

“Determining Patient Occlusion according to Angle’s Classification” This competency is taught to clinical competence spring semester and is then re-evaluated as a mastery competence following semesters.

| | Advanced - 4 | Competent - 3 | Developing - 2 | Elementary - 1 | Score |
|------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| Identify | Determine the correct Angle’s Classification of occlusion on a clinical patient | Student demonstrates some confusion regarding “ key to occlusion”, requires prompting | Student requires a review of basic theory on Angles classification of occlusion | Student is not able to state Angles classification of occlusion | |
| Gather | Instructs patient to close teeth in centric relation | Student needs minimal guidance in determining centric relation | Student requires faculty assistance in recognizing centric occlusion | Student fails to recognize patient is not in centric relation | |
| Examine | Examines relationship of maxillary and mandibular teeth both right and left sides; notes missing, drifted and mal-aligned teeth; assesses relationship of anterior teeth | Student may fail to identify one or two teeth properly | Student demonstrates confusion regarding which teeth are present in the mouth or how anterior teeth are aligned. | Student is unable to recognize what teeth are present in the mouth, therefore cannot properly determine occlusion | |
| Formulate | Based on the “key to occlusion” and Angles criteria, determines the appropriate classification of occlusion on clinical patient | Student properly determines classification of occlusion but misses minor notable observation on occlusal relationship | Student is unable to explain how occlusion was determined and/or misses numerous notable observations on occlusal relationship. | Student cannot identify proper occlusion on clinical patient. | |
| Apply | Student assesses current alignment of teeth on right and left sides and using critical thinking skills, determines how to proceed if first molars (key to occlusion) are missing; if canines are missing or if teeth drifted out of position. Student is able to identify various deviations in proper occlusion; student also formulates conclusions on anterior relationship using appropriate terminology. | Student fails to identify one or two minor notable observations relative to patient classification of occlusion. | Student fails to identify three or more notable observations relative to the occlusal relation of clinical patient. | Student cannot proceed in determining occlusion if first molars are not present, cannot problem solve and apply knowledge of dental anatomy in determining what teeth are present in the mouth. Insufficient knowledge to classify occlusion properly. | |
| Evaluate | Student records proper occlusion and notes deviations on anterior and posterior teeth. Based on patient occlusion, student concludes how alignment of teeth can affect oral hygiene, speech, and the patient’s ability to masticate properly and relates findings to patient oral hygiene instructions using appropriate adjunctive aids and terminology. | Student needs minimal assistance in determining which patient education protocols are preferred for clinical patient. | Student fails to relate how occlusion of teeth can complicate oral hygiene care. | Student fails to see the connection of tooth alignment to oral hygiene care; improperly determines oral hygiene instructions for clinical patient. | |

YTC CRITICAL THINKING RUBRIC Instructor: Clinical Faculty Course: Radiology DHG 121, DAT 127 Semester: Spring
“Critique of Radiographic Exposures on Clinical Patient”

| | Advanced - 4 | Competent - 3 | Developing - 2 | Elementary - 1 | Score |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| Identify | Determines rationale for radiographic exposure on clinical patient; obtains faculty approval of radiographic series | Minor assistance needed to determine rationale for radiographic exposure | Student fails to obtain approval for exposure or fails to state appropriate rationale for exposure | Student fails to state rationale for exposure and/or fails to obtain approval for exposing radiographic series | |
| Gather | Obtains radiographic series on clinical patient using either traditional or digital method; uses safe exposure techniques, correct positioning devices and proper patient protocols upholding radiation safety and infection control measures; assures films are mounted and labeled properly . | Error in use of positioning devices or other minor incident. | Errors in mounting, labeling; or film exposure not affecting the safety of the student or patient. | Fails to uphold radiation safety or infection control protocols; detrimental to student and/or patient safety | |
| Examine | Examines and evaluates each individual film based on four criteria: “P” film placement, “V” vertical angulation, “H” horizontal angulation and “C” covering the film. Notes common anatomical landmarks. | One or two minor errors are noted in determining technique errors or identifying anatomical landmarks | Assistance needed to determine How to correct technique errors and in identifying anatomical landmarks. | Student displays confusion and ineptness in identifying P, V, H, C technique errors and/or common anatomical landmarks. | |
| Formulate | Student correctly identifies technique errors and is able to state how to correct each technique error . Student is able to note common anatomical landmarks on radiographs. | One or two minor deficiencies noted | Three or more minor errors noted | Student cannot determine how to correct technique errors in film exposure; cannot identify common anatomical landmarks | |
| Apply | Student retakes approved films and demonstrates ability to correct technique errors by exposing film of high diagnostic quality | Minor technique error still displayed on retake | Two or more errors still evident on retakes. | Fails to correct any technique errors | |
| Evaluate | Student achieves an overall grade of 80% or better on film series; properly evaluates quality of exposures and identifies radiographic landmarks on series. | Fails to identify all observable anatomical landmarks, minor error noted. | Student improved slightly deficiencies still noted, needs improvement. | Student achieves below 80% on series. Cannot correct technique errors does not improve on retakes. | |

