

*This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.*

**1. Information identifying the holder of the qualification**

- 1.1 Last name(s) : [redacted]
- 1.2 First name(s) : [redacted]
- 1.3 Date of birth : [redacted]
- 1.4 Student identification number / code : [redacted]

**2. Information identifying the qualification**

- 2.1 **Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language):**  
 Getuigschrift Hoger Beroepsonderwijs (Degree Certificate of Higher Professional Education);  
 Degree: Bachelor of Science;  
 Nationally accepted title: Ingenieur (ing.)
- 2.2 **Main field(s) of study of the qualification:**  
 Mens en Techniek (Health Technology), registered in the "Centraal register opleidenden hoger onderwijs" (CROHO)  
 Central Register of Higher Education  
 Main Subject : Orthopedie [redacted]
- 2.3 **Name and status of the institution (in original language):**  
 Fontys Hogeschool [redacted] Higher Education [redacted] in the scope of the (complementary) components)
- 2.4 **Name and status of the institution (in original language):**  
 Fontys Hogeschool [redacted] public University of Applied Sciences [redacted] Higher Education and Research [redacted] in the scope of the (complementary) components)
- 2.5 **Language of instruction/examination:**  
 Dutch

**3. Information on the level of the qualification**

- 3.1 **Level of qualification:**  
 Bachelor's Degree; University of Applied Sciences; First cycle National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education; Level 6 EQF for LLL.
- 3.2 **Official duration of programme in credits and/or years:**  
 4 years; study load in ECTS-credits: 240
- 3.3 **Access requirement(s):**  
 See [redacted] able [redacted] Neth [redacted]

**4. Information on the programme completed and the results obtained**

- 4.1 **Mode of study:**  
 Full-time, including work placements and / or research

**4.2 Programme learning outcomes:**

The degree programme prepares students for the particular profession in Engineering. The study programme aims to achieve the following competences:

1. Orthopaedic engineering activities
2. Design and manufacture
3. Justification.
4. Communication
5. Collaboration
6. Leadership
7. Innovation
8. Entrepreneurship

The degree programme prepares students for the particular profession in Engineering. The study programme aims to achieve the following competences:

'tentamen'. This is a written or oral test in one subject. A cluster of 'tentamens' in one or related of study).

presentations, reports and during the traineeship / requirements of programmes, the report from the traineeship / internship and the graduation project of the main subject must be approved.

**4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained (if this information is available in an official transcript this should be used here):**

The first year of every programme is referred to as the 'propedeuse', which provides students with introductory courses fundamental to the discipline in question. In addition to lectures, seminars, and independent study, students are required to complete an internship or work placement in the second and third year of study, as well as a final project or a thesis, in the fourth year.

**4.4 Grading system and, if available, grade distribution**  
**Grading system in the Netherlands**

Dutch grades range from 1 (very poor) to 10 (outstanding). On final lists, grades are normally rounded off (e.g. 5.5 equals a 6 equals a pass, whereas a 5.4 equals a 5). Grades 9s and 10s are rarely given. Grades are normally rounded down, thus a 5.5 is rounded down to 5. It is customary to get a grade that has not been rounded off. The Dutch grading system is listed in the table below.

Grade	In words NL	Abbr. NL	Meaning EN	Abbr. EN	Expression NL	Abbr. NL	Meaning EN	Abbr. EN
10	Uitmuntend	U	Outstanding	O	Behaald	BEH	Pass	PA
9	Zeer Goed	ZG	Very Good	VG	Niet Behaald	NB	Fail	F
8								
7								
6								
5			Satisfactory					
4	Onvoldoende	O	Unsatisfactory	U				
3	Zeer onvoldoende	ZO	Very Unsatisfactory	VU				
2	Slecht	S	Poor	P				
1	Zeer slecht	ZS	Very Poor	VP				

Grade Distribution Table

Study programme: <b>Bachelor Health Technology</b> , register number 30039						
Reference group: 3 previous academic years 2016-2017, 2018-2019, number of passing grades: 6700						
Fontys School: Fontys School for Allied Health Sciences						
<b>Grade:</b>	<b>5.5-6.4</b>					
%	36.0%					
Cum. %	100.0%	64.0%	32.0%	12.0%	2.0%	

See: <https://www.fontys.nl/GradeDistribution> for information on the Grade Distribution at Fontys Hogescholen.

**4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language):**  
 met goed gevolg (Successfully)















## Diploma Supplement Appendix Competences

DEGREE PROGRAMME: **Technology**  
 (registration number and name: **"Bachelors in Technology (Mechanics and Technology)"**)  
 Valid for qualification: **September 2020**

Competenties Nederlands	Competence requirements
<p><b>1. Orthopedisch tekenen</b>            De startbekwame orthopedisch teler is in staat om zelfstandig en efficiënt onderzoek uit te voeren en relevante stappen te nemen in functieonderzoek en berekening. Het is de verantwoordelijkheid van de orthopedisch teler rekening te houden met de fysieke eigenschappen, de veiligheid en de cliënt.</p>	<p><b>1. Orthopedisch tekenen</b>            The orthopaedic engineer is capable of performing methodical and client-oriented research, using logical and systematic thinking, to functional requirements and to plan. This requires knowledge of the physical properties, safety and the patient.</p>
<p><b>2. Ontwerpen en uitvoeren</b>            "De startbekwame orthopedisch teler staat een orthopedisch ontwerp en kan hierbij samenwerken met andere disciplines. Het is de verantwoordelijkheid van de orthopedisch teler voorziening, een plan te maken en meer omvatten dan alleen het ontwerp. Hierbij heeft de Orthopedisch teler zijn ontwerp op de omgeving, gezondheid en veiligheid van de patiënt te betrekken."         </p>	<p><b>2. Ontwerpen en uitvoeren</b>            The orthopaedic engineer is capable of designing and is capable of working with other disciplines to do so. The orthopaedic engineer is responsible for a solution, which may encompass more than just the orthopaedic engineering design on the client, the safety, the environment, and other considerations. The orthopaedic engineer (with specific knowledge, specific design methods in realizing a solution) is able of applying them. The orthopaedic engineer is based on the schedule of the client, specific design methods) and is a full realization of all defined requirements.</p>
<p><b>3. Opstellen en uitvoeren</b>            Het vervaardigen en opleveren van een orthopedische voorziening of de implementatie van een proces dat aan de gestelde eisen voldoet. De OTer ontwikkelt hiervoor praktische vaardigheden, kennis van het gebruik en de beperkingen van materialen, inventieve ontwerp/productiemethoden (zoals CAD/CAM). De OTer is ook in staat de technische gevolgen te overzien van werkzaamheden, bijv. op het gebied van de maatschappelijke omgeving en de veiligheid van de patiënt.</p>	<p><b>3. Opstellen en uitvoeren</b>            The manufacture and delivery of an orthopaedic solution or the implementation of a process that meets the defined requirements. The orthopaedic engineer develops practical skills, familiarity with the use and limitations of materials, inventive design/manufacturing methods (such as CAD/CAM). The orthopaedic engineer is also able to foresee the technical consequences of activities, e.g. in the social environment and the safety of the patient.</p>
<p><b>3. Legitimeren</b>            De start bekwame orthopedisch teler is in staat alle partijen (cliënt, multidisciplinaire team) verantwoordelijk te maken voor het ontwerp en houdt rekening met het referentiekader van de cliënt aan wie de verantwoording gegeven wordt.</p>	<p><b>3. Legitimeren</b>            The orthopaedic engineer is able to justify all why and how decisions and is responsible for this.</p>

**4. Communiceren**  
 De start bekwame orthopedisch technoloog is in staat om feiten, ideeën of merkmaken, gebruikmaken van gebaren en non-verbale communicatie. Hij kan het onderwerp afstemmen op de behoeften van de afnemer. Daarnaast kan hij op een duidelijke manier communiceren en wordt hij begrepen. Hij wordt begrepen en wordt begrepen.

**5. Samenwerken**  
 De start bekwame orthopedisch technoloog is in staat om naast zijn inhoudelijke capaciteiten samen te werken. Dat wil zeggen: bijdragen aan een gezamenlijk resultaat door een optimale afstemming tussen de eigen kwaliteiten en belangen en die van anderen. Hij kan samenwerken in een multidisciplinair team. Dus met verschillende disciplines uit zijn vakgebied waarbij ieder zijn eigen bijdrage inbrengt komen tot een gezamenlijk resultaat.

**6. Ondernemerschap**  
 De start bekwame orthopedisch technoloog is in staat om zich in voor een kwalitatief hoogwaardig resultaat te betrekken tot het gebruik van zijn kennis en medewerkers, het stellen van prioriteiten en het maken van keuzes. Hij kan zijn eigen werk waarbij hij balanceert tussen beroepsmatig handelen en de ontwikkeling van zichzelf en de zorgorganisatie waarin hij werkt. Hierin is hij ook in staat om mee te denken over de financiële bedrijfsvoering, en kan hij zelfstandig declareren en rekeningen maken.

De start bekwame orthopedisch technoloog is in staat om betrokken partijen en/of organisaties te identificeren en te betrekken in het krachtenveld van externe partners, zorgverleners en cliënten. Daarnaast heeft hij een ondernemende houding om zaken binnen het bedrijf te verbeteren en te innoveren.

**8. Onderzoek**  
 De start bekwame orthopedisch technoloog is in staat om onderzoek te verrichten. Hij kan onderzoek verrichten met het zinnen doen van onderzoek. De vereniging Hogescholen (2014) specificeert onderzoek voor het hbo-onderwijs als het methodisch beantwoorden van vragen.

**5. Collaboration**  
 The qualified orthopaedic engineer is capable of collaborating, in addition to using his specific professional skills. This means: contributing to a shared result through optimal coordination of personal qualities and interests and those of a group of people. He is capable of collaborating in a multidisciplinary team with a shared result.

He is also capable of contributing to financial operations, is capable of independently billing and maintaining contacts with health insurance companies, insurers and other stakeholders.

Additionally, he has an entrepreneurial attitude and aims to improve the company and build a network.

He carries out research with an entrepreneurial attitude and the drive to improve the company and build a network. The Association of Universities of Applied Sciences (Vereniging Hogescholen) (2014) defines research for universities of applied sciences as methodically answering questions 'leading to relevant knowledge'. This is always related to the manufacture of a final product, such as an advisory report, a report, a product design or a physical end-product. Research at universities of applied sciences is working methodically on such professional questions.



## The education system of the Netherlands

The Dutch education system consists of eight years of primary education, a diversified secondary education system with different tracks and a binary higher education system.

### Primary and secondary education

Children are allowed to begin school at the age of four, but are not legally required to do so until the age of five. Secondary education, which begins at the age of twelve and is compulsory until the age of sixteen, is diversified and offered at different levels. *Vmbo* programmes (four years) combine general and vocational education. Only the six-year *vwo* diploma grants access to bachelor's programmes at research universities; the *vwo* diploma, *havo* diploma and the highest level of *mbo* grant access to bachelor's programmes at universities of applied sciences (*hogescholen*).

The last two years of *havo* and the last three years of *vwo* are referred to as the 'second phase' (*tweede fase*), or upper secondary education. During these years, pupils focus on one of four subject clusters (*profielen*): 1) Science and Technology (*Natuur en Techniek*); 2) Science and Health (*Natuur en Gezondheid*); 3) Economics and Society (*Economie en Maatschappij*); 4) Culture and Society (*Cultuur en Maatschappij*).

### Higher education

Higher education in the Netherlands is offered at research universities and universities of applied sciences. In this binary, three-cycle system, bachelor's, master's and PhD degrees are awarded. Short cycle higher education leading to the associate's degree is offered by universities of applied sciences (part of the first cycle). Universities of applied sciences are increasingly offering three-year bachelor programmes for students with a *vwo* diploma.

Workload is measured in ECTS credits. According to Dutch law, one credit represents 28 hours of work. The grading system used in the Netherlands is on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (outstanding). The lowest passing grade is 5.5 or 6; 5; 9s are seldom given and 10s are extremely rare. For certain subjects the assessment pass/fail is used. The academic year is 42 weeks long.

The third cycle of higher education, leading to a PhD, is offered only by research universities, while the three engineering universities offer technological designer programmes leading to an Engineering Doctorate (EngD). A Professional Doctorate offered by *hogescholen* is currently being developed.

### Quality assurance and accreditation

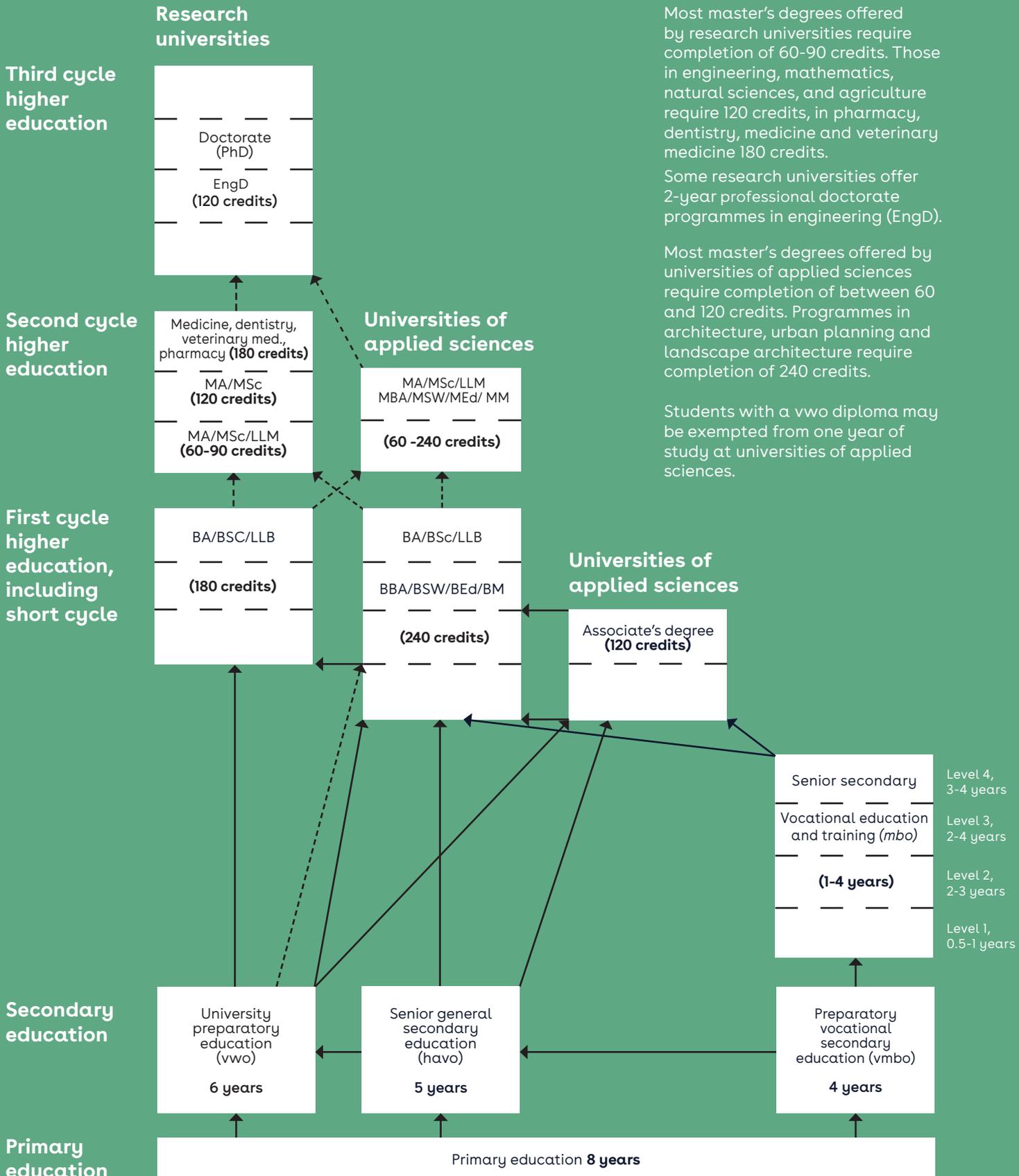
Quality assurance is carried out through a system of accreditation, administered by the [Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders \(NVAO\)](#). Higher education programmes are accredited for a period of six years and eligible for government funding. All accredited programmes are listed in the Central Register of Higher Education Study Programmes (CROHO).

### National Qualifications Frameworks

The qualifications framework in the Netherlands is referred to as the Dutch Qualifications Framework (NLQF) and was officially referenced to the EQF in 2012. Further information on the Dutch Qualifications Framework can be found on the website of the [National Coordination Point NLQF](#).

# The Dutch education system

The higher education system in the Netherlands is based on a three-cycle degree system, consisting of a bachelor, master and PhD. Two types of programmes are offered: research-oriented degree programmes offered by research universities, and professional higher education programmes (including associate degrees) offered by universities of applied sciences.



Most master's degrees offered by research universities require completion of 60-90 credits. Those in engineering, mathematics, natural sciences, and agriculture require 120 credits, in pharmacy, dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine 180 credits.

Some research universities offer 2-year professional doctorate programmes in engineering (EngD).

Most master's degrees offered by universities of applied sciences require completion of between 60 and 120 credits. Programmes in architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture require completion of 240 credits.

Students with a vwo diploma may be exempted from one year of study at universities of applied sciences.

A solid arrow (→) indicates a right to access.

A dotted arrow (---→) indicates that some form of selection or bridging requirement may be applied.