PREFACE

B.D.S. COURSE (NEW) 1978

Framed by the Dental Council of India and approved by the Central Government under the Dentists Act, 1948 - vide Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Deptt. of Health's) letter No. V.12012/2/77-PMS dated 25-1-78.

(Modified as per the Final recommendations of the Council of September 1981 meeting at New Delhi)

C O N T E N T S

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Continued.

d) The candidate should have secured not less than 50% of marks on the aggregate of the above subjects in the qualifying or competitive examination conducted on similar lines as the qualifying examination conducted by a competitive body. For Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, they should have secured not less than 45%

e) A person holding the MBBS degree or equivalent thereof recognised by the Medical Council of India is eligible for admission.

f) The candidate should be medically fit.

DURATION OF THE COURSE:

Duration of the B.D.S. Course will be four calender years followed by one year paid rotating Internship in the Dental College. For MBBS degree holder the duration of the course will be two years.

The basic concept of Under-graduate dental education should be health oriented teaching, with stress on prevention of oral diseases, instead of the traditional diseases oriented teaching. To achieve this objective, it is desirable to expose the dental students to health problems throughout the period of under-graduate training.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS:

The selection of students to a Dental College should be based solely on merit of the candidate and for determination of merit, the following criteria be adopted uniformly throughout the country;

a) In State, having only one Dental College and one University/Board/Examining Body conducting the qualifying examination, the marks obtained at such qualifying

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examination be taken into consideration, exception being MBBS degree holders.

b) In States, having more than one University/ Board/Examining Body conducting the qualifying examination (or where there are more than one Dental College under the administrative/control of one authority), a competitive entrance examination may be held so as to achieve a uniform evaluation due to the variation of the standard of qualifying examinations conducted by different agencies.

c) A competitive entrance examination is absolutely necessary in the case of Institutions of all India character.

d) To be eligible for selection through competitive entrance examination a candidate must have passed any of the qualifying examination as enumerated under the head-note "Admission to B.D.S. Course" (above).

Provided that a candidate who has appeared in a qualifying examination, the result of which has not been declared, may be provisionally allowed to take up the competitive entrance examination and in case of his selection for admission to dental course, he shall not be admitted thereto unless in the meanwhile has passed the qualifying examination.

Provided also that a candidate for admission to the dental course must have obtained not less than 50% of the marks in science subjects (1) at the qualifying examination or at a higher examination the case of dental colleges where the admissions are made on the basis of marks

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concerned.

medical college & its teaching/associated hospitals.

The College grounds should have room for future expansion.

There should be 3 lecture theatres in the college with adequate seating capacity. They should be with good acoustics. Lecture theatres and demonstration rooms should be provided with necessary audio-visual aids.

In addition to the lecture theatre, there should be an auditorium of proper capacity & size.

Ample space shall be provided in each department for research work and further expansion of its activities.

Adequate number of store rooms should be provided in each department.

Hostels for men and women students be provided. Provision of quarters for staff is desirable.

College Gymkhana (Indoor and outdoor games with physical instructor) and play grounds should be provided.

TEACHING HOSPITALS

DEPARTMENTS IN A DENTAL COLLEGE

The following will be the teaching departments of a Dental College/Wing :-

1. Oral Medicine & Radiology
2. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
3. Prosthodontics
4. Periodontics
5. Conservative Dentistry
6. Pedodontics
7. Oral Pathology & Microbiology
8. Orthodontics
9. Community Dentistry

General

1. Accommodation be provided for Dean/Medical Superintendent's office/Hospital offices, staff nurse's room. Waiting hall for men and women visitors. There should be accommodation for:-

Enquiry office
Reception office
Store Rooms
Central Record Section
Hospital and Staff Committee room.

2. Central Registration Department should be provided.

(Sanitary Annexes to be provided as required).

3. Either in the Dental College & Hospital or in a Medical College & Hospital associated with the dental college teaching programme provision should be made for a minimum of 10 Beds for in-patients.

Required Dental and Medical Staff should be appointed by way of Residents to attend on these patients as well as on other emergiencies by rotation throughout the day. They should be provided with residential accommodation.

The Number of Dental chairs & Dental Units each required shall be twice the number of students admitted annually to the Institution. The distribution of the Chairs & Units should be left to the discrition of the Head of the Institution according to the need.

The Dental Hospital Services, clinical Assistants, post-graduate students and other activities would require suitable number of additional dental chairs and Dental units and these cannot be mixed up with the number of chairs shown above for the under-graduate teaching requirementw.

Necessary equipment and space with laboratory for the following subject for each student should be provided:-
Oral Anatomy and Oral Pathology including microbiology.

In addition service laboratories for all necessary clinical investigations suitably equipped should be provided.

A balance room store room, special room for high speed centrifuge are also necessary.

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concerned.

Animal rooms with necessary facilities.

Demonstration rooms - One room for audiovisual aids should be provided for demostrations purpose.

Museum:- A well organised museum with a good collection of specimens, models and charts should be established.

Research:-Research facilities should be made available to teaching staff, and post-graduate students.

There should be preclinical dental laboratories for the Deptt. of Prosthetics and Conservative Dentistry with sufficient working space and equipment.

There should be a well equipped one small laboratory attached to the Prosthetic clinic.

There should be a well equipped Dental Radiology Department with necessary facilities for protection against radiation hazard.

The physical requirements of the basic medical departments viz. Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology & Microbiology, General Medicine and General Surgery, would be the same as stipulated by Medical Council of India from time to time.

RKK/

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

MINIMUM STAFFING PATTERN FOR UNDERGRADUATE DENTAL STUDIES FOR 40-60-100 ADMISSIONS TO A BDS COURSE.

a) DENTAL STAFF:

There shall be a 3 tier system of uniform designations of Dental Teachers throughout India in all the Dental Institutions. They shall be :-

(1) Professors
(2) Readers
(3) Lecturers.

The Principal/Dean should teach one of the subjects and he will be the Professor and Head of the Department in his speciality.

The teaching strength for 40 admissions - 60 admissions - & 100 admissions shall be as follows respectively:-

I	II	III
Less than 40 admissions	40 to 59 admissions	60 to 100 admissions
Professors		
Not less than 6 of which one will be Principal.	Not less than 6 ~~8~~ of which one will be Principal	Not less than ~~8~~ of which one will be Principal.
(The grouping of subjects is left to local authorities.)		

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...ing the department concerned.

Secretary, Dental Council of India

The ... DCI ... Bombay, ... February, 1982.

NOTE (1) Each department should be headed by a Professor, ~~however, where only 6 to 8 Professors are appointed, any two/three closely related departments may be brought under one Professor.~~

(2) The 6 Professors including Prince...

However, in case persons with requisite qualifications for the post of Professors as laid down by the Dental Council of India are not available to head the different Department of a Dental College, than a provisional post of Associate Professor ~~xxx~~ be considered adequate to head the department to tide over this difficulty, and that this post be upgraded to that of a Professor as and when the incumbent attains the qualifications etc. prescribed by the Dental Council of India for the post of Professor.

Readers 9 (one each for the 9 Deptts.) 11(of these, 2 for Prosthetics & 2 for conservative Dentistry to be earmarked) 13 (of these, 3 for Prosthetics, 2 for Oral Surgery, & 2 for Conservative Dentistry-to be earmarked).

Lecturers	16	27	39
	Break-up	Break-up	Break-up
Prosthetics	3	5	8
Conservative Dentistry	3	5	8
Oral Sur		3	4
Periodo			4
Orthodontics	1		
Pedodontics	1	2	
Oral Pathology.	1	2	2
Oral Anatomy	1	1	1
Oral Medicine	1	2	3
Community Dentistry	1	2	3
	16	27	39

The distribution is left to local authorities.

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Paid House Surgeons

(i) Not less than 50% of the number of admissions and each of minimum 6 months' duration.

(ii) Minimum of one Sr. Houseman per department but not exceeding 25% of the admissions for 40 admissions and more-the duration being 6 months.

Note:- For those persons who intend to take up Government service, the provision of Housemanship could be made compulsory, but those who wish to embark upon private practice soon after graduation could be exempted from House-~~surgery~~ Surgeonship.

(b) NON-TEACHING CLINICAL POSTS

RESIDENTS:- It is recommended that three posts of Residents should be created to attend on Oral-Surgical in-door as well out-door emergency cases round the clock.

Dental Surgeons:- It is recommended that for a daily out-patient attendance of old and new patients upto 100, four (4) non-teaching Dental Surgeons should be provided and for every additional 100 patients two (2) more Dental Surgeons should be provided.

* Dental Surgeons' posts may be drawn from the Department of Health, as such posts, if created in the dental colleges would not provide promotional prospects to the incumbents and would create difficulty.

However, if such an arrangement cannot be made, the services of the teachers of the Medical College could be availed. The Head of the each department in both the cases cited above would be in-charge of the training programme of the dental students.

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Where full-time staff can be appointed, the staff student ratio should be 1:4 in practical and clinical classes. Where services of part-time teachers are availed, the ratio should be 1:10.

The services of full-time staff meant for Dental students could be utilised by the Medical College when the dental students are not working in the department.

It is recommended to have part-time staff in the ratio of 1:10 for all medical subjects; however, institutions which are having full-time staff in the medical subjects, could continue the some pattern.

The following will be the Staffing Pattern in (Medical subjects Full-time) for admission of 40 candidates per year;

Anatomy	Assistant Professor	..1
	Demonstrators/Lecturers	..2
Physiology & Biochemistry	Assistant Professor	..1
	Demonstrators/Lecturers	..2
Pharmacology	Assistant Professor	..1
	Demonstrators/Lecturers	..2
Pathology & Microbiology.	Assistant Professor	..1
	Demonstrators/Lecturers	..2
Medicine	Assistant Professor	..1
	Registrars/Lecturers.	..2
Surgery	Assistant Professor,	..1
	Registrars/Lecturers	..2
Anaesthesia	Assistant Professor,	..1
	Reader/Senior Lecturer.	..1

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In case where the Medical College staff are part-time for the Dental College (40 admissions) -

Prof. & Head of Deptt.	1
Assistant Professor.	1
Lecturers/Demonstrators	3

- for each Department / for all Departments

(d) OTHER STAFF (For an admission less than 40 & proportionate increase for higher admission)

1.	Nurses	.. One Nurse per each Clinical Department except in Oral Surgery where it should be minimum 3 nurses.
2.	Chair side - Assistant/ Dental Hygienists.	One in each Clinical Department & minimum 3 in Periodontia where over and above 100 patients, the Out patients' work load is heavy, for additional 50 outpatients, 1(one) more Hygienist in the Deptt. of Periodontia+2 Researve.
3.	Dental-Mechanics*	...Minimum 7 (5 for Prosthetics 1 for Conservative Dentistry, 1 for Oral Surgery & Periodontia 2 for Orthodontia).
4.	Histopathology Technicians	.. 2
5.	Laboratory Assistants	.. Two in each clinical and one in each non-clinical deptt.
6.	Clinic/Lab.-cleaners.	.. One upto 10 chairs or 10 students in each laboratory.

.....15/-

heading the department concerned.

7. Junior Mechanical Engineer	..1.	
8. Junior Electrical Engineer	..1.	
9. Artist	..One	
10. Photographer	..One	
11. Senior Radiographer	..One	
12. Radiographer/X-ray Technician	..One	
13. Plumber-cum-Mechanic	..One	
14. Electrician	..One	
15. Office Superintendent	..One	
16. Head-Clerk	..One	
17. Accountant	..One	
18. Cashier	..One	
19. Senior Scale Stenographer	..One	
20. Steno-Typist	..Two	
21. Store Keeper	..One	
22. Assistant Store Keeper	..One	
23. Librarian	..One	
24. Assistant Librarian	..One	
25. Library attendants	...two	
26. Clerks	..three	(For admission less than upto 40) For admission upto 100-5)
27. Record keeper	..one	
28. Office peons	..Four	
29. Watchman	..Four	

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30. Sweepers ..12 for less than 40 admission
16 for less than 60 admission
20 for 100 admission

31. P.A. to the Head of the Institution ..One

STAFF FOR EACH CLINICAL DEPARTMENT

32. Store-Clerk ..One

Note on designation of Teaching Posts (Dental) :

The equivalence of the designation of the 3 tier system of Teaching Staff (Dental) at, a Dental Institution as enumerated above shall be as under :-

(1) READER (New designation) should be considered as equivalent to old designation: Reader/ Assistant Professor/Senior Lecturer (with Post-graduate qualification).

(2) LECTURER (New designation) should be considered as equivalent to old designation : Demonstrator/Junior Lecturer/Tutor (without Post-graduate qualification).

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heading the department
concerned.

MINIMUM BASIC QUALIFICATIONS AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED FOR TEACHERS FOR UNDER-GRADUATE DENTAL STUDIES.

(a) DENTAL STAFF

Principal/Dean .. Same qualifications as prescribed for a Professor.

Experience as Professor for not less than 5 years.

Professors A BDS Degree of an Indian University or an equivalent qualification with Post-graduate Qualification in the [illegible] teaching

Associate Professors: A BDS degree of an Indian University or an equivalent qualification with postgraduate qualification in the subject and with three years' teaching experience as Reader after he gets his postgraduate qualification.

(Note: 1. In case persons who possess the qualifications for the post of Professor as laid down by the Dental Council of India are not available to head the different departments of dental colleges, than a provisional post of an Associate Professor be considered adequate to head the department.

In other words, there should be no change in the existing basic cadre of 3 tier system and that the post of an Associate Professor is intended only as an interim measure so as to tide over the difficulties which might be faced by a dental institution due to the Professor being on deputation abroad; and that the said post of Associate Professor be upgraded to that of a Professor as and when the incumbent attains the qualifications etc. prescribed by the Council for the post of Professor.

2. The provisionally heading the Department by an Associate Professor could be allowed for undergraduate teaching (B.D.S.) and not for postgraduate teaching (M.D.S.); and that an Institution running an M.D.S. or Postgraduate Diploma Course must have a full Professor as heading the department concerned.

House-Surgeons	... A recognised BDS Degree of an Indian University or an equivalent qualification.

Note: In case of individuals with discrepancy between teaching experience and the Post-graduate qualification, a reference may be made to the Dental Council of India through competent authority for consideration.

This is not applicable for future entrants.

(b) MEDICAL STAFF

Professor - Assistant Professors/Readers/ Senior Lecturers for Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology Pathology Microbiology & Pharmacology/Medicine, Surgery and Anaesthesia, General Medicine, General Surgery.	..As prescribed by the Medical Council of India for such posts.

Note:- BDS with post-graduate qualification in the subject should be preferred.

- Demonstrators for Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Microbiology & Pharmacology.	MBBS or M.Sc.(in the subject) or B.D.S. with M.Sc. in the subject.

Teaching experience

Nil

PROFESSIONAL (B.D.S.) EXAMINATIONS:

Examinations are to be conducted to assess whether the candidate has acquired the necessary minimum skill and clear concepts of the fundamentals essential to his day to day professional work.

~~The~~ Examinations ~~may~~ shall be held twice in a year, ~~viz., one regular and other supplementary.~~

To inculcate the habit of progressive, day to day learning introduction of frequent tests are essential. These tests must be held at least four times in each year (class) or twice in each semester and 25% of the total marks in each subject theory and practical/clinical-individually must be set apart in the professional examination for this.

Maximum marks and duration of examination.

Each subject will have a maximum of 200 marks as follows :-

	Theory		Practical/Clinical
University Examination	Written - 50 Orals - 25	75	- University Examination.
Internal Assessment.	- 25	25	- Internal assessment
	-100	100 =	200

1) For a pass the candidate must secure a minimum of 50% marks in the University examination and 50% marks in the aggregate i.e., University examination and internal assessment in each division viz., theory and practical and or clinical separately.

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Enclosure as noted above.

Secretary
Dental Council of India

2) First class & Distinction etc. to be awarded by the University as per their respective rules.

3) Any candidate who fails in one subject in an Examination is permitted to go to the next higher class and appear for the subject and complete it successfully before he can appear for the next higher examination. If semester system is followed, the candidate can carry one subject from one semester to the next semester only, and appear for both semester examinations simultaneously.

DU[redacted]AMINATION

[redacted]n paper will be of 3 hours duration [redacted]practical/clinical examination shall not exceed 3 [redacted]ours in duration.

Note:- Not more than 20 candidates in clinical or practicals should be examined in one day.

ATTENDENCE:

i) 75% in theory and 75% in practical/clinical in each subject in each year.

ii) In case of a subject in which there is no examination at the end of the academic year/ semester, the percentage of attendance shall not be less than 70%. However, at the time of appearing for the professional examination in the subject, the aggregate percentage of attendance in the subject should satisfy condition (i) above.

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FIELD PROGRAMME IN COMMUNITY DENTISTRY:

With a view to expose the student to problems of rural and semi-urban areas, field programmes equivalent to 100 hours during the III and Final years should be arranged.

Until a Dental College is in a position to arrange such programmes in rural areas, the students can participate in such programmes in "slums" of the City. However, the College should make available all facilities required for rural programmes within two years.

It is recommended that the Field programmes be arranged suitably by the institution.

16

REGULATIONS AND SCHEME EXAMINATION (BDS Course)

The scheme of examination for the B.D.S. course shall be divided into 4 Professional examinations, namely, Ist B.D.S. degree examination at the end of Ist academic year, IInd at the end of 2nd academic year, IIIrd at the end of 3rd academic year & IV & Final BDS Examination at the end of 4th academic year.

Where Semester system exists, there shall be 2 examinations in each year, designated as Part I & II of the respective ~~degree~~ examinations.

The Examinations shall be open to a candidate who satisfies the requirement of attendance, progress and conduct as stipulated by the respective University.

Certificate to the above effect should be produced from the Head of the Institution by the candidate alongwith the application for examination and the prescribed fee.

I BDS Degree Examination:

1. General Human Anatomy including Embryology and Histology.
2. General Human Physiology and Biochemistry.
3. Dental Material.

II B.D.S. Examination:

Regulations are the same as for as the I year BDS examination. However no candidate who has not successfully completed the I BDS examination, can appear for the IInd BDS Examination.

1. General Pathology and Microbiology
2. Human Oral Anatomy including Embryology and Histology.
3. General and Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

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III BDS Examination

Regulations are the same as the second BDS Examination. A candidate who has successfully completed the Second BDS Examination can appear for the III BDS Examination.

1. General Medicine.
2. General Surgery
3. Oral Pathology and Microbiology.
4. Preventive and Community Dentistry*

*As an example, a subject like Preventive Dentistry which has been shown with Community Dentistry above, could be regrouped with Periodontic or Pedodontics, with which the subject is closely allied.

FINAL BDS EXAMINATION

Regulations are the same as the 3rd BDS Examination. A candidate who has not successfully completed IIIrd BDS Examination cannot appear for the final BDS examination.

1. Prosthodontics and Crown and Bridge.
2. Conservative Dentistry including Endodontics.
3. Pedodontics.
4. Oral Surgery.
5. Periodontics
6. Orthodontics
7. Oral Medicine (Oral Diagnosis) and Radiology.

No candidate who has failed in more than one subject can be promoted to the next higher class.

While it is recommended to have separate examination for each of the above subjects grouping and rearrangement of two subjects for examination [illegible] and the decision

It is recommended to have seperate examination for each of the above subjects.

However, each student shall be examined in all the medical as well as dental subjects enumerated above.

The teaching of a subject may be spread over one or more terms (one or more classes of BDS) depending upon the local facilities. However, taking care to see that excessive load is not placed on candidates during any one year.

Internship: Every candidate will be required after passing the Final BDS Examination to undergo one year paid rotating Internship in a Dental College.

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

Sr. No.	subject	Hours of Lectures	Total Practical & Clinical Hours	Available clinical hours.	Total
1.	General Human Anatomy	~~40~~ 70	130		~~170~~ 200
2.	General Human Physiology and Biochemistry	50 25	40 30		145
3.	Dental Materials	35	30		65
4.	General Pathology and Microbiology	45 30	60 60		195
5.	General and Dental Pharmacology	40	20		60
6.	Oral Anatomy, Histology and Physiology.	40	90		130
7.	General Medicine	40	90	(90)	130
8.	General Surgery	40	90	(90)	130
9.	Oral Pathology and Microbiology	50	90	-	140
10.	Orthodontics	40	150	(120)	190
11.	Periodontics	45	205	(150)	250
12.	Pedodontics	40	150	(100)	190
13.	Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge	100	900	(540)	1000
14.	Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics.	70	600	(360)	670
15.	Oral Surgery, Local Anaesthesia & General Anaesthesia.	60	220	(150)	290
16.	Oral Medicine and Roentgenology.	40	90	(90)	130
17.	Community Dentistry	30	100		130
	Total	~~970~~ 1000	3145	(1690)	~~4115~~ 4145

...25/-

Encls: As noted above.

(D.N. Chauhan)
Secretary,
Dental Council of India

The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi.
DCI U.O. No. DE-1-82

SYLLABUS B.D.S.

HUMAN ANATOMY INCLUDING EMBRYOLOGY OSTEOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

1. Introduction

2. Detailed Anatomy and osteology of Head & Neck.

3. Gross Anatomy of Thorax, Abdomen, and Extremities.

4. Embryology of Head, Neck with emphasis on development of Face, Jaws, tongue, palates, salivary glands, pharyngeal arches and pouches. Lympha-tic and Blood Vessel system.
   G.I. system.

5. Paranasal air sinuses.

6(a) Gross Anatomy of the brain;
   (b) Study of Cranial nerves - in detail extra cranial course 5th, 7th and 9th nerves and upper Cervical nerves.

7. Genetics: Fundamentals of Genetics.

8. Anthropology: General Principles.

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HISTOLOGY

A course of 30 lectures - demonstrations and practicals covering the following :-

1. Epithelioum including gland and of Gastro-intestinal tract.
2. Muscle
3. Periosteum
4. Bone
5. Cartilage
6. Adipose tissue
7. Fibrous tissue
8. Elastic tissue
9. Lymph tissue
10. Blood
11. Blood Vessels
12. Nerves
13. Lung
14. Kidney
15. Spleen-liver-thymus-pancreas.
16. Endocrine glands.

Dissection of Head and neck excluding opening of skull and demonstrations of wet and dry specimens including brain.

LECTURES ..	40 hours	Total 170 hours
Dissection and Practical Demonstrations	130 hours	

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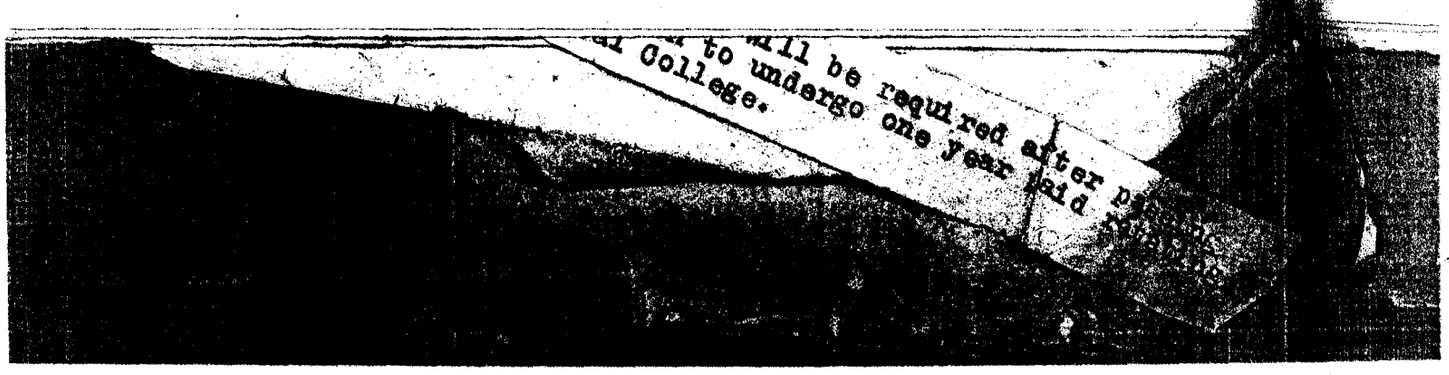

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY, NUTRITION AND DIETICS:

THEORY : Introduction to Physiology - The cell, the components of the cell and their functions. Tissues of the body:- Functions of epithelial tissues; glandular tissues, connective tissue and other tissues.

Fundamentals of muscle nerve physiology

BLOOD: Composition and functions of RBC - variations in number in physiological and pathological states - life span and development of RBC. Blood volume, methods of measurement and variation.

Haemoglobin : Basic Chemistry and fate of Hb. Blood groups. WBC types, number, variations functions, formation, circulation. Functions of lymph. Physiology of clotting.

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM: Basic haemodynamic principles, arterial blood pressure and factors affecting it. The structure and physiological properties of cardiac musole. Origin and conduction of heart beat. Cardiac cycle, heart sounds, ECG. Regulation of heart's action. Vasomotor system and its regulation - Physiology of shock.

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RESPIRATION : Mechanics of respiration. Sub-divisions of lung air.
Transport of respiratory gases in blood.
Anoxia - types and physiological changes in artificial respiration.

EXCRETION : Urine - volume, normal and abnormal constituents. Mechanism of urine formation.

DIGESTION: Digestion in the mouth, digestion in the stomach and intestines, enzymes of the gastro-intestinal tract and their functions. Movements of the gastro-intestinal tract. Physiology of liver, pancreas, absorption and assimilation of food.

ENDOCRINES : Thyroid - Iodine metabolism - functions of thyroid gland, Hyper and hypofunctioning of thyroid.

Adrenal Cortex - Secretion of the cortical cells. Actions of gluco and minerals corticoids, hyper and hypo functions of adrenal cortex. Adrenaline and non-adrenaline action on various systems.

Pituitary gland - Hormones, actions, abnormal functions of pituitary gland. Physiology of posterior Diabeties insipidus.

Parathyroid - Actions of parathromone and calcium metabolism.

...29/-

...ll be required after passing ... to undergo one year paid rotating ... College.

REPRODUCTION : Ovary - Ovariam hormone - their actions. Menstrual cycle, pregnancy, hormonal changes in pregnancy. - Tests for pregnancy. Functions of testes, actions of Testesterone. Physiological basis of Family Planning methods.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM : Reflex action, spinal cord, conditional reflex, ascending and descending tracts, cerebral cortex, various areas and functions of Cerebellum.

Cerebellum : Physiology of thalamus and hypothalamus, autonomic nervous system. Cerebrospinal fluid : Fundamental knowledge of C.N.S. and special senses - Regulations of body temperature.

SPECIAL SENSES : Fundamental knowledge of vision, hearing, taste and smell.

NUTRITION: General metabolism, principles of colorimetry. Basal Metabolic rate, Metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Vitamins - Sources, requirement and actions. Basic principles of dietetics.

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Biochemistry :

The course should provide the students with a sound knowledge on concepts of Biochemistry which are applied to Dental Science. The students should be conversant with the principles and clinical application of Biochemistry - the structure and properties of amino-acids, peptides and proteins, an introduction to the nature of enzymes, and enzymatic reactions, mineral metabolism, whole body metabolism; biological carbohydrates and fats.

PHYSIOLOGY PRACTICALS

1. Enumeration of Red blood cells.
2. Enumeration of white blood cells & Differential count.
3. Determination of haemoglobin.
4. Determination of blood groups.
5. Determination of Pulse and blood pressure.
6. Determination of bleeding time, and clotting time.

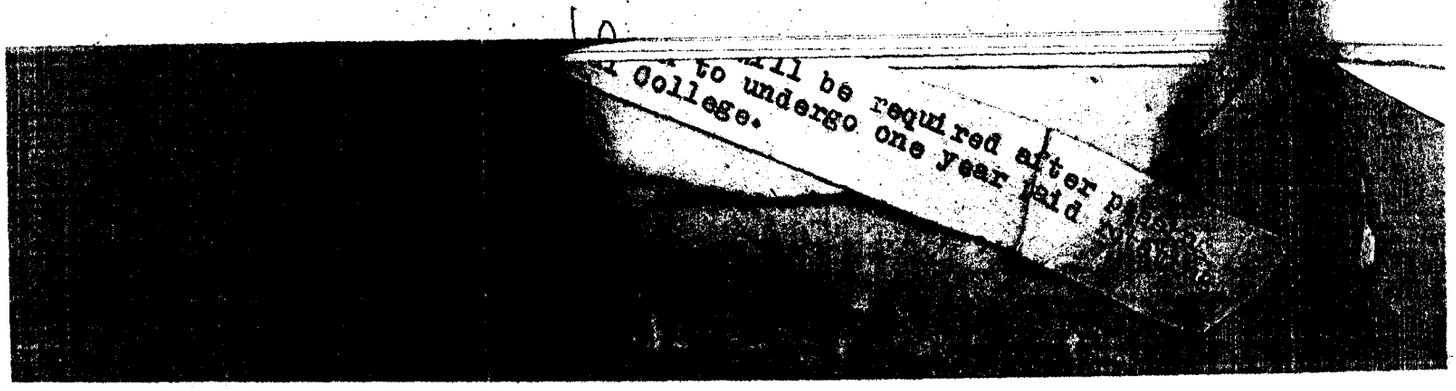
DEMONSTRATIONS

1. Determination of packed cell volume.
2. Clinical examination of chest.
3. Properties of excitable tissue.
4. Activity of frog's heart and effects of vagus stimulation and of atropine and adreneline.
5. Perfusion of frog's heart effects on Na, Ca and K ions.
6. Demonstration of deep and superficial reflexes.

BIOCHEMISTRY PRACTICALS.

1. Reactions of carbohydrates proteins, fats, bile salts and bile pigments.
2. Gastric analysis
3. Pathological constituents of urine -detection and estimation of reducing sugars.

Lectures -50 plus 25= 75 } Total = 145.
Practical -40 plus 30= 70 }



DENTAL MATERIALS:

Lectures : 35 hours. Practicals & Demonstration = 30 Hrs.

1. Introduction :

   Aims and scope of the science of dental materials.

2. Structure and behaviour of Matter.

3. Important physical properties applicable to Dental Materials including their biological considerations.

4. Gypsum products used in dentistry including casting investment materials with or without gypsum binder.

5. Impression materials used in dentistry including duplicating materials.

6. Synthetic resins used in dentistry -

   a) General properties and physical characteristics.

   b) Resins as denture base materials, repair and reline materials, soft liners, tissue conditioners.

   c) Resins as restorative materials : unfilled and filled resin restorative materials, tissue sealant.

   d) Direct-bonding cement materials.

7. Metals and alloys: Their structure and behaviour, some important physical properties.

   a) Dental amalgam alloys :
   b) gold foil:
   c) Dental casting gold alloys.
   d) Stainless steel, chrome-cobalt alloys.

8. Dental waxes including inlay casting wax.
9. Gold inlay casting procedures :
   Preparation of the die - wax pattern, spruing, investing-control of shrinkage compensation.
   Wax elimination - casting machines, casting, defects in castings.

10. Welding and soldering - materials used.

.....32/-

11. Dental Cements : Classification, composition, manipulation, properties and uses:

Zinc Cements, Copper cements, Zinc-oxide eugenol cements, Silicate cements, cavity liners, cavity varnishers, Resin cements.

12. Dental porcelain including proclaim fused to metal. Porcelain Furnace and fusing.

13. Mechanics of tooth cutting. Burs and points.

14. Abrasives and polishing agents.

15. Die & counter die materials including electroforming & Electro-polishing.

Practicals & Demonstrations to be arranged in the manipulation of the more common materials.

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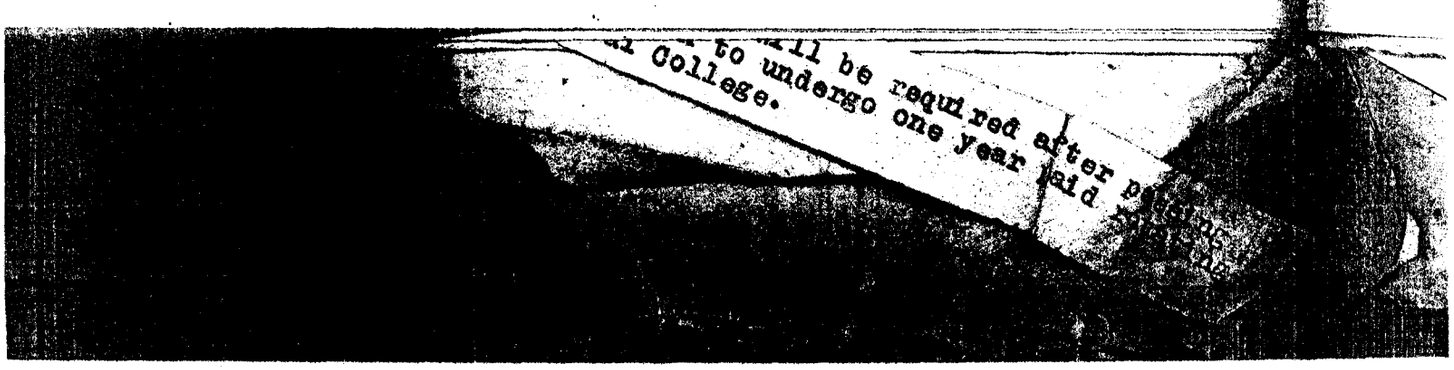

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Introduction to Pathology as a scientific study of disease, and some techniques used in the same.

Causes of disease with special reference to our prevailing conditions.

Cellular structure and Metabolism.

Disturbances in Metabolism of cells.

Retrogressive changes -- Degenerations, Necrosis and Gangrene, Amyloidosis, Lipidosis and disorders of Pigmentation, calcification.

Inflammation -- Acute and chronic inflammation. Repair with special emphasis on repair of bones, wounds and the effects of modern treatment on repair.

Hypersensitivity and Allergic.

Haemorrhage, shock, reaction of body to injury.

Circulatory disturbances and Hypertension.

Pathology of Bacterial infections with reference to the common diseases prevalent in our country, e.g. Pyogenic infections Enteric fever, Toxemias, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Syphilis and some examples of epidemic infections of public health interest and hospital infections.

Common diseases of the bone.

Injuries due to chemical and physical agents including ionising radiations .

Disturbances of nutrition with special reference to Indian conditions. Metabolic disorders, e.g. Rickets, Scurvey, Diabetes Mellitus, etc.

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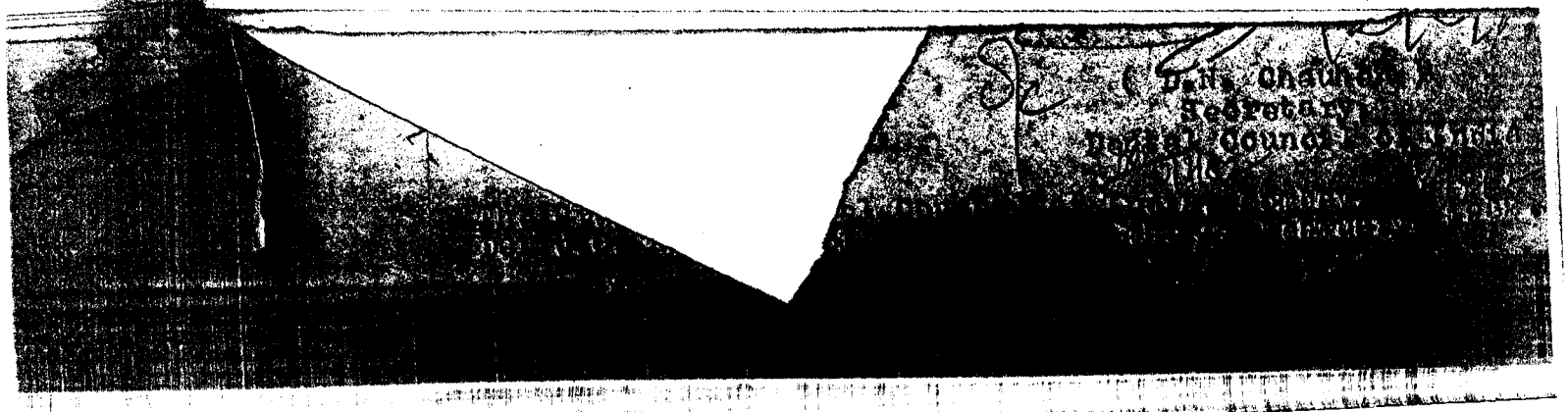

General biology of Tumours, spread of malignant tumours.

A course of lectures, lecture demonstrations and practicals in clinical pathology comprising of Anemias and their laboratory investigations, blood disorders including Leukemias, bleeding disorders and their investigations. Laboratory Investigations commonly required by Dental Surgeons.

Lecturers ...45 hours

Practicals and demonstrations....60 hrs.

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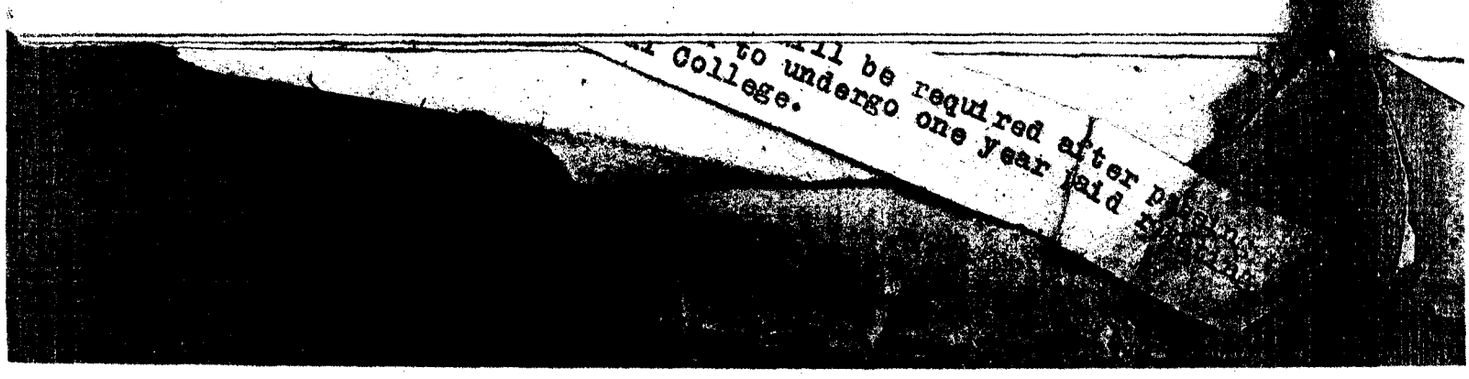

MICROBIOLOGY

A course of lectures, lecture demonstrations and practicals in general Bacteriology and elementary virology, mycology and parasitology.

Introduction to Bacteriology with special reference to Medical and Dental Bacteriology including public health and preventive aspects of infection and infectious diseases.

Pyaemia, sepicemia and toxaemia.

Immunity and immunising agents - vaccines, sera.

Auto-immunity with special emphasis on practical application.

Morphology, Physiology and classification of micro-organisms in general and of the following in particular pus forming organisms - cocci and bacilli.

Normal flora of the mouth and upper and lower respiratory tracts.

Organisms causing meningitis diptheria, tetanus, gas gangrene, tuberculosis, syphilis.

Organisms related to dental caries.

Elementary knowledge of virology and mycology with examples of leisons of Oro-facial region.

Common parasites and parasitic diseases - Amuebiasis, malaria, helminthic infections.

Lectures ... 30 hours

Practicals and Demonstrations ... 60 hours.

Contd ... 36

GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

Lectures:

1. 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, factors modifying drug response, adverse drug reactions; drug interactions.

2. CNS drugs; General anaesthetics, hypnotics, analgesics, psychotropic drugs, anti-epileptics muscle relaxants, analeptics, local anaesthetics.

3. Autonomic drugs: sympathomimetics, antiadrenergic drugs, parasympethomimetics, parasympatholytics, histamine and antihistaminics.

4. Cardiovascular drugs: Cardiac stimulants and antiarrhythmic drugs; antihypertensive drugs; vasopressor agents and treatment of shock.

5. Drugs acting on blood: Coagulants and anti-coagulants, hematinics.

6. G.I.T. Drugs: Purgatives, anti-diarrhoeal, anticids, anti-emetics.

7. Endocrines: Emphasis on treatment of diabetes and edrenal cortical steroids.

8. Chemotherapy: Sulfonamides and antibiotics, chemotherapy of tuberculosis, leprosy and malignancy.

9. Vitamins.

10. Miscellaneous drugs: such as diuretics, heavy metal antagonists (B.A.L. and E.D.T.A.) etc.

II. Dental pharmacology & Therapeutics :

1. Anti-septics, astringents, obtundents, mummifying agents, bleaching agents, styptics, disclosing agents, dentifrices and mouth washes.

Treatment of common oral conditions.

Practicals and Demonstrations: To familiarise the student with the methodology: prescription writing and dispensing.

Lectures	- 40	Total 60 hours
Practicals & Demonstrations	- 20	

ORAL AND DENTAL ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

INTRODUCTION:- Development and growth of jaws. Development of the teeth and surrounding structures and calcifications (including theories) of hard tissues. Microscopic Anatomy of hard and soft tissue of the tooth and surrounding structures oral mucous membrance, the lips, tongue, floor of the mouth, palate and the salivary glands.

Eruption and shedding of teeth.

Morphology of teeth Occlusion.

Saliva, Calcium metabolism. Mastication and deglutition.

Age changes in teeth and surrounding structures.

Clinical consideration where applicable.

PRACTICALS/DEMONSTRATIONS:

1. Demonstration of preparation of dental tissues for microscopic examination. Ground and stained sections.
2. Microscopic study of normal oral and dental tissues.
3. Microscopic study and identification of teeth.
4. Tooth carving.

Lectures	40 hours
Practicals	90 hours.

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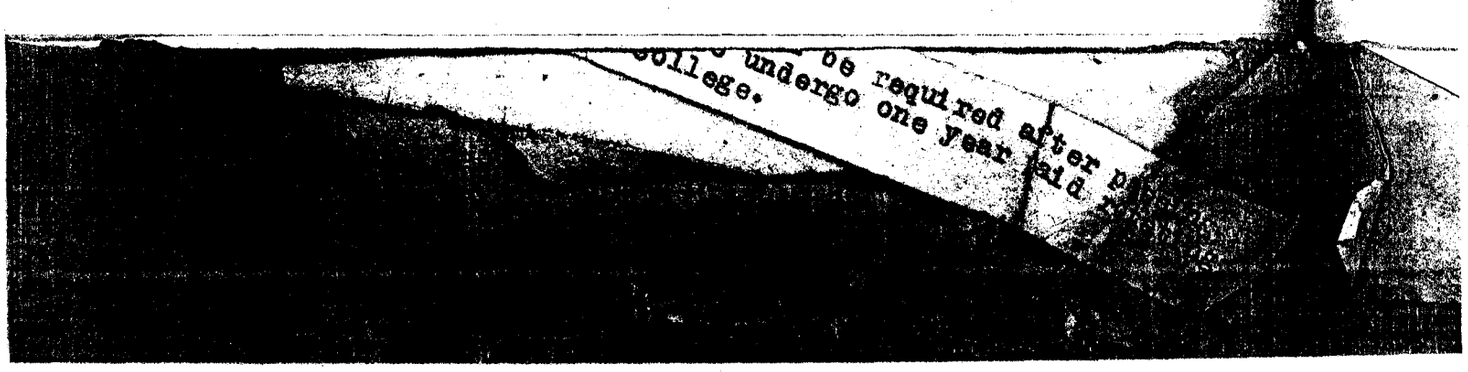

INTRODUCTION :

Aims of Medicine
Definition of diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.
History taking and physical examination of a medical case.
Medical emergencies in dental practice.

G.I. Disorders :

Stomatitis, glossitis, gastritis,
Diarrhoea, Amobiasis, Ascites, malabsorption syndrome.

Liver:

Jaundice, Viral hepatitis, cirrhosis liver. Tender hepatomegaly.

Cardiovascular System :

Congenital heart disease, classification
Rheumatic heart disease
Subacute bactorial endocarditis.
Congestive heart failure
Left verticular failure.
Hypertension.
Coronary artery disease.

Respiratory System :

Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysaema, Lung, Abscess, Eosinophilia, Pulmonary Embolism, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Respiratory failure.

Renal Diseases :

Nepuritis, Nephrotic Syndrome.

Hematology :

Anaemia, Coagulation defects, Bleeding disorders. Agranulocytosis, Leukaemia, Oral manifestations of hematological disorders, Lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

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Central Nervous System:

Meningitis, Facial Paisy, facial pain
Epilepsy, Headache, Syncope.

Nutritional and Metabolic:

Balanced diet : Normal daily,
Protein caloric malnutrition requirements
Avitaminosis

Diabetes mellitus
Calcium homestasis

Endocrine Disorders:

Thyroid - Hypo and hyper pituitary :
Hypo and hyper parathyroid

Infections:

Enteric fever
Mumps
Viral exanthemate
Diphtheria
Syphilis
Gonorrhaeo.

Miscellaneous:

Allergy
Drug reactions
Drug interactions
Evaluation of a case for general anaesthesia.

Lectures	- 40	130 hours.
Clinicals	- 90	

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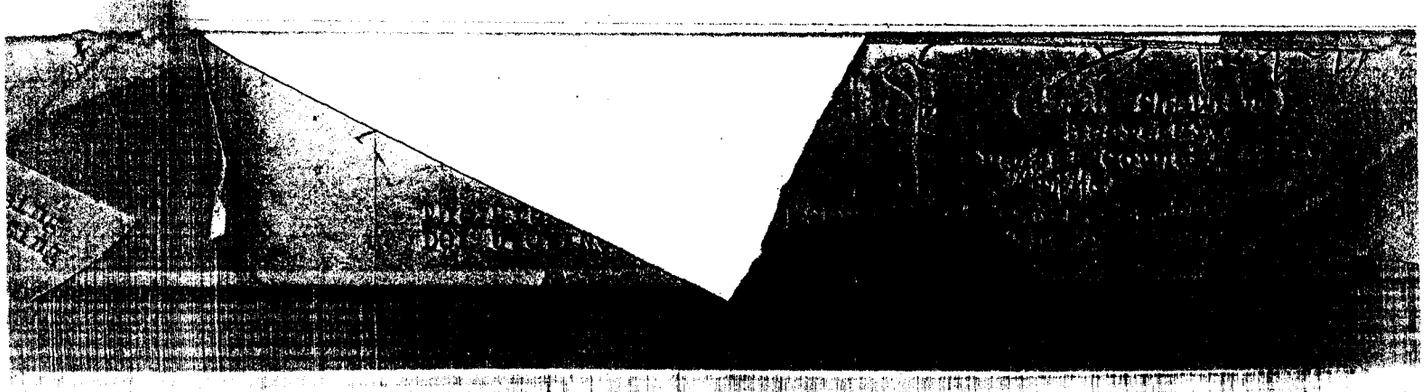

1. Introduction to surgery, surgery especially related to Oro-dental surgery, Classification of diseases.

2. Inflammation, Soft-tissue, hard tissue - Causes, varieties, sequelae and treatment.

3. Infections - Acute and Chronic Abscess, Carbuncle Sinus, Fistula, Ulceration, Gangrene, Cellulitis, Erysipelas, Septicaemia, Pyaemia, Toxaemia, Cancurm Oris, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhaea, Actinomycosis, Anthrax, Tentanus.

4. Wounds - Complications, Treatment, Repairs Asepsis and Antiseptic Measures and procedure with particular reference to the Oral cavity. Haemorrhage and its treatment Haemophillia, Syncope, Shock, Collapse, Head Injury - Introduction.

5. Cysts and new growths - Their general consideration with special reference to those occuring in the Buccal Cavity.
6. Diseases of the Lymphatic glands, especially of the neck.
7. Out line of diseases of the mouth, lips, tongue, palate, tonsils and salivary glands.
8. Infections and diseases of the Larynx, Tracheostomy.
9. Nervous system - Injury to Facial nerves, Paralysis trigeminal Neuralgia.

10. Principles of surgical treatment, diathermy and radium treatment.
11. Fracture - General principles of treatment. Diathermy and healing.
12. Cleft lip and cleft palate.

13. Thyroid and Parathyroid

14. Swellings of Jaws.

i. Case sheet writing and Demonstration.
ii. Ward procedure, including wound dressing.

Lectures .....40 Hours
Clinics .....90 Hours
} Total 130 Hours.

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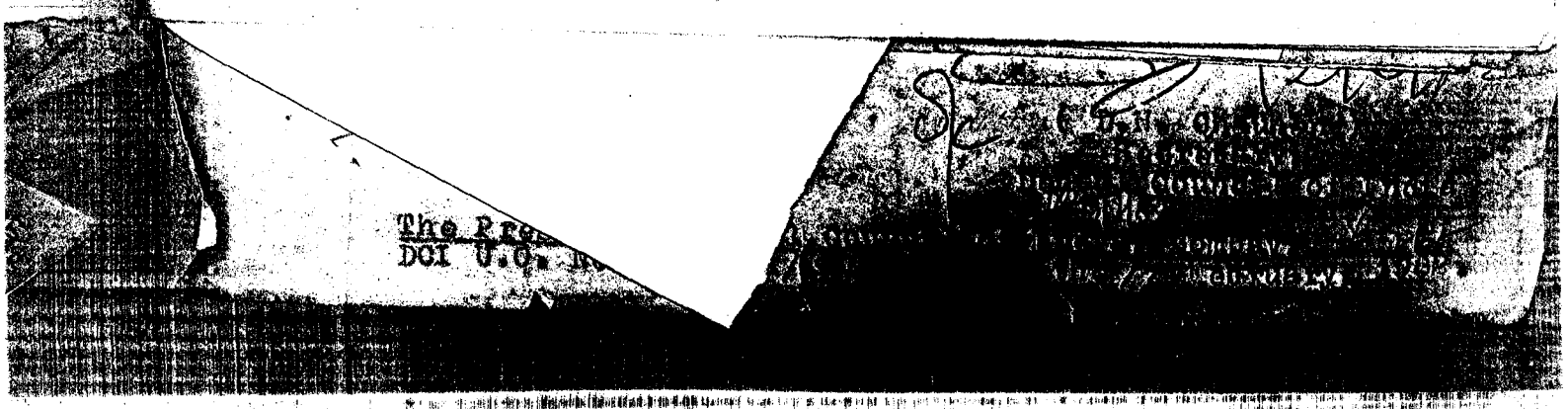

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

1. Aims and objectives
2. Developmental disturbances of dental, oral and para-oral structures, including hereditary disorders.
3. Dental Caries.
4. Pulpal and periapical pathosis and their sequelae.
5. Environmental lesions of the oral and para-oral structures.
6. Defence mechanism of oral tissues and healing following injuries.
7. Diseases of periodontal ligament, gingivae and cementum
8. Effects of nutritional disturbances and normal disorders on the oral and para-oral structures.
9. Infections: Diseases of oral mucosa.
10. Bone disorders affecting jaws.
11. Cysts of oral cavity.
12. Pre-Cancerous lesions - etiology and pathology.
13. Neoplasms of Oral cavity.
14. Diseases of salivary and lymph glands.
15. Diseases of Temoero-Mandibular joint.
16. Diseases of Nerves, skin, blood and their implications to oral tissues.
17. Effects of radiation on oral and para-oral tissues.
18. Oral Microbiology.

PRACTICALS

1. Identification of hard and soft tissue specimens.
2. Identification of histopathological and microbiological slides.
3. Biopsy and exfoliative cytology techniques.

Lectures ..... 50 hours
Practicals .....90 hours
} 140 hrs.

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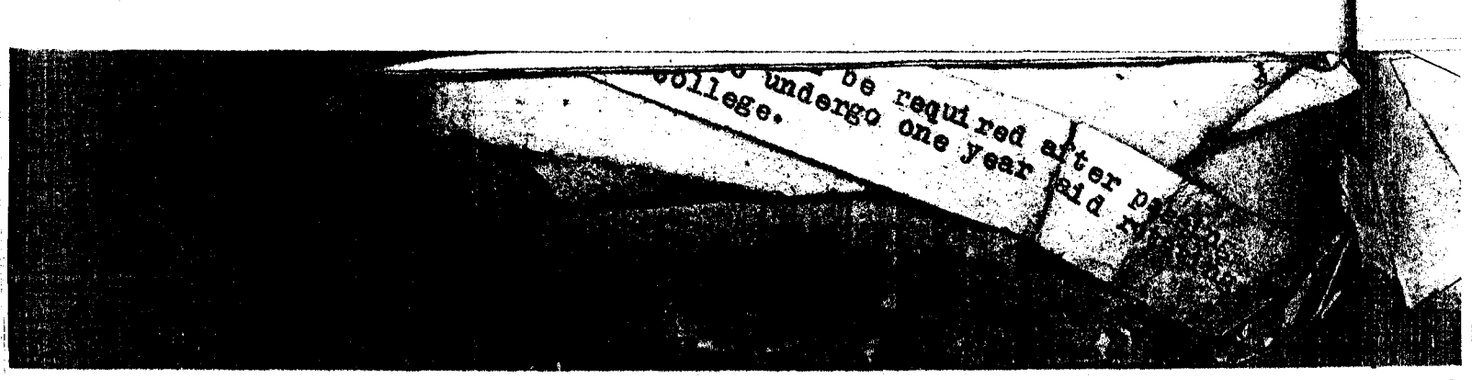

ORTHODONTICS

The following syllabus is suggested with a view to make the student understand the types of cases he can select for of treatment as a general practitioner and how best he can guide the patient and parents. Hence stress should be on the preventive and interceptive principles of Orthodontics.

1) Definition, Aims, objects and scope of Orthodontics.
2) Growth and Development of Jaws, teeth, face and skull and establishment of normal occlusion.
3) Genetics as applied to Orthodontics.
4) Normal occlusion and its characteristics. Factors responsible for establishment and maintenance of normal occlusion.
5) Malocclusion-types & Different classifications.
6) Aetiology of malocclusion.
7) History taking and examination of patient and case analysis and differential diagnosis including cepha-loretrics and treatment planning.

8. a) Preventive and interceptive treatment of malocclusion.
   b) Extraction in Orthodontics.

9. Appliances used in Orthodontic treatment - Adequate knowledge of (a) removable appliances, Mechanical appliances and functional appliances and elementary knowledge of fixed appliances.

10. Tissue changes incident to orthodontic treatment.
11. Retention after treatment and relapse.
12. Materials used in Orthodontia.
13. Habit breaking appliances.

Lectures	... 40 hours
Practical & Clinicals	...150 hrs.

The teaching of Orthodontia clinics and practicals should be arranged during pre-final and final BDS years.

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PERIODONTICS

1. Introduction :- Scope and applicability of the subject, Historical background of Periodontology.

2. Maintenance of Health - Role and scope of Oral Physiotheraphy measures, patient education-programme and periodic check.

3. Classification of gingival and periodontal disturbances.

4. Gingival enlargement.

5. Infective muco-gingival conditions - specific and non-specific.

6. Degenerative conditions - Gingivosis and Periodontosis.

7. Atrophic conditions affecting gingival and periodontal tissues.

8. Local and systemic factors in the causation of gingival and periodontal lesions.

9. Periodontitis and sequelae.

10. Malocclusion, Mal-alignment and traumatic occlusion Bruxism and Tempero-mandibular joint disturbances. Occlusal equilibration.

11. Diagnosis and diagnostic aids including roentgenography and its uses and limitations.

12. Prognosis.

13. Morphological defects of the muco-gingival structures influencing periodontium and their treatment.

14. Treatment of all gingival and periodontal disturbances. Treatment planning, phases and rationale. Different available therapeutic procedures. Healing Mechanism.

15. Role of Nutrition in aetiology and treatment.

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16. Drugs in Periodontics

17. Instrumentation

18. Splints.

19. Preventive periodontics, concept of focal infection.

20. Materials used in Periodontia.

CLINICALS

Varied approaches towards plaque control.

Treatment of the sufficient number of cases of scaling and root planning.

Approach, examination, diagnosis (including differential/ diagnosis) and analysis of Periodontal and other cases, clinically.

Treatment planning including surgical treatment and execution of the same.

Occlusal equilibration

Lecture	...45 hrs.
Practical/Clinicals	...205 hrs.

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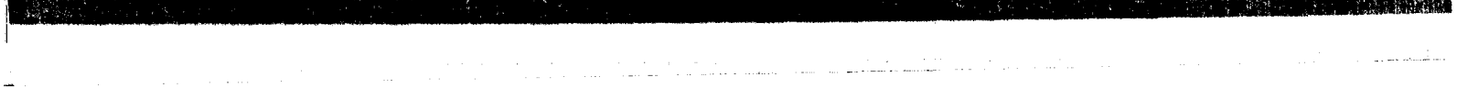

I. Introduction, definition, scope and importance of pedodontics.

II. Growth & Development of Dental and Oral Facial Structures and normal occlusion.
Developmental anomalies.

III. Morphology of Dentitions and its application

a) Applied Morphology and Histology of desiduary and permanent teeth.

b) Importance of first pernanent molar.

IV. Findamentals of Dental Health.

Biological factors responsible for maintenance of Dental and Oral Health.

V. Contributory local factors affecting oral health - plaque etc.

VI. Child psychology and management of child patient.

VII. Examination, Diagnosis, and treatment planning.

VIII. Clinical Pedodontics.

Set up of Pedodontic clinic

Teething disorders

Developmental Anomalies

Dental caries in children

Restorative dentistry

Pulp Therapy and Endodontics

.....46/-

5 Space Maintainers

Treatment of traumatized teeth
Management of problems of the primary and mixed dentition period.

Gingival disorders in children.

Stomatological conditions in children.

Management of handicapped children.

Mouth habits and their managements.

Lectures	...	40 hours	Total 190 hours.
Practicals & Clinical	...	150 hours	

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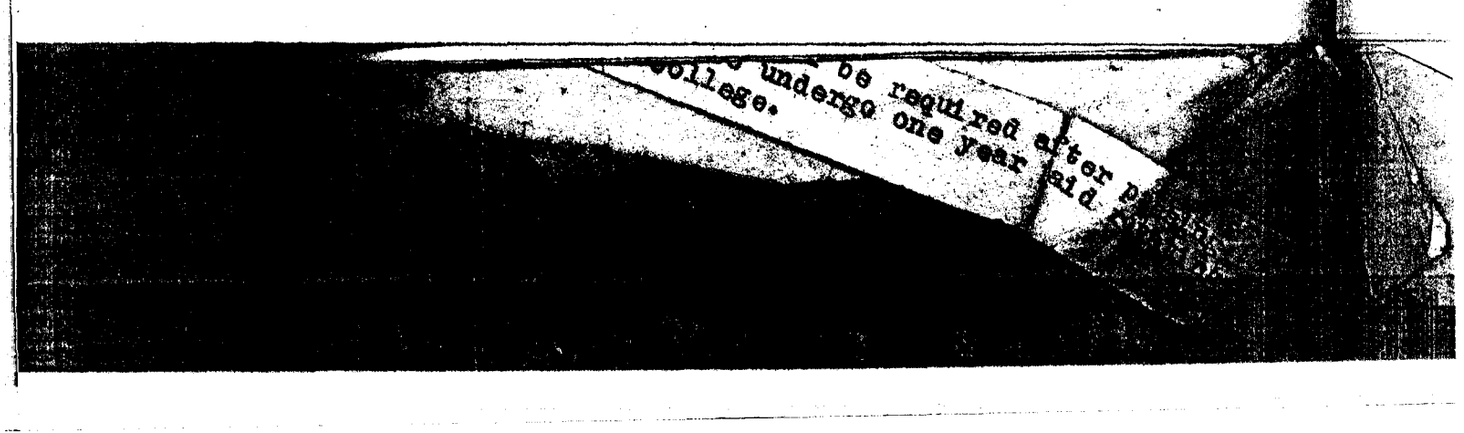

PROSTHETICS AND CROWN & BRIDGE

A. Complete Dentures.

1. Introduction & scope.
2. Applied anatomy.
3. Examination, diagnosis, treatment planning and desiduary prognosis.
4. Principles of retention & stability
5. Principles and techniques of impression making.
6. Preparation of casts, trays and temporary denture-bases.
7. Jaw-relations and methods of registration.
8. Artificial teeth their selection and arrangements and esthetics.
9. Articulators and face bows.
10. Occlusion and articulation in complete denture.
11. Trying in of complete dentures.
12. Processing and finishing of dentures.
13. Correction of occlusal discrepancies.
14. Delivery and adjustments of complete dentures.
15. Sequelae of ill-fitting dentures.
16. Repair, rebasing and relining.
17. Immediate dentures.
18. Implant dentures.

B. Removable Partial Dentures.

1. Introduction and scope.
2. Classifications.
3. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning.
4. Components of removable partial dentures & their function.
5. Surveyors
6. Mouth preparations for partial dentures.
7. Impression procedures.
8. Designs of removable partial dentures & its associated problems.

.....48/-

9. Fabrication of cast metal frame work.
10. Jaw relation record.
11. Selection and arrangement of teeth.
12. Acrylic partial denture
13. Trying in of partial dentures.
14. Processing, finishing, delivery and maintenance of partial dentures.
15. Immediate partial dentures.

C. ELEMENTS OF CROWN AND BRIDGE PROSTHESIS:

1. Introduction Definitions.
2. Indication and contra-indications.
3. Examination, diagnosis & treatment planning.
4. Selection and choice of abutment teeth.
5. Principles of tooth reduction.
6. Indications, contraindications, and procedures of preparation of abutment teeth for receiving various types of retainers.
7. Temporary protections of a prepared tooth.
8. Gingival retractions and Impression procedures.
9. Construction of dyes and working models, direct and indirect technique.
10. Technique of fabrication of retainers.
11. Selection & fabrication of pontics.

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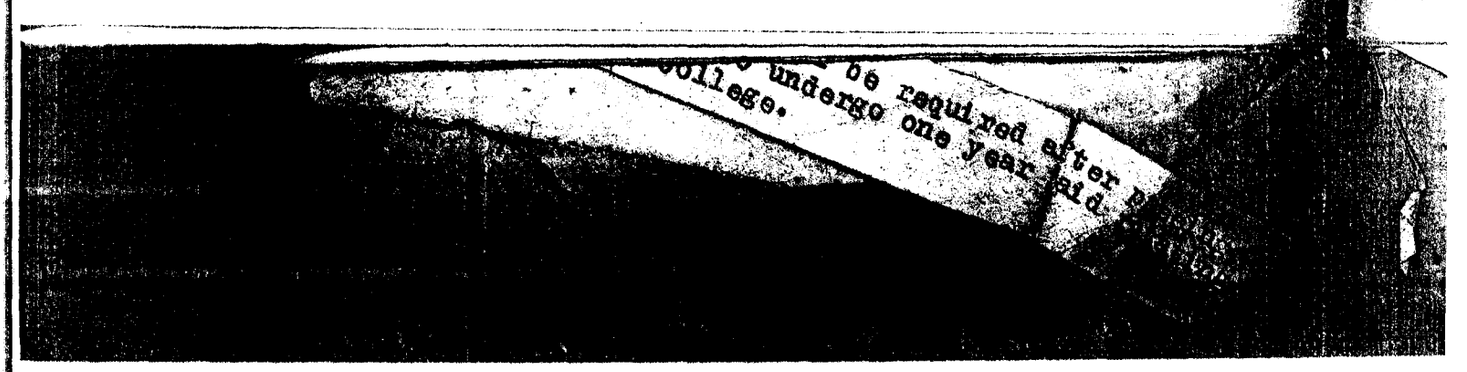

12. Connectors, stress-breakers and assembly of fixed bridges.

13. Finishing, cementing and maintenance of crowns and bridges.

D. MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS :

1. Splints
2. Obturators.
3. Carriers

Lectures 80 plus 20 = 100 hrs.

Practicals/Clinicals - 360(Techniques) plus 540(Clinicals)

Total - 1000 hours.

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CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS

Lectures:

Definition & scope.

Oral hygiene in relation to conservative dentistry.

Instruments - Nomenclature design and formulae, care and sterilisation.

Examination diagnosis and treatment planning.

Charting and recording of cases

Cavities classification and nomenclature.

Choice of filling materials.

Principles of cavity preparation control of pain, prevention of damage to hard and soft tissues during Operative procedures.

Methods employed for exclusion of saliva.

Bio-Mechanics of cavity design aid restoration with filling materials.

Filling materials. Pulp and soft tissue protection

Airotors and high speed equipment.

Cavity preparation for various types of restorations including inlays and onlays restorative procedures.
Matrices.

Drugs used in conservative Dentistry

Fractured teeth and their treatment.
Sensitive dentine, its treatment
Ceramics in Conservative Dentistry.

Endodontics:

Rationale of endodontic therapy.

Diagnositic aids in Endodontics.

Care and sterilisation of instruments for endodontics.
Treatment of vital and non vital pulp.
Tests for sterility of the root canal.

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Drugs used in root canal therapy.

Bleaching of teeth

Restoration of endodontically treated teeth

Surgical treatment in Endodontics

Lectures ... 70 hrs.

Technics ... 240 hrs.

Practicals... 360 hrs.

Note: In view of the importance of the digital dexterity more number of hours is provided for technique work.

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be required after p
undergo one year rid
college.

ORAL SURGERY LOCAL ANAESTHESIA
AND GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

LOCAL ANAESTHESIA:-

1. Introduction
2. Properties of an ideal local anaesthitic drug.
3. Properties of common local anaesthetic drugs in use.
4. Choice of anaesthesia, local or general anaesthesia.
5. Indications and Contra-indications, advantages and disadvantages of local anaesthesia.
6. Components of a standard local anaesthetic solution and the part played by each component.
7. How does local anaesthetic acts.
8. Pre-anaesthetic medication.
9. Techniaue of infiltration anaesthesia, Nerve block anaesthesia. Symptoms and Signs of anaesthesia.
10. Complications associated with local anaesthesia and their management.

GENERAL ANAESTHESIA:-

1. Properties of general anaesthetic drugs commonly used.
2. Pre-anaesthetic preparation of a patient and pre-medication.
3. Evavaluation of a patient for general anaesthesia.
4. Short anaesthesia in a Dental Chair, Endotracheal anaesthesia. Intravenous anaesthesia.
5. Symptoms and Signs of general anaesthesia.
6. Complications arising during the administration of general anaesthesia and their management.

EXODONTIA:-

1. Objectives
2. Indications for tooth extraction.
3. Pre-operative assessment.
4. Forceps extraction.
5. 'Surgical extraction' (Trans-alveolar extraction).

Contd...53

(D.H. Chauhan)
Secretary,
Dental Council of India.

6 6. Extraction technique under general anaesthesia in the Dental Chair.

7. Complications of tooth extraction and their management.

ORAL SURGERY:

1. Definition and Scope.

2. Diagnosis in Oral Surgery.
(a) History taking (b) Clinical examination
(c) Special investigations.

3. Importance of general condition of the patient in relation to Oral Surgery.

4. Treatment planning.

5. Sterilization.

6. Use of antibiotics in oral Surgery.

7. Diagnosis, pre-operative assessment and treatment of impacted teeth.

8. Pre-prosthetic Surgery.

9. Surgical aid to Orthodontics.

10. Prp-facial infections, their diagnosis and treatment.

11. Inflammatory diseases of Jaw bone and their management.

12. Diagnosis and management of Cysts of Oral Cavity.

13. Diagnosis and treatment of the fracture of the mandible.

14. General outline of the fracture of the middle-third of the facial skeleton.

15. Diagnosis and treatment of benign neoplastic lesions of the Oral Cavity (Odontogenic and non-odontogenic).

16. Surgical procedure in relation to endodontic therapy (Apicectomy).

17. Surgical treatment of tumour like lesions of the oral cavity including odontome.

18. Diseases of maxillary sinus, with special reference to oro-antral fistula.

19. Management of haemorrhage in oral Surgery.

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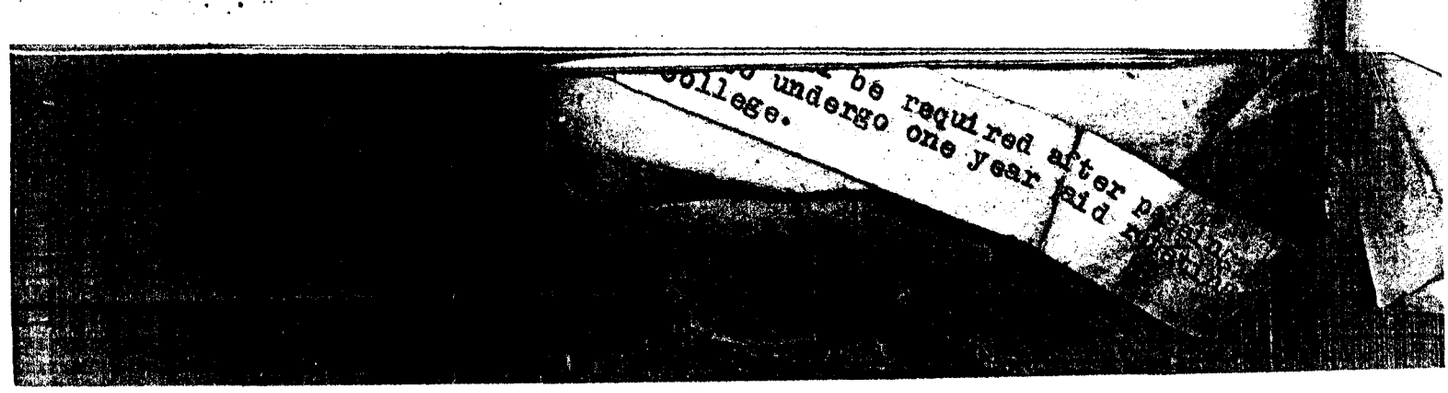

20. Diseases of Salivary glands, Diagnosis treatment of Salivary Calculi and neoplasms arising from minor salivary glands.

21. Surgical aspect of histopathological diagnosis

22. Oral Surgical Complications and their management.

23. Diagnosis of malignant condition of Oral Cavity, a broad outline about the different methods of treatment.

24. Diseases of temporomandibular joint, such as arthritis, hypoplasia, subluxation, dislocation, anxylosis. Other causes of inability to open the mouth.

25. Affections of trigeminal and facial nerves.

Lectures:-

Ana-esthesis (Local and general)	10
Exodontia	10
Oral Surgery	40
Total	60 hrs.
Clinical	220 hrs.

Total Practical & Clinical hours. 290 hrs.

K.K/

(D.N. Chaturvedi)
Secretary,
Dental Council of India,
Bombay,
the 7th February, 1982.

ORAL MEDICINE AND ROENTGENOLOGY

ORAL MEDICINE

1. Scope and importance of the subject
2. Methods of diagnosis including special investigations
3. Acute infections of oral and para-oral structures.
4. Blood dyscrasias and their management
5. Management of Cardiac patient in dentistry
6. Metabolic and Endocrine disturbances, their oral manifestations.
7. Nutritional deficiencies, and their significance in dentistry.
8. Oral sepsis and its effect on general system
9. Disfunctions of Tempero - mandibular joints.
10. Cervico-facial lymphadenopathy
11. Diseases of salivary glands.
12. Facial pain
13. Cysts and tumours of the oral cavity
14. Oral manifestations of dermatological and other systemic disturbances.
15. Special investigations.
16. Immune concepts of oral lesions. 17. Forensic odontology

ROENTGENOLOGY

1. Physics of radiation-production and properties of X-rays
2. Principles of X-ray techniques and factors for Radiography and Fluoroscopy.
3. Technique of intra-oral and extra-oral Radiography and normal anatomical land marks.
4. Radiological interpretation of abnormal dental and jaw conditions
5. Elements of Radiation treatment in oral and facial conditions and their sequelae.
6. Contrast radiography and recent advances in Dental Radiology including radioactive traces.

Lectures .. 40 hrs.

Clinicals ..150 hrs. 90 hrs,

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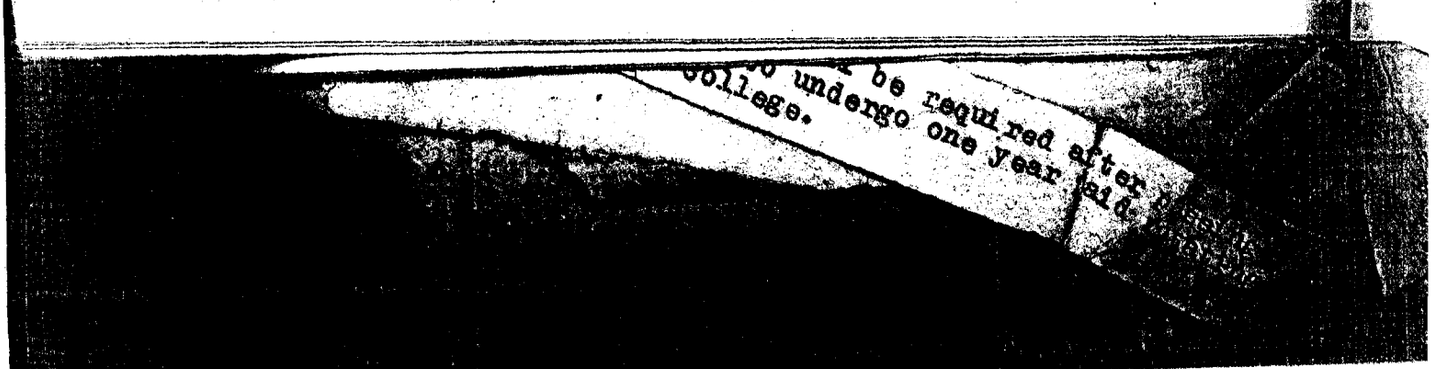


SYLLABUS FOR BDS - COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

1. BIOSTATISTICS

Introduction and General Principles of Biostatistics, Statistical procedures.

2. PSYCHOLOGY

Introduction, Psychological development from birth to adoloscence, Management of child in the dental office- Parent counselling in respect of dental health and hygiene of the child.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

Concept and philosophy of public health, Public Health in India.
General Epidemiology, Health Education, environmental health, disposal of wastes. Water: norms for potability, purification

4. PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Prevention, levels of prevention, various measures in the prevention of dental and oral diseases at individual and mass level.

5. PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

Introduction, definition, objectives functions of public health dentist, procedural steps in dental public health, indices for dental diseases, surveying and evaluation; epidemiology of dental caries, periodontal diseases, oral cancer. Utilisation of dental manpower, pavment for dental care, public dental health programme. School Dental health programme. Dental Health services at State and Centre. Private practice administration, ethics, Dental Council and Association.

6. SOCIAL SCIENCES

As applied to health, social structure concepts, groups, social institutions, urban and rural societies, their concept of health. Application of sociology in health programme, social environment.

contd... 57/-

(D.H. Chauhan)
Secretary,
Dental Council of India
1982

Cultural Anthropology Objective, different aspects of Folk medicine, and popular medicine. Cultural pattern and complexes, taboos, as related to health.

FIELD PROGRAMME

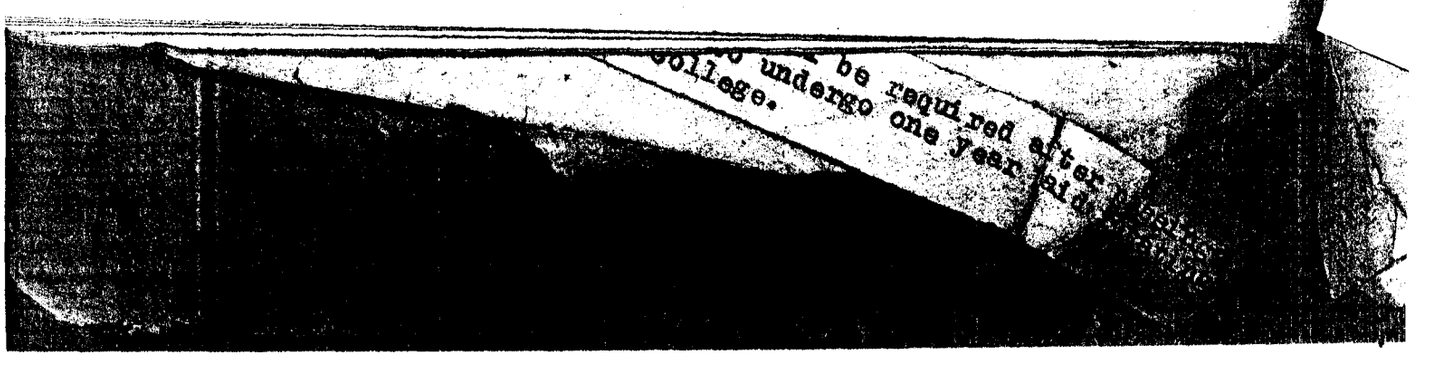
1. In Rural areas to conduct survey of Dental diseases, provide dental Health Education, emergency treatment.

2. School - Health Programme, Dental care for school children and preventive programme - Topical fluoride application and oral hygiene demontrations.

Lectures - 30 hrs.

Field programme - 100 hours.

RKK/



APPENDIX - I (A)

Dr. 25/3/81

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

(~~All Chart prepared by~~ the Dental Education Sub-~~Committee~~)

POSTS TO BE SANCTIONED YEAR-WISE - ADMISSION 40

Principal & Professor - 1- (One post of Professor can be deleted in the undermentioned tabulation according to the subject of specialisation)

AT THE END OF 4 YEARS

Name of Department	Ist year			II year			III year			Final BDS			Total posts in position		
	Prof.	Asst. Prof. *	Tutor *	Prof	Asst. Prof.	Tutor	Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Tutor	Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Tutor	Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Tutor
Prosthetics including Dental Materials	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Oral and Dental Pathology including Dental Anatomy	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Operative	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Oral Surgery	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Periodontia	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Orthodontia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Pedodontia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Oral Medicine and Radiology	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Community Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	-	12	2	-	3	3	9	1	-	-	-	6 including Principal/ Dean	9	16

Note: In place of Professor as suggested by ~~the Dental Education Committee of~~ the Dental Council of India ~~at Bombay~~,

(1) there is no objection to permitting Departments to be provisionally Headed by Associate Professors. However provisional posts of Associate Professors should be upgraded as full Professors when the incumbent fulfils the qualification for the post of Professor.

(2) In respect of Tutors, the qualification prescribed should specify that P.G. degree would be considered as a preferential qualification.

* READER (new designation) should be considered as equivalent to old designation: Reader/Assistant Professor/ Senior Lecturer (with Post-graduate qualification).

* LECTURER (new designation) should be considered as equivalent to old designation :Demonstrator/Junior Lecturer/ Tutor (without Post-graduate qualification).