a foreign dental school not accredited by the joint commission on dental accreditation shall: (1) Present evidence of having completed either a clinical specialty recognized by the American Dental Association, or a program in clinical dentistry resulting in a doctorate of dental surgery or a doctorate of dental medicine at an accredited dental school; (2) Pass the examination administered by the U.S. Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations of The American Dental Association; (3) Pass an examination designed to test the applicant's clinical skills and knowledge administered by a regional testing agency as approved by the Board; and (4) Pass a jurisprudence examination, approved by the Board, designed to test the applicant's knowledge of the provisions of this subchapter.											
Utah				The Utah Administrative Rule Making Act is here but makes no mention to a rule regarding dental specialties.	The Utah Administrative Rule Making Act is here but makes no mention to a rule regarding dental specialties	An unsubstantiated claim of superiority: includes for the practice of dentistry: advertising or otherwise holding oneself out to the public as practicing a dental specialty in which the dentist has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the American Dental Association.					
Vermont	No			No	No	Vermont does not recognize any dental specialties	Vermont does not recognize any specialties	Vermont does not recognize any dental specialties			

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.

Summary of OFP Specialty Status for US States Territories

This summary is provided by the AAOP Access to Care Committee as of October 18, 2022. Please see disclaimer below.

Virginia	VA does not issue dental specialty licenses. No. To practice in Virginia a dentist must qualify for a general dental license or one of the available restricted licenses.								
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	It is ok for advertising as long as the dentist has completed the requirements specified for the dental specialty				
Washington, DC		No	Recognized by the ADA	No	No				
West Virginia	"Specialty" means the practice of a certain branch of dentistry				A dentist may not represent to the public that he or she is a specialist in any branch of dentistry or limit his or her practice to any branch of dentistry unless first issued a certificate of qualification in that branch of dentistry by the board.			A dentist may not represent to the public that he or she is a specialist in any branch of dentistry or limit his or her practice to any branch of dentistry unless first issued a certificate of qualification in that branch of dentistry by the board.	
Wisconsin	Npt finding any information regarding dental specialties and OFP.								
Wyoming	No information regarding Wyoming's bylaws or licensure application addressing dental specialties.								

This summary is provided for informational purposes only.

The AAOP encourages member updates with regard to this summary and cautions that it is each member's responsibility to confirm your state's legal requirements with your state's licensing authority before declaring or advertising as a specialist in orofacial pain.