

Analysis of the knowledge on Legal and Forensic Dentistry and Health Legislation and Regulations by Dentists and Stomatologists in the Valencian Community and its relationship with five background factors

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to analyse the background and knowledge of Spanish dentists and stomatologists registered in Alicante, Castellón and Valencia, the three provinces that make up the Valencian Community, with regard to forensic dentistry and the current Spanish health legislation and regulations, and to try to quantify the relationship between level of training, specialisation, work experience, position and workplace, and degree of knowledge.

An anonymous survey was designed and validated, consisting of thirty-three multiple-choice questions. The survey included questions regarding their professional background and key questions regarding current dental law, forensic science and expertise.

Members' level of knowledge of legal and forensic dentistry, health legislation and regulations in the Valencian Community is moderate, with only 63% of the questions answered correctly. Neither their level of education nor work experience correlates significantly with their degree of knowledge. Dentists specialising in General and Aesthetics Dentistry were found to be more knowledgeable about ethical issues. Regarding the workplace, those working as university teachers tended to stand out from the other professionals in terms of legal and ethical knowledge whilst self-employed and employee dentists show a lower level of knowledge than the rest of the sample.

The conclusions obtained from this study highlight the need for dentists to complete and update their knowledge of forensic science and current health legislation, as having proper knowledge is a means of avoiding possible legal problems, which not only means better legal protection for the dentist but is also a means of guaranteeing adequate patient care.

Highlights

- Dentists and stomatologists level of knowledge of forensic dentistry, health legislation and regulations in the Valencian Community is moderate, with only 63% of the survey questions answered correctly.
- Neither the level of education nor work experience of the dentists of this province correlates significantly with their degree of knowledge in legal and forensic dentistry.
- Dentists specializing in General and Aesthetics Dentistry were found to be more knowledgeable about ethical issues of legal and forensic dentistry.
- The conclusions obtained from this study highlight the need for dentists to complete and update their education in forensic and legal dentistry, especially in ethics and their knowledge of current health regulations, as knowledge of current legislation improves their legal protection.

Background

Dentistry as a profession has gained importance over time due to the increase in demand for dental services, resulting not only from the appearance of caries, but also due to the increase in demand for aesthetic treatments such as veneers or whitening from the patient themselves, in addition to its technical development and consolidation as a specialisation, with its own specific scientific field of knowledge and practice (1).

The dental profession has undergone a major, fast-paced revolution in recent years. In 2009, at the request of the Official College of Dentists and Stomatologists of Valencia, a report regarding the demographics of the Dental Profession in the Province of Valencia was published, showing that the number of dentists in Valencia had quadrupled in the 20 years since the mid-1980s, rising from almost 6,000 inhabitants per dentist to less than 2,000 (2). These figures have continued raising steadily, largely owing to the existence of many private universities in the province of Valencia itself. The College of Dentists and Stomatologists report 2,664 members in the province of Valencia, 337 in the province of Castellón and 1,185 in the province of Alicante, these being the three provinces that make up the Valencian Community. This brings the total number of members to 4,186 in the Valencian Community alone, a community with a total population of 5 057 353 inhabitants in the year 2020.

The World Dental Federation recognises that dentistry is evolving and becoming more complex for a number of reasons, one of which is that patients have greater access to information and there is a growing interest in aesthetics and this development is creating new ethical challenges. Hence, there is a need for ethical awareness, reflection and guidance, as well as the need to maintain a dynamic and understandable code of ethics in the practice of dentistry (3).

Law and ethics are an integral part of medical and dental professional practice. The subject of Legal and Forensic Dentistry forms an integral part of practitioner training and encompasses an understanding of the broader issues of dental practice, including ethics, medical-legal considerations and the management and maintenance of a safe working environment (4). In an article by Garbin et al., it is noted that dentists were negligent of legal and ethical dental issues, and further research should be carried out to either confirm or address this fact (5). This, coupled with the findings of the article by Dhanappa et al., allows me to state that there is a need for proper education of graduates to raise their awareness of the aspects of legal education and maintenance of professional ethical conduct in health care (6). And as Avon SL and Ryan F.S. conclude, each practitioner has a responsibility to understand the forensic implications associated with the practice of their profession and must be aware of their responsibility (7,8).

Patients today are more aware of their right to compensation and consequently dentists should be aware of the laws that govern them (9). Until just a few years ago, the prospect of being involved in legal proceedings was a concern for a large part of the population, who tried to avoid it as much as possible. Today, this mentality is changing. Society as a whole is more familiar, via the media, with other judicial processes and has fewer qualms about becoming involved in them (10).

Both patient safety and professional liability are major concerns throughout the world. The increasing risk of malpractice litigation and medical liability insurance premiums have caused widespread concern

regarding their effects on medical care. The high risk of litigation changes the practice of the specialist and is one of the most frequently cited factors influencing their decision on whether to provide dental care or not. The increasing trend of claims for malpractice for adverse events has also been described and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery professionals are acutely aware of the current problem (11). Dental care providers are obligated to deal with legal issues. It is therefore essential that physicians and dentists recognise the basic legal concepts of medical malpractice (12).

An understanding of the legal aspects provides protection against litigation. It provides a practical implication for understanding the significance of dental history, radiographs, photos and models, because legally, the dentist's written records carry more weight than the patient's own recollections (13).

Finally, the most important reason is that legal dentistry will provide us with the knowledge to defend the rights of citizens, when the dentist, in the exercise of their professional duties, is placed in the position of guarantor of the rights of patients (14).

Thus, for all the reasons given above, we designed this study to ascertain the level of knowledge on legal and forensic dentistry, and for it, of the current health legislation and regulations amongst dentists in the Valencian Community. We believe that the ignorance of the law does not excuse non-compliance with it.

Methods

The main aim of this analytical and descriptive study was to objectively determine the level of knowledge of dentists and stomatologists in the three provinces of the Valencian Community regarding legal and forensic dentistry and for it, of the current health legislation and regulations. Specifically, the purpose was to quantify the dentists' degree of knowledge in relation to five variables: the dentists' level of training, specialisation, work experience, place and position at work related to their degree of knowledge.

For this purpose, a KAP survey (knowledge, attitudes and practices) regarding forensic dentistry and based in the current health legislation was designed for dentists and stomatologists in the Valencian Community (**Supplemental information 1**). The survey design was statistician-supported and validated previously by nine dentists from different specialisations and ages, to verify that it was comprehensible, pleasant and specific to the subject it was intended to evaluate and their opinions were taken into account to improve the final survey. The respondents' identity was kept confidential, as they were initially assigned an Internet Protocol code or address, which is a numerical representation that uniquely identifies a particular interface on the network.

After answering ten initial questions on various issues of their professional background, they went on to assess their specific knowledge with twenty-three questions addressing the most important issues in current dental law and expertise, divided into three main sections. The first, on ethical knowledge, comprised questions on ethics, deontology and collegial organisation. The second, on knowledge of the law, covered issues such as requirements for the legal practice of dentistry, the rights and obligations of dentists and patients, the professional responsibility of the dentist, dental confidentiality and privacy. The

third and last section dealt with dental-legal documentation, containing questions about informed consent, medical records and dental-legal, public and private expertise.

These twenty-three questions were multiple-choice questions, with four options, only one of which was correct, and wrong answers were did not cancel out correct responses. This survey was conducted on a commercial platform called SurveyMonkey®, a useful tool that allows the surveys and their Quick Response code to be sent via the professional association's official email address, thus enabling participants to complete the survey anonymously and online.

The study received the approval of the Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research (**Supplemental information 2**) of the International Doctoral Programme CEINDO at the CEU Cardenal Herrera University of Valencia, so all methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. Following this, the lead investigator contacted the three Official Colleges of Dentists and Stomatologists of the Valencian Community, who approved the project via their scientific committees, and agreed to distribute the study.

The study population was all registered dentists in the Valencian Community, comprising 1185 dentists and stomatologists registered with the Official College of Dentists and Stomatologists of Alicante, the 337 dentists registered with the Official College of Dentists of Castellón and the 2664 dentists and stomatologists registered with the Official College of Dentists and Stomatologists of Valencia. College registered dentists received the survey via email, and were allowed to complete it between 16 January 2020 and 9 March 2020. Following the survey activity deadline, data were collected from the platform and statistical analysis was carried out.

Data analysis was carried out in two broad categories: a descriptive section and a bivariate inferential section. The descriptive analysis of the survey responses was in the form of tables containing the most relevant statistical data: absolute and relative frequencies for categorical variables and mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum and median for continuous variables. For the inferential analysis, a series of bivariate statistical methods were used to address the stated objectives, Chi-squared tests of association were used to assess the relationship between the adequacy of the responses and the personal and professional background of the participant. If the dispersion of the contingency tables was excessive, non-parametric Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to assess the homogeneity of the distributions in 2 or more independent groups. The influence of participant background on this new score was assessed using t-student tests and variance analysis. The significance level used in the analyses was 5% ($\alpha=0.05$).

A previous study of the sample size was carried out, concluding that to estimate a population proportion with a maximum error of 6.75% for $p=q= 50$ and a confidence of 95%, a sample of at least 200 respondents was needed.

Results

Sociodemographic results

The final research sample consisted of 204 responding professionals registered in the three Official Colleges of Dentists and Stomatologists of the Valencian Community who answered the survey. Regarding the background of the respondents, 57.3% were registered in Valencia, 31.4% in Alicante and 11.3% in Castellón.

Of these, 64 were male (32.7%) and 132 were female (67.3%). The mean age (\pm standard deviation) was 39.8 ± 11.1 years, with a range between 23 and 67 years. The most common level of qualification was licensed dentist (pre-1999 [Bologna declaration qualification]; 71.1%), but there were also dental graduates (post-1999 [Bologna declaration qualification]; 18.6%) and those graduates in medicine with specialization in Dentistry (10.3%). 89.2% received this training entirely in Spain or shared with another country, as in the case of 4.2% of the respondents. 85.3% of the sample had acquired additional academic training, usually a Master's degree.

Analysis by college (geographical)

Analysing the results obtained from the survey in the three colleges of the Valencian Community, based on the percentage of correct questions by college, it was found that dentists or stomatologists who took the survey, correctly scored an average of 61.9% of the questions in the first section on ethical knowledge, 65.3% of the questions in the second section on legislative knowledge and 62.2% of the questions in the third section on dental-legal documentation, which meant that 63.4% of all the questions in the questionnaire were answered correctly, as can be seen in **Figure 1**.

The overall score was 6.34 out of 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that dentists' and stomatologists' general level of knowledge of forensic dentistry and current health legislation and regulations was average in the Valencian Community and similar for each of the three sections considered.

Question 17 about the offences for which the dentist may be criminally liable and question 25 about fundamental rights related to consent were the most successfully answered questions, both with 93.1% correct answers. However, question 31, on expert examinations, was the question with the highest percentage of unfamiliarity of the whole test, with 7.4% not knowing or not answering. And question 20, which dealt with the question of what to do if a patient refuses to pay the dentist's fee, was the one where the respondents failed the most, with the highest percentage of incorrect answers of the whole test, 90.2%, as it can be seen in **Figure 2**.

In order to measure the relationship between level of education, specialisation, work experience, place and status at work and degree of knowledge, the level of knowledge was analysed according to the result of the Chi-squared test of independence and the F-test of the 1-way ANOVA model and/or the t-test for independent samples, depending on each variable.

Analysis by level of training/education

With regard to the specialisation of the professionals, as can be seen in **Figure 3**, 60.3% practised General Dentistry and to a lesser extent other specialisations (as this was a question where the professional could tick several options, the sum of the percentages exceeds 100%), followed by other specialisations. In second place, Endodontics was selected by 36.8% of the respondents and in third place, Prosthodontics, with 30.4%.

59.8% of the respondents had more than 10 years of work experience and 85.3% of them worked in urban areas. With regard to where they practised their professional activity, the majority, 52.2%, did so in their own private dental clinic and 51.7% in another private dental clinic, and with regard to the professional category that defined the interviewee, the majority, 52.9%, were self-employed.

Thus, with regard to the level of education, only the results of two questions were statistically significant: question 16, where, when faced with evidence of unqualified practice, it was found that those licensed dentists were those who failed the most (11%), and question 14, about the principles on which the dentist-patient relationship is based, where 48.3% of those with the most education were correct compared to 30% of those with the least education. It can thus be concluded that no higher level of knowledge was observed in either compulsory or additional academic education, and it can be concluded that there seems to be no relationship between level of education and level of knowledge, these figures are represented in **Table 1**.

Analysis by specialization

With regard to the specialisation, the group of respondents who had mentioned General Dentistry as their specialisation showed significant differences in the average score in the ethical knowledge group, where they obtained 65.9%, the second highest average score of all the specialisations, behind that obtained by the specialists in Aesthetics who obtained 69.5%, but both were much higher than the total average score of all specialisations for this section, which was 61.9%, and by extension, of all the questions answered in the questionnaire, obtaining a total average of 64.9% for the 3 sections, the second highest of all the specialisations, information represented in **Table 2**.

Survey respondents working as general dentists showed greater knowledge on some questions, such as question 13, which dealt with experimentation in the field of pharmacological therapeutics, where this group obtained 81.3% correct answers, compared to 73% of the overall sample, and also question 29, on informed consent, about which this group seemed more knowledgeable, obtaining 92.7% correct answers, again higher than the total for the rest of the specialisations, which was 89.25%. The results obtained in these individual questions and others, although not reaching the level of significance, accumulated and raised the mean level of knowledge for the total questionnaire for the specialisation of General Dentistry.

Another interesting set of results related to the group of respondents specialising in Aesthetics compared to the rest of the respondents. Up to 3 questions were reported where there were significant differences (13, 16 and 29) that respectively dealt with experimentation, the crime of unqualified practice and informed consent. It was observed that the group of professionals practising this specialisation got these

questions right more than those who did not work in this field (the rates exceeded 93%), the total percentage of correct answers to question 13 was 73% and this specialisation obtained 93.1%, being also the specialisation that obtained the best results. As with question 16, in which the percentage of correct answers was 91.7% and this specialisation obtained 98.3%, or question 29, in which the total percentage of correct answers was 89.2%, and this specialisation obtained 98.3%, and as with question 13, this was the specialisation that obtained the best result, these figures can be seen in **Table 3**.

In the light of these results, certain differences can be seen depending on the specialisation in which the professional works, with those working in General Dentistry and Aesthetics Dentistry indicating that they are more knowledgeable about the aspects of the ethical knowledge section.

Analysis by work experience

With regard to work experience and level of knowledge, it could be seen that there were no major differences in terms of how long they had worked. The only question with a notable result was question 26, which referred to the importance of informed consent. Interestingly, with regard to knowledge based on work experience, 63.8% of those who had been working for 5-10 years were much more likely to get this question right, compared to the beginners, who got 31.4%, and to the more veteran ones, who got 37.7%, represented in **Table 4**.

Analysis by place of work

With regard to the workplace and level of knowledge, it could be seen that the university teacher was the most heterogeneous background in terms of knowledge with respect to the overall sample, as significant differences were observed in up to three questions. Firstly, they had a lower level of knowledge for question 18, concerning professional secrecy, obtaining an incorrect answer rate of 26.4%, when the percentage of incorrect answers in the whole column was 17.2%, thus obtaining the highest percentage of incorrect answers by far in comparison with the values obtained by all the other workplaces, which had values of 13.3% or 18.9%, among others.

However, a higher level of knowledge was obtained for questions 23 and 24, relating to the medical history of patients, with 84.9% correct answers for question 23, whereas the percentage of correct answers for the total column was 71.9%, thus obtaining the highest percentage of correct answers by far in comparison with the values obtained by all other workplaces. Something similar to what happened with question 24, which obtained 88.7% correct answers, when the percentage of correct answers in the total column was 74.9%, obtaining a value much higher than this, as it be seen in the **Table 5**.

Analysis by position at work (professional category)

And finally, with regard to the results of the relationship between the professional category and the degree of knowledge, it could be observed that the score in the section on legislation for the self-employed and employees as a whole was different from the rest. In order to better visualise it, **Figure 4**, was drawn up,

that shows that knowledge of this professional category was somewhat lower in the section on legislation (grey boxes).

One of the questions contributing most to this result was question 22, which dealt with professional secrecy, which only 58.8% of this professional category of self-employed and employees got right, compared to 73% overall, being also the professional category that obtained the lowest percentage of correct answers to this question. Question 30, which dealt with the expert's requirements, was also interesting, with knowledge dropping to 44.1%, compared to 62.7% overall, again with the lowest percentage of correct answers. It concludes that only one background, that of the self-employed and employees as a whole, demonstrates a lower level of knowledge than the rest of the sample.

Discussion

With advances in medical sciences and the evolution of the legal system in modern society and patients' awareness of their rights, doctors and other health care workers are frequently caught in difficult predicaments arising from their daily practice, such as the duty to respect informed consent, telling the truth, breaches of confidentiality, biomedical research, etc. In addition, there has been growing public concern about the ethical conduct of health professionals, reflected in complaints about their poor ethical conduct and an increase in the resort to lawsuits against them (6). For all these reasons, they should be more familiar with current health legislation and regulations.

In addition, as Hariharan concludes in his article, "there is a need to identify those who appear uninterested in ethical or legal issues" (15). This study was therefore able to identify the background and objectively quantify the level of knowledge of the dentists and stomatologists registered in the Valencian Community on legal and forensic dentistry, including for it the current health legislation and regulations, who obtained overall, a score of 6.34 out of 10.

Furthermore, the dentists surveyed in the Valencian Community obtained the lowest average number of correct answers, 61.9%, to the questions in the first section, which covered their level of ethical knowledge, demonstrating, as also stated in the study in Adhikari's article, "that a significant proportion of doctors were not aware of the universally recognised ethical principles, which are an essential part of their clinical practice" (16). It should also be remembered that it is sometimes difficult to dissociate the legal and ethical basis of dentists' professional duties, as a moderate general level of knowledge on the part of dentists and stomatologists about current health legislation and regulations may be insufficient to carry out their daily clinical practice safely for both themselves and their patients.

With regard to the level of education and level of knowledge, based on the 2017 article by Blau, I. and Levin L., in which they pointed out that dental care providers are obliged to deal with legal issues and therefore it is essential for doctors and dentists to recognise the basic legal concepts of medical malpractice (12), it was deduced that all dentists should have a minimum knowledge base of legal dentistry to carry out their work. On the other hand, a highly interesting article from 2006, "Knowledge, attitudes and practice of medical students at the Cave Hill Campus in relation to ethics and law in

healthcare", concluded in its findings that in general, medical students recognised the importance of ethical knowledge, but felt that they knew little about law, and that they drew knowledge from multiple sources, especially from lectures and seminars, to improve their ethical knowledge (17).

Thus, at the beginning of this study, it was believed that dentists who had received more additional training, through completing various courses, would be more likely to have received more information in some of them about existing health legislation or regulations, and would be able to obtain better results in this test, as opposed to others who had received less additional training. But as shown by the results of this study, level of education did not strongly correlate with level of knowledge.

With regard to specialisation and level of knowledge, the article published by Bordonaba-Leiva S et al. regarding malpractice claims filed in the last 24 years in the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Spain, highlight the growing trend of malpractice claims for adverse events, suggesting that professionals working in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery are aware of the ongoing problem (11). This initially led us to believe that the dentists and stomatologists specialising in Oral Surgery and Implantology who responded to this survey would obtain better results, as they would likely have to be better informed. Furthermore, these statements are added to what the 2019 article by He P. et al. pointed out, stating that: "surgical specialisations in particular have been shown to carry the highest legal risk, encompassing some of the highest premiums for malpractice" (18), which again made us suspect that those specialising in Oral Surgery and Implantology would perform better, as dental extractions are often the main reason for malpractice claims against this group and hence they should be more aware of current legal knowledge, as it can more easily impact on them. However, although there were some differences according to the specialisation of each practitioner, respondents working in General Dentistry and Aesthetics were found to be the most knowledgeable about ethical issues.

Perhaps it can be due to the fact that dentists specialized in Aesthetics or the General Dentists who have to perform a large oral rehabilitation have to dedicate enough time, to assess the ethical weight of the potential aesthetic benefit against the multiple risks that may involve performing it, which, depending on the case and the patient, can include, for example, structural damage from making such changes. Thus, it is logical that they obtain better results to the questions of the ethical knowledge section, since they are the ones that must maintain this critical balance the most when it comes to ethics.

With regard to years of work experience and level of knowledge, as observed from the findings of the 2014 article by Dhanappa et al., which stated the importance of and the need for adequate training among graduates to raise their awareness of aspects of legal education and maintaining professional ethical conduct in the field of health (6), it was thought that the newer dentists and stomatologists, having graduated recently, would remember better and thus obtain better results in the survey, having taken the subject responsible for training them in this field, "Legal and Forensic Dentistry", more recently in the Degree of Dentistry. However, after analysing the results of our study, we can conclude that there is no significant correlation between the amount of time spent on the job and the degree of knowledge of the subject.

When considering the relationship between workplace and degree of knowledge, those working as university teachers, who accounted for 26.1% of the total number of dentists surveyed in the Valencian Community, tended to stand out from the rest of the occupations. It may be because university teachers have the task of sharing their knowledge and teaching not only to future dentists, but also to students of other degrees, postgraduate courses, undergraduate courses, vocational training at different levels related to dentistry, and thus they should be more up to date in this matter. As Bhadauria, US, explains in his 2018 article, understanding the legal aspects not only provides protection against lawsuits, but also provides the practical implication of understanding the significance of dental history, radiographs, photos and dental models, because legally, the dentist's written records carry more weight than the patient's memories (13), and academics also have a moral obligation to know these facts in order to pass them on to their students.

Finally, with regard to the professional category and degree of knowledge, it was initially thought, after reading the article by Perea Pérez B., entitled "Professional liability in oral surgery", that it was evident that the legal pressure from patients was increasing, so we dentists must assume it and try to adopt measures that minimise this risk, or limit its consequences in the event that it should occur. Among the recommendations for minimising the risks of a dental professional liability claim or to limit its consequences were to have a minimum of medical-legal knowledge in order to practise, to know the casuistry of the procedures with the most claims and to take the utmost legal precautions with regard to patients who may be potential claimants (10), that dentists in positions of greater responsibility, being more likely to receive an initial claim or lawsuit, should perform better, being more up to date with health legislation and regulations, than, for example, another dentist or stomatologist who is only dedicated to teaching and who does not work with patients or does so infrequently. However, after conducting our study we were able to confirm that, although there were differences in specific questions regarding the role of the professional, only one background, the self-employed and the employed combined, demonstrated a lower level of knowledge than the overall sample.

Based on the conclusions obtained from this study, new lines of research have arisen in relation to current dental law and expertise. This study is one of the most actual and complete, compared to other similar studies published, since it is based in forensic dentistry and in the health legislation and the sanitary regulations that dentists and stomatologists registered in the Valencian Community must know today, and it not only focuses in a determinate part of it, for example informed consent. In addition, it covers a wide and heterogeneous dental study population, as all collegiate dentists and stomatologists in this province could participate in it and, furthermore, there are no many published studies that attempt to analyse or attempt to quantify all the level of knowledge that the dentists have on legal and forensic dentistry making it new. The next step should be to carry out the same survey in other Spanish provinces and thus verify whether the same results are obtained in the different regions, in order to be able to extrapolate the results on a larger scale.

Conclusions

1. The level of knowledge of the dentists and stomatologists in the field of forensic dentistry, of health legislation and regulations is moderate. An average of 63% of questions answered correctly was barely reached. By thematic areas, the degree of knowledge is similar and moderate in the areas of ethics, legislation and documentation.
2. The level of education is not significantly related to the degree of knowledge.
3. There are certain differences according to the specialisation in which the professional works. Those working in General Dentistry and Aesthetics Dentistry are more knowledgeable about aspects of the section on ethics.
4. No significant correlation was found between the amount of time spent on the job and the degree of knowledge of the subject.
5. With regard to the workplace, it is worth noting that those who work as university teachers tend to stand out from the rest of the professionals in terms of specific issues such as professional secrecy or clinical records, although not in the overall scores or by section. Thus, those who work as university teachers tend to stand out from the rest of the professional activities.
6. With regard to professional role, there are differences in specific questions, but only one background, that of the self-employed and employees as a whole, shows a lower level of knowledge than the rest of the sample.

The conclusions obtained from this study highlight the need for dentists to complete and update their education in forensic and legal dentistry, especially in ethics and their knowledge of current health regulations, as knowledge of current legislation improves their legal protection.

Abbreviations

QR code: Quick Response.

IP code or direction: Internet protocol.

LD: Licensed dentist.

DG: Dental graduates.

GM: Graduates in medicine.

DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate:

The Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research of the CEU-Cardenal Herrera University gave approval on 17 December 2019 to carry out this study, with reference number CEI19/154, so all methods were carried

out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

As the survey was confidential and was carried out electronically by the participants, this made it impossible to obtain a physical signature on paper regarding informed consent. In the introductory paragraph to the survey, which all participants had to read and which contained the instructions for completing the survey, it was stated that it was "ANONYMOUS" and "NO personal data of any kind will be recorded". In this way, by providing study participants with the necessary basic information about the study, all participants provided informed consent and all participants were guaranteed that the principal investigator would be unable to identify the participant at any time, thus ensuring that their data would be treated confidentially, in accordance with the considerations of the Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research of the International Doctoral School CEINDO.

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Tables

Table 1: Compulsory and additional academical education knowledge to questions 16 and 14.

		COMPULSORY ACADEMICAL EDUCATION							
		Total		Graduates in Medicine		Licensed dentists		Dental graduates	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q16. When faced with the evidence of unqualified practice:	Total	204	100.0%	21	100.0%	145	100.0%	38	100.0%
	Incorrect	16	7.8%	0	.0%	16	11.0%	0	.0%
	Correct	187	91.7%	21	100.0%	128	88.3%	38	100.0%
	DNK/NA*	1	.5%	0	.0%	1	.7%	0	.0%
				ADDITIONAL ACADEMICAL EDUCATION					
				Total		No		Yes	
				N	%	N	%	N	%
Q14. The principles in which the dentist- patient relationship is based:	Total	204	100.0%	30	100.0%	174	100.0%		
	Incorrect	102	50.0%	21	70.0%	81	46.6%		
	Correct	93	45.6%	9	30.0%	84	48.3%		
	DNK/NA*	9	4.4%	0	.0%	9	5.2%		

*DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

Table 2: Knowledge by specialisation.

		Specialisation		
		Total	General Dentistry	Aesthetics
Ethical knowledge	N	204	123	58
	Average score	61.9	65.9	69.5
Correct questions in TOTAL/ For the 3 sections	N	204	123	58
	Total average	63.4	64.9	65.1

Table 3: Overall and aesthetics knowledge to questions 13, 16 and 29.

		Total		Aesthetics	
		N	%	N	%
Q13. In the pharmacological therapeutics field, experimentation is legal when:	Total	204	100.0%	58	100.0%
	Incorrect	49	24.0%	4	6.9%
	Correct	149	73.0%	54	93.1%
	DNK/NA*	6	2.9%	0	.0%
Q16. When facing the evidence of an intrusion crime, we must:	Total	204	100.0%	58	100.0%
	Incorrect	16	7.8%	1	1.7%
	Correct	187	91.7%	57	98.3%
	DNK/NA*	1	.5%	0	.0%
Q29. In the consent, the information must include:	Total	204	100.0%	58	100.0%
	Incorrect	20	9.8%	1	1.7%
	Correct	182	89.2%	57	98.3%
	DNK/NA*	2	1.0%	0	.0%

* DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

Table 4: Knowledge to question 26 based on work experience.

		Work experience							
		Total		<5 years		5-10 years		>10 years	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	DNK/NA*	3	1.5%	0	.0%	1	2.1%	2	1.6%
Q26. Which of the following statements is not correct about the informed consent:	Total	204	100.0%	35	100.0%	47	100.0%	122	100.0%
	Incorrect	112	54.9%	22	62.9%	16	34.0%	74	60.7%
	Correct	87	42.6%	11	31.4%	30	63.8%	46	37.7%
	DNK/NA*	5	2.5%	2	5.7%	1	2.1%	2	1.6%

*DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

Table 5: Level of knowledge and workplace.

		WORKPLACE			
		Total		University teacher	
		N	%	N	%
Q18. What type of secret does professional secret entail	Total	203	100.0%	53	100.0%
	Incorrect	35	17.2%	14	26.4%
	Correct	168	82.8%	39	73.6%
Q23. Related to the medical history of a patient	Total	203	100.0%	106	100.0%
	Incorrect	53	26.1%	29	13.2%
	Correct	146	71.9%	75	84.9%
	DNK/NA*	4	2.0%	2	1.9%
Q24. In the case of a deceased patient, they will have the right to access their medical history:	Total	203	100.0%	106	100.0%
	Incorrect	44	21.7%	29	9.4%
	Correct	152	74.9%	72	88.7%
	DNK/NA*	7	3.4%	5	1.9%

*DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

Figures

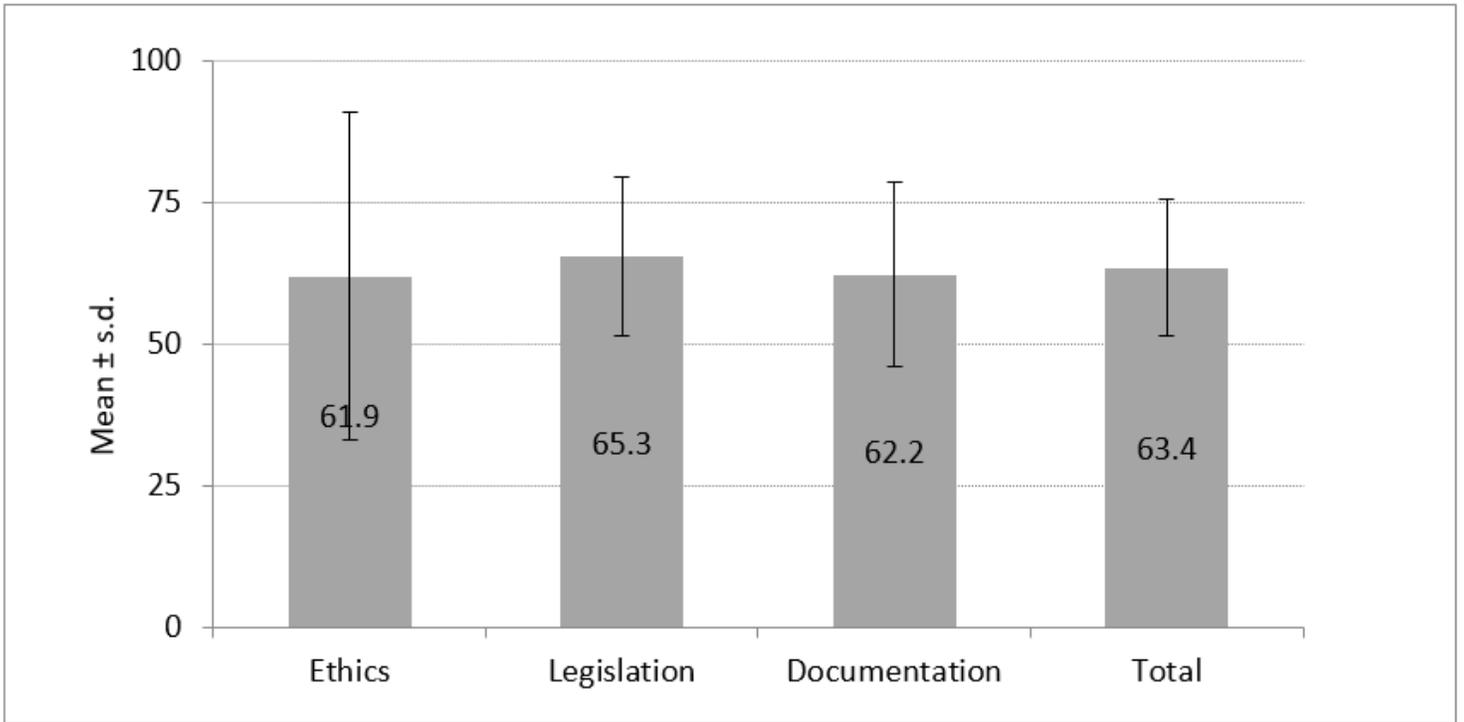


Figure 1

Overall percentage of questions answered correctly, the mean and standard deviation for the Valencian Community.

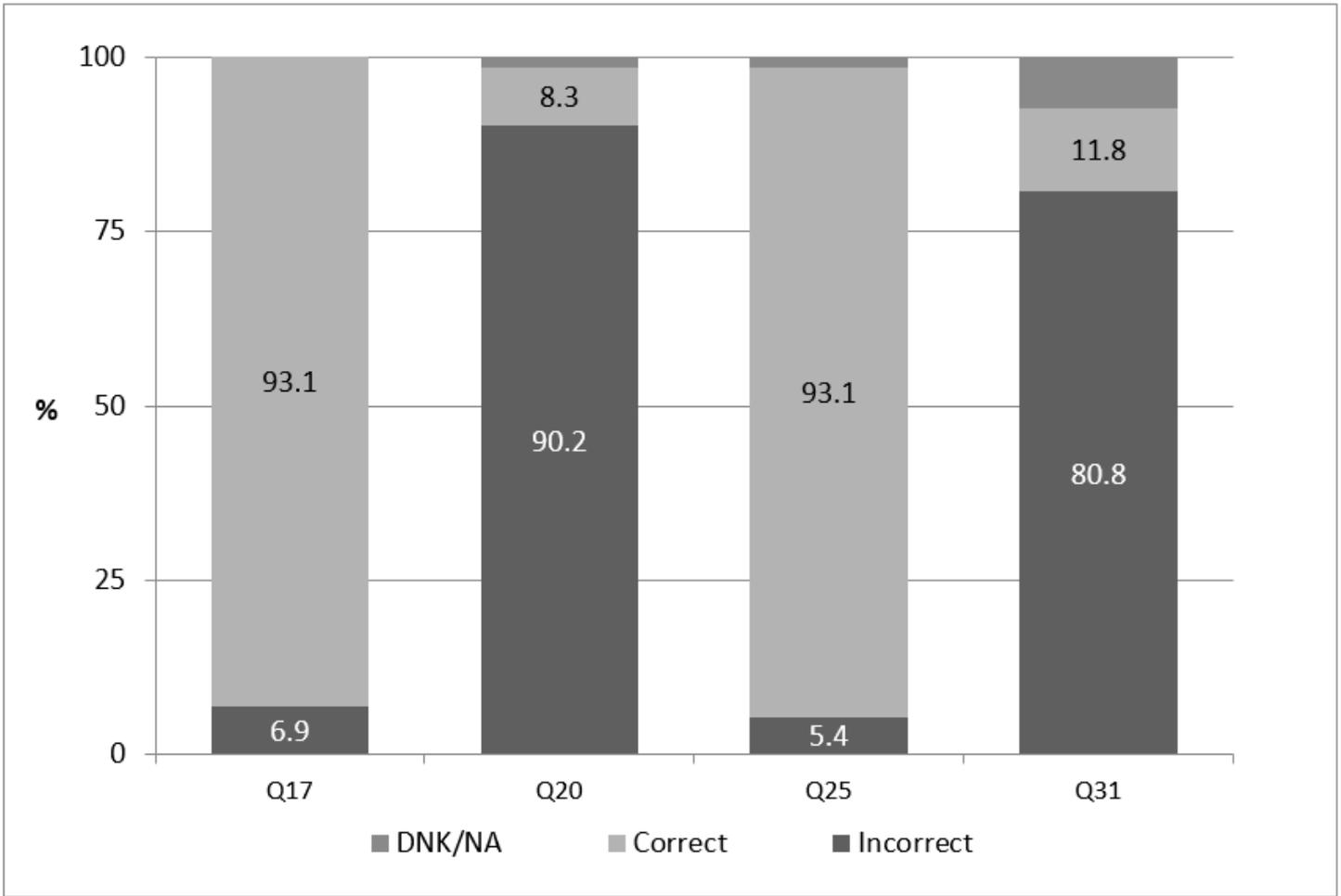


Figure 2

Questions with greatest number of correct, incorrect and doesn't know/ no answer responses across all respondents. Q17 and Q25 were most answered correctly. Q20 had the greatest proportion of incorrect answers whilst Q31 had the greatest proportion of doesn't know/ no answer. answers. DNK/NA: Doesn't know/ no answer.

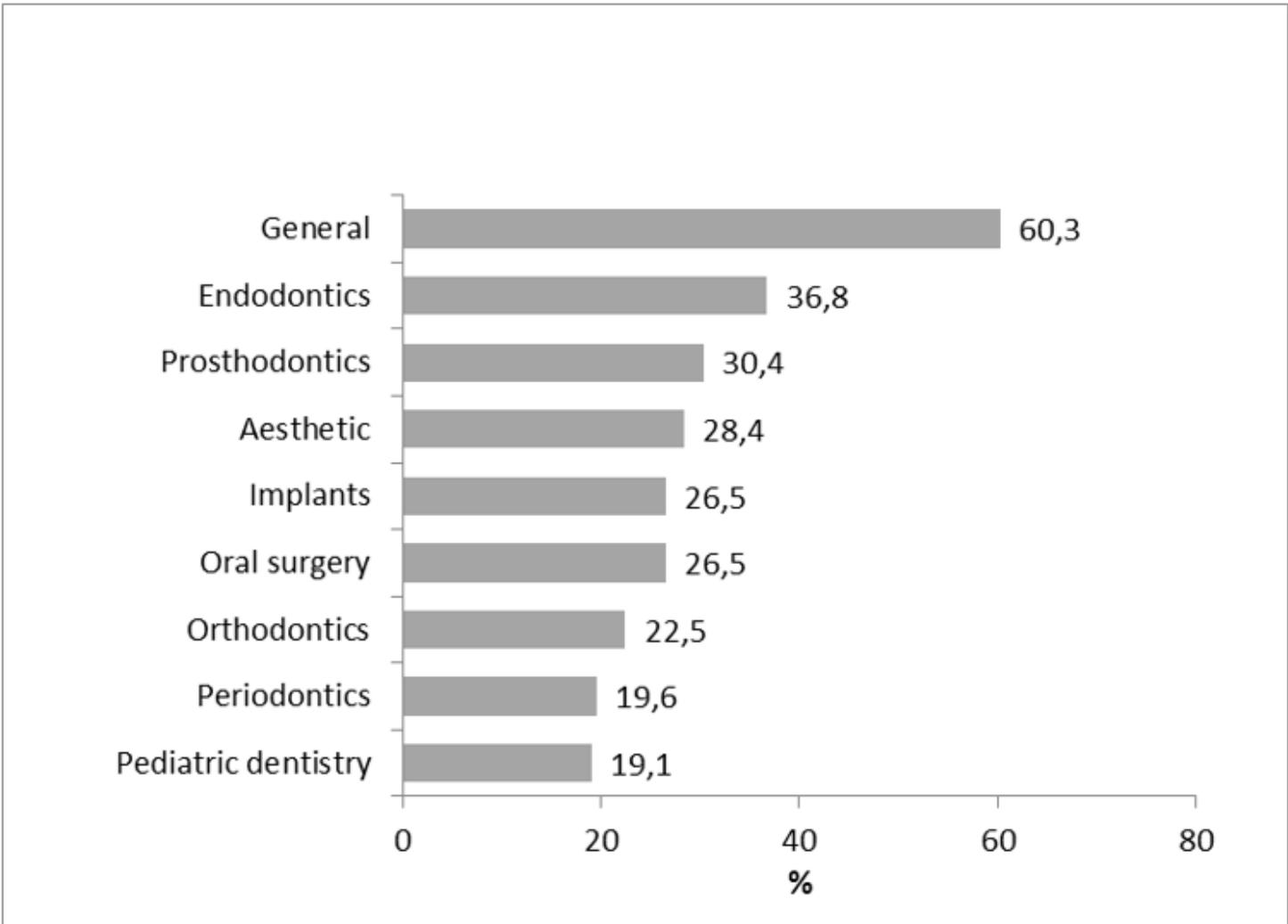


Figure 3

Distribution of the sample by specialisation.

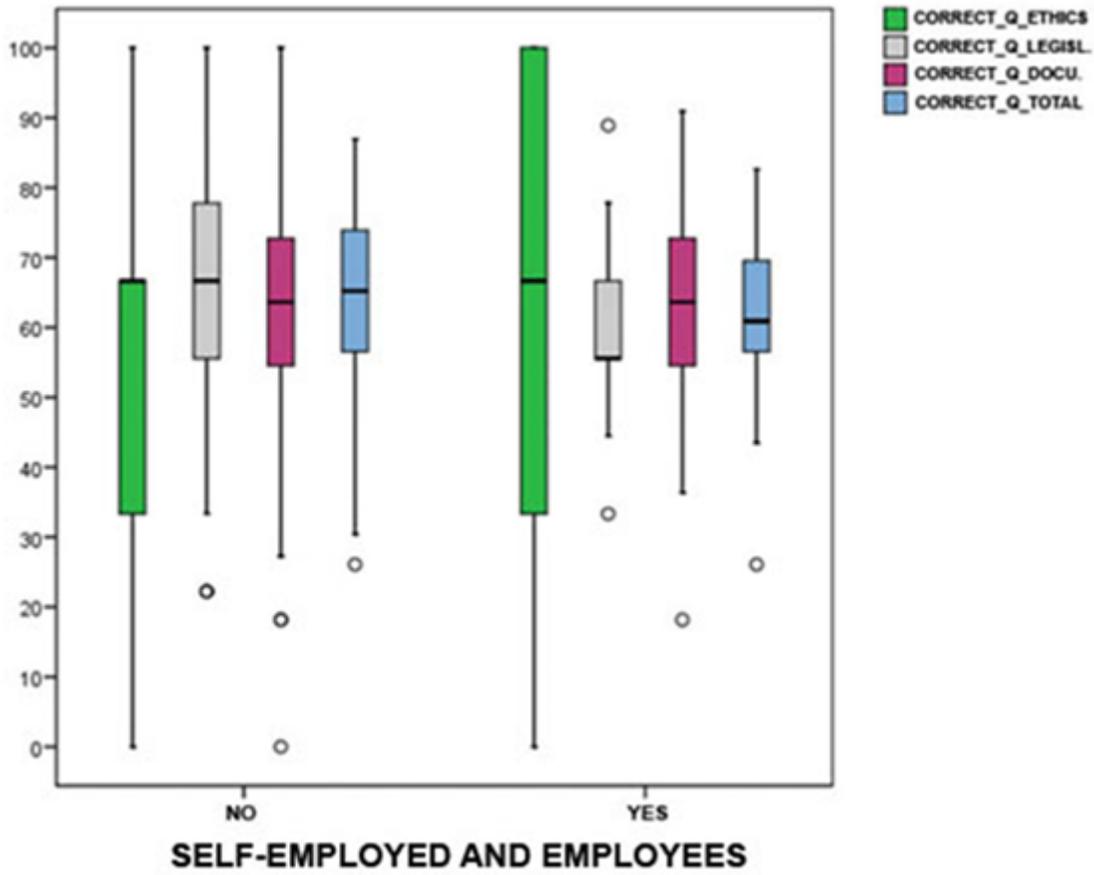


Figure 4

Graph of knowledge distribution of the self-employed and employees.