

First year Subjects:

1. Human Anatomy, Embryology & Histology

Anatomy is study of structures of the body, from sub microscopic to the macroscopic. The student gains the knowledge and insight into functional anatomy of normal head & neck, embryological development of clinically important structures. There by laying foundation for clinical years of BDS course.

2. Human Physiology

Aims at providing the comprehensive knowledge of the normal functions of organ systems of the body to facilitate an understanding of physiological basis of health & disease.

3. Biochemistry

The major aim is to provide a sound knowledge on biochemical basis of life processes relevant to human system and to dental practice. The student is also given an instruction to biochemical genetics and molecular biology.

4. Dental Anatomy, Embryology & Histology

The student is expected to appreciate the normal development, morphology, structure and functions of oral tissues and variations in different pathological and non pathological states.

Second year Subjects:

5. General Pathology

This subject makes student competent to apply scientific study of disease processes which result in morphological and functional alterations in cells, tissues and organs and its application in dental practice.

6. Microbiology

To introduce the student to various branches of microbiology, to make the students understand & practice various methods of sterilization and disinfection, have sound understanding of various infectious diseases and lesions in oral cavity.

7. General and Dental Pharmacology and therapeutics

The broad goal of teaching pharmacology to undergraduate students is to inculcate rational and scientific basis of therapeutics, to appreciate adverse drug interactions of commonly used drugs and to prescribe drugs for common medical and dental ailments.

8. Dental Materials

Dental materials are specially fabricated materials, designed for use in dentistry. Manipulation of various dental cements, functional & chemical characteristics of various dental materials are taught to undergraduates through this subject.

The students also undergo **preclinical conservative & prosthodontics** exercises.

Third year subjects:

9. General Medicine

It is the specialty dealing with diagnosis and treatment of various diseases affecting humans. The scope of medicine has expanded to prevent disease through measures such as screening, vaccination and health promotion.

10. General Surgery

To acquaint the student with various diseases, which may require surgical expertise and to train the student to analyse the history and be able to do a thorough physical examination of the patient.

11. Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology

Through science of oral pathology the students are made to attempt to correlate human biology with signs and symptoms of human disease. The students acquire the skills of understanding the disease process by surgical specimens and microscopic slides.

Final year subjects

12. Oral Medicine, Radiology and Diagnosis

Oral Medicine is that area of dental practice which deals with diagnosis and treatment of oral disease by non surgical means which may be localised in the oral cavity or which may be oral manifestation of systemic disease and those phases of dental practice that is concerned with diagnosis and treatment of medically compromised patients.

It is a referral department from where patients are referred to other departments according to diagnosis, investigations & need of treatment. Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, stresses the importance of the design and analysis of imaging examinations as they pertain to the interpretation of abnormalities of the craniofacial region.

13. Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry

This is an age specific specialty that provides both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence including those with special health care needs.

Prevention and behaviour modification are two hallmarks of pediatric dentistry which make it unique from other specialties of dentistry.

14. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

It is a branch that deals with the art of diagnosis and treatment of various diseases and defects involving oro- facial region.

An undergraduate trained in oral surgery is expected to deal with simple exodontia, complications arising from routine extractions, tissue laceration, post extraction bleeding, immediate management of medical emergencies in dental chair and minor surgical procedures like apicoectomy and alveoplasty.

15. Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopaedics

Undergraduate programme in Orthodontics is designed to enable the qualifying dental surgeon diagnose, analyse and treat common orthodontic problems by preventive, interceptive and corrective orthodontic procedures.

16. Conservative dentistry and endodontics

Primary goal of Department of Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics encompasses the diagnosis and treatment of sequel of dental caries and includes the techniques and procedures to restore the teeth to full function & appearance in an aesthetically pleasing manner with minimal loss of healthy tooth structure. It also involves performing root canal treatment and associated surgical procedures to rid the tooth of its offending malady.

17. Periodontics

This subject deals scientific study of periodontium in health and disease and evidence- based discoveries in basic & clinical research. Relationship between systemic health and oral health is well known. Periodontics deals with maintenance of this equilibrium by various procedures which extend from initiation to treatment of underlying cause.

The mission of this speciality is to advance oral health & well being through simple procedures like oral prophylaxis to advance procedures like reconstructive, plastic & implant surgeries.

18. Prosthodontics and crown & bridge

Prosthodontic educational research focus has evolved dramatically in recent years. Optimal management of edentulous predicament in virtually in all its forms is now seen in a broader and more rational context. Though implant support be it fixed or over denture variety has enlarged and enriched therapeutic scope of previously limited prosthodontics paradigm, the conviction has re-emerged that basic principles of managing edentulism with complete denture fabrication are more necessary than ever.

19. Public Health Dentistry

Among subjects in the science of dentistry Public Health Dentistry forms the basis of dental health care services and holds the key for developing awareness about the social aspects of the profession and responsibilities towards the community among all those who are engaged in this profession. Public health in its present form is a combination of scientific disciplines (epidemiology, biostatics, laboratory sciences, social sciences, demography) and skills & strategies that are directed to the maintenance and improvement health of the people.