

4B.1.2: SYLLABUS (Including Teaching Hours.)

MUST KNOW 59 HRS

INTRODUCTION TO ORAL SURGERY 01 HR

- Introduction.
- Definition.
- Scope.
- Aims and objectives.

DIAGNOSIS IN ORAL SURGERY 03 HRS

- History taking.
- Clinical examination.
- Investigations.

PRINCIPLES OF INFECTION CONTROL 01 HR

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ORAL SURGERY 02 HRS

- Asepsis and sterilization.
- Access:

1. Intra-oral:

- Mucoperiosteal flaps -principles.
- Commonly used intra oral incisions.
- Bone Removal: Methods of bone removal.

2. Extra-oral-

- Skin incisions – principles.

2) Control of haemorrhage during surgery:

- Normal Haemostasis
- Local measures available to control bleeding

3) Drainage & Debridement:

- Purpose of drainage in surgical wounds.
- Debridement: Purpose

4) Closure of wounds:

- Suturing: Principles.
- Suture material.
- Classification.

5) Post-operative care:

- Post-operative instructions.
- Physiology of cold and heat.
- Control of pain –analgesics.
- Control of infection –antibiotics.
- Control of swelling – anti-inflammatory drugs.

EXODONTIA 03 HRS

1) General considerations.

2) Ideal Extraction.

3) Indications and contraindications for extraction of teeth

4) Extractions in medically compromised patients.

5) Methods of extraction –

- (a) Forceps or intra-alveolar or closed method. Principles, types of movement, force etc.
- (b) Trans-alveolar / surgical method. Indications, surgical procedure.

6) Dental elevators: uses, classification, principles in the use of elevators, Commonly Used elevators

IMPACTED TEETH:

04 HRS

-Incidence definition, aetiology.

(a) Impacted mandibular third molar.

-Classification, reasons for removal.

-Assessment - both clinical & radiological

-Surgical procedures for removal.

-Maxillary third molar- Indications for removal, classification, Surgical procedure for removal.

-Impacted maxillary canine- Reasons for canine impaction, Localization, indications for removal,

-Methods of management, labial and Palatal approach, Surgical exposure, transplantation, Removal

PRE-PROSTHETIC SURGERY:

02 HRS

1. Definition, classification of procedures.

2. Corrective procedures:

a. Alveoloplasty,

b. Frenectomies.

3. Ridge extension or Sulcus extension procedures

a. Indications

4. Ridge augmentation and reconstruction.

a. Indications

5. Implants –

a. Concept of osseointegration

b. Knowledge of various types of implants

DISEASES OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS

02 HRS

1. Surgical anatomy of the sinus.

2. Sinusitis:

a. Etiology.

b. Clinical features.

c. Non – surgical management.

d. Names of surgical procedures and its principles.

3. Removal of root from the sinus.

4. Oro-antral fistula:

a. Etiology.

b. Clinical features.

c. Names of surgical procedures and its principles

DISORDERS OF T.M. JOINT

04 HRS

1. Applied surgical anatomy of the joint.

2. Dislocation:

a. Definition of related terminologies.

b. Types.

c. Aetiology.

d. Clinical features.

e. Management – Non surgical.

- f. Comparison of dislocation and subluxation.
- 3. Ankylosis:
 - a. Definition and classification.
 - b. Aetiology
 - c. Clinical features
 - d. Management- Non surgical

INFECTIONS OF THE ORAL CAVITY

05 HRS

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Factors responsible for infection
- 3. Course of Infections.
- 4. Spread of odontogenic infections through various fascial spaces.
- 5. Dento-alveolar abscess - aetiology, clinical features and management.
- 6. Osteomyelitis of the jaws –
 - a. definition,
 - b. aetiology, pre-disposing factors.
 - c. Classification
 - d. Clinical features
 - e. Management- Non surgical.

- 7. Ludwig's angina –
 - a. Definition
 - b. Aetiology
 - c. Clinical features
 - d. Management- Non surgical.

BENIGN CYSTIC LESIONS OF THE JAWS -

03 HRS

- 1. Definition
- 2. Classification
- 3. Pathogenesis.
- 4. Diagnosis –
 - a. Clinical features
 - b. Radiological
 - c. Aspiration biopsy
 - d. Use of contrast media
 - e. Histopathology.
- 5. Management –
 - a. Types of surgical procedures
 - b. Rationale of the techniques,
 - c. Indication

TUMOURS OF THE ORAL CAVITY –

03 HRS

- 1. General considerations
- 2. Non odontogenic benign tumours
 - a. Fibroma,
 - b. Papilloma,
 - c. Lipoma,
 - d. Ossifying fibroma,
 - e. Myxoma

- f. Ameloblastoma
 - i. Clinical features,
 - ii. Radiological appearance.
- 3. Carcinoma of the oral cavity -
 - a. Biopsy
 - b. TNM classification.
 - c. Outline of management of squamous cell carcinoma
- 4. Role of dental surgeons in the prevention and early detection of oral cancer

FRACTURES OF THE JAWS

06 HRS

General considerations,
 Types of fractures,
 Aetiology
 Clinical features
 General principles of management.
 Mandibular fractures –
 Applied anatomy
 Classification.
 Diagnosis - Clinical
 Radiological
 Fractures of the condyle
 Aetiology
 Classification
 Clinical features
 Fractures of the middle third of the face.
 Definition of the mid face
 Applied surgical anatomy
 Classification
 Clinical features
 Alveolar fractures - methods of management

Fractures of the Zygomatic complex
 Classification
 Clinical features
 Indications for treatment.

Salivary gland diseases 03 HRS
 Diagnosis of salivary gland disease
 Sialography, contrast media,
 procedure.
 Infections of the salivary glands
 Sialolithiasis - Sub mandibular duct and gland and parotid duct.
 Clinical features, management

Jaw deformities 02 HRS
 Basic forms – Prognathism
 Retrognathism
 Open bite
 Reasons for correction.

Neurological disorders 03 HRS

Trigeminal neuralgia – Definition, etiology, clinical features and medical management. Facial paralysis – Definition, etiology and clinical features. Nerve injuries – Classification	
Cleft Lip and Palate Aetiology of the clefts. Incidence of the clefts. Classification of the clefts.	01 HR
Medical Emergencies in dental practice Primary care of medical emergencies in dental practice particularly – a. Cardio vascular b. Respiratory c. Endocrine d. Anaphylactic reaction e. Epilepsy	03 HRS
Emergency drugs and procedures Emergency drugs	01 HR
Oral Implantology a. Concept of osseo integration b. Knowledge of various types of implants	02 HRS
ANAESTHESIA	05 HRS
LOCAL ANAESTHESIA: 1. Introduction 2. Concept of L.A 3. Classification of local anaesthetic agents 4. Ideal requirements 5. Mode of action 6. Types of local anaesthesia 7. Use of Vasoconstrictors in local anaesthetic solution - 8. Advantages, contra-indications, various vaso constrictors used. 9. Anaesthesia of the mandible a. Pterygomandibular space - boundaries, contents etc. i. Inferior Dental Nerve Block – various techniques ii. Complications b. Mental foramen nerve block 10. Anaesthesia of Maxilla - a. Intra - orbital nerve block. b. Posterior superior alveolar nerve block c. Maxillary nerve block - techniques.	
DESIRABLE TO KNOW	28HRS

Infection control 01 HR
Cross-infection control with particular reference to HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis

General principles of Oral Surgery 01 HR

- a) Surgery set up.
- b) Access:
 - 1. Intra-oral-
 - 1) Use of Burs:
Advantages,
Precautions.
 - 2) Bone cutting instruments: Principles of using chisel & osteotome.
 - 2. Extra-oral-
Various extra-oral incisions to expose facial skeleton.
 - 1) Submandibular.
 - 2) Pre auricular.
 - 3) Incisions to expose maxilla & orbit.
 - 4) Bicoronal incision.
- c) Control of haemorrhage during surgery:
 - 1) Hypotensive anaesthesia.
- d) Drainage & Debridement:
 - 1) Types of drains used.
 - 2) Debridement:
Soft tissue & Bone debridement.
- e) Closure of wounds:
 - 1) Body response to various materials.
- f) Long term post operative follow up – significance

Exodontia 01 HR

- 1) Complications of Exodontia:
 - (a) Operative complications common to both maxilla and mandible.
 - (b) Post-operative complications.
 - (c) Prevention and management of complications

Impacted teeth: 02 HRS
Complications during and after removal,
Prevention and management

Pre-prosthetic Surgery 01 HR

- 1. Corrective procedures:
 - a. Reduction of maxillary tuberosities,
 - b. Removal of tori.
- 2. Ridge extension or Sulcus extension procedures
 - a. Surgical procedures
- 3. Ridge augmentation and reconstruction.
 - a. Use of bone grafts, Hydroxyapatite
- 4. Implants -
 - a. Surgical procedure to place implants.

Diseases of the maxillary Sinus 01 HR

- 1. Sinusitis
 - a. Surgical approach of sinus – description of various surgical procedures and

complications.

2. Oro-antral fistula:

a. Various surgical methods for closure.

b. Complications

Disorders of T.M. Joint

01 HR

1. Dislocation –

a. Management – surgical.

2. Ankylosis –

a. Management- surgical.

3. Internal derangement

4. Arthritis of T.M. Joint.

Infections of the Oral cavity

01 HR

1. Osteomyelitis of the jaws –

a. Management.

2. Ludwigs angina –

a. Management

3. Complications

Benign cystic lesions of the jaws

01 HR

1. Management -

a. Procedures

2. Complications

Tumours of the Oral cavity

01 HR

1. Ameloblastoma. methods of management.

2. Carcinoma of the oral cavity

a. management of squamous Cell carcinoma:

i. Surgery

ii. Radiation

iii. Chemotherapy

Fractures of the jaws

02 HRS

Mandibular fractures

Management – Reduction Closed/Open

Fixation and immobilization methods

Outline of rigid and semi-rigid internal fixation.

Fractures of the condyle

Principles of management.

Fractures of the middle third

of the face.

Outline of management.

Fractures of the Zygomatic

complex

Various methods of reduction and fixation.

Complications of fractures -

Delayed union

Non-union

Malunion

Salivary gland diseases	01 HR
Salivary fistulae	
Common tumours of salivary glands like Pleomorphic adenoma including minor salivary glands	
Jaw deformities	02 HRS
Outline of surgical methods Carried out on mandible and maxilla	
Neurological disorders	02 HRS
Trigeminal neuralgia –Surgical management.	
Facial paralysis –Management.	
Nerve injuries –Neurorrhaphy	
Cleft Lip and Palate	01 HR
Role of dental surgeon in the management of cleft patients.	
Outline of the closure procedures	
Emergency drugs and procedures.	01 HR
Intra muscular I.V. Injections – Applied anatomy, Ideal location for giving these injections, techniques etc	
Oral Implantology	01 HR
Surgical procedure to place implants	
Ethics	01 HR
Patient- doctor relationship.	
Doctor – doctor relationship.	
Informed consent.	
Medicolegal considerations	
ANAESTHESIA	03 HRS
LOCAL ANAESTHESIA:	
a. Complications of local anaesthesia.	
GENERAL ANAESTHESIA	
1. Concept of general anaesthesia.	
2. Indications of general anaesthesia in dentistry.	
3. Pre-anaesthetic evaluation of the patient.	
4. Pre-anaesthetic medication - advantages, drugs used.	
5. Commonly used anaesthetic agents.	
6. Complication during and after G.A.	
7. I.V. sedation with Diazepam and Medazolam.	
8. Indications, mode of action, technique etc.	
9. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	
10. Use of oxygen and emergency drugs	
11. Tracheostomy	
Recent advances	03 HRS
1. Peizosurgery	
2. Nanosurgery	
3. Navigation surgery	
4. Endoscopic surgery	

5.Computer assisted local anaesthesia delivery system.

4B.1.3EXAMINATION PATTERN:

Sr. No.	Exercises	Marks	Duration
1.	Case history and clinical examination	10	15 min
2.	Local anesthesia technique	10	40 min
3.	Exodontia technique	25	
4.	Spots	30	25 min
5.	Postoperative instructions, management and chair side orals	10	10 min
6.	Journal	05	NA