INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES INTO CURRICULUM

Program	Courses	Concept
BDS I year	Anatomy	• Human dignity and respect • Ethical issues in relation to cadavers & specimens
	Physiology & Biochemistry	• Research ethics • Confidentiality during investigations
	Dental Anatomy & Histology	• Ethical issues related to specimens
BDS II year	Pharmacology	• Rational prescription of drugs
	Dental Materials	• Biocompatibility and biosafety
	General Pathology & Microbiology	• Infection Control and sterilization
BDS III year	General surgery	• Confidentiality • Patients' rights • Consent
	General Medicine	• Confidentiality • Patients' rights • Informed Consent
	Oral Pathology	• Ethical issues related to specimens
BDS IV year	Oral Medicine & Radiology	• Radiation safety • Rational prescription of drugs • Privacy and confidentiality • Biowaste management
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	• Privacy and confidentiality • Biowaste management • Informed Consent
	Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics	• Clinical record keeping
	Periodontics	• Biowaste management • Informed Consent
	Pediatric & Preventive Dentistry	• Confidentiality • Patients' rights • Informed Consent
	Prosthodontics	• Patients' rights • Informed Consent • Biowaste management
	Public Health Dentistry	• Professional ethics • Jurisprudence
	Conservative & Endodontics	• Patients' rights • Informed Consent • Biowaste management
MDS	Oral Pathology	• Ethical issues related to specimens • Ownership of specimens
	Oral Medicine & Radiology	• Patients rights, doctor's rights • Radiation safety • Rational prescription of drugs • Privacy and confidentiality • Biowaste management
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	• Privacy and confidentiality

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

		• Biowaste management • Informed Consent • Poor prognosis cases
	Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics	• Clinical record keeping • Informed consent
	Periodontics	• Biowaste management • Informed Consent
	Pediatric & Preventive Dentistry	• Confidentiality • Patients' rights • Informed Consent
	Prosthodontics	• Patients' rights • Informed Consent • Biowaste management • Choice of multiple treatments
	Public Health Dentistry	• Professional ethics • Jurisprudence • Research ethics • Health laws • Record keeping • Consumer Protection Act
	Conservative & Endodontics	• Patients' rights • Informed Consent • Biowaste management

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

1. Willing to apply the current knowledge of dentistry in the best interest of the patients and the community.
2. Maintain a high standard of professional ethics and conduct and apply these in all aspects of professional life.
3. Seek to improve awareness and provide possible solutions for oral health problems and needs through out the community.
4. Willingness to participate in the CPED Programmes to update the knowledge and professional skill from time to time.
5. To help and participate in the implementation of the national oral health policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL:

1. The undergraduate course involves organisation of teaching programmes year-wise. However, this course, as a whole, should demonstrate integration of the basic sciences, clinical dentistry and practical or the laboratory skills. The course should be designed and integrated in such a way to permit smooth progression from pre-clinical to clinical phase. Collaboration should be encouraged between teachers of basic sciences, dental sciences and clinical subjects.
2. The undergraduate dental course consists of three main components. The first component consists subjects common to medicine and dentistry like anatomy, physiology, biochemistry and behavioural science, leading to pharmacology, pathology, microbiology and then on to general medicine and general surgery. The second component runs concurrently with the first and deals with special aspects of oral and dental tissues, oral biology and oral pathology. Finally, the third component based on the foundations of the first two, deals with the clinical and technical aspects of dentistry as is required for general dental practice.
3. The first component of the course is intended to provide initially, an appreciation of normal human structure, development, function and behaviour, leading to understanding of the diseases, its prevention and treatment. The main objective is to provide the student a broad knowledge of the normal structures and functions of the body, the alterations which take place in disease with particular reference to those conditions in which medical and dental co-operation is essential for proper management. At this stage, the student should also be made aware of the social and psychological aspects of patient care with special reference to the relationship between dentist and patient. The behavioural sciences including both sociology and psychology should be introduced at the initial stages of the training programme, much before the students actually deal with the patients.
4. The second component of dental undergraduate programme consists instruction in the subjects dealing with dental and oral aspects to ensure a detailed knowledge of the structure and function of the dental and oral tissues. This enables the student to diagnose, prevent and treat the dental and oral diseases and disorders which were not included in the first component. The subject of oral biology is to be introduced at this level to provide the students a comprehensive knowledge and application of oral physiology, microbiology, biochemistry and oral immunology. Students should be exposed to the basic aspects of forensic odontology at this stage of the course along with oral biology/oral pathology.
5. The third component of the course comprising the clinical and technical aspects of dentistry actually prepares the student to undertake total oral and dental health care of the patients of all ages. The emphasis at this stage should be on the prevention of the various dental diseases and how to preserve natural teeth with their supporting structures. The importance of the various preventive methods need to be stressed. The significance of diagnosis of various dental and oral problems needs to be emphasized along with treatment planning before actual treatment procedures are undertaken.

   In addition to acquiring the knowledge, the students need to gain adequate clinical hands-on-experience in extractions and other minor oral surgical procedures, all aspects of conservative dentistry, endodontics, crown and bridge, provision of partial and complete dentures, various periodontal therapeutic procedures and use of removable orthodontic appliances. Familiarity with various radiological techniques, particularly intra-oral methods and proper interpretation of the radiographs, is an essential part of this component of training and has application in clinical diagnosis, forensic identification and age estimation.

   Towards the final stage of the clinical training, each student should be involved in comprehensive oral health care or holistic approach to enable them to plan and treat patients as a whole, instead of piece-meal treatment provided in each speciality. The Dental Council of India strongly recommends that all the dental colleges should provide facilities and required infrastructure for this purpose.

   The aim of the undergraduate programme should undoubtedly be to produce a graduate, competent in general dental practice.

6. The commitment towards the society as a whole, needs to be stressed along with the knowledge and treatment skills gained. Instruction in public health dentistry should emphasise the sociological aspects of health care particularly, oral health care, including the reasons for the

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

11. Instruction should be given in dental jurisprudence, legal and ethical obligations of dental practitioners and the constitution and functions of Dental Council of India.

12. Infection and cross infection control assume significance in dental practice. The students should be made aware of the potential risk of transmission in the dental surgery, various infectious diseases particularly HIV and hepatitis. The students should be aware of their professional responsibility for the protection of the patients, themselves and their staff and the requirements of the health and safety regulations.

13. In the recent times, the subjects of esthetic dentistry, oral implantology, behavioural sciences and forensic odontology have assumed great significance. Hence, the Council recommends that these four specialities should be incorporated into the undergraduate curriculum. The instruction and clinical training in aesthetic dentistry shall be carried out by the departments of Conservative, Endodontics & Aesthetic Dentistry and prosthodontics, Crown Bridge, Aesthetic Dentistry and Oral Implantology. Similarly, the instruction and clinical training in oral implantology shall be done by the departments of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Prosthodontics, Crown Bridge, Aesthetic Dentistry and Oral Implantology and Periodontology and Oral Implantology. The instruction in behavioural sciences should ideally commence before the students come in contact with the patients and shall be carried out by the departments of Public Health Dentistry & Preventive Dentistry and Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry. Forensic Odontology will be a part of Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology and Oral Medicine and Radiology.

COMPETENCIES

At the completion of the undergraduate training programme the graduates shall be competent in the following.-

General Skills

Apply knowledge& skills in day to day practice
Apply principles of ethics
Analyze the outcome of treatment
Evaluate the scientific literature and information to decide the treatment
Participate and involve in professional bodies
Self assessment & willingness to update the knowledge & skills from time to time
Involvement in simple research projects
Minimum computer proficiency to enhance knowledge and skills
Refer patients for consultation and specialized treatment
Basic study of forensic odontology and geriatric dental problems

Practice Management

Evaluate practice location, population dynamics & reimbursement mechanismCo-ordinate & supervise the activities of allied dental health personnel Maintain all records
Implement & monitor infection control and environmental safety programs
Practice within the scope of one's competence

Communication & Community Resources

Assess patients goals, values and concerns to establish rapport and guide patient care
Able to communicate freely, orally and in writing with all concerned
Participate in improving the oral health of the individuals through community activities.

Patient Care – Diagnosis

Obtaining patient's history in a methodical way
Performing thorough clinical examination
Selection and interpretation of clinical, radiological and other diagnostic information
Obtaining appropriate consultation
Arriving at provisional, differential and final diagnosis

Patient Care – Treatment Planning

Integrate multiple disciplines into an individual comprehensive sequence treatment plan using diagnostic and prognostic information
Able to order appropriate investigations

Patient Care – Treatment

Recognition and initial management of medical emergencies that may occur during Dental treatment
Perform basic cardiac life support
Management of pain including post operative
Administration of all forms of local anaesthesia
Administration of intra muscular and venous injections
Prescription of drugs, pre operative, prophylactic and therapeutic requirements

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SUPERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

Uncomplicated extraction of teeth
Transalveolar extractions and removal of simple impacted teeth
Minor oral surgical procedures
Management of Oro-facial infections
Simple orthodontic appliance therapy
Taking, processing and interpretation of various types of intra oral radiographs
Various kinds of restorative procedures using different materials available
Simple endodontic procedures
Removable and fixed prosthodontics
Various kinds of periodontal therapy

ORAL MEDICINE & RADIOLOGY

- Able to identify precancerous and cancerous lesions of the oral cavity and refer to the concerned speciality for their management
- Should have an adequate knowledge about common laboratory investigations and interpretation of their results.
- Should have adequate knowledge about medical complications that can arise while treating systemically compromised patients and take prior precautions/ consent from the concerned medical specialist.
- Have adequate knowledge about radiation health hazards, radiations safety and protection.
- Competent to take intra-oral radiographs and interpret the radiographic findings
- Gain adequate knowledge of various extra-oral radiographic procedures, TMJ radiography and sialography.
- Be aware of the importance of intra- and extra-oral radiographs in forensic identification and age estimation
- Should be familiar with jurisprudence, ethics and understand the significance of dental records with respect to law

PAEDIATRIC & PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

- Able to instill a positive attitude and behaviour in children towards oral health and understand the principles of prevention and preventive dentistry right from birth to adolescence.
- Able to guide and counsel the parents in regards to various treatment modalities including different facets of preventive dentistry.
- Able to treat dental diseases occurring in child patient.
- Able to manage the physically and mentally challenged disabled children effectively and efficiently, tailored to the needs of individual requirement and conditions.

ORTHODONTICS & DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPAEDICS

- Understand about normal growth and development of facial skeleton and dentition.
- Pinpoint oberrations in growth process both dental and skeletal and plan necessary treatment
- Diagnose the various malocclusion categories
- Able to motivate and explain to the patient (and parent) about the necessity of treatment
- Plan and execute preventive orthodontics (space maintainces or space regaines)
- Plan and execute interceptive orthodontics (habit breaking appliances)
- Manage treatment of simple malocclusion such as anterior spacing using removable appliances
- Handle delivery and activation of removable orthodontic appliances
- Diagnose and appropriately refer patients with complex malocclusion to the specialist

PERIODONTOLOGY

- Diagnose the patients periodontal problem, plan and perform appropriate periodontal treatment
- Competent to educate and motivate the patient
- Competent to perform thorough oral prophylaxis, subgingival scaling, root planning and minor periodontal surgical procedures
- Give proper post treatment instructions and do periodic recall and evaluation
- Familiar with concepts of osseointegration and basic surgical aspects of implantology

PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN & BRIDGE

- Able to understand and use various dental materials
- Competent to carry out treatment of conventional complete and partial removable dentures and fabricate fixed partial dentures
- Able to carry out treatment of routine prosthodontic procedures.
- Familiar with the concept of osseointegration and the value of implant-supported Prosthodontic procedures

CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS

- Competent to diagnose all carious lesions
- Competent to perform Class I and Class II cavities and their restoration with amalgam
- Restore class V and Class III cavities with glass ionomer cement
- Able to diagnose and appropriately treat pulpally involved teeth (pulp capping procedures)
- Able to perform RCT for anterior teeth
- Competent to carry out small composite restorations
- Understand the principles of aesthetic dental procedures

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

- Able to apply the knowledge gained in the basic medical and clinical subjects in the management of patients with surgical problems
- Able to diagnose, manage and treat patients with basic oral surgical problems
- Have a broad knowledge of maxillofacial surgery and oral implantology
- Should be familiar with legal, ethical and moral issues pertaining to the patient care and communication skills
- Should have acquired the skill to examine any patient with an oral surgical problem in an orderly manner
- Understand and practice the basic principles of asepsis and sterilisation
- Should be competent in the extraction of the teeth under both local and general anaesthesia
- Competent to carry out certain minor oral surgical procedure under LA liketrans-alveolar extraction, frenectomy, dento alveolar procedures, simple impaction, biopsy, etc.
- Competent to assess, prevent and manage common complications that arise during and after minor oral surgery
- Able to provide primary care and manage medical emergencies in the dental office
- Familiar with the management of major oral surgical problems and principles involved in the in-patient management

PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

- Apply the principles of health promotion and disease prevention
- Have knowledge of the organization and provision of health care in community and in the hospital service
- Have knowledge of the prevalence of common dental conditions in India.
- Have knowledge of community based preventive measures
- Have knowledge of the social, cultural and env. Factors which contribute to health or illness.
- Administer and hygiene instructions, topical fluoride therapy and fissure sealing.
- Educate patients concerning the aetiology and prevention of oral disease and encourage them to assure responsibility for their oral health.

MINIMUM WORKING HOURS FOR EACH SUBJECT OF STUDY (B.D.S COURSE)

The following has been substituted in terms of (3rd Amendment) notification published on **25th August,2011** in the Gazette of India and the same is as under:-

Subjects	Lecture Hours	Practical Hours	Clinical Hours	Total Hours
General Human Anatomy Including Embryology, Osteology and Histology.	100	175		275
General Human Physiology Biochemistry	120 70	60 60		180 130
Dental Materials	80	240		320
Dental Anatomy Embryology, and Oral Histology	105	250		355
Dental Pharmacology & Therapeutics	70	20		90
General Pathology Microbiology	55 65	55 50		110 115
General Medicine	60		9	150
General Surgery	60		90	150
Oral Pathology & Microbiology	145	130		275
Oral Medicine & Radiology	65		200	265
Paediatric & Preventive Dentistry	65		200	265
Orthodontics & dental orthopaedics	50		200	250
Periodontology	80		200	280
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	70		360	430
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics	135	200	460	795
Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge	135	300	460	895
Public Health Dentistry	60		290	350
Total	1590	1540	2550	5680

Note:

There should be a minimum of 240 teaching days every year consisting of 8 working hours including one hour of lunch break.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

3. Identification of nonprotein nitrogen substance	4
4. Normal constituents of urine	4
5. Abnormal constituents of urine	4
6. Analysis of saliva including amylase	2
7. Analysis of milk Quantitative estimations	2
8. Titrable acidity and ammonia in urine	2
9. Free and total acidity in gastric juice	2
10. Blood glucose estimation	2
11. Serum total protein estimation	2
12. Urine creatinine estimation Demonstration	2
13. Paper electrophoresis charts/clinical data evaluation	2
14. Glucose tolerance test profiles	2
15. Serum lipid profiles	1
16. Profiles of hypothyrodisim and hyperthyrodisim	1
17. Profiles of hyper and hypoparathyrodism	1
18. Profiles of liver function	1
19. Urea, uric acid creatinine profile in kidney disorders	1
20. Blood gas profile in acidosis/ alkalosis	1

RECOMMEDED BOOKS:

1. Concise text book of Biochemistry (3rd edition) 2001, T.N. Pattabiraman
2. Nutritional Biochemistry 1995, S. Ramakrishnan and S.V. Rao
3. lecture notes in Biochemistry 1984, J.K. Kandlish

Reference books:

1. Text book of Biochemistry with clinical correlations 1997, T.N. Devlin
2. Harper's Biochemistry, 1996., R.K. Murray et.al
3. Basic and applied Dental Biochemistry, 1979, R.A.D. Williams & J.C.Elliot

3. DENTAL ANATOMY, EMBRYOLOGY AND ORAL HISTOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Dental Anatomy including Embryology and Oral Histology – a composite of basic Dental Sciences & their clinical applications.

SKILLS

The student should acquire basic skills in :

1. Carving of crowns of permanent teeth in wax.
2. Microscopic study of Oral tissues.
3. Identification of Deciduous & Permanent teeth.
4. Age estimation by patterns of teeth eruption from plaster casts of different age groups.

OBJECTIVES

After a course on Dental Anatomy including Embryology and Oral Histology,

1. The student is expected to appreciate the normal development, morphology, structure & functions of oral tissues & variations in different pathological/non-pathological states.
2. The student should understand the histological basis of various dental treatment procedures and physiologic ageing process in the dental tissues.
3. The students must know the basic knowledge of various research methodologies.

I. TOOTH MORPHOLOGY

1. Introduction to tooth morphology:

- Human dentition, types of teeth, & functions, Palmer's & Binomial notation systems, tooth surfaces their junctions - line angles & point angles, definition of terms used in dental morphology, geometric concepts in tooth morphology, contact areas & embrasures - Clinical significance.

2. Morphology of permanent teeth :

- Description of individual teeth, along with their endodontic anatomy & including a note on their chronology of development, differences between similar class of teeth & identification of individua teeth.
- Variations & Anomalies commonly seen in individual teeth.

3. Morphology of Deciduous teeth :

- Generalized differences between Deciduous & Permanent teeth.
- Description of individual deciduous teeth, including their chronology of development, endodontic anatomy, differences between similar class of teeth & identification of individual teeth.

4. Occlusion :

- Definition, factors influencing occlusion - basal bone, arch, individual teeth, external & internal forces & sequence of eruption.
- Inclination of individual teeth - compensatory curves.
- Centric relation & Centric occlusion - protrusive, retrusive & lateral occlusion.
- Clinical significance of normal occlusion.
- Introduction to & Classification of Malocclusion.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

BOOKS FOR FURTHER READING/REFERENCE.

i) Microbiology – Prescott, etal.
ii) Microbiology – Bernard D. Davis , etal.
iii) Clinical & Pathogenic Microbiology – Barbara J Howard, etal.
iv) Mechanisms of Microbial diseases – Moselio Schaechter, etal.
v) Immunology an Introduction – Tizard
vi) Immunology 3rd edition – Evan Roitt , etal.

5. GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

GOAL:

The broad goal of teaching under graduate students in pharmacology is to inculcate rational and scientific basis of therapeutics keeping in view of dental curriculum and Profession.

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the course the student shall be able to:

i) Describe the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of essential and commonly used drugs in general and in dentistry in particular.
ii) List the indications, contraindications; interactions, and adverse reactions of commonly used drugs with reason.
iii) Tailor the use of appropriate drugs in disease with consideration to its cost, efficacy, safety for individual and mass therapy needs.
iv) Indicate special care in prescribing common and essential drugs in special medical situations such as pregnancy, lactation, old age, renal, hepatic damage and immuno compromised patients.
v) Integrate the rational drug therapy in clinical pharmacology.
vi) Indicate the principles underlying the concepts of "Essential drugs".

SKILLS:

At the end of the course the student shall be able to:

1) Prescribe drugs for common dental and medical ailments.
2) To appreciate adverse reactions and drug interactions of commonly used drugs.
3) Observe experiments designed for study of effects of drugs.
4) Critically evaluate drug formulations and be able to interpret the clinical pharmacology of marketed preparations commonly used in dentistry.
5) INTEGRATION: Practical knowledge of use of drugs in clinical practice will be acquired through integrated teaching with clinical departments.

LECTURE:

I. GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY:

1. General principles of pharmacology; sources and nature of drugs dosage forms; prescription writing; pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs), mode of action of drugs, combined effects of drugs, receptor mechanism of drug action, factors modifying drug response, adverse drug reactions; drug interactions, Implications of General Principles in clinical dentistry.
2. CNS drugs; General anaesthetics, hypnotics, analgescis psychotropic drugs, anti – epileptics, muscle relaxants, local anaesthetics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.
3. Autonomic drugs; sympathomimetics, antiadrenergic drugs parasympothomimetics and parasympatholytics, Implications of Autonomic drugs in clinical dentistry.
4. Cardiovascular drugs; Cardiac stimulants ; antihypertensive drugs, vasopressor agents, treatment of shock, Antianginal agents and diuretics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.
5. Autocoids:
   Histamine, antihistamines, prostaglandins, leukotriens and bronchodilators, Implications of Autocoids in clinical dentistry.
6. Drugs acting on blood : coagulants and anticoagulants, hematinics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.
7. G.I.T. Drugs, Purgatives, anti-diarrhoeal, antacids, anti-emetics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.
8. Endocrines; Emphasis on treatment of diabetes and glucocorticoids, thyroid and antithyroid agents, drugs affecting calcium balance and anabolic steroids, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.
9. Chemotherapy: Antimicrobial agents (against bacteria, anaerobic infections, fungi, virus and broad spectrum). Infection management in dentistry. Phamacotherapy of Tuberculosis, leprosy and chemotherapy of malignancy in general. Implications of Chemotherpy in clinical dentistry.
10. Vitamins : Water soluble vitamins, Vit. D, Vit.K. and Vit. E, Implications of Vitamins in clinical dentistry.
11. Pharmacotherapy of emergencies in dental office and emergency drugs tray Implications of Pharmacotherapy in clinical dentistry.
12. Chealating agents – BAL,EDTA and desferrioxamine,

PRINCIPAL

II. DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

1. Anti - septics, astrigents, obtundents, mummifying agents, bleaching agents, styptics, disclosing agents, dentifrices, mouth washes, caries and fluorides.
2. Pharmacotherapy of common oral conditions in dentistry.

Practicals and Demonstrations :

To familiarise the student with the methodology: prescription writing and dispensing. Rationale of drug combinations of marketed drugs.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR READING AND REFERENCE

1. R.S.Satoskar, Kale Bhandarkar's Pharmacology and Pharmacolherapentics, 10th Edition, Bombay Popular Prakashan 1991.
2. Bertam G Katzung, Basic and Clinical pharmacology 6th ed. Appleton & Lange 1997.
3. Lauerence D.R. Clinical Pharmacology 8th ed. Churchill Livingstone 1997.
4. Satoskar R.S. & Bhandarkar S.D., Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics part I & part ii, 13th Popular Prakashan Bombay 1993.
5. Tripathi K.D., Essentials of Medical Pharmacology 4th ed Jaypee Brothers 1999.

6. DENTAL MATERIALS

The science of Dental Material has undergone tremendous changes over the years. Continued research has led to new material systems and changing concepts in the dental field. Interlinked with various specialised branches of chemistry, practically all engineering applied sciences and biological characteristics, the science of dental material emerged as a basic sciences in itself with its own values and principles.

INTRODUCTION

AIMS:

Aim of the course is to present basic chemical and physical properties of Dental materials as they are related to its manipulation to give a sound educational background so that the practice of the dentistry emerged from art to empirical status of science as more information through further research becomes available. It is also the aim of the course of Dental materials to provide with certain criteria of selection and which will enable to discriminate between facts and propaganda with regards to claims of manufactures.

OBJECTIVES:

To understand the evolution and development of science of dental material.

To explain purpose of course in dental materials to personnels concerned with the profession of the dentistry. Knowledge of physical and chemical properties. Knowledge of biomechanical requirements of particular restorative procedure. An intelligent compromise of the conflicting as well as co-ordinating factors into the desired Ernest. Laying down standards or specifications of various materials to guide to manufacturers as well as to help professionals.

Search for newer and better materials which may answer our requirements with greater satisfaction. To understand and evaluate the claims made by manufactures of dental materials

NEEDS FOR THE COURSE:

The profession has to rise from an art to a science, , the need for the dentist to possess adequate knowledge of materials to exercises his best through knowledge of properties of different types of materials. The growing concern of health hazards due to mercury toxicity, inhalation of certain vapour or dust materials, irritations and allergic reaction to skin due to contact of materials. Materials causing irritation of oral tissues, pH of restorative materials causing inflammation and necrosis of pulp which is a cause for the dentist to posses wider knowledge of physical, chemical and biological properties of materials being used. For the protection for the patient and his own protection certain criteria of selection are provided that will enable the dentist to discriminate between facts and propaganda, which will make a material biologically accept.

SCOPE:

The dental materials is employed in mechanical procedures including restorative dentistry such as Prosthodontics, endodontics, periodontal, orthodontics and restorative materials. There is scarcely a dental procedure that does not make use of dental materials in one form or another and therefore the application of dental material is not limited to any one branch of dentistry. Branches such as minor surgery and periodontics require less use of materials but the physical and chemical characters of materials are important in these fields.

The toxic and tissue reaction of dental materials and their durability in the oral cavity where the temperature is between 32 & 37 degree centigrade, and the ingestion of hot or cold food ranges from 0-70 degree centigrade. The acid an alkalinity of fluids shown pH varies from 4 to 8.5. The load on 1 sq. mm of tooth or restorative materials can reach to a level as high as many kilograms. Thus the biological properties of dental materials cannot be separated from their physical and chemical properties.

2). STRUCTURE OF MATTER AND PRINCIPLES OF ADHESION.

Change of state, inter atomic primary bonds, inter atomic secondary bonds, inter atomic bond distance and bonding energy, thermal energy, crystalline structure, non crystalline structures, diffusion, adhesion and bonding and adhesion to tooth structures.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SUSHEELA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

16). DENTAL IMPLANTS : Evolution of dental implants, types and materials.
17). MECHANICS OF CUTTING : Burs and points.
At the end of the course the student should have the knowledge about the composition, properties, manipulative techniques and their various commercial names. The student should also acquire skills to select and use the materials appropriately for laboratory and clinical use.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
1. Phillips Science of Dental Materials – 10th edn.- Kenneth J. Anusavice
2. Restorative Dental Materials – 10 edn. Robert G.Craig
3. Notes on Dental Materials – E.C. Combe

7. PRE CLINICAL CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY LABORATORY EXERCISES

1. Identification and study of handcutting instruments chisles, gingival margin trimmers, excavators and hatchet.
2. Identification and use of rotary cutting instruments in contra angle hand pieces burs (Micromotor)
3. Preparation class I and extended class I and class II and MOD's and class V amounting to 10 exercises in plaster models.
4. 10 exercises in mounted extracted teeth of following class I, 4 in number class I extended cavities 2, class II 4 in number and Class V 2 in number. Cavity preparation base application matrix and wedge placement restoration with amalgam.
5. Exercises on phantom head models which includes cavity preparation base and varnish application matrix and wedge placement followed by amalgam restoration.

Class I	5
Class I with extension	2
Class II	10
Class II Mods	2
Class V and III forglass ionmers	4
Class V for amalgam	2

6. Polishing of above restorations.
7. Demonstration of Class III and Class V cavity preparation. For composites on extracted tooth completing the restoration.
8. Polishing and finishing of the restoration of composites.
9. Identification and manipulation of varnish bases like Zinc Phosphate, Poly carboxylate, Glass Ionomers, Zinc Oxide, Euginol cements.
10. Identification and manipulation of various matrices, tooth separators and materials like composites and modified glassionomer cements.
11. Cast Restoration
    1. Preparation of Class II inlay cavity
    2. Fabrication of wax pattern
    3. Sprue for inner attachment investing
    4. Investing of wax pattern
    5. Finishing and cementing of class II inlay in extracted tooth.
12. Endodontics
    1. Identification of basic endodontic instruments
    2. Cornal access cavity preparation on extracted. Upper central incisiors
    3. Determination of working length.
    4. Biomechanical preparation of root canal space of central incisor
    5. Obfuration of root canal spaces. Absens of cornal access cavity.
    6. Closure of acess cavity

8. ORAL PATHOLOGY & ORAL MICROBIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES:
At the end of Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology course, the student should be able to comprehend -
1. The different types of pathological processes, that involve the oral cavity.
2. The manifestations of common diseases, their diagnosis & correlation with clinical pathological processes.
3. An understanding of the oral manifestations of systemic diseases should help in correlating with the systemic physical signs & laboratory findings.
4. The student should understand the underlying biological principles governing treatment of oral diseases.
5. The principles of certain basic aspects of Forensic Odontology.

SKILLS:
1. Microscopic study of common lesions affecting oral tissues through microscopic slides & projection slides.
2. Study of the disease process by surgical specimens.
3. Study of teeth anomalies/polymorphisms through tooth specimens & plaster casts.
4. Microscopic study of plaque pathogens.
5. Study of haematological preparations (blood films) of anaemias & leukemias.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SUREMI DENTAL COLLEGE

SKILLS:

He should attain following skills necessary for practice of dentistry

i) To use medium and high speed hand pieces to carry out restorative work.

ii) Poses the skills to use and familiarise endodontic instruments and materials needed for carrying out simple endodontic treatment.

iii) To achieve the skills to translate patients esthetic needs along with function.

ATTITUDES:

i). Maintain a high standard of professional ethics and conduct and apply these in all aspects of professional life.

ii). Willingness to participate in CDE programme to update the knowledge and professional skill from time to time.

iii). To help and participate in the implementation of the national oral health policy.

iv). He should be able to motivate the patient for proper dental treatment at the same time proper maintenance of oral hygiene should be emphasise which will help to maintain the restorative work and prevent future damage.

INTRODUCTION :

Definition aims objectives of Conservative Dentistry scope and future of Conservative Dentistry.

1. Nomenclature Of Dentition:
   Tooth numbering systems A.D.A. Zsigmondy Palmer and F.D.I. systems.
2. Principles Of Cavity Preparation :
   Steps and nomenclature of cavity preparation classification of cavities, nomenclature of floors angles of cavities.
3. Dental Caries :
   Aetiology, classification clinical features, morphological features, microscopic features, clinical diagnosis and sequel of dental caries.
4. Treatment Planning For Operative Dentistry:
   Detailed clinical examination , radiographic examination, tooth vitality tests, diagnosis and treatment planning, preparation of the case sheet.
5. Gnathological Concepts Of Restoration:
   Physiology of occlusion, normal occlusion, Ideal occlusion, mandibular movements and occlusal analysis. Occlusal rehabilitation and restoration.
6. Aramamentarium For Cavity Preparation:
   General classification of operative instruments, Hand cutting instruments design formula and sharpening of instruments. Rotary cutting instruments dental bur, mechanism of cutting, evaluation of hand piece and speed current concepts of rotary cutting procedures. Sterilisation and maintenance of instruments. Basic instrument tray set up.
7. Control of Operating Filed:
   Light source sterilisation field of operation control of moisture, rubber dam in detail, cotton rolls and anti sialogagues.
8. Amalgam Restoration :
   Indication contraindication, physical and mechanical properties , clinical behaviour. Cavity preparation for Class I , II, V and III. Step wise procedure for cavity preparation and restoration. Failure of amalgam restoration.
9. Pulp Protection :
   Liners, varnishes and bases, Zinc phosphate, zinc polycarboxylate, zinc oxide eugenol and glass inomer cements.
10. Anterior Restorations :
    Selection of cases, selection of material, step wise procedures for using restorations , silicate (theory only) glass inomers, composites, including sand witch restorations and bevels of the same with a note on status of the dentine bonding agents.
11. Direct Filling Gold Restorations :
    Types of direct filling gold indications and limitations of cohesive gold. Annealing of gold foil cavity preparation and condensation of gold foils.
12. Preventive Measures In Restorative Practice :
    Plaque Control, Pitand fissure sealants dietary measures restorative procedure and periodontal health. Contact and contour of teeth and restorations matrices tooth separation and wedges.
13. Temporisation or Interim Restoration.
14. Pin Amalgam Restoration Indication Contra Indication :
    Advantages disadvantages of each types of pin methods of placement use of auto matrix. Failure of pin amalgam restoration.
15. Management Of Deep Carious Lesions Indirect And Direct Pulp Capping.
16. Non Carious Destruction's Tooth Structures Diagnosis and Clinical Management
17. Hyper Sensitive Dentine And Its Management.
18. Cast Restorations
    Indications, contra indications, advantages and disadvantages and materials used for same Class II and Class I cavity preparation for inlays fabrication of wax pattern spurring inverting and casting procedures & casting defects.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

19. Die Materials And Preparation Of Dies.
20. Gingival Tissue Management For Cast Restoration And Impression Procedures
21. Recent Cavity Modification Amalgam Restoration.
22. Differences between Amalgam And Inlay Cavity preparation with note on all the types of Bewels used for Cast Restoration.
23. Control Of Pain During Operative Procedures.
24. Treatment Planning For Operative Dentistry Detailed Clinical Examination Radiographic Examination
25. Vitality Tests, Diagnosis And Treatment Planning And Preparation Of Case Sheet.
26. Applied Dental Materials.
    1. Biological Considerations.
       Evaluation, clinical application and adverse effects of the following materials. Dental cements, Zinc oxide euginol cements zinc phosphate cements, polycarboxylates glass ionomer cements, silicate cement calcium hydroxides varnishes.
    2. Dental amalgam, technical considerations mercury toxicity mercury hygiene.
    3. Composite, Dentine bonding agents, chemical and light curing composites
    4. Rubber base Imp. Materials
    5. Nobel metal alloys & non noble metal alloys
    6. Investment and die materials
    7. Inlay casting waxes
    8. Dental porcelain
    9. Aesthetic Dentistry
27. Endodontics: introduction definition scope and future of endodontics
28. Clinical diagnostic methods
29. Emergency endodontic procedures
30. Pulpal diseases causes, types and treatment .
31. Periapical diseases: acute periapical abscess, acute periodontal abscess phoeix abscess, chronic alveolar abscess granuloma cysts condensing osteits, external resorption.
32. Vital pulp therapy: indirect and direct pulp capping pulpotomy different types and medicaments used.
33. Apexogenisis and apexification or problems of open apex.
34. Rationale of endodontic treatment case selection indication and contraindications for root canal treatments.
35. Principles of root canal treatment mouth preparation root canal instruments, hand instruments, power driven instruments, standardisation color coding principle of using endodontic instruments. Sterilisation of root canal instruments and materials rubber dam application.
36. Anatomy of the pulp cavity: root canals apical foramen. Anomalies of pulp cavities access cavity preparation of anterior and premolar teeth.
37. Preparation of root canal space . Determination of working length, cleaning and shaping of root canals, irrigating solution chemical aids to instrumentation.
38. Disinfection of root canal space intracanal medicaments, poly antibiotic paste ross mans paste, mummifying agents. Out line of root canal treatment, bacteriological examinations, culture methods.
39. Problems during cleaning and shaping of root canal spaces. Perforation and its management. Broken instruments and its management, management of single and double curved root canals.
40. Methods of cleaning and shaping like step back crown down and conventional methods.
41. Obturation of the root canal system. Requirements of an ideal root canal filling material obturation methods using gutta percha healing after endodontic treatment. Failures in endodontics.
42. Root canal sealers. Ideal properties classification. Manipulation of root canal sealers.
43. post endodontic restoration fabrication and components of post core preparation.
44. smear layer and its importance in endodontics and conservative treatment.
45. discoloured teeth and its management. Bleaching agents, vital and non vital bleaching methods.
46. traumatised teeth classification of fractured teeth. Management of fractured tooth and root. Luxated teeth and its management.
47. endodontic surgeries indication contraindications, pre operative preparation. Pre medication surgical instruments and techniques apicectomy, retrograde filling, post operative sequale terphination hemisection, radiscetomy techniques of tooth reimplantation (both intentional and accidental) endodontic implants.
48. root resorption.
49. emergency endodontic procedures.
50. lasers in conservative endodontics (introduction only) practice management
51. professional association dentist act 1948 and its amendment 1993.
52. duties towards the govt. Like payments of professional tax, income tax.
53. financial management of practice
54. dental material and basic equipment management.
55. Ethics

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SUBHARTI DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SWASTI VIHAR

Primary care of medical emergencies in dental practice particularly -
(a)Cardio vascular (b) Respiratory(c) Endocrine
(d)Anaphylactic reaction (e) Epilepsy (f) Epilepsy

19. Emergency drugs & Intra muscular I.V. Injections -
Applied anatomy, Ideal location for giving these injections, techniques etc.
20. Oral Implantology
21. Ethics

LOCAL ANAESTHESIA:
Introduction, concept of L.A., classification of local anaesthetic agents, ideal requirements, mode of action, types of local anaesthesia, complications.

Use of Vaso constrictors in local anaesthetic solution -
Advantages, contra-indications, various vaso constrictors used.
Anaesthesia of the mandible -
Pterygomandibular space - boundaries, contents etc.
Interior Dental Nerve Block - various techniques
Complications
Mental foramen nerve block
Anaesthesia of Maxilla -
Intra - orbital nerve block.
Posterior superior alveolar nerve block
Maxillary nerve block - techniques.

GENERAL ANAESTHESIA –

Concept of general anaesthesia.
Indications of general anaesthesia in dentistry.
Pre-anaesthetic evaluation of the patient.
Pre-anaesthetic medication - advantages, drugs used.
Commonly used anaesthetic agents.
Complication during and after G.A.
I.V. sedation with Diazepam and Medozolam.
Indications, mode of action, technique etc.
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
Use of oxygen and emergency drugs.
Tracheostomy.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Impacted teeth; Alling John F & etal.
2. Principles of oral and maxillofacial surgery; Vol.1,2 & 3 Peterson LJ & etal.
3. Text book of oral and maxillofacial surgery; Srinivasan B.
4. Handbook of medical emergencies in the dental office, Malamed SF.
5. Killeys Fractures of the mandible; Banks P.
6. Killeys fractures of the middle 3rd of the facial skeleton; Banks P.
7. The maxillary sinus and its dental implications; McGovanda
8. Killey and Kays outline of oral surgery – Part-1; Seward GR & etal
9. Essentials of safe dentistry for the medically compromised patients; Mc Carthy FM
10. Oral & maxillofacial surgery, Vol 2; Laskin DM
11. Extraction of teeth;Howe, GL
12. Minor Oral Surgery; Howe.GL
13. Contemporary oral and maxillofacial surgery; Peterson I.J.& EA
14. Oral and maxillofacial infections; Topazian RG & Goldberg MH

13. ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

AIMS:

(1) To train the students to diagnose the common disorders of Orofacial region by clinical examination and with the help of such investigations as may be required and medical management of oro-facial disorders with drugs and physical agents.
(2) To train the students about the importance, role, use and techniques of radiographs/digital radiograph and other imaging methods in diagnosis.
(3) The principles of the clinical and radiographic aspects of Forensic Odontology.
The syllabus in ORAL MEDICINE & RADIOLOGY is divided into two main parts.
(I) Diagnosis, Diagnostic methods and Oral Medicine (II) Oral Radiology. Again the part ONE is subdivided into three sections. (A) Diagnostic methods (B) Diagnosis and differential diagnosis (C) Oral Medicine & Therapeutics.

COURSE CONTENT

(1) Emphasis should be laid on oral manifestations of systemic diseases and ill-effects of oral sepsis on general health.
(2) To avoid confusion regarding which lesion and to what extent the student should learn and know, this elaborate syllabus is prepared. As certain lesions come under more than one group, there is repetition.

DIRECTOR-PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

c. Age factor in orthodontic tooth movement

14. Preventive Orthodontics
    a. Definition
    b. Different procedures undertaken in preventive orthodontics and their limitations.
15. Interceptive Orthodontics
    a. Definition
    b. Different procedures undertaken in interceptive orthodontics
    c. Serial extractions: Definition, indications, contra-indication, technique, advantages and disadvantages.
    d. Role of muscle exercises as an interceptive procedure
16. Corrective Orthodontics
    a. Definition, factors to be considered during treatment planning.
    b. Model analysis: Pont's, Ashley Howe's, Bolton, Careys, Moyer's Mixed Dentition Analysis
    c. Methods of gaining space in the arch:- Indications, relative merits and demerits of proximal stripping, arch expansion and extractions
    d. Extractions in Orthdodontics - indications and selection of teeth for extraction.
17. Orthodontic Appliances: General
    a. Requisites for orthodontic appliances
    b. Classification, indications of Removable and Functional Appliances
    c. Methods of force application
    d. Materials used in construction of various orthodontic appliances - uses of stainless steel, technical considerations in curing of acrylic, Principles of welding and soldering, fluxes and antifluxes.
    e. Preliminary knowledge of acid etching and direct bonding.
18. Ethics

REMOVABLE ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

1) Components of removable appliances
2) Different types of clasps and their uses
3) Different types of labial bows and their uses
4) Different types of springs and their uses
5) Expansion appliances in orthodontics:
    i) Principles
    ii) Indications for arch expansion
    iii) Description of expansion appliances and different types of expansion devices and their uses.
    iv) Rapid maxillary expansion

FIXED ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

1. Definition, Indications & Contraindications
2. Component parts and their uses
3. Basic principles of different techniques: Edgewise, Begg's, straight wire.

EXTRAORAL APPLIANCES

1. Headgears
2. chincup
3. reverse pull headgears

MYOFUNCTIONAL APPLIANCES

1. Definition and principles
2. Muscle exercises and their uses in orthodontics
3. Functional appliances:
    i) Activator, Oral screens, Frankels function regulator, bionator twin blocks, lip bumper
    ii) Inclined planes - upper and lower
18. Orthodontic Management Of Cleft Lip And Palate
19. Principles Of Surgical Orthodontics
    Brief knowledge of correction of:
    a. Mandibular Prognathism and Retrognathism
    b. Maxillary Prognathism and Retrognathism
    c. Anterior open bite and deep bite
    d. Cross bite
20. Principle, Differential Diagnosis & Methods Of Treatment Of:
    1. Midline diastema
    2. Cross bite
    3. Open bite
    4. Deep bite
    5. Spacing
    6. Crowding
    7. Class II - Division 1, Division 2
    8. Class III Malocclusion - True and Psuedo Class III

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
COLLEGE
INSTITUTE
NAGAR (RAJ.)

12. PEDIATRIC ENDODONTICS
    - Principles & Diagnosis.
    - Classification of Pulpal Pathology in primary, young permanent & permanent teeth.
    - Management of Pulpally involved primary, young permanent & permanent teeth.
        - Pulp capping – direct & indirect.
        - Pulpotomy
        - Pulpectomy
        - Apexogenesis
        - Apexification
    - Obturation Techniques & material used for primary, young permanent & Permanent teeth in children.
13. TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN CHILDREN:
    - Classifications & Importance.
    - Sequelae & reaction of teeth to trauma.
    - Management of Traumatized teeth.
14. PREVENTIVE & INTERCEPTIVE ORTHODONTICS:
    - Definitions.
    - Problems encountered during primary and mixed dentition phases & their management.
    - Serial extractions.
    - Space management.
15. ORAL HABITS IN CHILDREN:
    - Definition, Aetiology & Classification.
    - Clinical features of digit sucking, tongue thrusting, mouth breathing & various other secondary habits.
    - Management of oral habits in children.
16. DENTAL CARE OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS:
    - Definition, Aetiology, Classification, Behavioural and Clinical features & Management of children with:
        - Physically handicapping conditions.
        - Mentally compromising conditions.
        - Medically compromising conditions.
        - Genetic disorders.
17. CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES IN CHILDREN:
    - Definition, Classification, Clinical features & Management.
18. DENTAL EMERGENCIES IN CHILDREN & THEIR MANAGEMENT.
19. DENTAL MATERIALS USED IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY.
20. PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY:
    - Definition.
    - Principles & Scope.
    - Types of prevention.
    - Different preventive measures used in Pediatric Dentistry including pit and fissure sealants and caries vaccine.
21. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION & SCHOOL DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES.
22. FLUORIDES:
    - Historical background.
    - Systemic & Topical fluorides.
    - Mechanism of action.
    - Toxicity & Management.
    - Defluoridation techniques.
23. CASE HISTORY RECORDING:
    - Outline of principles of examination, diagnosis & treatment planning.
24. SETTING UP OF PEDODONTIC CLINIC.
25. ETHICS.

B. PRACTICALS:

Following is the recommended clinical quota for under-graduate students in the subject of pediatric & preventive dentistry.

1. Restorations – Class I & II only : 45
2. Preventive measures e.g. Oral Prophylaxis – 20.
3. Fluoride applications – 10
4. Extractions – 25
5. Case History Recording & Treatment Planning – 10
6. Education & motivation of the patients using disclosing agents. Educating patients about oral hygiene measures like tooth brushing, flossing etc.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED & REFERENCE:

1. Pediatric Dentistry (Infancy through Adolescences) – Pinkham.
2. Kennedy's Pediatric Operative Dentistry – Kennedy & Curzon.
3. Occlusal guidance in Pediatric Dentistry – Stephen H. Wei.
4. Clinical Use of Fluorides – Stephen H. Wei.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

5. Pediatric Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery – Kaban.
6. Pediatric Medical Emergencies – P. S. whatt.
7. Understanding of Dental Caries – Niki Foruk.
8. An Atlas of Glass Ionomer cements – G. J. Mount.
9. Clinical Pedodontics – Finn.
10. Textbook of Pediatric Dentistry – Braham Morris.
11. Primary Preventive Dentistry – Norman O. Harris.
12. Handbook of Clinical Pedodontics – Kenneth. D.
13. Preventive Dentistry – Forrester.
14. The Metabolism and Toxicity of Fluoride – Garry M. whitford.
15. Dentistry for the Child and Adolescence – Mc. Donald.
16. Pediatric Dentistry – Damle S. G.
17. Behaviour Management – Wright
18. Pediatric Dentistry – Mathewson.
19. Traumatic Injuries – andreason.
20. Occlusal guidance in Pediatric Dentistry – Nakata.
21. Pediatric Drug Therapy – Tomare
22. Contemporary Orhtodontics – Profitt..
23. Preventive Dentistry – Depaola.
24. Metabolism & Toxicity of Fluoride – whitford. G. M.
25. Endodontic Practice – Grossman.
26. Principles of Endodontics – Munford.
27. Endodontics – Ingle.
28. Pathways of Pulp – Cohen.
29. Management of Traumatized anterior Teeth – Hargreaves.

16. PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

GOAL:

To prevent and control oral diseases and promote oral health through organized community efforts

OBJECTIVES:

Knowledge:

At the conclusion of the course the student shall have a knowledge of the basis of public health, preventive dentistry, public health problems in India, Nutrition, Environment and their role in health, basics of dental statistics, epidemiological methods, National oral health policy with emphasis on oral health policy.

Skill and Attitude:

At the conclusion of the course the students shall have require at the skill of identifying health problems affecting the society, conducting health surveys, conducting health education classes and deciding health strategies. Students should develop a positive attitude towards the problems of the society and must take responsibilities in providing health.

Communication abilities:

At the conclusions of the course the student should be able to communicate the needs of the community efficiently, inform the society of all the recent methodologies in preventing oral disease

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Dentistry: Definition of Dentistry, History of dentistry, Scope, aims and objectives o Dentistry.
2. Public Health:
   - i. Health & Disease: - Concepts, Philosophy, Definition and Characteristics
   - ii. Public Health: - Definition & Concepts, History of public health
   - iii. General Epidemiology: - Definition, objectives, methods
   - iv. Environmental Health: - Concepts, principles, protection, sources, purification environmental sanitation of water disposal of waste sanitation, then role in mass disorder
   - v. Health Education: - Definition, concepts, principles, methods, and health education aids
   - vi. Public Health Administration: - Priority, establishment, manpower, private practice management, hospital management.
   - vii. Ethics and Jurisprudence: Professional liabilities, negligence, malpractice, consents, evidence, contracts, and methods of identification in forensic dentistry.
   - viii. Nutrition in oral diseases
   - ix. Behavioral science: Definition of sociology, anthropology and psychology and their in dental practice and community.
   - x. Health care delivery system: Center and state, oral health policy, primary health care, national programmes, health organizations.

Dental Public Health:

1. Definition and difference between community and clinical health.
2. Epidemiology of dental diseases-dental caries, periodontal diseases, malocclusion, dental fluorosis and oral cancer.
3. Survey procedures: Planning, implementation and evaluation, WHO oral health survey methods 1997, indices for dental diseases.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL

4. Delivery of dental care: Dental auxiliaries, operational and non-operational, incremental and comprehensive health care, school dental health.
5. Payments of dental care: Methods of payments and dental insurance, government plans
6. Preventive Dentistry- definition, Levels, role of individual , community and profession, fluorides in dentistry, plaque control programmes.

Research Methodology and Dental Statistics

1. Health Information: - Basic knowledge of Computers, MS Office, Window 2000, Statistical Programmes
2. Research Methodology: -Definition, types of research, designing a written protocol
3. Bio-Statistics: - Introduction, collection of data, presentation of data, Measures of Central tendency, measures of dispersion, Tests of significance, Sampling and sampling techniques-types, errors, bias, blind trails and calibration.

Practice Management

1. Place and locality
2. Premises & layout
3. Selection of equipments
4. Maintenance of records/accounts/audit

Dentist Act 1948 with amendment

Dental Council of India and State Dental Councils
Composition and responsibilities.
Indian Dental Association
Head Office, State, local and branches.

PRACTICALS/CLINICALS/FIELD PROGEAMME IN COMMUNITY DENTISTRY:

These exercises designed to help the student in IV year students:

1. Understand the community aspects of dentistry
2. To take up leadership role in solving community oral health programme

Exercises:

a) Collection of statistical data (demographic) on population in India, birth rates, morbidity and mortality, literacy, per capita income
b) Incidence and prevalence of common oral diseases like dental caries, periodontal disease, oral cancer, fluorosis at national and international levels
c) Preparation of oral health education material posters, models, slides, lectures, play acting skits etc.
d) Oral health status assessment of the community using indices and WHO basic oral health survey methods
e) Exploring and planning setting of private dental clinics in rural, semi urban and urban locations, availment of finances for dental practices-preparing project report.
f) Visit to primary health center-to acquaint with activities and primary health care delivery
g) Visit to water purification plant/public health laboratory/ center for treatment of western and sewage water
h) Visit to schools-to assess the oral health status of school children, emergency treatment and health education including possible preventive care at school (tooth brushing technique demonstration and oral rinse programme etc.)
i) Visit to institution for the care of handicapped, physically, mentally, or medically compromised patients
j) Preventive dentistry: in the department application of pit and fissure sealants, fluoride gel application procedure, A. R. T., Comprehensive health for 5 pts at least 2 patients

The colleges are encouraged to involve in the N.S.S. programme for college students for carrying out social work in rural areas

SUGGESTED INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME IN COMMUNITY DENTISTRY:

I. AT THE COLLEGE:

Students are posted to the department to get training in dental practice management.

(a) Total oral health care approach- in order to prepare the new graduates in their approach to diagnosis, treatment planning, cost of treatment, prevention of treatment on schedule, recall maintenance of records etc. at least 10 patients (both children and adults of all types posting for at least one month).
(b) The practice of chair side preventive dentistry including oral health education

II. AT THE COMMUNITY ORAL HEALTH CARE CENTRE (ADOPTED BY THE DENTAL COLLEGE IN RURAL AREAS)

Graduates posted for at least on month to familiarize in:

(a) Survey methods, analysis and presentation of oral health assessment of school children and community independently using WHO basic oral health survey methods.
(b) Participation in rural oral health education programmes
(c) Stay in the village to understand the problems and life in rural areas

III. DESIRABLE: Learning use of computers-at least basic programme.

Examination Pattern

I. Index: Case History

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

		- Indications & contraindications - Armamentarium - Surgical procedure & healing response	
9.	Osseous Surgery	Osseous defects in periodontal disease - Definition - Classification - Surgery: resective, additive osseous surgery (osseous grafts with classification of grafts) - Healing responses - Other regenerative procedures; root conditioning - Guided tissue regeneration	2
20.	Mucogingival surgery &periodontal plastic surgeries	Definition Mucogingival problems: etiology, classification of gingival recession (P.D.Miller Jr. and Sullivan and Atkins) Indications & objectives Gingival extension procedures: lateral pedicle graft, frenectomy, frenotomy Crown lengthening procedures Periodontal microsurgery in brief	3
21.	Splints	- Periodontal splints - Purpose & classification - Principles of splinting	1
22.	Hypersensitivity	Causes, Theories & management	1
23.	Implants	Definition, types, scope &biomaterials used. Periodontal considerations: such as implant-bone interface, implant-gingiva interface, implant failure, peri-implantitis & management	1
24.	Maintenance phase (SPT)	- Aims, objectives, and principles - Importance - Procedures - Maintenance of implants	1
25.	Pharmaco-therapy	- Periodontal dressings - Antibiotics & anti-inflammatory drugs - Local drug delivery systems	2
26.	Periodontal management of medically compromised patients	Topics concerning periodontal management of medically compromised patients	1
27.	Inter-disciplinary care	- Pulpo-periodontal involvement - Routes of spread of infection - Simons' classification - Management	1
28.	Systemic effects of periodontal diseases in brief	Cardiovascular diseases, Low birth weight babies etc.	1
29.	Infection control protocol	Sterilization and various aseptic procedures	1
30.	Ethics		

TUTORIALS DURING CLINICAL POSTING:

1. Infection control
2. Periodontal instruments
3. Chair position and principles of instrumentation
4. Maintenance of instruments (sharpening)
5. Ultrasonic, Piezoelectric and sonic scaling – demonstration of technique
6. Diagnosis of periodontal disease and determination of prognosis
7. Radiographic interpretation and lab investigations
8. Motivation of patients- oral hygiene instructions

Students should be able to record a detailed periodontal case history, determine diagnosis, prognosis and plan treatment. Student should perform scaling, root planning local drug delivery and SPT. Shall be given demonstration of all periodontal surgical procedures.

DEMONSTRATIONS:

1. History taking and clinical examination of the patients
2. Recording different indices
3. Methods of using various scaling and surgical instruments
4. Polishing the teeth
5. Bacterial smear taking
6. Demonstration to patients about different oral hygiene aids

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

I. Biological consideration in jaw relation & jaw movements - craniomandibular relations.
   a) Mandibular movements.
   b) Maxillo -mandibular relation including vertical and horizontal jaw relations.
   c) Concept of occlusion- discuss in brief.

J. Relating the patient to the articulator.
   a) Face bow types & uses– discuss in brief.
   b) Face bow transfer procedure - discuss in brief.

K. Recording maxillo mandibular relation.
   a) Vertical relations.
   b) Centric relation records.
   c) Eccentric relation records.
   d) Lateral relation records.

L. Tooth selection and arrangement.
   a) Anterior teeth.
   b) Posterior teeth.
   c) Esthetic and functional harmony.

M. Relating inclination of teeth to concept of occlusion- in brief.
   a) Neutrocentric concept.
   b) Balanced occlusal concept.

N. Trial dentures.

O. Laboratory procedures.
   a) Wax contouring.
   b) Investing of dentures.
   c) Preparing of mold.
   d) Preparing & packing acrylic resin.
   e) Processing of dentures.
   f) Recovery of dentures.
   g) Lab remount procedures.
   h) Recovering the complete denture from the cast.
   i) Finishing and polishing the complete denture.
   j) Plaster cast for clinical denture remount procedure.

P. Denture insertion.
   a) Insertion procedures.
   b) Clinical errors.
   c) Correcting occlusal disharmony.
   d) Selective grinding procedures.

R. Treating problems with associated denture use – discuss in brief (tabulation/flow-chart form).

S. Treating abused tissues - discuss in brief.

T. Relining and rebasing of dentures- discuss in brief.

V. Immediate complete dentures construction procedure- discuss in brief.

W. The single complete denture- discuss in brief.

X. Overdentures denture- discuss in brief.

Y. Dental implants in complete denture - discuss in brief.

Note : It is suggested that the above mentioned topics be dealt with wherever appropriate in the following order so as to cover –

1. Definition
2. Diagnosis (of the particular situation/patient selection/treatment planning)
3. Types / Classification
4. Materials
5. Methodology – Lab /Clinical
6. Advantages & disadvantages
7. Indications, contraindications
8. Maintenance Phase
9. Oral Implantology
10. Ethics

Removable Flexible Dentures

1. Introduction
   - Terminologies and scope
2. Classification.
3. Examination, Diagnosis & Treatment planning & evaluation of diagnostic data.
4. Components of a removable partial denture.
   - Major connectors,
   - minor connectors,
   - Rest and rest seats.
5. Components of a Removable Partial Denture.
   - Direct retainers,
   - Indirect retainers,
   - Tooth replacement.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Syllabus of Complete denture by - Charles M. Heartwell Jr. and Arthur O. Rahn.
2. Boucher's "Prosthodontic treatment for edentulous patients"
3. Essentials of complete denture prosthodontics by – Sheldon Winkler.
4. Maxillofacial prosthetics by – Willam R.Laney.
5. McCraken's Removable partial prosthodontics
6. Removable partial prosthdontics by – Ernest L. Miller and Joseph E. Grasso.

19. AESTHETIC DENTISTRY

Aesthetic Dentistry is gaining more popularity since last decade. It is better that undergraduate students should understand the philosophy and scientific knowledge of the esthetic dentistry.

1. Introduction and scope of esthetic dentistry
2. Anatomy & physiology of smile
3. Role of the colour in esthetic dentistry
4. Simple procedures (roundening of central incisors to enhance esthetic appearance)
5. Bleaching of teeth
6. Veneers with various materials
7. Prevedntive and interceptive esthetics
8. Ceramics
9. Simple gingival contouring to enhance the appearance
10. Simple clinical procedures for BDS students

Recommended books:

1. Esthetic guidelines for restorative dentistry; Scharer & others
2. Esthetics of anterior fixed prosthodontics; Chiche (GJ) & Pinault (Alain)
3. Esthetic & the treatment of facial form, Vol 28; Mc Namara (JA)

20. FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY (30 hrs of instruction)

Definition

Forensic is derived from the Latin word forum, which means 'court of law.' Odontology literally implies 'the study of teeth.' Forensic odontology, therefore, has been defined by the Fédération Dentaire International (FDI) as "that branch of dentistry which, in the interest of justice, deals with the proper handling and examination of dental evidence, and with the proper evaluation and presentation of dental findings."

Objectives of the undergraduate curriculum

At the end of the programme, the dental graduate should:

1. Have sound knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of forensic odontology.
2. Have an awareness of ethical obligations and legal responsibilities in routine practice and forensic casework.
3. Be competent to recognise forensic cases with dental applications when consulted by the police, forensic pathologists, lawyers and associated professionals.
4. Be competent in proper collection of dental evidence related to cases of identification, ethnic and sex differentiation, age estimation and bite marks.
5. Be able to assist in analysis, evaluation, and presentation of dental facts within the realm of law.

Curriculum for forensic odontology

1. Introduction to forensic dentistry
   - Definition and history
   - Recent developments and future trends
2. Overview of forensic medicine and toxicology
   - Cause of death and postmortem changes
   - Toxicological manifestations in teeth and oral tissues
3. Dental identification
   - Definition
   - Basis for dental identification
   - Postmortem procedures
   - Dental record compilation and interpretation
   - Comparison of data, and principles of report writing
   - Identification in disasters and handling incinerated remains
   - Postmortem changes to oral structures
4. Maintaining dental records
   - Basic aspects of good record-keeping
   - Different types of dental records
     - Dental charts
     - Dental radiographs
     - Study casts
     - Denture marking
     - Photographs

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
DENTAL COLLEGE
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
ANAGAR (PAI)

- Dental notations
- Relevance of dental records in forensic investigation

5. Age estimation
   - Age estimation in children and adolescents
     - Advantages of tooth calcification over 'eruption' in estimating age
     - Radiographic methods of Schour & Massler, Demirjian et al
   - Age estimation in adults
     - Histological methods – Gustafson's six variables and Johanson's modification, Bang & Ramm's dentine translucency
     - Radiographic method of Kvaal et al
   - Principles of report writing
6. Sex differentiation
   - Sexual dimorphism in tooth dimensions (Odontometrics)
7. Ethnic variations ('racial' differences) in tooth morphology
   - Description of human population groups
   - Genetic and environmental influences on tooth morphology
   - Description of metric and non-metric dental features used in ethnic differentiation
8. Bite mark procedures
   - Definition and classification
   - Basis for bite mark investigation
   - Bite mark appearance
   - Macroscopic and microscopic ageing of bite marks
   - Evidence collection from the victim and suspect of bite mark
   - Analysis and comparison
   - Principles of report writing
   - Animal bite investigation
9. Dental DNA methods
   - Importance of dental DNA evidence in forensic investigations
   - Types of DNA and dental DNA isolation procedures
   - DNA analysis in personal identification
   - Gene-linked sex dimorphism
   - Population genetics
10. Jurisprudence and ethics
    - Fundamentals of law and the constitution
    - Medical legislation and statutes (Dental and Medical Council Acts, etc)
    - Basics of civil law (including torts, contracts and consumer protection act)
    - Criminal and civil procedure code (including expert witness requirement)
    - Assessment and quantification of dental injuries in courts of law
    - Medical negligence and liability
    - Informed consent and confidentiality
    - Rights and duties of doctors and patients
    - Medical and dental ethics (as per Dentists' Act)

Theory sessions and practical exercises

Total hours for the course

- Didactic – 10-12 hours
- Practical – 20-25 hours

Detailed didactic sessions for the above components, either in the form of lectures or as structured student-teacher interactions, is essential. Specialists from multiple disciplines, particularly from legal and forensic sciences, can be encouraged to undertake teaching in their area of expertise.

An interactive, navigable and non-linear (INN) model may also be utilised for education.

Practical exercises (real-life casework and/or simulated cases) must complement didactic sessions to facilitate optimal student understanding of the subject. Mandatory practical training in dental identification methods, dental profiling (ethnic and sex differences, radiographic age estimation), and bite mark procedures, is of paramount importance. In addition, practical exercises/demonstrations in histological age estimation, comparative dental anatomy, DNA methods, medical autopsy, court visits, and other topics may be conducted depending on available expertise, equipment and feasibility.

Approach to teaching forensic odontology

Forensic odontology could be covered in two separate streams. The divisions include a preclinical stream and a clinical stream.

Preclinical stream

- Introduction to forensic odontology
- Sex differences in odontometrics
- Ethnic variations in tooth morphology
- Histological age estimation
- Dental DNA methods

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

- Bite marks procedures
- Overview of forensic medicine and toxicology

It could prove useful to undertake the preclinical stream in II or III year under Oral Biology/Oral Pathology since these aspects of forensic odontology require grounding in dental morphology, dental histology and basic sciences, which, students would have obtained in I and/or II BDS.

Clinical stream

- Dental identification
- Maintaining dental records
- Radiographic age estimation
- Medical jurisprudence and ethics

It would be suitable to undertake these topics in the IV or V year as part of Oral Medicine and Radiology, since students require reasonable clinical exposure and acumen to interpret dental records, perform dental postmortems and analyse dental radiographs for age estimation.

21. ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY (30 hrs of instruction)

INTRODUCTION TO ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

Oral Implantology is now emerged as a new branch in dentistry world wide and it has been given a separate status in the universities abroad. In India day to day the practice of treating patients with implants are on rise. In this contest inclusion of this branch into under graduate curriculum has become very essential. The objective behind this is to impart basic knowledge of Oral Implantology to undergraduates and enable them to diagnose, plan the treatment and to carry out the needed pre surgical mouth preparations and treat or refer them to speciality centres. This teaching programme may be divided and carried out by the Dept. of Oral Surgery, Prosthodontics and Periodontics.

1. History of implants, their design & surface characteristics and osseo-integration
2. Scope of oral & maxillofacial implantology & terminologies
3. A brief introduction to various implant systems in practice
4. Bone biology, Morphology, Classification of bone and its relevance to implant treatment and bone augmentation materials.
5. Soft tissue considerations in implant dentistry
6. Diagnosis & treatment planning in implant dentistry
   Case history taking/Examination/Medical evaluation/Orofacial evaluation/ Radiographic evaluation/ Diagnostic evaluation/ Diagnosis and treatment planning/ treatment alternatives/ Estimation of treatment costs/ patient education and motivation
7. Pre surgical preparation of patient
8. Implant installation & armamentarium for the Branemark system as a role model
9. First stage surgery – Mandible – Maxilla
10. Healing period & second stage surgery
11. Management of surgical complications & failures
12. General considerations in prosthodontic reconstruction & Bio mechanics
13. Prosthodontic components of the Branemark system as a role model
14. Impression procedures & Preparation of master cast
15. Jaw relation records and construction of suprastructure with special emphasis on occlusion for osseointegrated prosthesis
16. Management of prosthodontic complications & failures
17. Recall & maintenance phase.

Criteria for success of osseointegrated implant supported prosthesis

SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR READING

1. Contemporary Implant Dentistry	-	Carl .E. Misch Mosby 1993 First Edition.
2. Osseointegration and Occlusal Rehabilitation		Hobo S., Ichida. E. and Garcia L.T. Quintessence Publishing Company, 1989 First Edition.

22. BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (20 hrs of instruction)

GOAL:

The aim of teaching behavioural sciences to undergraduate student is to impart such knowledge & skills that may enable him to apply principles of behaviour –

a) For all round development of his personality
b) In various therapeutic situations in dentistry.

The student should be able to develop skills of assessing psychological factors in each patient, explaining stress, learning simple counselling techniques, and improving patients compliance behaviour.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

OBJECTIVES:

A) KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING:

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to:

1) Comprehend different aspects of normal behaviour like learning, memory, motivation, personality & intelligence.
2) Recognise difference between normal and abnormal behaviour.
3) Classify psychiatric disorders in dentistry.
4) Recognise clinical manifestations of dental phobia, dental anxiety, facial pain, orofacial manifestations of psychiatric disorders, and behavioural problems in children. Addictive disorders, psychological disorders in various dental departments.
5) Should have understanding of stress in dentistry and knowledge of simple counselling techniques.
6) Have some background knowledge of interpersonal, managerial and problem solving skills which are an integral part of modern dental practice.
7) Have knowledge of social context of dental care.

B) SKILLS

The student shall be able to:

1) Interview the patient and understand different methods of communication skills in dentist - patient relationship.
2) Improve patients compliance behaviour.
3) Develop better interpersonal, managerial and problem solving skills.
4) Diagnose and manage minor psychological problems while treating dental patients.

INTEGRATION:

The training in Behavioural sciences shall prepare the students to deliver preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the care of the patients both in family and community and refer advanced cases to specialised psychiatric hospitals.

Training should be integrated with all the departments of Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacology, Physiology and Biochemistry.

PSYCHOLOGY:

1. Definition & Need of Behavioural Science. Determinants of Behaviour. Hrs 1 Scope of Behavioural Science.
2. Sensory process & perception perceptual process- clinical applications.
3. Attention - Definition - factors that determine attention. Clinical application.
4. Memory - Memory process - Types of memory , Forgetting:
   Methods to improve memory, Clinical assessment of memory & clinical applications.
5. Definition - Laws of learning
   Type of learning. Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, cognitive learning, Insight learning, social learning, observational learning, principles of learning– Clinical application.
6. Intelligence- Definition: Nature of intelligencestability of intelligence
   Determinants of intelligence, clinical application
7. Thinking - Definition: Types of thinking, delusions, problem solving
8. Motivation - Definition: Motive, drive, needs classification of motives
9. Emotions - Definition differentiation from feelings – Role of hypothalamus, Cerebral cortex, adrenal glands ANS. Theories of emotion, Types of emotions.
   Personality. Assessment of personality: Questionnaires, personality inventory, rating scales, Interview projective techniques – Rorshach ink blot test , RAT, CAT

SOCIOLOGY:

Social class, social groups – family, types of family, types of marriages, communities and Nations and institutions.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. General psychology -- S.K. Mangal
2. General psychology -- Hans Raj, Bhatia
3. General psychology -- Munn
4. Behavioural Sciences in Medical practise -- Manju Mehta
5. Sciences basic to psychiatry -- Basanth Puri & Peter J Tyrer

23. [redacted] (20 hrs. of instruction)

Introduction:

There is a definite shift now from the traditional patient and doctor relationship and delivery of dental care. With the advances in science and technology and the increasing needs of the patient, their families and community, there is a concern for the health of the community as a whole. There is a shift to greater accountability to the society. Dental specialists like the other health professionals are confronted with many ethical problems. It is therefore absolutely necessary for each and every one in the health care delivery to prepare themselves to deal with these problems. To accomplish this and

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

develop human values Council desires that all the trainees undergo ethical sensitization by lectures or discussion on ethical issues, discussion of cases with an important ethical component.

Course content:

Introduction to ethics –

- what is ethics?
- What are values and norms?
- How to form a value system in one's personal and professional life?
- Hippocratic oath.
- Declaration of Helsinki, WHO declaration of Geneva, International code of ethics, DCI Code of ethics.

Ethics of the individual –

The patient as a person.
Right to be respected
Truth and confidentiality
Autonomy of decision
Doctor Patient relationship

Profession Ethics –

Code of conduct
Contract and confidentiality
Charging of fees, fee splitting
Prescription of drugs
Over-investigating the patient
Malpractice and negligence

Research Ethics –

Animal and experimental research/humanness
Human experimentation
Human volunteer research-informed consent
Drug trials

Ethical workshop of cases
Gathering all scientific factors
Gathering all value factors
Identifying areas of value – conflict, setting of priorities
Working our criteria towards decisions

Recommended Reading:

Medical Ethics, Francis C.M., I Ed. 1993, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi p. 189.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL

Annexure-A

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
Revised Internship Programme, 2011

CURRICULUM OF DENTAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME.

1. The duration of Internship shall be one year.
2. All parts of internship shall be done in a Dental College duly recognized/approved by the Dental Council of India for the purpose of imparting education and training to Dental graduates in the country.
3. The Internss shall be paid stipendiary allowance during the period of an Internship not extending beyond a period of one year.
4. The internship shall be compulsory and rotating as per the regulations prescribed for the purpose.
5. The degree- BDS shall be granted after completion of internship.

Determinants of Curriculum for internship for Dental Graduates:

The curricular contents of internship training shall be based on.

i) Dental health needs of the society.
ii) Financial, material and manpower resources available for the purpose.
iii) National Dental Health Policy.
iv) Socio-economic conditions of the people in general.
v) Existing Dental as also the primary health care concept, for the delivery of health services.
vi) Task analysis of what graduates in Dentistry in various practice settings, private and government service actually perform.
vii) Epidemiological studies conducted to find out prevalence of different dental health problems, taking into consideration the magnitude of dental problems, severity of dental problems and social disruption caused by these problems.

Objectives:

A. To facilitate reinforcement of learning and acquisition of additional knowledge:-
   a) Reinforcement of knowledge.
   b) Techniques & resources available to the individual and the community; Social and cultural setting.
   c) Training in a phased manner, from a shared to a full responsibility.

B. To facilitate the achievement of basic skills: attaining competence Vs. maintaining competence in:-
   i) History taking.
   ii) Clinical Examination.
   iii) Performance and interpretation of essential laboratory data.
   iv) Data analysis and inference.
   v) Communication skills aimed at imparting hope and optimism in the patient.
   vi) Attributes for developing working relationship in the Clinical setting and Community team work.

C To facilitate development of sound attitudes and habits:-
   i) Emphasis on individual and human beings, and not on disease/symptoms.
   ii) Provision of comprehensive care, rather than fragmentary treatment.
   iii) Continuing Dental Education and Learning of accepting the responsibility.

D To facilitate understanding of professional and ethical principles:-
   - Right and dignity of patients.
   - Consultation with other professionals and referral to seniors/institutions.
   - Obligations to peers, colleagues, patients, families and Community.
   - Provision of free professional services in an emergent situation.

DIRECTOR PRINCIPAL
SURENDERA DENTAL COLLEGE
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

E To initiate individual and group action, leading to disease prevention and dental health promotion, at the level of individuals families and the community.

Content (subject matter)

The compulsory rotating paid Dental Internship shall include training in Oral Medicine & Radiology; Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery; Prosthodontics; Periodontics; Conservative Dentistry; Pedodontics; Oral Pathology & Microbiology; Orthodontics and Community Dentistry.

General Guidelines:

1. It shall be task-oriented training. The interns should participate in various institutional and field programmes and be given due responsibility to perform the activities in all departments of the Dental Colleges and associated Institutions.
2. To facilitate achievement of basic skills and attitudes the following facilities should be provided to all dental graduates:
   - i) History taking, examination, diagnosis, charting and recording treatment plan of cases.
   - ii) Presentation of cases in a group of Seminar.
   - iii) Care and sterilization of instruments used.
   - iv) Performance and interpretation of essential laboratory tests and other relevant investigations.
   - v) Data analysis and inference.
   - vi) Proper use of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and other drugs, as well a other therapeutic modalities.
   - vii) Education of patients, their relatives and community on all aspects of dental health care while working in the institution as also in the field.
   - viii) Communication aimed at inspiring hope, confidence and optimism.
   - ix) Legal rights of patients and obligations of dental graduate under forensic jurisprudence.

1. **Oral Medicine & Radiology:**

1. Standardized examination of patients	25 Cases
2. Exposure to clinical, pathological laboratory procedures and biopsies.	5 Cases
3. Effective training in taking of Radiographs:	2 Full mouth
(Intra-oral) I.O. (Extra oral) E.O.	1
Cephalogram	1
4. Effective management of cases in wards	2 Cases

2. **Oral and Maxillofacial surgery**

A. The Interness during their posting in oral surgery shall perform the following procedures:

1. Extractions	50
2. Surgical extractions	2
3. Impactions	2
4 Simple Intra Maxillary Fixation	1
5 Cysts enucleations	1
6. Incision and drainage	2
7. Alveoloplasties, Biopsies & Frenectomies, etc.	3

B. The Interness shall perform the following on Cancer Patients:
   1. Maintain file work.
   2. Do extractions for radiotherapy cases.
   3. Perform biopsies.
   4. Observe varied cases of oral cancers.

C. The interness shall have 15 days posting in emergency services of a dental/general hospital with extended responsibilities in emergency dental care in the wards. During this period they shall attend to all emergencies under the direct supervision of oral surgeon during any operation: