

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by

DEPARTMENT OF PROSTHODONTICS

Subjective and Objective planning of first- to-final year Students evaluation under following heads

Students should have thorough knowledge of Prosthetic dentistry in following heads:

History and examination:

1. Take a proper clinical history, examine the patient, perform essential diagnostic procedure and other relevant tests and interpret them to come to a reasonable diagnosis about the condition.
2. Acquire adequate skills and competence in performing various procedures and required in the competence.
3. The candidate should be able to examine the patients requiring Prosthodontics therapy, investigate the patient systemically, analyze the investigation results, radiography, diagnose the ailment, plan a treatment, communicate it with the patient and execute it.
4. Understand the prevalence and prevention of diseases of craniomandibular system related to Prosthetic dentistry.
5. The candidate should be able to restore lost functions of stomatognathic system namely mastication, speech, appearance and psychological comforts.
6. By understanding biological, biomedical, bioengineering principles and systemic condition of the patient to provide a quality health care of the craniofacial region.
7. The candidate should be able to interact with other specialty including medical specialty for a planned team management of patients for a craniofacial and oral acquired and congenital defects, temporomandibular joint syndromes, esthetics, Implant supported Prosthetics and problems of Psychogenic origin.
8. Should be able to demonstrate the clinical competence necessary to carry out appropriate treatment at higher level of knowledge, training and practice skills currently available in their specialty area.
9. Identify target diseases and awareness amongst the population for Prosthodontic therapy.
10. Perform clinical and Laboratory procedures with understanding of biomaterials, tissue conditions related to prosthesis and have competent dexterity and skill for performing clinical and laboratory procedures in fixed, removable, implant, maxillofacial, TMJ and esthetics Prosthodontics.
11. Laboratory technique management based on skills and knowledge of Dental Materials and dental equipment and instrument management.
12. To understand demographic distribution and target diseases of Cranio mandibular region related to Prosthodontics.

Examination and Diagnosis:

This includes:

- Clinical interpretation
- Physical examination(both intraoral and extraoral)
- Radiographic examination
- Clinical laboratory diagnosis

Pre-prosthetic Evaluation:

Students should be able to recognize existing medical conditions like hepatitis B, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, asthma, anemia, nutritional deficiencies, by way of

- History recording
- Clinical examination

Students should be able to identify oral manifestations of systemic diseases and implications of systemic diseases in the surgical patients.

Pre-Prosthetic Surgery:

The aim of pre-prosthetic preparation is to maximize the physical condition of the patient prior to the prosthesis fabrication.

Students should be efficient enough to identify the need of extractions, minor surgical procedures like frenectomy, alveoloplasty and biopsy.

This also includes:

- Alteration in medications taken by patients
- High protein diet may be instituted in patients with nutritional deficiency to aid in wound healing and body defense.
- Prophylactic medications.

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No.
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

R
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Psychological attitudes of patients:

This includes

- Psychological aspect of anxiety control
- Philosophic , skeptical., indifferent, exacting, personalities

Emergency Phase:

Should be able to prevent and treat medical emergencies

DENTAL MATERIALS:

1. Physical properties, manipulation and handling of dental materials
2. Impression materials
3. Dental waxes
4. Gypsum products
5. Die materials.
6. Investment materials
7. Luting agents
8. Ceramics
9. Implant material

Prosthetic Phase:

COMPLETE DENTURE

1. Microscopic and macroscopic structures of maxilla and mandible
2. Impressions in complete denture
3. Border molding and posterior palatal seal
4. Secondary impression material
5. Jaw relations
6. Selection of teeth
7. Articulation
8. Balanced occlusion
9. Try-in
10. Post-insertion instruction in complete denture

11. Relining and rebasing
12. Case history in fixed partial dentures
13. Principles of tooth preparation
14. Pouring of primary cast by Inversion method 2. Pouring of primary cast by Beading and Boxing
15. Preparation of custom tray
16. Preparation of temporary denture base
17. Making of occlusal rims
18. Orientation and securing Jaw relation records to the articulator
19. Arrangement of artificial teeth in the mean value articulator
20. Processing of dentures
21. Microscopic and macroscopic structures of maxilla and mandible
22. Impressions in complete denture
23. Border molding and posterior palatal seal
24. Secondary impression material
25. Jaw relations
26. Selection of teeth
27. Articulation
28. Balanced occlusion
29. Try-in
30. Post-insertion instruction in complete denture
31. Relining and rebasing

FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

- 1.. Case history in fixed partial dentures
2. Principles of tooth preparation
3. Steps in preparation of crowns.

REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE 1. Pouring of primary cast by Inversion method

2. Pouring of primary cast by Beading and Boxing
3. Preparation of custom tray
4. Preparation of temporary denture base

5. Making of occlusal rims
6. Orientation and securing Jaw relation records to the articulator
7. Arrangement of artificial teeth in the mean value articulator
8. Processing of dentures

Maxillofacial Prosthodontics

1. Impression materials and recording
2. Retention aids
3. Eye, ear, nose, guide flange, splints and stents prosthesis

Prosthetic Driven Implantology

1. Implant material
2. Single tooth implant
3. Implant overdentures
4. Implant supported bridge
5. Occlusion in implantology

Post-operative Management:

Giving proper postoperative instructions and medications and handling post-operative complications if it occurs.

Teaching faculty carry out following methods of teaching :

- Lectures
- Table discussion
- Case history of patients

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No.
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

One on one discussion with students

- during clinicalposting
- Seminars
- MCQ test
- Viva
- Chair side evaluation

Internal Assessments exams are carried out to evaluate theknowledge and skills of the patients.

OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination)

- Case history recording
- Radiographic Interpretation
- Evaluation of systemic status of the patient.
- Prosthodontic evaluation and treatment

OSPE(Objective Structured Practical Examination)

- Handling of dental materials and prosthodontics rehabilitation
- Chair Positioning Identification and application of dental materials and instruments Post-prosthodontic rehabilitation instructions.

Sp
CONVOKER
NAAC Criteria No.
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Q
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY

A. Pre-operative procedure –

- I. Examination of patient in an orderly manner.
- II. Ability to record thorough case history of patient.
- III. Thorough clinical examination.

B. Diagnostic procedure –

- I. Diagnostic radiograph should be taken.
- II. Visual and tactile inspection.
- III. Percussion test.
- IV. Palpation.
- V. Periodontal examination.
- VI. Pulp vitality test. E.g. Heat test, cold test, electric pulp testing.
- VII. Bite test.
- VIII. Recent pulp vitality tests. E.g. Laser Doppler flowmetry, pulp oximetry etc.

C. Treatment –

- I. Caries removal.
- II. Cavity preparation for silver amalgam, modified class II MO or DO or Class I with Buccal and Lingual extension.
- III. Base / Lining along with matrix band application.
- IV. Permanent filling restoration like amalgam and GIC.
- V. Knowledge about pain control, LA administration and medications to be given.
- VI. Emergency endodontic treatment.

D. Post-treatment –

- I. Occlusal reduction of restoration.
- II. Finishing and polishing of restoration.
- III. Follow-up after 24 hours.

E. Complication during treatment –

- I. Use of water coolant during cavity preparation to prevent pulpal damage.
- II. Local anesthesia administration.
- III. Knowledge of emergency medications to be prescribed.

Teaching faculty carry out following methods of teaching

- Lectures
- Table discussion
- Case history of patients
- One on one discussion with students during clinicalposting
- Seminars
- MCQ test
- Viva
- Chair side evaluation

Internal Assessments exams are carried out to evaluatethe knowledge and skills of the patients.

OSCE(Objective Structured Clinical Examination)

- Case history recording
- Radiographic Interpretation

Sp
Convener
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Q
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Camp Amravati

: List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by

● **DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS**

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE PLANNING OF THIRD YEAR STUDENTS'

PRECLINICAL EXERCISE: -

1. The students should know basics about orthodontics and proportion of material used.
2. The students should know about stainless steel wires and different basic pliers used.
3. The students should know basic principles of wire bending.
4. They should know about the active and passive components of different appliances.
5. They should know about all the removable, fixed and myofunctional treatment modalities used.

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE PLANNING OF FINAL YEAR STUDENTS' EVALUATION UNDER FOLLOWING HEADS

PRECLINICAL EXERCISE: -

1. Students should know the fabrication of different components of all appliances.
2. They should be able to make clasps, springs, bows for removable appliances.
3. They should know fabrication of acrylic base plate and properties of various materials used.

4. Students should be able to analyze study models and form a probable diagnosis from it.
5. They should be able to perform various cephalometric analysis on a lateral cephalogram and develop a probable diagram for treatment.

CLINICAL EXERCISE: -

1. They should be able to make good alginate impressions for study models of an orthodontic patient.
2. They should be able to communicate with the patient properly and take thorough case history when needed.
3. They should be able to examine a patient in an orderly manner.
4. They should have knowledge and understanding of various malocclusions to form a different diagnosis.
5. They should be able to form bases on study models for record maintenance.
6. They should have the ability to guide and manage the patients accordingly.

TEACHING FACULTY CARRY OUT FOLLOWING METHODS OF TEACHING: -

1. Lectures
2. Demonstration of wire bending.
3. Demonstration of model analysis and cephalometric tracing and analysis.
4. Table discussions
5. Micro teaching
6. Case history recording.
7. Impression making.
8. Seminars
9. MCQ test
10. Viva voice

Sp
Compliance
NAAC Criteria 1 to 7
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

P
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

OSCE (OBJECTIVE STRUCTED CLINICAL EXAMINATION):-

1. Case history recording
2. Cephalometric interpretation.
3. Models' evaluation

OSPE (OBJECTIVE STRUCTED PRATICAL EXAMINATION):-

1. Impression making
2. Study model fabrication
3. Fabrication of removable appliances and management.
4. Identification of all the appliances and armamentarium used for treatment.

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

list of facilities and methods conducted by

Dept Of Oral Medicine and Radiology

Clinical/Medicine

Short case

1. Case history taking including demographic data, chief complaint, past medical history, past dental history, history of present illness, extraoral and intraoral examination.
2. Advice appropriate investigation and arriving at final diagnosis.
3. Advice treatment planning on the basis of final diagnosis.

Long case

1. Case history taking including personal data, chief complaint, history of present illness, past medical history, past dental history, drug history, family history, personal history.
2. Should be able to perform general examination
 - a. Extra oral examination (Facial profile, lymph-nodes, TMJ, muscles of mastication) and intra oral examination.
3. Detailed examination or description of the lesion. Formulate provisional diagnosis and differential diagnosis.
4. Advice investigations and arrive at final diagnosis and suggest treatment planning.
5. State prognosis and follow up patients for regular check ups.

Radiology

1. Follow steps of radiograph taking, right from chair position, patient positioning, placement and stabilisation of film inside patient's oral cavity and making exposure.
2. Knowledge of all exposure parameters for all tooth types.
3. Dark Room procedures - Development and fixation of the exposed
4. film.
5. Complete knowledge of all anatomical landmarks and normal
6. structure present in radiograph.
7. Interpretation of the tooth or pathology present in a radiograph. Identification of the extra oral radiograph along with their indications and contraindications.

Sp
Convener
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Q
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by

DEPARTMENT OF Pedodontics

Subjective and objective planning of final year student evaluation under following heads

Final year students should have through knowledge of pediatric dentistry in following heads

1. Histology, anatomy, physiology, morphological differences as well as developmental anomalies, pathology, identification and implementation from predeciduous period to permanent dentition / occlusion period
2. To have knowledge and importance of primary teeth and its associated diseases. And its impact on oral and general health and ability to explain to the parents of pediatric patients

Preventive dentistry

- Final year students should know importance as well as implications of preventive measures like
 - Fluoride application
 - Pit fissure sealant
 - Counselling Oral hygiene measures
 - Diet counselling

Preparatory

Final year students should know


- Dental and oral diseases like
 - Caries
 - Rampant caries
 - Early childhood caries
- To know the pathology of various soft tissue lesions
- Gingival and periodontal diseases
- Space infections
- Facial swellings
- Render emergency care

Corrective phase

Final year students should have knowledge of

- Space maintainers
- Crowns
- Permanent restorations
- Early correction of various habits through interceptive orthopedic appliance


 Convener
 NAAC Criteria No. _____
 VYWS Dental College & Hospital
 Amravati


 Dean
 Dental College & Hospital
 Amravati

- Minimally invasive dentistry
- Dental home
- First dental visit of child
- How to treat child with special health care needs
- Pharmacological and non-pharmacological behavior management technique

Teaching faculty provide knowledge of pediatric dentistry through given topics to students by following methods

- Lectures
- Table discussions
- Case history of patients
- Viva
- Seminar
- MCQ test
- Case discussion
- Chairside evaluations

Timely evaluation by internal assessment exam

- Performance achieve in theoretical and practical exam

OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination)

- Fluoride application
- Class I cavity cutting

The objective structured practical examination (OSPE)

- Spotting of appliances
- X ray inter-pretention


Convener
NAAC Criteria No.
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati


Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by

DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTICS

Subjective and objective planning of final year students evaluation under following heads

Final year students should have through knowledge of periodontics in following heads

1. Histology, anatomy, physiology , morphological differences as well as developmental anomalies, pathology, microbiology, immunology related to periodontal tissues.
2. To have knowledge and importance of periodontium and its associated diseases and its impact on oral and general health and ability to explain to the patients.

Emergency phase

- Emergency pain management
 - Abscess management
 - Extraction of mobile teeth

Preliminary phase

- Final year students should know importance as well as implications of preliminary phase like
 - Case history record
 - To know the pathology of various soft tissue lesions
 - Gingival and periodontal diseases
 - Space infections
 - Facial swellings
 - Render emergency care
 - Scaling and root planing
 - Counselling of patient for different Oral hygiene measures
 - Diet counselling
 - Caries excavation and restoration
 - splinting

Surgical Phase

Final year students should know

- Reevaluation of periodontal status after scaling

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

e
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

- Identification of periodontal surgical procedure to treat patient.
 - Flap surgery
 - Mucogingival surgery
 - Osseous surgery

Restorative phase

Final year students should have knowledge of

- Permanent restorations
- Replacement of missing teeth

Maintenance phase

- Reevaluation of periodontal parameters like probing pocket depth, Clinical attachment loss, gingival condition, oral hygiene index.
- Importance of recall interval.
- Reinforcement of oral hygiene measures and motivation of patient for the same.

Teaching faculty provide knowledge of Periodontology through given topics to students by following methods

- Lectures
- Table discussions
- Case history of patients
- Viva
- Seminar
- MCQ test
- Case discussion
- Chairside evaluations

Timely evaluation by internal assessment exam

- Performance achieve in theoretical and practical exam

OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination)

- Case history record

Objective structured practical examination (OSPE)

- Scaling and root planing
- Brushing technique demonstration

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

D
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Camp Amravati

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by
DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Subjective and Objective planning of final year

Students evaluation under following heads

Students should have through knowledge of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in following heads:

1. Examination of patient with an oral surgical problem in an orderly manner
2. Ability to formulate differential diagnosis.
3. Ability to carry out certain minor oral surgical procedures under L.A. like frenectomy, alveolar procedures and biopsy
4. Extraction of teeth under both local and general anaesthesia,
5. Prevention and management of associated complications
6. Knowledge and understanding of the various diseases, injuries, infections occurring in the Oral & Maxillofacial region
7. Ability to provide primary care and manage medical emergencies.

Pre-surgical Evaluation:

Students should be able to recognize existing medical conditions like hepatitis B, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, asthma, anemia, nutritional deficiencies, by way of

- History recording
- Clinical examination

Students should be able to identify oral manifestations of systemic diseases and implications of systemic diseases in the surgical patients.

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

①
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Pre-surgical Preparation:

The aim of pre-surgical preparation is to maximize the physical condition of the patient prior to the surgery.
This includes:

- Alteration in medications taken by patients
- High protein diet may be instituted in patients with nutritional deficiency to aid in wound healing and body defense.
- Prophylactic medications.

Control of Pain and Anxiety:

This includes

- Psychological aspect of pain and anxiety control
- Techniques of administration of Local Anesthesia
- Pharmacokinetics of commonly used drugs in oralsurgery.

Examination and Diagnosis:

This includes:

- Clinical interpretation
- Physical examination(both intraoral and extraoral)
- Radiographic examination
- Clinical laboratory diagnosis

Emergency Phase:

Should be able to prevent and treat medical emergencies.

sp
CONVENTOR
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Camp Amravati

Surgical Phase:

Students should be efficient enough to carry out extractions(exodontia techniques), minor surgical procedures like frenectomy, alveoloplasty and biopsy.

Complication Management:

Students should be able to deal with intra-operative and post-operative complications

Dean
Dental College & Hospital

Post-operative Management:

Giving proper postoperative instructions and medications and handling post-operative complications if it occurs.

Teaching faculty carry out following methods of teaching :

- Lectures
- Table discussion
- Case history of patients
- One on one discussion with students during clinicalposting
- Seminars
- MCQ test
- Viva
- Chair side evaluation

Internal Assessments exams are carried out to evaluate the knowledge and skills of the patients.

OSCE(Objective Structured Clinical Examination)

- Case history recording
- Radiographic Interpretation
- Evaluation of systemic status of the patients.

OSPE(Objective Structured Practical Examination)

- Local Anesthesia administration technique
- Chair Positioning
- Identification and application of instruments
- Post-operative instructions

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

Q
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

List of Teaching Learning Methods conducted by

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

KNOWLEDGE, SKILL and UNDERSTANDING

1. Adequate knowledge of basic sciences and principles of biological function that make " Oral Pathology & Microbiology" as a bridge to clinical dentistry.
2. Adequate knowledge of variation in structure and function of oral and para-oral tissues in health and diseases.
3. The student should thereby understand and be able to coherently grasp anomalies, lesions and diseases of the mouth and jaws that include development, inflammatory, traumatic and neoplastic besides others.
4. Adequate knowledge of concept of healing, spread of infection and basic aspects of forensic odontology.
5. Understand etiological and causal factors of these anomalies/diseases, as well as effect on general and oral health.
6. Skill to acknowledge interrelationship and association of deficiencies to systemic diseases/disorders and manifestations in oral cavity.
7. Promote oral health and help prevent oral diseases whenever possible.
8. Understanding and skill to carry out investigative procedures and ability to interpret laboratory findings.
9. Should imbibe the concept of histopathology as the core basis of final diagnosis and its significance.
10. Should develop curiosity for radiological findings and the concept of 'clinicopathological diagnosis'.
11. Be aware of Advanced Diagnostic Aids that assist in diagnosis.

Attainment of competency is achieved via

- Didactic lectures
- Group discussions
- Seminars
- Quiz
- Histopathological slide study
- Histopathological journal/record maintenance
- Table discussion of gross specimens/anomalies(dry & wet)
- Anti-tobacco sensitisation through pledge, lectures, day celebration.

CONVENOR
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

R
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Camp Amravati

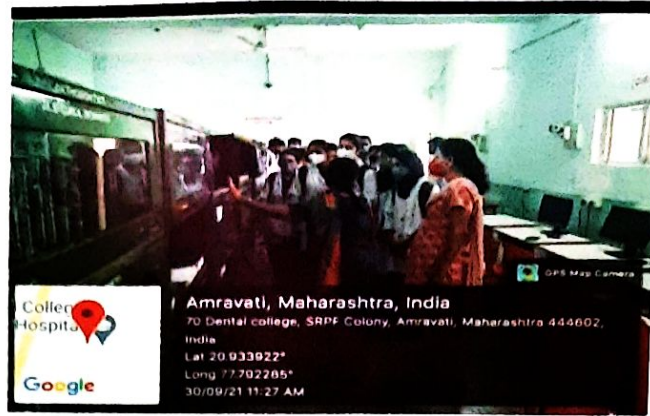
Timely evaluation of competency achievement is done via internal assessment exams involving both subjective (essay, short answers) and objective (MCQ's)

OSPE (objective structured Practical Examination)

- * Histopathological slide/histopathological photo- micrograph.
- * Gross specimen/anamoly.
- * Spotters.

Sp
Convenor
NAAC Criteria No. _____
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

h
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Amravati



Post Graduate Liabrary



Library providing computers and printers for learning



Under graduate library

Sp
Convener
NAAC Criteria No.
VYWS Dental College & Hospital
Amravati

①
Dean
Dental College & Hospital
Camp Amravati