

## **GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES**

On completion of the undergraduate training program the graduates shall be competent in the following. –

### ***i. General Skills***

- Apply knowledge & skills in day to day practice and principles of ethics.
- Analyze the outcome of treatment.
- Evaluate the scientific literature and information to decide the treatment.
- Participate and involve in professional bodies.
- willing to update the knowledge & skills from time to time.
- Involve in simple research projects.
- Acquire minimum computer proficiency to enhance knowledge and skills.
- Be familiar with basic Forensic Odontology techniques and manage Geriatric dental problems.
- Death certification

### ***ii. Practice Management***

- Able to communicate freely, orally and in writing with all concerned.
- Maintain records.
- Implement & monitor infection control and environmental safety programs.
- Practice within the scope of one's competence & Community Resources.
- Assess patient's goals, values and concerns to establish rapport and guide patient care.
- Co-ordinate & supervise the activities of allied dental health personnel.
- Participate in improving the oral health of the individuals through community activities.

### ***iii. Patient Care – Diagnosis***

- Obtaining patient's history in a methodical way.
- Performing thorough clinical examination.
- Selection and interpretation of clinical, radiological and other diagnostic information.
- Obtaining appropriate consultation.
- Arriving at provisional, differential and final diagnosis.

***iv. Patient Care - Treatment Planning***

- Integrate multiple disciplines into an individual comprehensive sequenced treatment plan using diagnostic and prognostic information.
- Be able to order appropriate investigations.

***v. Patient Care – Treatment***

- Recognition and initial management of medical emergencies that may occur during Dental treatment.
- Perform basic cardiac life support.
- Management of pain including post operative.
- Administration of all forms of local anesthesia.
- Administration of intra muscular and venous injections.
- Prescription of drugs, pre operative, prophylactic and therapeutic requirements.
- Uncomplicated extraction of teeth.
- Transalveolar extractions and removal of simple impacted teeth.
- Minor oral surgical procedures.
- Management of Oro-facial infections.
- Simple orthodontic appliance therapy.
- Taking, processing and interpretation of various types of intra oral radiographs.
- Various kinds of restorative procedures using different materials available.
- Simple endodontic procedures.
- Removable and basic fixed Prosthodontics.
- Various kinds of periodontal therapy.

# **MDS Specialities**

## **Oral Pathology & Microbiology**

### ***Oral and maxillofacial pathology***

Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology and Oral Microbiology deals with the nature of oral diseases, their causes, processes and effects. It relates the clinical manifestation of oral diseases to the physiologic and anatomic changes associated with these diseases

### ***Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery***

Oral and maxillofacial surgery specializes in treating many diseases, injuries and defects in the head, neck, face, jaws and the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.

### ***Oral Medicine & Radiology***

The speciality of Oral Medicine and Radiology deals with the diagnosis and medical management of oro-facial diseases and the oral manifestations of systemic disorders and dental management of medically compromised patients.. Radiology is a science dealing with x-rays and their uses in diagnosis and treatment of diseases in relation to orofacial diseases.

### ***Public Health Dentistry***

Public Health Dentistry is a clinical speciality for the prevention and controlling of dental diseases through organized community efforts. This speciality is involved in the assessment of dental health needs and improving the dental health of the population and train dental professionals in the field programmes and research methodologies.

### ***Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry***

Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry deals with prevention and treatment of oral and dental ailments that may occur during childhood In young children, we build a foundation of healthy teeth for a generation. As we see the children at the earliest Pedodontist is in a position to prevent, intercept or correct the dental problem before they develop into greater oral hazards.

## ***Periodontology***

The branch of dentistry concerned with the structures surrounding and supporting the teeth.

## ***Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge***

Prosthodontics is the branch of dentistry pertaining to the replacement of missing parts of the face with an artificial substitute which is also called the prosthesis. The missing parts of the face being replaced by the prosthesis include most commonly teeth and associated parts in the mouth, but can also involve external parts of the face. The prosthesis can either be removed from or fixed to the area where it is intended for. Removable prostheses include complete dentures and partial dentures primarily while fixed prostheses include crowns and bridges as well as implant supported ones.

## ***Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics***

Conservative dentistry deals with prevention and treatment of the diseases and injuries of the hard tissues and the pulp of the tooth and associated periapical lesions, alongwith restoration of those teeth to normal form function and aesthetics .

## ***Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics***

Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics deals with prevention and correction of oral anomalies and malocclusion and the harmonising of the structures involved, so that the dental mechanisms function in a normal way.