

AL-AZHAR DENTAL COLLEGE

(APPROVED BY DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA & AFFILIATED TO KUHS)

RUN BY NOORUL ISLAM TRUST

PERUMPILLICHIRA P. O., THODUPUZHA, IDUKKI DIST., KERALA— 685 605

2.3.2. Institution facilitates the use of clinical skill laboratory/ simulation based learning

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CERTIFICATE OF THE HEAD OF INSTITUTION



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DR. HARVEY THOMAS M.D.S.
PRINCIPAL

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that, Student-centric methods are used for enhancing learning experiences by Experiential learning / Integrated/interdisciplinary learning/ Participatory learning / Problem solving methodologies / Self-directed learning / Patient-centric and Evidence-Based Learning / Learning in the Humanities / Project-based learning / Role play details are mentioned.







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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN CLINICAL SKILL LAB/SIMULATOR CENTRE



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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

DENTAL MATERIALS CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

a) INTRODUCTION:

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 specialized branches of chemistry, practically all engineering applied sciences and biological characteristics, the science of dental material emerged as basic sciences in itself with its own values and principles.

b) 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.

c) OBJECTIVES:

To understand the evolution and development of science of dental materials. Impart knowledge of physical and chemical properties and advantages and disadvantages of various materials used in dentistry. Acquire knowledge of biomechanical requirements of particular restorative material and its application & limitations. 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. 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 material appropriately for laboratory and clinical use.

d) NEED FOR THE COURSE:

The profession has to raise 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. There is growing concern of health hazards due to mercury



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toxicity, inhalation of certain vapors or dust materials, irritations and allergic reaction to skin due to contact of materials. The Dentist must acquire wider knowledge of physical, chemical and biological properties of the various materials used in the mouth because they may cause irritation of oral tissues. pH of some of the restorative materials causes inflammation and necrosis of pulp which is a concern and the patient should be protected from these. Certain criteria of selection are provided that will enable the dentist to discriminate between facts and propaganda which will make a material biologically acceptable.

e) SCOPE:

Dental materials are employed in mechanical procedures including restorative dentistry such as Prosthodontics, Endodontics, Periodontics and Orthodontics. 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 I 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.

Exercises to be done by each student:

SI No	Exercise
1.	Impression material Manipulation, making impressions, identify setting time and defects. (Comparative studies included).
2.	Gypsum Products Manipulation pouring impressions-identify setting time and working time and relation of working time with reference to proportion of water, change in temperature and spatulation time
3.	Self-cure and heat cure acrylic resin-manipulation and curing.
4.	Cements-manipulation and studying setting time and working time for luting, base and restoration.
5.	Silver Amalgam-manipulation, trituration, condensation and studying





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

CONSERVATIVE CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

INTRODUCTION

a) OBJECTIVES

i. Knowledge and Under Standing:

The graduate should acquire the following knowledge during the period of training,

- 1. To diagnose and treat simple restorative work for teeth.
- 2. To gain knowledge about aesthetic restorative material and to translate same to patient needs.
- 3. To gain the knowledge about endodontic treatment on the basis of scientific foundation.
- 4. To carry out simple endodontic treatment.
- To carry out simple luxation of tooth as its treatment and to provide emergency endodontic treatment.

ii. SKILLS:

He should attain following skills necessary for practice of dentistry

- 1. To use high and medium speed hand pieces to carry out restorative work.
- 2. Posses the skill to use and familiarize endodontic instruments and materials needed for carrying out simple endodontic treatment.
- 3. To achieve skills to translate patients esthetic needs along with function.

iii. ATTITUDES:

- 1. Maintain a high standard of professional ethics and conduct and apply all these in all aspects of professional life.
- Willingness to participate in CDE programme to update knowledge and professional skill from time to time.
- 3. To help and participate in implementation of national oral health policy.
- 4. He should be able to motivate the patient for proper dental treatment and maintenance of oral hygiene should be emphasise which will help to maintain the restorative work and prevent future damage.

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Excercises to be done by each Student:

SI No.	Practical Exercise		
1.	Identification and study of hand cutting instruments chisels, gingival margin trimmers, excavators and hatchet.		
2.	Identification and use of rotary cutting instruments in contra angle hand pieces burs (Micromotor)		
3.	Preparation of class I and class II MO models	D'S class V amounting to 10 exercises in plaster	
4.	Exercises on phantom head models (Typhodonts) which includes tooth 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 for glass ionomer	4	
	Class V for amalgam	2	
	10 exercises on mounted extracted tee	eth. Tooth preparation, base application, matrix	
5.	and wedge placement, and restoration	with amalgam	
	Class I	2	
	Class I with extension	2	
	Class II	4	
	Class V	2	
	Polishing of above restorations		
	Management of deep caries		
6.	a) Pulp capping: Direct/ indirect or	n extracted teeth	
7.	Demonstration of Light cure composi	ite and Glass ionomer Restorations	
	Cast Restoration – Inlay preparation:		
8.	Class I 1 To prepare	Wax patterns	
	Class II 2+1 MOD To Prepare	Wax patterns	
	Class V 1 (posterior)		





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9.	Pulpotomy on extracted posterior teeth
	Endodontic exercises.
10.	Root canal access preparation on upper extracted central incisor, Determination of working length
	Demonstration of instrumentation and Obturation of root canal space.
	Restoration of access preparation







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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORTHODONTICS CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

INTRODUCTION

a) SCHEME OF STUDY

The undergraduate study of orthodontics spans over second year, third year and fourth year. In second year the emphasis is given for basic and preclinical wire bending exercises and appliance fabrication

b) AN OUTLINE OF THE COURSE CONTENT

Preclinical basic wire bending exercises enable the candidate to Bet accustomed with the orthodontic wire, learn the basic skills of wire bending, learn how to construct various components of removable appliances and to acrylise various removable appliances.

c) OBJECTIVES:

- Enhance theoretical knowledge and clinical skills
- Develop a comprehensive curriculum that covers the fundamental concepts and principles
 of orthodontics.
- Provide dental students with a strong foundation in the diagnosis, treatment planning, and management of orthodontic cases
- Facilitate hands-on training and practical experiences to improve clinical skills, including orthodontic appliance fabrication and placement.
- Foster a culture of continuous learning through regular seminars, workshops, and case discussions to stay updated with the latest advancements in orthodontics.





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d) SKILLS

- Diagnosis and Treatment Planning: Ability to accurately diagnose orthodontic cases, analyze patient records, and formulate effective treatment plans.
- Clinical Skills: Proficiency in performing orthodontic procedures, such as orthodontic
 appliance placement, adjustments, and removal, as well as the ability to manage common
 orthodontic emergencies.
- Orthodontic Appliance Fabrication: Competence in fabricating and modifying orthodontic appliances, including fixed braces, removable appliances, and functional appliances.
- Cephalometric Analysis: Proficiency in interpreting cephalometric radiographs and applying cephalometric analysis techniques to assess craniofacial growth and treatment outcomes.
- Oral Health Examination: Ability to conduct a comprehensive oral health examination, including assessing malocclusions, occlusion relationships, and skeletal discrepancies.
- Research and Evidence-Based Practice: Understanding of research methodologies, ability
 to critically evaluate scientific literature, and utilization of evidence-based practices in
 orthodontic treatment planning and decision-making.

Exercises to be done by each Student:

SI No.	TOPIC
1)	Basic wire bending exercises
	Straightening of wire
	Equilateral triangle
	Square
	Rectangle
	Circle
	U-V
2)	Pre clinical wire bending exercises (Mandatory)
	• C - clasp
	Full clasp
	Triangular clasp
	Adams clasp





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- Finger spring
- Double cantilever
- Coffin spring
- Short labial bow
- Long labial bow
- Split labial bow
- Spring
- U loop buccal canine retractor
- · Helical canine retractor
- Self supported canine retractor

Pre clinical wire bending exercises (Desirable)

- Palatal canine retractor
- T spring
- · Reverse labial bow
- Roberts retractor

Appliance fabrication

Hawley's appliance

any one ofthe habit breaking appliance

- a. Tongue guard appliance
- b. Oral screen

Desirable appliances

- a) Hawley's appliance with Anterior bite plane
- b) Hawley 's appliance with PBP and z spring
- c) Catalans appliance
- d) Expansion appliance





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN & BRIDGE CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

INTRODUCTION

Primary Aim:

The aim of Prosthodontic curriculum is to enable students to manage prosthodontic patients with minimal supervision. As such, students are expected to develop the necessary core skills for gathering diagnostic information, developing a sequential treatment plan, and performing basic prosthodontic procedures by using sound clinical judgments. The Prosthodontics curriculum is organized to provide an overview of Removable Prosthodontics (complete and partially edentulous patients), Fixed Prosthodontics. It also includes an integrated introductory course in Implant Dentistry. This course is a continuum of the ongoing Prosthodontic series of courses, extending from the Pre-clinical through the clinical experience. Each lecture will be structured to provide a review of the basic fundamentals of the lecture topic, a discussion of

the application of these fundamentals to patient treatment, and an update on the latest technological advances/treatment modalities.

Main objectives:

- Upon completion of Prosthodontic courses, students are expected to develop following competencies:
- To conduct a structured interview with the patient (and/or patient companies) to define patients' chief
- complaints and needs.
- To take a complete medical and dental history.
- To perform extraoral and intraoral examination
- To fill the patient's record in details.
- To formulate a sequential treatment plan.





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Exercises to be done by each Student:

SI. No.	Practical Exercise
1)	Impression and Model Preparation
2)	Preparation of special trays in shellac base plates - trimmed margin. Maxillary & Mandibular
3)	Special tray in self cured acrylic resin. Maxillary & Mandibular
4)	Preparation of heat cured acrylic permanent bases. Maxillary & Mandibular
5)	Preparation of Self cured acrylic temporary bases Maxillary & Mandibular
6)	Preparation of occlusion rims
7)	Articulating the model in Mean value articulator
8)	Teeth arrangement in Mean value articulator (Class I) - 5 Numbers
9)	Processing trial denture in heat cured acrylic- 1
10)	Repair of fractured Denture
11)	Fabrication of heat cured acrylic Partial Dentures - (Kennedy class I, class II, class III &class IV)
12)	Surveying a Model (Demo Only)
13)	Preparation of wax pattern on models for cast RPD (Kennedy class I &class II,)
14)	Preparation of wax pattern on models for cast RPD (Kennedy class III & class IV,)demo only
15)	Preparation of Obturators
16)	Preparation of Full Crowns on Large sized teeth-Anterior all ceramic and Posterior PFM
17)	Preparation of full crowns on Typhodont Anterior Teeth on phantom head





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

HUMAN ANATOMY BASED CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

a. GOAL

The students should gain the knowledge and insight into, the functional anatomy of the normal human head and neck, functional histology and an appreciation of the genetics basis of inheritance and disease, and the embryological development of clinically important structures. So that relevant anatomical and scientific foundations are laid down for the clinical years of the BDS course.

b. OBJECTIVES

i) Knowledge and Understanding

At the end of the 1st year BDS course in Anatomical Sciences the undergraduate student is expected to:

- (1) Know the normal disposition of the structures in the body while clinically examining a patient and while conducting clinical procedures.
 - (2) Know the anatomical basis of disease and injury.
- (3) Know the microscopic structures of the various tissues, a pre- requisite for understanding of the disease processes.
- (4) Know the nervous system to locate the site of lesions according to the sensory and or motor deficits encountered.
- (5) Have an idea about the basis of abnormal development, critical stages of development, effects of teratogens, genetic mutation and environmental hazards.
- (6) Know the sectional anatomy of head neck and brain to read the features in radiographs and pictures taken by modern imaging techniques.
 - (7) Know the anatomy of cardio- pulmonary resuscitation.

ii) Skills

- 1. To locate various structures of the body and to mark the topography of the living anatomy.
 - 2. To identify various tissues under microscope.
 - 3. To identify the features in radiographs and modern imaging techniques.
 - To detect various congenital anormalies.





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C. INTEGRATION

By emphasizing on the relevant information and avoiding unwanted details, the anatomy taught integrally with the other basic sciences and clinical subjects not only keeps the curiosity alive in the learner but also lays down the scientific foundation for making a better doctor, a benefit to the society.

This insight is gained in a variety of ways:

- i. Lectures and small group teaching
- ii. Demonstrations
- iii. Dissection of the human cadaver
- iv. Study of dissected specimens
- v. Osteology
- vi. Surface anatomy on living individual
- vii. Study of radiographs & other modern imaging techniques
- viii. Study of histology slides
- ix. Study of embryology models
- Audio- visual aids
 Throughout the course, particular emphasis is placed on the functional correlation, clinical application & on integration with teaching in other bio dental disciplines.

D) AN OUTLINE OF THE COURSE CONTENT:

General anatomy: Introduction of anatomical terms and brief outline of various systems of the body.

- i. Regional anatomy of head & neck with Osteology of bones of head & neck, with emphasis on topics of dental importance.
- ii. General disposition of thoracic, abdominal & pelvic organs.
- iii. The regional anatomy of the sites of intramuscular & intravascular injections, & lumbar puncture.
- iv. General embryology & systemic embryology with respect to development of head & neck.
- v. Histology of basic tissues and of the organs of gastrointestinal, respiratory, endocrine, excretory systems and gonads.
- vi. Medical genetics.





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Exercises to be done by each Student: 1. Simple epithelium 2. Compound epithelium 3. Glandular epithelium 4. Connective tissue 5. Cartilage 6. Bone 7. Muscle 8. Neuron - Optic Nerve - Peripheral Nerve 9. Ganglia 10. Blood vessels 11. Lymphatic tissue - Lymph node, - Spleen, - Thymus, - Tonsil 12. Skin - Thin skin, Thick skin 13. Placenta & Umbilical cord 14. Trachea & lung 15. Spinal cord, Cerebellum, Cerebrum 16. Cornea & Retina 17. Thyroid & Parathyroid gland 18. Suprarenal & Pituitary glands 19. Kidney, Ureter, Urinary bladder 20. Ovary, Corpus luteum, Testis 21. Tongue - filiform, fungiform, circumvallate papillae 22. Salivary glands - Mucous - Serious - Mixed 23. Liver, Pancreas PRE-CLINICAL EXERCISES OF DISSECTION PROCEDURES 24. Introduction to dissection 25. Scalp 26. Superficial dissection of face – muscles of face 27. Side of the neck & Posterior triangle 28. Back of the neck - suboccipital triangle 29. Anterior triangle 30. Deep dissection of the neck - Thyroid gland parathyroid gland trachea, oesophagus, Brachiocephalic trunk, Subclavian artery Bracheiocephalic vein Thoracic duct.



Cervical pleura Neurovascular bundle of the neck,





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Sympathetic chain, Scalene muscles; Cervical fascia	
31. Lymph nodes & lymph vessels of head & neck	
32. Prevertebral region – Vertebral artery – Vertebral vein	
33. Deep dissection of face – Facial artery – Other vessels -	
Nerves	
34. Structures in the cheek & lips	
35. Eyelid & lacrimal apparatus	
36. Parotid region	
37. Cranial cavity -meninges Dural folds, Venous sinuses	
38. Anterior cranial fossa	
39. Middle cranial fossa – Pituitary gland	
40. Posterior cranial fossa	
41. Orbit – structures in the orbit	
42. Temporal and infratemporal regions	
43. Submandibular region	
44. Mouth and pharynx	ha Line A
45. Soft palate and Auditory tube	
46. Cavity of the nose	
47. Larynx	
48. Tongue	
49. Organs of hearing & equilibrium – External ear – Middle	
ear – Internal ear	
50. Eye ball	
51. Joints of the neck	
52. Spinal Cord	
53. Introduction to brain	
54. Meninges of brain	
55. Blood vessels of brain	
56. Base of brain	
57. Hind brain – Medulla	
58. Hind brain – Pons	
59. Hind brain – Cerebellum	y, distant di sa
60. 4th ventricle	
61. Midbrain	
62. Cerebral hemispheres	





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- 63. White matter of cerebrum
- 64. 3rd ventricle
- 65. Lateral ventricle
- 66. Thalami Optic tract
- 67. Deep dissection of cerebral hemisphere & Internal capsule
- 68. Deep nuclei and connections of thalamus

PRE-CLINICAL EXERCISES BASED ON DEMONSTRATION OF SPECIMENS:

- 69. Thoracic wall, Pericardium, Coronary Arteries
- 70. Lungs
 - · Pleural cavity
 - Diaphragm

71. Abdomen

- Peritoneal cavity
- · Organs in abdominal & pelvic cavities

TRAINING BASED ON CLINICAL PROCEDURES:

72. Intramuscular injections:

- Deltoid muscle
- Gluteal region
- Quadriceps femoris





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73. Intravenous injections:

- Median cubital vein
- Cephalic vein
- Basilic vein
- · Long saplenous vein
- Short saplenous vein

74. Arterial pulsations:

- Superficial temporal
- Facial
- Carotid
- Brachial

· Radial

Femoral

- · Dorsalis pedis
- Lumbar puncture





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY BASED CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

1) GOAL

The broad goal of the teaching undergraduate students in Physiology aims at providing the student comprehensive knowledge of the normal functions of the organ systems of the body to facilitate an understanding of the physiological basis of health and disease.

2) OBJECTIVES

i. Knowledge

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

- Explain the normal functioning of all the organ systems and their interactions for well co- ordinated total body function.
- 2. Assess the relative contribution of each organ system towards the maintenance of the milieu interior.
- 3. List the physiological principles underlying the pathogenesis and treatment of disease.

ii. SKILLS

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

- 1) Conduct experiments designed for the study of physiological phenomena.
- Interpret experimental and investigate data.
 Distinguish between normal and abnormal data derived as a result of tests which he/ she has performed and observed in the laboratory.

iii. Integration

At the end of the integrated teaching the student shall acquire an integrated knowledge of organ structure and function and its regulatory mechanisms.





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Exercises to be done by each student:

Training Programmes Exercises conducted in Human Physiology based Clinical Skill Lab or Simulator Centre:

- 1. Introduction to lab procedures
- 2. Normal & abnormal constituents of urine
- 3. Introduction to clinical chemistry
- 4. Estimation of blood urea
- 5. Estimation of serum protein
- 6. Estimation of blood sugar
- 7. Estimation of serum creatinine
- 8 Estimation of serum albumin

Demonstration of various Biochemistry based Analysis:

- 1. Electrophoresis
- 2. Chromatography
- 3. GTT charts
- 4. LFT charts





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

GENERAL PATHOLOGY BASED CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

A) AIM:

At the end of the course the student should be competent to: Apply the scientific study of disease processes, which result in morphological and functional alterations in cells, tissues and organs to study of pathology and the practice of dentistry.

B) OBJECTIVES:

Enabling the student

- 1. To demonstrate and analyze pathological changes macroscopically explain their observations in terms of disease processes.
- 2. To integrate knowledge from the basic sciences, clinical medicine and dentistry in the study of Pathology.
- To demonstrate understanding of the capabilities and limitation of morphological pathology in its contribution to medicine, dentistry and biological research.
- 4. To demonstrate ability to consult resource materials outside lectures, laboratory and tutorial classes.

Prof. Dr. Harvey Thomas MDS
Principal

Al-Azhar Dental College Thodupuzha - 685 605 DENTAL COLUMN



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Exercises to be done by each Student: a) Anti coagulants, Blood indices b) PCV & ESR c)Demonstration of armamentarium and it's uses: (i) Neubauer's Counting chamber (ii) Haemoglobinometer (iii) W.B.C Pipette (iv) Wintrobe Tube (v) Urinometer d) Cytologic Techniques- FNAC and buccal smear e) Study of anaemeas- Microcytic, Macrocytic and Dimorphic blood picture f) Study of Acute leukemias- Any one type g) Study of Chronic Leukemias- Any one type (2) Histopathology Slides & Specimens: 20 Hours a) Tissue Processing, Staining b) Histopathology Slide Demonstration (i) Acute appendicitis, (ii) Granulation tissue, (iii) Fatty liver (iv) CVC lung, CVC liver, CVC spleen (v) Kidney amyloidosis (vi) Tuberculosis, (vii) Actionomycosis, (viii) Rhinosporidiosis (ix) Squamous cell papilloma, (x) Transitional cell papilloma, (xi) Pleomorphic adenoma (xii) Basal cell carcinomas (xiii) Sqamous cell carcinoma (xiv) Osteosarcoma, (xv) Osteoclastoma, (xvi) Fibrosarcoma





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(xvii) Malignant melanoma,	
(xviii) Ameloblastoma,	
(xix) Adenocarcinoma	
(xx) Pleomorphic adenoma	
(xxi) Metastatic carcinoma in lymph node	
(xxii) Capillary and cavernous haemangioma	
(xxiii) Fibroma	
(xxiv) Neurofibroma	
(xxv) Lipoma	
(xxvi) Osteoma, chondroma	
c) Specimen discussion and demonstration	
(i) Acute Appendicitis.	
(ii) Tuberculosis Lymphnode.	
(iii) Fatty liver.	
(iv) Infarction spleen.	
(v) Chronic Venous Congestion (C.V.C.) Liver	
(vi) Squamous papilloma	
(vii) Basal cell carcinoma	
(viii) Lipoma	
(ix) Squamous cell carcinoma	
(x) Malignant Melanoma	
(xi) Adenocarcinoma	
(xii) Osteosarcoma	
(xiii) Osteoclastoma.	W
(xiv) Gangrene.	
(3) Various Clinical based Procedures conducted:	
(i) Determination of Haemoglobin percentage	
(ii) Blood grouping.	
(iii) Total Leukocytecount	J.
(iv) Bleeding time, Clotting time	
(v) Peripheral blood smear staining and study	
(vi) Differential leukocyte count.	
(vii) Urine examination- for sugar, ketone bodies, protein, blood, bile pigments and bile salts- any	y or

ODUPU

Prof. Dr. Harvey Thomas MDS
Principal
Al-Azhar Dental College
Thodupuzha-685 605

standard test



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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY BASED CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

Exercises to be done by each Student:

(1) Demonstrations:

- a) Morphological forms of microbes
- b) Different morphological forms of bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites.
- c) Sterilization Methods Specified techniques their uses.
- d) Culture Media transport media
- e) Special staining techniques, stained preparations dark ground microscopy.
- f) Demonstration of bacteria in stained clinical material.
- g) Demonstration of viruses Permanent preparations morphology, inclusion bodies.
- h) Demonstration of parasite in blood smear in stool in urine.
- i) Demonstration of common fungi candida Dermatophytes.

(2) Pre-clinical Exercises performed individually

- a) Simple staining of bacteria
- b) Gram's staining isolated bacteria Clinical materials.
- c) Ziehl-Neelsen staining prepared and fixed smears.
- d) Collection of materials for culture pus, blood.





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(3) List of practical materials slides for demonstration:

- a) Staphylococcus
- b) Streptococcus
- c) Gonococcus
- d) Pneumococcus
- e) Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
- f) Mycobacterium leprae
- g) Anthrax
- h) Cl. Tetani
- i) Spirochaetes
- j) Gram Negative Bacilli
- k) Candida
- 1) Actinomyces

(4) Slides for Practical Exercises:

- a) Grams stains:
- (i) Staphylococci
- (ii) Gram negative bacilli
- (iii) Mixture of any two organisms
- (iv) Gram stain of the oral cavity
- b) Albertsstain-Kleb's Loffeler's Bacilli(KLB)culture, slide
- c) Ziehl-Neelson'sstain -Sputum positive for AFB





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(5) Media for Demonstration:

Un-Inoculated Media:

- (i) Nutrient agar plate
- (ii) Blood agar plate
- (iii) Chocolate agar plate
- (iv) Macconkey agar plate
- (v) Glucosecitrate broth (Blood culture bottle)
- (vi) Lowenstein Johnson's Media slope
- (vii) Loefflers serum slope
- (viii) Sabourauds slope
- (ix) Milk agar plate
- (x) Robert Cooked Meat broth

Inoculated Media:

- (i) Nutrient agar with Staphylococci
- (ii) Blood Agar with Alpha Haemolytic Streptococci
- (iii) Blood Agar withBeta Haemolytic Streptococci
- (iv) Potassium Tellurite with growth of C.diphtheriae
- (v) Milk agar with staphylococci
- (vi) Antibiotic sensitivity plate





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REPORT ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY BASED CLINICAL SKILL LAB OR SIMULATOR CENTRE

Exercises to be done by each student:

- 1.Introduction-equipments used in dispensing pharmacy, prescription-parts and model prescription.
- 2.Demonstration of common dosage forms used in clinical practice
- 3.Mixtures-one example(Expectorant/Salicylate) of simple and diffusible (Bismuth Kaolin/chalk) mixtures.
- 4. Emulsion-Types and example (Liniment turpentine/Shark liver oil) of emulsion
- 5 .Powders -Toothpowder
- 6. Mandl's paint/Gum paint percentage dilution-concept and calculations with suitable examples.
- 7. Mouthwashes-Alkaline, antiseptic, astringent
- 8. Toothpastes
- 9. Prescription writing for 15 general conditions commonly encountered in clinical practice. eg. Bronchial asthma, hypertension congestive heart failure, angina pectoris, peptic ulcer, bacillary dysentery, diabetes mellitus, diabetic coma, osteoarthritis, anaphylaxis, status asthmaticus, Status epilepticus, iron deficiency & pernicious anaemia
- 10. Dental prescriptions for about fifteen dental conditions commonly encountered in practice eg. Acute necrotising ulcerative gingivitis, acute herpetic gingivitis/stomatitis, acute gingival abscess, pericoronal abscess (impacted teeth), dental caries, aphthous ulcers, hypersensitive dentine, dentoalveolar abscess, xerostomia, acute toothache, post-operative pain, post extraction pain with swelling, oral candidiasis, acute tonsillitis/ pharyngitis,common cold,scurvy.



DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

BDS COURSE REGULATIONS 2007



DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Temple Lane, Kotla Road New Delhi – 110 002



CONTENTS S.No. Admission, Selection and Migration Eligibility Criteria Selection of Students II. Duration of the course III. Migration IV. Attendance requirement, Progress and conduct VI. Subject of Study VII. Examination Qualification and experience to be eligible for examinership VIII. Goals and objectives 2. Goals Objectives Recommendations : General Recommendations : Specific Competencies Minimum working hours for each subject of study Recommended Books Infrastructural, Functional & Equipment Requirements General Facilities General Hospital Dental Hospital **Equipment Requirements** Department : Oral Medicine and Radiology Department : Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology Department : Public Health Dentistry Department : Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry Department : Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopaedics Department : Periodontology Department : Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics Department : Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department : Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge Minimum basic qualification & teaching experience required for teachers for 5. undergraduate dental studies Dental Staff Medical Staff Staffing Pattern - Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff 6. Minimum Staffing for UG Dental Studies for 50 Admissions Minimum Staffing for UG Dental Studies for 100 Admissions Medical Teaching Staff in a Dental College Other Staff Pattern for 50 Admissions Other Staff Pattern for 100 Admissions Syllabus of Study 7. Human Anatomy, Embryology, Histology & Medical Genetics 1. Human Physiology & Biochemistry, Nutrition & Diatics 2. Dental Anatomy, Embryology and Oral Histology 3. General Pathology & Microbiology General and Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics 4. 5. **Dental Materials** 6. Pre Clinical Conservative Dentistry Laboratory Exercisesz 7. Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology 8. General Medicine 10. General Surgery Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics 11. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery 12. Oral Medicine and Radiology 13. Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopaedics 14. Paediatric & Preventive Dentistry 15. Public Health Dentistry 16. Periodontology 17. Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge 18. Aesthetic Dentistry

19.

20.

21. 22.

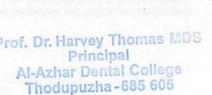
23.

Forensic Odontology

Behavioural Science

Oral Implantology

Ethics



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

D

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 A

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 A 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. A

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

