

PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, DEBARI, UDAIPUR

MASTER OF DENTAL SURGERY- ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL

ORTHOPEDICS CURRICULUM

OBJECTIVES:

The training programme in Orthodontics is to structure and achieve the following four objectives

Knowledge:

1. The dynamic interaction of biologic processes and mechanical forces acting on the stomatognathic system during orthodontic treatment
2. The etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment planning of various common Orthodontic problems
3. Various treatment modalities in Orthodontics – preventive, interceptive and corrective.
4. Basic sciences relevant to the practice of Orthodontics
5. Interaction of social, cultural, economic, genetic and environmental factors and their relevance to management of oro – facial deformities
6. Factors affecting the long-range stability of orthodontic correction and their management
7. Personal hygiene and infection control, prevention of cross infection and safe disposal of hospital waste, keeping in view the high prevalence of Hepatitis and HIV and other highly contagious diseases.

Skills:

1. To obtain proper clinical history, methodical examination of the patient, perform essential diagnostic procedures, and interpret them and arrive at a reasonable diagnosis about the Dento-facial deformities.
2. To be competent to fabricate and manage the most appropriate appliance – intra or extra oral, removable or fixed, mechanical or functional, and active or passive – for the treatment of any orthodontic problem to be treated singly or as a part of multidisciplinary treatment of oro-facial deformities.

Attitude:

1. Develop an attitude to adopt ethical principles in all aspects of Orthodontic practice.
2. Professional honesty and integrity are to be fostered
3. Treatment care is to be delivered irrespective of the social status, cast, creed and religion of the patients.
4. Willingness to share the knowledge and clinical experience with professional colleagues
5. Willingness to adopt, after a critical assessment, new methods and techniques of orthodontic management developed from time to time based on scientific research, which are in the best interest of the patient
6. Respect patients' rights and privileges, including patients right to information and right to seek a second opinion
7. Develop attitude to seek opinion from allied medical and dental specialists as and when required

Communication Skills:

1. Develop adequate communication skills particularly with the patients giving them the various options available to manage a particular Dento-facial problem and to obtain a true informed consent from them for the most appropriate treatment available at that point of time.
2. Develop the ability to communicate with professional colleagues, in Orthodontics or other specialties through various media like correspondence, Internet, e-video, conference, etc. to render the best possible treatment.

COURSE CONTENT:

The program outlined, addresses both the knowledge needed in Orthodontics and allied Medical specialties in its scope.

Spread of the Curriculum:**PART-I:****A. Applied Basic Sciences:****Applied Anatomy:**

- a. Prenatal growth of head:
Stages of embryonic development, origin of head, origin of face, origin of teeth.
- b. Postnatal growth of head:
Bones of skull, the oral cavity, development of chin, the hyoid bone, general growth of head, growth of the face.
- c. Bone growth:
Origin of bone, composition of bone, units of bone structure, schedule of Ossification, mechanical properties of bone, roentgen graphic appearance of bone
- d. Assessment of growth and development:
Growth prediction, growth spurts, the concept of normality and growth increments of growth, differential growth, gradient of growth, methods of gathering growth data. Theories of growth and recent advances, factors affecting physical growth.
- e. Muscles of mastication:
Development of muscles, muscle change during growth, muscle function and facial development, muscle function and malocclusion
- f. Development of dentition and occlusion:
Dental development periods, order of tooth eruption, chronology of permanent tooth formation, periods of occlusal development, pattern of occlusion.
- g. Assessment of skeletal age.

Physiology:

- a. Endocrinology and its disorders:
Growth hormone, thyroid hormone, parathyroid hormone, ACTH.
- b. Calcium and its metabolism:
- c. Nutrition-metabolism and their disorders:
Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals
- d. Muscle physiology:
- e. Craniofacial Biology:
Adhesion molecules and mechanism of adhesion
- f. Bleeding disorders in orthodontics: Hemophilia

Dental Materials:

- a. Gypsum products:
Dental plaster, dental stone and their properties, setting reaction etc.
- b. Impression materials:
Impression materials in general and particularly of alginate impression material.
- c. Acrylics:
Chemistry, composition physical properties

- d. Composites:
Composition types, properties, setting reaction
- e. Banding and bonding cements:
- f. Wrought metal alloys:
Deformation, strain hardening, annealing, recovery, recrystallization, grain growth, properties of metal alloys
- g. Orthodontic arch wires
- h. Elastics:
Latex and non-latex elastics.
- i. Applied physics, Bioengineering and metallurgy:
- j. Specification and tests methods used for materials used in Orthodontics:
- k. Survey of all contemporary literature and recent advances in above mentioned materials:

Genetics:

- a. Cell structure, DNA, RNA, protein synthesis, cell division
- b. Chromosomal abnormalities
- c. Principles of orofacial genetics
- d. Genetics in malocclusion
- e. Molecular basis of genetics
- f. Studies related to malocclusion
- g. Recent advances in genetics related to malocclusion
- h. Genetic counseling
- i. Bioethics and relationship to Orthodontic management of patients.

Physical Anthropology:

- a. Evolutionary development of dentition
- b. Evolutionary development of jaws.

Pathology:

- a. Inflammation
- b. Necrosis

Biostatistics:

- a. Statistical principles
 - Data Collection
 - Method of presentation
 - Method of Summarizing
 - Methods of analysis – different tests/errors
- b. Sampling and Sampling technique
- c. Experimental models, design and interpretation
- d. Development of skills for preparing clear concise and cogent scientific abstracts and publication

Applied Research Methodology In Orthodontics:

- a. Experimental design
- b. Animal experimental protocol
- c. Principles in the development, execution and interpretation of methodologies in Orthodontics
- d. Critical Scientific appraisal of literature.

Applied Pharmacology

Definitions & terminologies used – Dosage and mode of administration of drugs. Action and fate of drugs in the body, Drug addiction, tolerance and hypersensitive reactions, Drugs acting on the central nervous system, general anesthetics hypnotics, analeptics and tranquilizers. Local anesthetics, Chemotherapeutics and antibiotics. Vitamins: A, D, B – complex group, C & K etc.

PART-II:

Paper-I:Basic Orthodontics

OrthodonticHistory:

- a. Historical perspective,
- b. Evolution of orthodontic appliances,
- c. Pencil sketch history of Orthodontic peers
- d. History of Orthodontics in India

Concepts of Occlusion and Esthetics:

- a. Structure and function of all anatomic components of occlusion,
- b. Mechanics of articulation,
- c. Recording of masticatory function,
- d. Diagnosis of Occlusal dysfunction,
- e. Relationship of TMJ anatomy and pathology and related neuromuscular physiology.

Etiology and Classification of Malocclusion:

- a. A comprehensive review of the local and systemic factors in the causation of malocclusion
- b. Various classifications of malocclusion

Dentofacial Anomalies:

- a. Anatomical, physiological and pathological characteristics of major groups of developmental defects of the orofacial structures.

Diagnostic Procedures and Treatment Planning in Orthodontics:

- a. Emphasis on the process of data gathering, synthesis and translating it into a treatment plan
- b. Problem cases – analysis of cases and its management
- c. Adult cases, handicapped and mentally retarded cases and their special problems
- d. Critique of treated cases.

Cephalometrics

- a. Instrumentation
- b. Image processing
- c. Tracing and analysis of errors and applications
- d. Radiation hazards
- e. Advanced Cephalometrics techniques including digital cephalometrics
- f. Comprehensive review of literature
- g. Video imaging principles and application.

Practice Management in Orthodontics:

- a. Economics and dynamics of solo and group practices
- b. Personal management

- c. Materials management
- d. Public relations

- e. Professional relationship
- f. Dental ethics and jurisprudence
- g. Office sterilization procedures
- h. Community based Orthodontics.

Paper-II: Clinical Orthodontics

Myofunctional Orthodontics:

- a. Basic principles
- b. Contemporary appliances –design, manipulation and management
- c. Case selection and evaluation of the treatment results
- d. Review of the current literature.

Dentofacial Orthopedics:

- a. Principles
- b. Biomechanics
- c. Appliance design and manipulation
- d. Review of contemporary literature

Cleft lip and palate rehabilitation:

- a. Diagnosis and treatment planning
- b. Mechanotherapy
- c. Special growth problems of cleft cases
- d. Speech physiology, pathology and elements of therapy as applied to orthodontics
- e. Team rehabilitative procedures.

Biology of tooth movement:

- a. Principles of tooth movement-review
- b. Review of contemporary literature
- c. Applied histophysiology of bone, periodontal ligament
- d. Molecular and ultra cellular consideration in tooth movement

Orthodontic / Orthognathic surgery:

- a. Orthodontist's role in conjoint diagnosis and treatment planning
- b. Pre and post-surgical Orthodontics
- c. Participation in actual clinical cases, progress evaluation and post retention study
- d. Review of current literature

Ortho / Perio / Prostho/Endo inter relationship:

- a. Principles of interdisciplinary patient treatment
- b. Common problems and their management

Basic principles of mechanotherapy includes removable appliances and fixed appliances:

- a. Design
- b. Construction
- c. Fabrication
- d. Management
- e. Review of current literature on treatment methods and results

Applied preventive aspects in Orthodontics:

- a. Caries and periodontal disease prevention
- b. Oral hygiene measures

- c. Clinical procedures

Interceptive Orthodontics:

- a. Principles
- b. Growth guidance
- c. Diagnosis and treatment planning
- d. Therapy emphasis on:
 - Dento-facial problems
 - Tooth material discrepancies
 - Minor surgery for Orthodontics

Evidence Based Orthodontics:

Different types of fixed Mechanotherapy:

Orthodontic Management of TMJ problems, sleep-apnoea etc.:

Retention and relapse:

- a. Mechanotherapy – special reference to stability of results with various procedures
- b. Post retention analysis
- c. Review of contemporary literature

Recent Advances :

- a. Use of implants
- b. Lasers
- c. Application of F.E.M.
- d. Distraction Osteogenesis
- e. Invisible Orthodontics
- f. 3D imaging Digital Orthodontics, Virtual Treatment Planning
- g. CAD-CAM bracket Customization
- h. Robotic Wire Bending
- i. Accelerated Orthodontics
 - Surgical
 - Device assisted or mechanical stimulation
 - Biochemical Mediators
- j. Lingual Orthodontics

Paper-III: Essays (descriptive and analyzing type questions)

PRE – CLINICAL EXERCISES

(Should be completed within 3 months)

A general outline of the type of exercises is given here:

1. General Wire bending exercises to develop the manual dexterity.
2. Clasps, Bows and springs used in the removable appliances.
3. Soldering and welding exercises.
4. Fabrication of removable, habit breaking, mechanical and functional appliances, also all types of space maintainers and space regainers.
5. Bonwill Hawley Ideal arch preparation.
6. Construction of orthodontic models trimmed and polished.
7. Cephalometric tracing and various Analyses, also superimposition methods –
8. Fixed appliance typodont exercises.

- a) Training shall be imparted in one basic technique i.e. Standard Edgewise / Begg technique or its derivative / Straight wire etc., with adequate exposure to other techniques.
- b) Typodont exercise
 - Band making
 - Bracket positioning and placement
 - Different stages in treatment appropriate to technique taught
9. Clinical photography
10. Computerized imaging
11. Preparation of surgical splints, and splints for TMJ problems.
12. Handling of equipment like vacuum forming appliances and hydro solder etc.

Basic Pre-Clinical Exercise Work for the MDS Students:

1. Clasps:

Sl.No	Exercise	No.
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ Clasps	1
2.	Triangular Clasps	1
3.	Adam's clasp	2
4.	Modification of Adam's – With Helix	2
5.	Southend Clasp	1

2. Labial Bows:

Sl.No.	Exercise	No.
1	Short labial bow (upper & lower)	1
2	Long labial bow (upper & lower)	1
3.	Split high labial bow	1

3. Springs:

Sl.No.	Exercise	No.
1	Double cantilever spring	1
2	Coffin spring	1
3	T spring	1

4. Appliances:

Sl.No.	Exercise	No.
1.	Hawley's retention appliance with anterior bite plane	1
2.	Upper Hawley's appliance with posterior bite plane	1
3.	Upper expansion appliance with expansion screw	1
4.	Habit breaking appliance with tongue crib	1
5.	Oral screen and double oral screen	1
6.	Lip bumper	1
7.	Splint for Bruxism	1
8.	Catalans appliance	1
9.	Activator	1
10.	Bionator	1
11.	Frankel-FR 1 & 2 appliance	2
12.	Twin block	1

13.	Lingual arch	1
14.	TPA	1

15.	Quad helix	1
16.	Utility arches	1
17.	Pendulum appliance	1
18.	Canine Retractor(Marcotte & PG Spring)	1

5. Soldering exercises:

Sl.No.	Exercise	No.
1	Star/Comb/Christmas tree	1

6. Study model preparation:

7. Model analysis – Mixed and permanent Dentition:

8. Cephalometrics:

Sl.No.	Exercise
1	Lateral cephalogram to be traced in different colors and super imposed to see the accuracy of tracing
2	Vertical and Anterio-Posterior Cephalometric analysis
3	Soft tissue analysis – Holdaway and Burstone
4	Various superimposition methods

9. Basics of Clinical Photography including Digital Photography:

10. Typodont exercises: Begg or P.E.A. method/Basic Edgewise:

Sl.No	Exercise
1	Teeth setting in Class-II division I malocclusion with maxillary anterior Proclination and mandibular anterior crowding
2	Band pinching, welding brackets and buccal tubes to the bands
3	Different Stages dependent on the applied technique

CLINICAL WORK:

Once the basic pre-clinical work is completed in three months, the students can take up clinical cases and the clinical training.

Each postgraduate student should start with a minimum of 50 fixed orthodontics cases and 20 removable including myofunctional cases of his/her own. Additionally he/she should handle a minimum of 25 transferred cases.

The type of cases can be as follows:

- Removable active appliances
- Class-I malocclusion with Crowding
- Class-I malocclusion with bi-maxillary protrusion
- Class-II division – 1
- Class-II division – 2
- Class-III (Orthopedic, Surgical, Orthodontic cases)
- Inter disciplinary cases
- Removable functional appliance cases like activator, Bionator, functional regulator, twin block and new developments
- Fixed functional appliances – Herbst appliance, jasper jumper etc

- Dento-facial orthopedic appliances like head gears, rapid maxillary expansion, NiTi expander etc.,
- Appliance for arch development such as molar distalization

- Fixed mechano therapy cases (Begg, PEA, Tip edge, Edgewise, lingual)
- Retention procedures of above treated cases.