

**BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY- III YEAR****GENERAL SURGERY****TEACHING HOURS:150 Hrs.****THEORY: 60****CLINICAL: 90****i. AIMS :**

To acquaint the student with various diseases, which may require surgical expertise and to train the student to analyze the history and be able to do a thorough physical examination of the patient. The diseases as related to head and neck region are to be given due importance, at the same time other relevant surgical problems are also to be addressed. At the end of one year of study the student should have a good theoretical knowledge of various ailments, and be practically trained to differentiate benign and malignant diseases and be able to decide which patient requires further evaluation.

**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 erysipelas. Specific infections such as tetanus, gangrene, syphilis, gonorrhoea, tuberculosis, Actinomycosis, Vincents angina, cancrum oris. Pyaemia, toxæmia 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.



**BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY- III YEAR****CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS****TEACHING HOURS:505 Hrs.****THEORY: 135****CLINICAL : 370****Objective:-**

- a. **Knowledge and understanding**
- b. **Skills and**
- c. **Attitudes**

**a) Knowledge and understanding:**

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

- i. To diagnose and treat simple restorative work for teeth.
- ii. To gain knowledge about aesthetic restorative material and to translate the same to patients needs.
- iii. To gain the knowledge about endodontic treatment on the basis of scientific foundation.
- iv. To carry out simple endodontic treatment.
- v. To carry out simple luxation of tooth and its treatment and to provide emergency endodontic treatment.

**b) Skills**

He should attain following skills necessary for practice of dentistry.

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

**c) Attitudes:**

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

1. Nomenclature Of Dentition:  
Tooth numbering systems A.D.A. Zsigmondy Palmer and F.D.I. systems, Universal, Victor Haderup
2. Principles Of Cavity Preparation :  
Steps and nomenclature of cavity preparation classification of cavities, nomenclature of floors angles of cavities.
3. Dental Caries :  
Aetiology, classification clinical features, morphological features, microscopic features, clinical diagnosis and sequel of dental caries.
4. Treatment Planning For Operative Dentistry:  
Detailed clinical examination , radiographic examination, tooth vitality tests, diagnosis and treatment planning, preparation of the case sheet.
5. Gnathological Concepts Of Restoration:  
Physiology of occlusion, normal occlusion, Ideal occlusion, mandibular movements and occlusal analysis. Occlusal rehabilitation and restoration.
6. Aramamentarium For Cavity Preparation:  
General classification of operative instruments, Hand cutting instruments design formula and sharpening of instruments. Rotary cutting instruments dental bur, mechanism of cutting, evaluation of hand piece and speed current concepts of rotary cutting procedures. Sterilisation and maintenance of instruments. Basic instrument tray set up.
7. Control of Operating Filed:  
Light source sterilisation field of operation control of moisture, rubber dam in detail, cotton rolls and anti sialogagues.
8. Amalgam Restoration :  
Indication contraindication, physical and mechanical properties , clinical behaviour. Cavity preparation for Class I , II, V and III. Step wise procedure for cavity preparation and restoration. Failure of amalgam restoration.
9. Pulp Protection :  
Liners, varnishes and bases, Zinc phosphate, zinc polycarboxylate, zinc silico phosphate and glass ionomer cements.

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