

ORAL PATHOLOGY & ORAL MICROBIOLOGY – III BDS

1. INTRODUCTION:

- A bird's eye view of the different pathological processes involving the oral cavity & oral cavity involvement in systemic diseases to be brought out. Interrelationship between General Medicine & General Surgery & Oral pathology to be emphasized.

2. Developmental disturbances of teeth, jaws and soft tissues of oral & paraoral region:

- Introduction to developmental disturbance - Hereditary, Familial mutation, Hormonal etc. causes to be highlighted.
- Developmental disturbances of teeth – Etiopathogenesis clinical features, radiological features & histopathological features as appropriate :-
The size, shape, number, structure & eruption of teeth & clinical significance of the anomalies to be emphasized.
- Forensic Odontology,
- Developmental disturbances of jaws - size & shape of the jaw!,:
- Developmental disturbances of oral paraoral soft tissues - lip & palate - clefts, tongue, gingiva, mouth, salivary glands & face.

3. **Dental Caries:**

- Etiopathogenesis, microbiology, clinical features, diagnosis, histopathology, immunology, prevention of dental caries & its sequelae.

4. Pulp & Periapical Pathology & Osteomyelitis.

- Etiopathogenesis & interrelationship, clinical features, microbiology, histopathology & radiological features (as appropriate) of pulp & periapical lesions & osteomyelitis.
- Sequelae of periapical abscess - summary of space infections, systemic complications & significance.

5. Periodontal Diseases:

- Etiopathogenesis, microbiology, clinical features, histopathology & radiologic features (as appropriate) of gingivitis, gingival enlargements & periodontitis. Basic immunological mechanisms of periodontal disease to be highlighted.

6. Microbial infections of oral soft tissues:

- Microbiology, defence mechanisms including immunological aspects, oral manifestations, histopathology and laboratory diagnosis of common bacterial, viral fungal infections namely:-

Bacterial: Tuberculosis, Syphilis, ANUG & its complications –
Cancrum Oris.

Viral: Herpes Simplex. Varicella zoster, Measles, Mumps &
HIV infection.

Fungal: Candidal infection. Aphthous Ulcers.

7. Common non-inflammatory diseases involving the jaws:

- Etiopathogenesis is, clinical features, radiological & laboratory values in diagnosis of:

Fibrous dysplasia, Cherubism, Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Paget's disease,
Cleidocranial dysplasia, Rickets, Achondroplasia, Marfan's syndrome &
Down's syndrome.

8. Diseases of TM Joint : .

- Ankylosis, summary of different types of arthritis & other developmental malformations, traumatic injuries & myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome.

9. Cysts of the Oral & Paraoral region;

- Classification, etiopathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology, laboratory & radiological features (as appropriate) of Odontogenic cysts, Non-Odontogenic cysts, Pseudocysts of jaws & soft tissue cysts of oral & paraoral region. -

10. Tumours of the Oral Cavity:

- Classification of Odontogenic, Non-Odontogenic & Salivary Gland Tumour.
Etiopathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology, radiological features & laboratory diagnosis (as appropriate) of the following common tumours :-
 - a) Odontogenic - all lesions.
 - b) Non-odontogenic
 - Benign Epithelial - Papilloma, Keratoacanthoma. & Naevi.
 - Benign Mesenchymal - Fibroma, Aggressive fibrous lesions, Lipoma, Haemangioma, Lymphangioma, Neurofibroma.
 - Schwannoma, Chondroma, Osteoma & Tori.

- Malignant Epithelial - Basal Cell Carcinoma, Verrucous Carcinoma, Squamous Cell carcinoma & Malignant Melanoma.
- Malignant Mesenchymal - Fibrosarcoma, Osteosarcoma, Giant cell tumour, Chondrosarcoma, Angiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, Lymphomas, Ewing's sarcoma & Other Reticuloendothelial tumours.

c) Salivary Gland

- Benign Epithelial neoplasms - Pleomorphic Adenoma, Warthin's tumour, & Oncocytoma.
- Malignant Epithelial neoplasms - Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma, Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma, Acinic Cell Carcinoma & Adenocarcinomas.

d) Tumours of Disputed Origin - Congenital Epulis & Granular Cell Myoblastoma.

e) Metastatic tumours - Tumors metastasizing to & from oral cavity & the routes of metastasis.

11. Traumatic, Reactive & Regressive lesions of Oral Cavity:

- Pyogenic & Giant cell granuloma, exostoses Fibrous Hyperplasia, Traumatic Ulcer & Traumatic Neuroma.
- Attrition, Abrasion, Erosion, Bruxism, Hypercementosis, Dentinal changes, Pulp calcifications & Resorption of teeth.
- Radiation effects of oral cavity, summary of Physical & Chemical injuries including allergic reactions of the oral cavity.
- Healing of Oral wounds & complications Dry socket.

12. Non neoplastic Salivary Gland Diseases:

- Sialolithiasis, Sialosis, Sialadenitis, Xerostomia & Ptyalism.

13. Systemic Diseases involving Oral cavity :

- Brief review & oral manifestations, diagnosis & significance of common Blood, Nutritional, Hormonal & Metabolic diseases of Oral cavity.

14. Mucocutaneous Lesions:

- Etiopathogenesis, clinical features & histopathology of the following common lesions.

Lichen Planus, Lupus Erythematosus, Pemphigus & Pemphigoid lesions, Erythema Multiforme, Psoriasis, Scleroderma, Ectodermal Dysplasia, Epidermolysis bullosa & White sponge nevus ..

15. Diseases of the Nerves:

- Facial neuralgias - Trigeminal & Glossopharyngeal. VII nerve paralysis, Causalgia.
- Psychogenic facial pain & Burning mouth syndrome.

16. Pigmentation of Oral & Paraoral region & Discolouration of teeth: • causes & clinical manifestations.

17. Diseases of Maxillary Sinus:

- Traumatic injuries to sinus, Sinusitis, Cysts & Tumours involving antrum.

18. a) ORAL PRECANCER CANCER; Epidemiology, aetiology, clinical and histopathological features, TNM classification. Recent advances in diagnosis, management and prevention.

b) Biopsy: Types of biopsy, value of biopsy, cytology, histo chemistry & frozen sections in diagnosis of oral diseases.

19. Principles of Basic Forensic Odontology (Pre-clinical Forensic Odontology):

- Introduction, definition, aims & scope.
- Sex and ethnic (racial) differences in tooth morphology and histological age estimation
- Determination of sex & blood groups from buccal mucosa / saliva.
- Dental DNA methods
- Bite marks, rugae patterns & lip prints.
- * Dental importance of poisons and corrosives.
- Overview of forensic medicine and toxicology

GENERAL MEDICINE – III BDS

THEORY SYLLABUS

CORE TOPICS

(Must Know) .

1. Aims of medicine Definitions of signs, symptoms, diagnosis, differential diagnosis treatment & prognosis.

2. Infections.

Enteric fever, AIDS, herpes simplex, herpes zoster, syphilis diphtheria.

3. G.I.T.

Stomatitis, gingival hyperplasia, dysphagia, acid peptic disease, jaundice, acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of liver ascites.

4. CVS

Acute rheumatic fever rheumatic valvular- heart disease, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, infective endocarditis, common arrhythmias, congenital heart disease, congestive cardiac failure.

5. RS

Pneumonia, COPD, Pulmonary TB, Bronchial asthma

6. Hematology

Anemias, bleeding & clotting disorders, leukemias, lymphomas, agranulocytosis, splenomegaly, oral manifestations of hematologic disorders, generalized Lymphadenopathy.

7. Renal System

Acute nephritis
Nephrotic syndrome

8, Nutrition

Avitaminosis

COLLATERAL TOPICS

(Desirable to know)

Infection mononucleosis mumps
measles, rubella, malaria

Diarrhea

Dysentery

Amoebiasis

Malabsorption

lung abscess

pleural effusion, pneumothorax

Bronchiectasis, lung cancers.

Renal failure

Balance Diet

PEM

Avitaminosis

9. CNS

Facial palsy, facial pain including trigeminal neuralgia, epilepsy, headache including migraine.

Meningitis

Examination of comatose patient
Examination of cranial nerves.

10. Endocrines

Diabetes Mellitus Acromegaly, Hypothyroidism, Thyrotoxicosis, Calcium metabolism and parathyroids.

Addisons disease, cushing's syndrome.

11. Critical care

Syncope, cardiac arrest, CPR, shock

Ac LVF

ARDS

CLINICAL TRAINING:

The student must be able to take history, do general physical examination (including build, nourishment, pulse, BP, respiration, clubbing, cyanosis, jaundice, lymphadenopathy, oral cavity) and be able to examine CVS, RS and abdomen and facial nerve.

GENERAL SURGERY – III BDS

1. HISTORY OF SURGERY:

The development of surgery as a speciality over the years, will give the students an 'opportunity to know the contributions made by various scientists, teachers and investigators. It will also enable the student to understand the relations of various specialities in the practice of modern surgery.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY:

Introduction to various aspects of surgical principles as related to orodental diseases. Classification of diseases in general. This will help the student to understand the various diseases, their relevance to routine dental practice.

3. WOUNDS:

Their classification, wound healing, repair, treatment of wounds, medico-legal aspects of accidental wounds and complications of wounds.

4. INFLAMMATION:

Of soft and hard tissues. Causes of inflammation, varieties, treatment and sequelae.

5. INFECTIONS:

Acute and chronic abscess skin infections, cellulitis, carbuncle, and erysepelas. Specific infections such as tetanus, gangrene, syphilis, gonorrhoea, tuberculosis, Actinomycosis, Vincents angina, cancrum oris. Pyaemia, toxaemia and septicaemia.

6. TRANSMISSABLE VIRAL INFECTIONS:

HIV and Hepatitis B with special reference to their prevention and precautions to be taken in treating patients in a carrier state.

7. SHOCK AND HAEMORRHAGE:

Classification, causes, clinical features and management of various types of shock. Syncope, Circulatory collapse. Haemorrhage - different types, causes, clinical features and management. Blood groups, blood transfusion, precautions and complications of blood and their products. Hemophilia's, their transmission, clinical features and management especially in relation to minor dental procedures.

8. TUMOURS, ULCERS, CYSTS, SINUS AND FISTULAE:

Classification, clinical examination and treatment principles in various types of benign and malignant tumours, ulcers, cysts, sinus and fistulae.

9. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM:

Especially those occurring in head and neck region. Special emphasis on identifying diseases such as tubercular infection, lymphomas, leukaemias, metastatic lymph node diseases.

10. DISEASES OF THE ORAL CAVITY:

Infective and malignant diseases of the oral cavity and oropharynx including salivary glands with special emphasis on preventive aspects of premalignant and malignant diseases of the oral cavity.

11. DISEASES OF LARYNX, NASOPHARYNX:

Infections and tumours affecting these sites. Indications, procedure and complications of tracheostomy.

12. NERVOUS SYSTEM:

Surgical problems associated with nervous system with special reference to the principles of peripheral nerve injuries, their regeneration and principles of treatment. Detailed description of affections of facial nerve and its management. Trigeminal neuralgia, its presentation and treatment.

13. FRACTURES:

General principles of fractures, clinical presentation and treatment with additional reference to newer methods of fracture treatment. Special emphasis on fracture healing and rehabilitation.

14. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIVE SURGERY:

Principles as applicable to minor surgical procedures including detailed description of asepsis, antiseptics, sterilisation, principles of anaesthesia and principles of tissue replacement. Knowledge of sutures, drains, diathermy, cryosurgery and use of Laser in surgery.

15. ANOMOLIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF FACE:

Surgical anatomy and development of face. Cleft lip and cleft palate-principles of management.

16. DISEASES OF THYROID AND PARATHYROID:

Surgical anatomy, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of dysfunction of thyroid and parathyroid glands. Malignant diseases of the thyroid-classification, clinical features and management.

17. SWELLINGS OF THE JAW:

Differential diagnosis and management of different types of swellings of the jaw.

18. BIOPSY:

Different types of biopsies routinely used in surgical practice.

Skills to be developed by the end of teaching is to examine a routine swelling, ulcer and other related diseases and to perform minor surgical procedures such as draining an abscess, taking a biopsy etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY(COMMUNITY) – III BDS

Syllabus:

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

Dental Public Health:

1. Definition and difference between community and clinical health.
2. Epidemiology of dental diseases-dental caries, periodontal diseases, malocclusion, dental fluorosis and oral cancer.
3. Survey procedures: Planning, implementation and evaluation, WHO oral health survey methods 1997, indices for dental diseases.
4. Delivery of dental care: Dental auxiliaries, operational and non-operational, incremental and comprehensive health care, school dental health.

5. Payments of dental care: Methods of payments and dental insurance, government plans
6. Preventive Dentistry- definition, Levels, role of individual , community and profession, fluorides in dentistry, plaque control programmes.

Research Methodology and Dental Statistics

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

Practice Management

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

Dentist Act 1948 with amendment.

Dental Council of India and State Dental Councils Composition and responsibilities.

Indian Dental Association

Head Office, State, local and branches.