

# **School of Dental Sciences**

**Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences,**

**Deemed to be University, Karad**

## **MDS Syllabus**

**FACULTY NAME: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES,  
PROGRAMME NAME: PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN & BRIDGE**

**Programme Code: 2201**

**AIM:**

To train the dental graduates so as to ensure higher level of competence in both general and specialty areas of Prosthodontics and prepare candidates with teaching, research and clinical abilities including prevention and after care in Prosthodontics – removable dental prosthodontics, fixed dental prosthodontics (Crown & Bridge), implantology, maxillofacial prosthodontics and esthetic dentistry.

**GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:**

- Training program for the dental graduates in Prosthetic dentistry– removable dental prosthodontics, fixed dental prosthodontics (Crown & Bridge), implantology, maxillofacial prosthodontics and esthetic dentistry and Crown & Bridge including Implantology is structured to achieve knowledge and skill in theoretical and clinical laboratory, attitude, communicative skills and ability to perform research with a good understanding of social, cultural, educational and environmental background of the society.
- To have adequate acquired knowledge and understanding of applied basic and systemic medical sciences, both in general and in particularly of head and neck region.
- The postgraduates should be able to provide Prosthodontic therapy for patients with competence and working knowledge with understanding of applied medical, behavioral and clinical science, that are beyond the treatment skills of the general BDS graduates and MDS graduates of other specialties.
- To demonstrate evaluative and judgment skills in making appropriate decisions regarding prevention, treatment, after care and referrals to deliver comprehensive care to patients.

**KNOWLEDGE:**

The candidate should possess knowledge of applied basic and systemic medical sciences.

- On human anatomy, embryology, histology, applied in general and particularly to head and neck, Physiology & Biochemistry, Pathology Microbiology & virology; health and diseases of various systems of the body (systemic) principles in surgery and medicine, pharmacology, nutrition, behavioral science, age changes, genetics, Immunology, Congenital defects & syndromes and Anthropology, Bioengineering, Bio-medical & Biological principles.
- The student shall acquire knowledge of various Dental Materials used in the specialty and be able to provide appropriate indication, understand the manipulation characteristics, compare with other materials available, be adapted with recent advancements of the same.
- Students shall acquire knowledge and practice of history taking, Diagnosis, treatment planning, prognosis, record maintenance of oral, craniofacial and systemic region.
- Ability for comprehensive rehabilitation concept with pre prosthetic treatment plan including surgical re-evaluation and prosthodontic treatment planning, impressions, jaw relations, utility off acebows, articulators, selection and position in go of teeth arrangement for retention, stability, esthetics, phonation, psychological comfort, fit and insertion.
- Instructions for patients in after care and preventive Prosthodontics and management of failed restorations shall be possessed by the students.
- Understanding of all the applied aspects of achieving physical, psychological well-being of the patients for control of diseases and / or treatment related syndromes with the patient satisfaction and restoring function of Craniomandibular system for a quality life of a patient.
- Ability to diagnose and plan treatment for patients requiring Prosthodontic therapy
- Ability to read and interpret radiographs, and other investigations for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment planning.
- The theoretical knowledge and clinical practice shall include principles involved for support, retention ,stability, esthetics, phonation, mastication, occlusion, behavioral, psychological, preventive and social aspects of Prosthodontics science of Oral and Maxillofacial Prosthodontics and Implantology
- Tooth and tooth surface restorations, Complete denture Prosthodontics, removable partial denture Prosthodontics, fixed prosthodontics and maxillofacial and Craniofacial Prosthodontics, implants and implant supported Prosthodontics, T.M.J. and occlusion,

craniofacial esthetics, and biomaterials, craniofacial disorders, problems of psychogenic origin.

- Should have knowledge of age changes, geriatric psychology, nutritional considerations and prosthodontic therapy in the aged population.
- Should have ability to diagnose failed restoration and provide prosthodontic therapy and after care.
- Should have essential knowledge on ethics, laws, and Jurisprudence and Forensic Odontology in Prosthodontics.
- Should know general health conditions and emergency as related to prosthodontics treatment like allergy of various materials and first line management of aspiration of prosthesis
- Should identify social, cultural, economic, environmental, educational and emotional determinants of the patient and consider them in planning the treatment.
- Should identify cases, which are outside the area of his specialty / competence, refer them to appropriate specialists and perform interdisciplinary case management.
- To advice regarding case management involving surgical and interim treatment
- Should be competent in specialization of team management in craniofacial prosthesis design.
- To have adequate acquired knowledge, and understanding of applied basic, and systemic medical science knowledge in general and in particular to head and neck regions.
- Should attend continuing education programs, seminars and conferences related to Prosthodontics, thus updating himself/herself.
- To teach and guide his/her team, colleagues and other students.
- Should be able to use information technology tools and carry out research both in basic and clinical areas, with the aim of publishing his/her work and presenting his/her work at various scientific forums.
- Should have an essential knowledge of personal hygiene, infection control, prevention of cross infection and safe disposal of waste, keeping in view the risk of transmission of potential communicable and transmissible infections like Hepatitis and HIV.
- Should have an ability to plan and establish Prosthodontics clinic/hospital teaching department and practice management.
- Should have a sound knowledge (of the applications in pharmacology, effects of drugs on oral tissues and systems of body and in medically compromised patients.

**SKILLS:**

- The candidate should be able to examine the patients requiring Prosthodontic therapy, investigate the patient systemically, analyze the investigation results, radiographs, diagnose the ailment, plan the treatment, communicate it with the patient and execute it.
- To understand the prevalence and prevention of diseases of craniomandibular system related to prosthetic dentistry.
- The candidate should be able to restore lost functions of stomatognathic system like mastication, speech, appearance and psychological comforts by understanding biological, biomedical, bioengineering principles and systemic conditions of the patients to provide quality health care in the craniofacial regions.
- The candidate should be able to demonstrate good interpersonal, communication skills **and** team approach in interdisciplinary care by interacting with other specialties including medical specialty for planned team management of patients for craniofacial **&**oral acquired and congenital defects, temporomandibular joint syndromes, esthetics, Implant supported Prosthetics and problems of Psychogenic origins.
- 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 with a patient centered approach.
- Should be able to interpret various radiographs like IOPA, OPG, CBCT and CT. Should and be able to plan and modify treatment plan based on radiographic findings
- Should be able to critically appraise articles published and understand various components of different types of articles and be able to gather the weight of evidence from the same
- To identify target diseases and create awareness amongst the population regarding Prosthodontic therapy.
- To perform Clinical and Laboratory procedures with a clear understanding of biomaterials, tissue conditions related to prosthesis and have required dexterity & skill for performing clinical and laboratory all procedures in fixed, removable, implant, maxillofacial, TMJ and esthetics Prosthodontics.
- To carry out necessary adjunctive procedures to prepare the patient before prosthesis like tissue preparation and preprosthetic surgery and to prepare the patient before prosthesis / prosthetic procedures
- To understand demographic distribution and target diseases of Craniomandibular region related to Prosthodontics.

#### **ATTITUDES:**

- To adopt ethical principles in Prosthodontic practice, Professional honesty, credibility and integrity are to be fostered. Treatment to be delivered irrespective of social status, caste, creed or religion of

patient.

- Should be willing to share the knowledge and clinical experience with professional colleagues.
  - Should develop an attitude towards quality, excellence, **non-compromising** in treatment.
  - Should be able to self-evaluate, reflect and improve on their own.
  - Should pursue research in a goal to contribute significant, relevant and useful information, concept or methodology to the scientific fraternity.
  - Should be able to demonstrate **evidence-based** practice while handling cases.
  - Should be willing to adopt new methods and techniques in prosthodontics from time to
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- time based on scientific research, which are in patient's best interest.
  - Should respect patient's rights and privileges, including patient's right to information and right to seek second opinion.

#### **COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES:**

- To develop communication skills, in particular **and** to explain treatment options available in the management.
- To provide leadership and get the best out of his / her group in a congenial working atmosphere.
- Should be able to communicate in simple understandable language with the patient and explain the principles of prosthodontics to the patient. He/She should be able to guide and counsel the patient with regard to various treatment modalities available.
- To develop the ability to communicate with professional colleagues through various media like Internet, e-mails, videoconferences etc. to render the best possible treatment. Should demonstrate good explanatory and demonstrating ability as a teacher in order to facilitate learning among students

#### **COURSE CONTENTS:**

The course content has been identified and categorized as essential knowledge given below.

#### **ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE:**

The topics to be considered are Applied Basic Sciences, Oral and Maxillofacial Prosthodontics and Implantology

#### **APPLIED BASIC SCIENCES:**

Should develop thorough knowledge on the applied aspects of Anatomy, Embryology, Histology particularly head and neck, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Microbiology, Virology, Pharmacology, Health and systematic diseases principles in surgery medicine and Anesthesia, Nutrition, Behavioral sciences, age changes, genetics, Dental Material Science, congenital defects and Syndromes and Anthropology, Biomaterial Sciences, Bio-engineering and Bio-medical and Research Methodology as related to Masters degree Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge including Implantology

It is desirable to have adequate knowledge in Bio-statistics, Research Methodology and use of computers to develop necessary teaching skills in the specialty of Prosthodontics including crown and bridge.

### **APPLIED ANATOMY OF HEAD AND NECK:**

#### **COURSE OUTCOME**

- 1.The candidate would possess knowledge about applied basic and systematic medical sciences.
2. The candidate would be able to examine the patients requiring Prosthodontics therapy, investigate the patient systemically,analyze the investigation results.
- 3.The candidate woulddiagnose the ailment, plan a treatment, communicate it with the patient and execute it.

#### **SYLLABUS**

**General Human Anatomy** –Gross Anatomy, anatomy of Head and Neck in detail: Cranial and facial bones, TMJ and function, muscles of mastication and facial expression, muscles of neck and back including muscles of deglutition and tongue, arterial supply and venous drainage of the head and neck, anatomy of the Para nasal sinuses in relation to the 5<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve. General considerations of the structure and function of the brain, brief considerations of V, VII, XI, XII, cranial nerves and autonomic nervous system of the head and neck. The salivary glands, Pharynx, Larynx Trachea, Oesophagus, Functional Anatomy of masticatory muscles, Deglutition, speech, respiration, and circulation, teeth eruption, morphology, occlusion and function. Anatomy of TMJ, its movements and myofacial pain dysfunction

syndrome.

**Embryology**—Development of the face, tongue, jaws, TMJ, Paranasal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, trachea, esophagus, Salivary glands, Development of oral and Para oral tissues including detailed aspects of tooth formation.

**Growth & Development**—Facial form and Facial growth and development overview of Dentofacial growth process and physiology from foetal period to maturity and old age,. General physical growth, functional and anatomical aspects of the head, changes in craniofacial skeletal development, relationship between development of the dentition and facial growth.

**Dental Anatomy**—Anatomy of primary and secondary dentition, concept of occlusion, mechanism of articulation, and masticatory function. Detailed structural and functional study of the oral and Para oral tissues, normal occlusion, development of occlusion in deciduous mixed and permanent dentitions, root length, root configuration & tooth-numbering systems.

**Histology** —histology of enamel, dentin, Cementum, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone, pulpal anatomy, histology and biological consideration. Salivary glands and Histology of epithelial tissues including glands.

Histology of general and specific connective tissue including bone, , Salivary glands, Histology of skin, oral mucosa, respiratory mucosa, connective tissue, bone, cartilage, cellular elements of blood vessels, blood, lymphatics, nerves, muscles, tongue and tooth

**Cell biology**—Brief study of the structure and function of the mammalian cell Components of the cell and functions of various types of cells and their consequences with tissue injury

#### **APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY AND NUTRITION:**

Introduction, Mastication, deglutition, digestion and assimilation, Homeostasis, fluid and electrolyte balance, blood composition, volume, function, blood groups and hemorrhage, Blood transfusion, circulation, Heart, Pulse, Blood pressure, capillary and lymphatic circulation. Shock, respiration, control, anoxia, hypoxia, asphyxia, artificial respiration. Endocrine glands in particular reference to pituitary, parathyroid and thyroid glands and sex hormones. Role of calcium and Vit D in growth and development of teeth, bone and jaws. Role of Vitamin A, C and B

complex in oral mucosal and periodontal health. Physiology and function of the masticatory system. Speech mechanism, mastication, swallowing and deglutition mechanism, salivary glands and Saliva

**Endocrines** –General principles of endocrine activity and disorders relating to pituitary, thyroid, pancreas, parathyroid, adrenals, gonads, including pregnancy and lactation. Physiology of saliva, urine formation, normal and abnormal constituents, Physiology of pain, Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system, neuromuscular coordination of the stomatognathic system.

**Applied Nutrition**– General principles, balanced diet, effect of dietary deficiencies and starvation, Diet, digestion, absorption, transportation and utilization & diet for elderly patients.

#### **APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY:**

General principles governing the various biological activities of the body, such as osmotic pressure, electrolytic dissociation, oxidation-reduction Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids and their metabolism, Enzymes, Vitamins, and minerals, Hormones, Blood, Metabolism of inorganic elements, Detoxification in the body & anti metabolites.

#### **APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS:**

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, Antitubercular and antisyphilitic drugs, Analgesics and antipyretics, Antiseptics, styptics, Sialogogues and antisialogogues, Haematinics, Cortisones, ACTH, insulin and other antidiabetics vitamins: A, D, B – complex group C, K etc. Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy. Drug regime for antibiotic prophylaxis and infectious endocarditis and drug therapy following dental surgical treatments like placement of implants, pre and peri prosthetic surgery

#### **APPLIED PATHOLOGY:**

Inflammation, repair and degeneration, Necrosis and gangrene, Circulatory disturbances, Ischaemia, hyperaemia, chronic venous congestion, oedema, thrombosis, embolism and infarction. Infection and infective granulomas, Allergy and hypersensitive reactions,

Neoplasms; Classification of tumors, Carcinogenesis, characteristics of benign and malignant tumors, spread of tumors. Applied histopathology and clinical pathology.

**APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY:**

Immunity, knowledge of organisms commonly associated with diseases of the oral cavity (morphology cultural characteristics etc) of strepto, staphylo, , Clostridia group of organisms, Spirochaetes, organisms of tuberculosis, leprosy, diphtheria, actinomycosis and moniliasis etc. Virology, Cross infection control, sterilization and hospital waste management

**APPLIED ORAL PATHOLOGY:**

Developmental disturbances of oral and Para oral structures, Regressive changes of teeth, Bacterial, viral and mycotic infections of the oral cavity. Dental caries, diseases of pulp and periapical tissues, Physical and chemical injuries of the oral cavity, oral manifestations of metabolic and endocrine disturbances, Diseases of the blood and blood forming organism in relation to the oral cavity, Periodontal diseases, Diseases of the skin, nerves and muscles in relation to the Oral cavity.

**LABORATORY DETERMINATIONS:**

Blood groups, blood matching, R.B.C. and W.B.C. count, Bleeding and clotting time, PT, PTT and INR Smears and cultures – urine analysis and culture. Interpretation of RBS, Glycosylated Hb, GTT

**BIostatISTICS:**

Characteristics and limitations of statistics, planning of statistical experiments, sampling, collection, classification and presentation of data (Tables, graphs, pictogramsetc) & Analysis of data, parametric and non-parametric tests

**Introduction to Biostatistics** - Scope and need for statistical application to biological data. Definition of selected terms – scale of measurements related to statistics, Methods of collecting data, presentation of the statistical diagrams and graphs. Frequency curves, mean, mode of median, Standard deviation and co-efficient of variation, Correlation – Co-efficient and its significance, Binominal distributions normal distribution and Poisson's distribution, Tests of significance.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

Understanding and evaluating dental research, scientific method and the behavior of scientists, understanding to logic – inductive logic – analogy, models, authority, hypothesis and causation,. Measurement and Errors of measurement, presentation of results, Reliability, Sensitivity and specificity diagnosis tests and measurements, Research Strategies, Observation, Correlation, Experimentation and Experimental design. Logic of statistical interferences, balance judgements, judgement under uncertainty, clinical vs., scientific judgement, problems with clinical judgement, forming scientific judgements, the problem of contradictory evidence, citation analysis as a Means of literature evaluation, influencing judgement:

Protocol writing for experimental, observational studies, survey including hypothesis, PICO statement, aim objectives, sample size justification, use of control/placebo, standardization techniques, bias and its elimination, blinding, evaluation, inclusion and exclusion criteria.

## **APPLIED RADIOLOGY:**

Introduction, radiation, background of radiation, sources, radiation biology, somatic damage, genetic damage, protection from primary and secondary radiation, Principles of X-ray production, Applied principles of radio therapy and after care.

## **ROENTGENOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES:**

Intra oral, extra oral roentgenography, Methods of localization digital radiology and ultra sounds. Normal anatomical landmarks of teeth and jaws in radiograms, temporomandibular joint radiograms, neck radiograms.

Use of CT and CBCT in prosthodontics

## **APPLIED MEDICINE:**

Systemic diseases and (its) their influence on general health and oral and dental health. Medical emergencies like syncope, hyperventilation, angina, seizure, asthma and allergy/anaphylaxis in the dental offices – Prevention, preparation, medico legal consideration, unconsciousness, respiratory distress, altered consciousness, seizures, drug related emergencies, chest pain, cardiac arrest, premedication, prophylaxis and management of ambulatory patients, resuscitation, applied psychiatry,

child, adult and senior citizens.

### **APPLIED SURGERY & ANESTHESIA:**

General principles of surgery, wound healing, incision wound care, hospital care, control of hemorrhage, electrolyte balance. Common bandages, sutures, splints, shifting of critically ill patients, prophylactic therapy, bone surgeries, grafts etc, surgical techniques, nursing assistance, anesthetic assistance.

Principles in speech therapy, surgical and radiological craniofacial oncology, applied surgical ENT and ophthalmology.

### **APPLIED PLASTIC SURGERY:**

Applied understanding and assistance in programs of plastic surgery for prosthodontics therapy.

### **APPLIED DENTAL MATERIALS:**

- Students should have understanding of all materials used for treatment of craniofacial disorders – Clinical, treatment, and laboratory materials, associated materials, technical considerations, shelf life, storage, manipulations, sterilization, and waste management.
  - Students shall acquire knowledge of testing biological, mechanical and other physical properties of all materials used for the clinical and laboratory procedures in prosthodontic therapy.
  - Students shall acquire full knowledge and practice of equipments, instruments, materials, and laboratory procedures at a higher level of competence with accepted methods.
- All clinical practices shall involve personal and social obligation of cross infection control, sterilization and waste management.

### **ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHODONTICS AND IMPLANTOLOGY:**

#### **I. NON-SURGICAL AND SURGICAL METHODS OF PROSTHODONTICS AND IMPLANTOLOGY**

- a. Prosthodontic treatment for completely edentulous patients – Complete dentures, immediate complete dentures, single complete dentures, tooth supported complete dentures & Implant supported Prosthesis for completely edentulous patients for typical and a typical cases

b. Prosthodontic treatment for partially edentulous patients: -  
Clasp-retained

acrylic and cast partial dentures, transitional dentures, immediate dentures, intra coronal and extra coronal precision attachments retained partial dentures & maxillofacial prosthesis for typical and atypical cases

**Prosthodontic treatment for edentulous patients: -**  
Complete Dentures and Implant supported Prosthesis.

Complete Denture Prosthesis – Definitions, terminologies, G.P.T.,  
Boucher's clinical dental terminology

Scope of Prosthodontics – The Craniomandibular system and its functions, the reasons for loss of teeth, consequences of loss of teeth and treatment modality with various restorations and replacements

- a) **Edentulous Predicament**, Biomechanics of the edentulous state, support mechanism for the natural dentition and complete dentures, Biological considerations, Functional and Para functional considerations, Esthetic, behavioral and adaptive responses, Temporomandibular joints changes.
- b) **Effects of aging of edentulous patients** –aging population, distribution and edentulism in old age, impact of age on edentulous mouth – Mucosa, Bone, saliva, jaw movements in old age, taste and smell, nutrition, aging, skin and teeth, concern for personal appearance in old age
- c) **Sequelae caused by wearing complete denture** –the denture in the oral environment – Mucosal reactions, altered taste perception, burning mouth syndrome, gagging, residual ridge (reduction) resorption, denture stomatitis, flabby ridge, denture irritation hyperplasia, traumatic Ulcers, Oral cancer in denture wearers, nutritional deficiencies, masticatory ability and performance, nutritional status and masticatory functions.
- d) **Temporomandibular disorders in edentulous patients** –Epidemiology, etiology and management, Pharmacotherapy, Physical modalities, and Bio-behavioral modalities
- e) **Nutrition Care for the denture wearing patient** –Impact of dental status on food intake, Gastrointestinal functions, nutritional needs and status of older adults, Calcium and bone health, vitamin and herbal supplementation, dietary counseling and risk factor for malnutrition in patients with dentures and when teeth are extracted.
- f) **Preparing patient for complete denture patients** –Diagnosis and treatment planning for edentulous and partially edentulous patients – familiarity with patients, principles of perception, health questionnaires and identification data, problem identification, prognosis and treatment identification data, problem

identification, prognosis and treatment planning – contributing history – patient's history, social information, medical status–systemic status with special reference to debilitating diseases, diseases of the joints, cardiovascular disorders, diseases of the skin, neurological disorders, oral malignancies, climacteric, use of drugs, mental health – mental attitude, psychological changes, adaptability, geriatric changes – physiologic, pathological, pathological and intra oral changes. Intra oral health – mucus membrane, alveolar ridges, palate and vestibular sulcus and dental health.

Data collection and recording, visual observation, radiography, palpation, measurement of sulci or fossae, extra oral measurement, the vertical dimension of occlusion, diagnostic casts.

Specific observations – existing dentures, soft tissue health, hard tissue health – teeth, bone

Biomechanical considerations – jaw relations, border tissues, saliva, muscular development – muscle tone, neuromuscular co-ordination, tongue, cheek and lips.

Interpreting diagnostic findings and treatment planning

- g) **Pre prosthetic surgery** –Improving the patients denture bearing areas and ridge relations.
- h) **Non-surgical methods** –rest for the denture supporting tissues, occlusal correction of the old prosthesis, good nutrition, conditioning of the patients musculature,
- i) **Surgical methods** –Correction of conditions, that preclude optimal prosthetic function – hyperplastic ridge – epulisfissuratum and papillomatosis, frenular attachmentsand pendulous maxillary tuberosities, ridge augmentation, maxillary and mandibular oral implants, corrections of congenital deformities, discrepancies in jaw size, relief of pressure on the mental foramen, enlargement of denture bearing areas, vestibuloplasty, ridge augmentation, replacement of tooth roots with Osseo integrated denture implants.
- j) **Immediate Denture** –Advantages, Disadvantages, Contraindications, Diagnosis, treatment planning and Prognosis, Explanation to the patient, Oral examinations, Examination of existing prosthesis, Tooth modification, Prognosis, Referrals/adjunctive care, oral prophylaxis and other treatment needs.

First visit, preliminary impressions and diagnostic casts, management of loose teeth, custom trays, final impressions and master casts, two tray or sectional custom impression tray, location of posterior limit and jaw relation records, setting of the posterior denture teeth / verifying jaw relations and the patient try in.

Laboratory phase, setting of anterior teeth, Wax contouring, flasking and boil out, processing and finishing, surgical templates, surgery and immediate denture insertion, post-operative care and patient

instructions, subsequent service for the patient on the immediate denture.

- k) **Over dentures** (tooth supported complete dentures)–indications and treatment planning, advantages and disadvantages, selection of abutment teeth, loss of abutment teeth, tooth supported complete dentures. Non-coping abutments, abutment with copings, abutments with attachments, submerged vital roots, preparations of the retained teeth.
- l) **Single Dentures:** Single Mandibular denture to oppose natural maxillary teeth, single complete maxillary denture to oppose natural Mandibular teeth to oppose a partially edentulous Mandibular arch with fixed prosthesis, partially edentulous Mandibular arch with removable partial dentures. Opposing existing complete dentures, preservation of the residual alveolar ridge, necessity for retaining maxillary teeth and preventing mental trauma.
- m) **Art of communication in the management of the edentulous predicament** – Communication–scope, a model of communication, why communication is important? What are the elements of effective communication? special significance of doctor / patient communication, doctor behavior, The iatro sedative (doctor & act of making calm) recognizing and acknowledging the problem, exploring and identifying the problem, interpreting and explaining the problem, offering a solution to the problem for mobilizing their resources to operate in a most efficient way, recognizing and acknowledging the problem, interpreting and explaining the problem, offering a solution to the problem.
- n) **Materials prescribed in the management of edentulous patients** - Denture base materials, General requirements of biomaterials for edentulous patients, requirement of an ideal denture base, chemical composition of denture base resins, materials used in the fabrication of prosthetic denture teeth, requirement of prosthetic denture teeth, denture lining materials and tissue conditioners, cast metal alloys as denture bases – basemet alloys.
- o) **Articulators – Evolution of concepts**, Classification, selection, limitations, precision, accuracy and sensitivity, and Functions of the articulator and their uses. Recent advancements including virtual articulator
- p) **Fabrication of complete dentures** –complete denture impressions–muscles of facial expressions and anatomical landmarks, support, retention, stability, aims and objectives of preservation, support, stability, aesthetics, and retention. Impression materials and techniques – need of 2 impressions the preliminary impression and final impressions.  
Developing an analogue / substitute for the maxillary denture bearing area – anatomy of supporting structures – mucous membrane, hard

palate, residual ridge, shape of the supporting structure and factors that influence the form and size of the supporting bones, incisive foramen, maxillary tuberosity, sharp spiny process, torus palatinus, Anatomy of peripheral or limiting structures, labial vestibule, Buccal vestibule, vibrating lines. Preliminary and final impressions, impression making, custom tray and refining the custom tray, preparing the tray to secure the final impression, making the final impression, boxing impression and making the casts

Developing an analogue / substitute for the Mandibular denture bearing area- anatomy of supporting structure, crest of the residual ridge, buccal shelf, shape of supporting structure, mylohyoid ridge, mental foramen, genial tubercles, torus mandibularis, Anatomy of peripheral or limiting structure – labial vestibule, Buccal vestibule, lingual border, mylohyoid muscle, retromylohyoid fossa, sublingual gland region, alveolingual sulcus, Mandibular impressions – preliminary impressions, custom tray, refining, preparing the tray, final impressions.

- q) **Mandibular movements, Maxillo mandibular relations and concepts of occlusion** – Gnathology, identification of shape and location of arch form– Mandibular and maxillary occlusion rims, level of occlusal plane and recording of trail denture base, tests to determine vertical dimension of occlusion, interocclusal & centric relation records. Biological and clinical considerations in making jaw relation records and transferring records from the patients to the articulator, Recording of Mandibular movements – influence of opposing tooth contacts, temporo mandibular joint, muscular involvements, neuromuscular regulation of Mandibular motion, the envelope of motion, rest position.
- r) **Maxillo – Mandibular relations** – the centric, eccentric, physiologic rest position, vertical dimension, occlusion, recording methods – mechanical, physiological, Determining the horizontal jaw relation – Functional graphics, tactile or interocclusal check record method, Orientation / sagittal relation records, Arbitrary/ Hinge axis and face bow record, significance and requirement, principles and biological considerations and securing on articulators.
- s) **Selecting and arranging artificial teeth and occlusion for the edentulous patient** – anterior tooth selection, posterior tooth selection, and principles in arrangement of teeth, and factors governing the position of teeth – horizontal & vertical relations. The inclinations and arrangement of teeth for aesthetics, phonetics and mechanics – to concept of occlusion.
- t) **The Try in** – verifying vertical dimension, centric relation, establishment of posterior palatal seal, creating a facial and functional harmony with anterior teeth, harmony of spaces of individual teeth position, harmony with sex, personality and age of the patient, co-relating aesthetics and

incisal guidance.

- u) **Speech considerations with complete dentures & speech production** – structural and functional demands, neuropsychological background, speech production and the roll of teeth and other oral structures – bilabial sounds, labiodental(s) sounds, linguodental sounds, linguoalveolar sound, articulatoric characteristics, acoustic characteristics, auditory characteristics, linguopalatal and linguoalveolar sounds, speech analysis and prosthetic considerations.

- v) **Waxing contouring and processing the dentures their fit and insertion and after care** –laboratory procedure–wax contouring, flasking and processing, laboratory remount procedures, ***selective grinding***, finishing and polishing.

Critiquing the finished prosthesis – doctors evaluation, patients evaluation, friends evaluation, elimination of basal surface errors, errors in occlusion, interocclusal records for remounting procedures – verifying centric relation, eliminating occlusal errors.

Special instructions to the patient – appearance with new denture, mastication with new dentures, speaking with new dentures, oral hygiene with dentures, preservation of residual ridges and educational material for patients, maintaining the comfort and health of the oral cavity in the rehabilitated edentulous patients. Twenty-four hours oral examination and treatment and (preventive) Prosthodontic – periodontic recall for oral examination 3 to 4 months intervals and yearly intervals.

- v) **Implant supported Prosthesis for partially edentulous patients** –Science of Osseo integration, clinical protocol (***diagnostic,surgical and prosthetic***) for treatment with implant supported over dentures, managing problems and complications. Implant Prosthodontics for edentulous patients: current and future directions.

Implant supported prosthesis for partially edentulous patients – Clinical and laboratory protocol: Implant supported prosthesis, managing problems and complications

- Introduction and Historical Review
- Biological, clinical and surgical aspects of oral implants
- Diagnosis and treatment planning
  - Radiological interpretation for selection offixtures
  - Splints for guidance fort surgical placement offixtures
  - ***Surgical and*** Intra oral plastic surgery, if any
  - Guided bone and Tissue regeneration consideration for implants fixture.
- Implant supported prosthesis for complete edentulism and partial edentulism
- Occlusion for implant supported prosthesis.
- Peri-implant tissue and Management of peri-implantitis
- Maintenance and aftercare

- Management of failed restoration.
- Work authorization for implant supported prosthesis – definitive instructions, legal aspects, delineation of responsibility.

## **Prosthodontic treatment for partially edentulous patients – Removable partial Prosthodontics –**

- a. Scope, definition and terminology, Classification of partially edentulous arches – requirements of an acceptable method of classification, Kennedy's classification, Applegate's rules for applying the Kennedy classification.
- b. Components of RPD–
  - i) major connector–mandibular and maxillary
  - ii) minor connectors, design, functions & form and location of major and minor connectors, tissue stops, finishing lines, reaction of tissue to metallic coverage.
  - iii) Rest and rest seats – form of the Occlusal rest and rest seat, interproximal Occlusal rest seats, internal Occlusal rests, possible movements of partial dentures, support for rests, lingual rests on canines and incisor teeth, incisal rest and rest seat.
  - iv) Direct retainers- Internal attachments & extracoronal direct retainers. Relative uniformity of retention, flexibility of clasp arms, stabilizing reciprocal clasp, criteria for selecting a given clasp design, the basic principles of clasp design, circumferential clasp, bar clasp, combination clasp and other type of retainers.
  - v) Indirect Retainers – denture rotation about an axis, factors influencing effectiveness of indirect retainers, forms of indirect retainers, auxiliary Occlusal rest, canine extensions from Occlusal rests, canine rests, continuous bar retainers and linguoplates, modification areas, rugae support, direct – indirect retention.
  - vi) Teeth and denture bases – types, materials, advantages and disadvantages, indications and contraindications and clinical use. Principles of removable partial Denture design – Bio mechanical considerations, and the factors influencing after mouth preparations – Occlusal relationship of remaining teeth, orientation of Occlusal plane, available space for restoration, arch integrity, tooth morphology, response of oral structure to previous stress, periodontal conditions, abutment support, tooth supported and tooth and tissue supported, need for indirect retention, clasp design, need for rebasing, secondary impression, need for abutment tooth modification, type of major connector, type of teeth selection, patients past experience, method of replacing

single teeth or missing anterior teeth.

Difference between tooth supported and tissue supported partial dentures. Essentials of partial denture design, components of partial denture design, tooth support, tissue support, stabilizing components, guiding planes, use of splint bar for denture support, internal clip attachments, overlay abutment as support for a denture base, use of a component partially to gain support.

- a. **Education of patient**
- b. **Diagnosis and treatment planning**
- c. **Design, treatment sequencing and mouth preparation**
- d. **Surveying** –Description of dental surveyor, purposes of surveying, Aims and objectives in surveying of diagnostic cast and master cast, Final path of insertion, factors that determine path of insertion and removal, Recording relationofcasttosurveyor,measuringamountofretentivearea Blockingofmaster cast – paralleled block out, shaped block out, arbitrary block out and relief.
- e. **Diagnosis and treatment planning** –Infection control and cross infection barriers – clinical and laboratory and hospital waste management, Objectives of prosthodontic treatment, Records, systemic evaluation, Oral examination, preparation of diagnostic cast, interpretation of examination data, radiographic interpretation, periodontal considerations, caries activity, prospective surgical preparation, endodontic treatment, analysis of occlusal factors, fixed restorations, orthodontic treatment, need for determining the design of components, impression procedures and occlusion, need for reshaping remaining teeth, reduction of unfavorable tooth contours, differential diagnosis : fixed or removable partial dentures, choice between complete denture and removable partial dentures, choice ofmaterials
- f. **Preparation of Mouth for removable partial dentures** –Oral surgical preparation, conditioning of abused and irritated tissues, periodontal preparation – objectives of periodontal therapy, periodontal diagnosis, control therapy, periodontal surgery.
  - i. **Preparation of Abutment teeth** –Classification of abutment teeth, sequence of abutment preparations on sound enamel or existing restorations, conservative restorations using crowns, splinting abutment teeth, utilization, temporary crowns to be used as abutment.
  - j. **Impression Materials and Procedures for Removable Partial Dentures** –Rigid materials, thermoplastic materials, Elastic materials, Impressions of the partially edentulous arch, Tooth supported, tooth tissue supported, Individual impression trays.
  - k. **Support for the Distal Extension Denture Base** –Distal extension removable partial denture, Factors influencing the support of distal

extension base, Methods of obtaining functional support for the distal extension base.

- i. **Laboratory Procedures** –Duplicating a stone cast, Waxing the partial denture framework, Anatomic replica patterns, Spruing, investing, burnout, casting and finishing of the partial denture framework, making record bases, occlusion rims, making a stone occlusal template from a functional occlusal record, arranging posterior teeth to an opposing cast or template, arrangement of anterior teeth, waxing and investing the partial denture before processing acrylic resin bases, processing the denture, remounting and occlusal correction to an occlusal template, polishing the denture.
- m. **Initial placement, adjustment and servicing of the removable partial denture** –adjustments to bearing surfaces of denture framework, adjustment of occlusion in harmony with natural and artificial dentition, instructions to the patient, follow – up services
- n. **Relining and Rebasing the removable partial denture** –Relining tooth supported dentures bases, relining distal extension denture bases, methods of reestablishing occlusion on a relined partial denture.
- o. **Repairs and additions to removable partial dentures** –Broken clasp arms, fractured occlusal rests, distortion or breakage of other components – major and minor connectors, loss of a tooth or teeth not involved in the support or retention of the restoration, loss of an abutment tooth necessitating its replacement and making a new direct retainer, Other types of repairs & repair by soldering.
- p. **Removable partial denture considerations in maxillofacial prosthetics** – Maxillofacial prosthetics, intra oral prosthesis, design considerations, maxillary prosthesis, Obturators, speech aids, palatal lifts, palatal augmentations, mandibular prosthesis, treatment planning, framework design, class I resection, Class II resection, mandibular flange prosthesis, jaw relation records.
- q. **Training Programme In CAD.CAM Technology**
  - r. Management of failed restorations and work authorization details.
  - s. Digital occlusal analysis

## II. MAXILLOFACIAL REHABILITATION:

Scope, terminology, definitions, cross infection control and hospital waste management, work authorization.

Behavioral and psychological issues in Head and neck cancer, Psychodynamic interactions between clinician and patient.

**Cancer Chemotherapy:** Oral Manifestations, Complications, and management,

**Radiation therapy of head**

**and neck tumors:** Oral effects, Dental manifestations and dental treatment: Etiology, treatment and rehabilitation (restoration).

Acquired defects of the mandible, acquired defects of hard palate, soft palate, clinical management of edentulous and partially edentulous maxillectomy patients, Facial defects, Restoration of speech, Velopharyngeal function, cleft lip and palate, cranial implants, maxillofacial trauma, Lip and cheek support prosthesis, Laryngectomy aids, Obstructive sleep apnoea, Tongue prosthesis, Oesophageal prosthesis, radiation carriers, Burn stents, Nasal stents, Vaginal and anal stents, Auditory inserts, Trismus appliances, mouth controlled devices for assisting the handicapped, custom prosthesis, conformers, and orbital prosthesis for ocular and orbital defects. Osseo integrated supported facial and maxillofacial prosthesis. Resin bonding for maxillofacial prosthesis, cranial prosthesis Implant rehabilitation of the mandible compromise by radiotherapy, Prosthodontic treatment, Material and laboratory procedures for maxillofacial prosthesis.

### **III. OCCLUSION**

#### **EVALUATION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF OCCLUSAL PROBLEMS:**

Scope, definition, terminology, optimum oral health, anatomic harmony, functional harmony, occlusal stability, causes of deterioration of dental and oral health. Anatomical, physiological, neuro – muscular, psychological considerations of teeth; muscles of mastication; temporo mandibular joint; intra oral and extra oral and facial musculatures and the functions of Cranio mandibular system.

Occlusal therapy, the stomatognathic system, centric relation, vertical dimension, the neutral zone, the occlusal plane, differential diagnosis of temporo mandibular disorders, understanding and diagnosing intra articular problems, relating treatment to diagnosis of internal derangements of TMJ, Occlusal splints. Selecting instruments for occlusal diagnosis and treatment, mounting casts, Pankey-Mann-Schuyler philosophy of complete occlusal rehabilitation, long

centric, anterior guidance, restoring lower anterior teeth, restoring upper anterior teeth, determining the type of posterior occlusal contours, methods for determining the plane of occlusion, restoring lower posterior teeth, restoring upper posterior teeth, functionally generated path techniques for recording border movements intra orally, occlusal equilibration.

Bruxism, Procedural steps in restoring occlusion, requirements for occlusal stability, solving occlusal problems through programmed treatment planning, splinting, solving

– occlusal wear problems, deep overbite problems, anterior overjet problems, anterior open bite problems. Treating – end to end occlusion, splined anterior teeth, cross bite problems, Crowded, irregular, or interlocking anterior bite. Using Cephalometric for occlusal analysis, solving severe arch mal relationship problems, transcranial radiography, postoperative care of occlusal therapy.

#### IV. FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

Scope, definitions and terminology, classification and principles, design, mechanical and biological considerations of components – Retainers, connectors, pontics, work authorization.

- **Diagnosis and treatment planning** – patients history and interview, patients desires and expectations and needs, systemic and emotional health, clinical examinations – head and neck, oral – teeth, occlusal and periodontal, Preparation of diagnostic cast, radiographic interpretation, Aesthetics, endodontics considerations, abutment selection – bone support, root proximities and inclinations, selection of abutments for cantilever, pier  
abutments, splinting, available tooth structures and crown morphology, TMJ and muscles of mastication and comprehensive planning and prognosis.
- **Management of Carious teeth** – caries in aged population, caries control, removal caries, protection of pulp, reconstruction measure for compromised teeth – retentive pins, horizontal slots, retentive grooves, prevention of caries, diet, prevention of root caries and vaccine for caries.
- **Periodontal considerations** – attachment units, ligaments, prevention of gingivitis, periodontitis. Microbiological aspect of periodontal diseases, marginal lesion, occlusal trauma, periodontal pockets in attached gingiva, interdental papilla, gingival embrasures, gingival/periodontal prosthesis, radiographic interpretations of Periodontia, intraoral, periodontal splinting – Fixed prosthodontics with periodontially compromised dentitions, placement of margin restorations.
- **Biomechanical principles of tooth preparation** – individual tooth preparations - Complete metal Crowns – P.F.C., All porcelain – Cerestore crowns, dicor crowns, inceram etc.

porcelain jacket crowns; partial 3/4, 7/8, telescopic, pin-ledge, laminates, inlays, onlays. Preparations for restoration of teeth– amalgam, glass ionomer and composite resins. Resin bond retainers, Gingival marginal preparations – Design, material selection, and biological and mechanical considerations – intra coronal retainer and precision attachments – custom made and prefabricated.

- **Isolation and fluid control** – Rubber dam application(s), tissue dilation–soft tissue management for cast restoration, impression materials and techniques, provisional restorations, interocclusal records, laboratory support for fixed Prosthodontics, Occlusion, Occlusal equilibration, articulators, recording and transferring of occlusal relations, cementing of restorations.
  - **Resins, Gold and gold alloys, glass ionomer, restorations.**
  - **Restoration of endodontically treated teeth, Stomatognathic Dysfunction and management**
  - **Management of failed restorations**
- Osseo integrated supported fixed Prosthodontics** –Osseo integrated supported and tooth supported fixed Prosthodontics

**V. TMJ – Temporo mandibular joint dysfunction – Scope, definitions, and terminology**

Temporo mandibular joint and its function, Orofacial pain, and pain from the temporo mandibular joint region, temporo mandibular joint dysfunction, temporo mandibular joint sounds, temporo mandibular joint disorders, Anatomy related, trauma, disc displacement, Osteoarthritis/Osteoarthritis, Hyper mobility and dislocation, infectious arthritis, inflammatory diseases, Eagle’s syndrome (Styloid – stylohyoid syndrome), Synovial chondromatosis, Osteochondrosis disease, Osteonecrosis, Nerve entrapment process, Growth changes, Tumors, Radiographic imaging

- Etiology, diagnosis and craniomandibular pain, differential diagnosis and management of orofacial pain– pain from teeth, pulp, dentin, muscle pain, TMJ pain – psychologic, physiologic – endogenous control, acupuncture analgesia, Placebo effects on analgesia, Trigeminal neuralgia, Temporal arteritis
- Occlusal splint therapy – construction and fitting of occlusal splints, management of occlusal splints, therapeutic effects of occlusal splints, occlusal splints and general muscles performance, TMJ joint

uploading and anterior repositioning appliances, use and care of occlusal splints.

- Occlusal adjustment procedures – Reversible – occlusal stabilization splints and physical therapies, jaw exercises, jaw manipulation and other physiotherapy or irreversible therapy – occlusal repositioning appliances, orthodontic treatment,

Orthognathic surgery, fixed and removable prosthodontic treatment and occlusal adjustment, removable prosthodontic treatment and occlusal adjustment. Indication for occlusal adjustment, special nature of orofacial pain, Psychopathological considerations, occlusal adjustment philosophies, mandibular position, excursive guidance, occlusal contact scheme, goals of occlusal adjustment, significance of a slide in centric, Preclinical procedures, clinical procedures for occlusal adjustment.

## VI. ESTHETICS

### **SCOPE, DEFINITIONS :**

**Morpho psychology and esthetics, structural esthetic rules** –facial components, dental components, gingival components and physical components. Esthetics and its relationship to function – Crown morphology, physiology of occlusion, mastication, occlusal loading and clinical aspect in bio esthetic aspects, Physical and physiologic characteristic and muscular activities of facial muscle, perioral anatomy and muscle retaining exercises Smile – classification and smile components, smile design, esthetic restoration of smile, Esthetic management of the dentogingival unit, intraoral materials for management of gingival contours, and ridge contours, Periodontal esthetics, Restorations – Tooth colored restorative materials, the clinical and laboratory aspects, marginal fit, anatomy, inclinations, form, size, shape, color, embrasures & contactpoint.

Prosthodontic treatment should be practiced by developing skills, by treating various and more number of patients to establish skill to diagnose and treatment and after care with bio-mechanical, biological, bio-esthetics, bio-phonetics. All treatments should be carried out in more numbers for developing clinicalskills.

- Infection control, cross infection barrier – clinical & lab ; hospital & lab waste management

### **Teaching / Learning Activities:**

The post graduate is expected to complete the following at the end of :

### **I YEARM.D.S.**

- Theoretical exposure of all applied sciences
- *Pre-clinical* exercises involved in prosthodontic therapy for assessment
- Commencement of library assignment within six months
- To carry out short epidemiological study relevant to prosthodontics.
- Acquaintance with books, journals and referrals.
- To differentiate various types of articles published in and critically appraise based on standard reference guidelines.
- To develop the ability to gather evidence from published articles.
- To acquire knowledge of published books, journals and websites for the purpose of gaining knowledge and reference – in the field of ***Oral and Maxillofacial Prosthodontics and Implantology***
- Acquire knowledge of instruments, equipment, and research tools in Prosthodontics.
- To acquire knowledge of Dental Material Science – Biological and biomechanical & bio-esthetics, knowledge of using material in laboratory and clinics including testing methods for dental materials.
- Submit a protocol for their dissertation before Institutional Review Board and Institutional Ethics Committee.
- Participation and presentation in seminars, didactic lectures.

### **II YEARM.D.S.**

- Acquiring confidence in obtaining various phases and techniques in removable and fixed Prosthodontics therapy
- Acquiring confidence by clinical practice with sufficient number of patients requiring tooth and tooth surface restorations
- Fabrication of adequate number of complete denture prosthesis following, higher clinical approach by utilizing semi-adjustable articulators, face bow and graphic tracing.
- Understanding the use of dental surveyor and its application in diagnosis and treatment plan in R.P.D.
- Adequate number of R.P.D's covering all partially edentulous situations.
- Adequate number of Crowns, Inlays, laminates, ***FDP (fixed dental prosthesis)*** covering all clinical situations.
- Selection of cases and following principles in treatment of partially or complete edentulous patients by implant supported prosthesis.
- Treating single edentulous arch situations by implant supported prosthesis.

- Diagnosis and treatment planning for implant prosthesis.
- 1st stage and 2nd stage implant surgery
- Understanding the maxillofacial ***Prosthodontics, treating craniofacial and management of orofacial defects***
- Prosthetic management of TMJ syndrome
- Occlusal rehabilitation
- Management of failed restorations.
- Prosthodontic management of patient with psychogenic disorder.
- Practice of child and geriatric prosthodontics.
- Participation and presentation in seminars, didactic and non-didactic Teaching and Training students.

### **III YEAR.M.D.S**

- Clinical and laboratory practice continued from 2nd year.
- Occlusion equilibration procedures—fabrication of stabilizing splint for para functional disorders, occlusal disorders and TMJ functions.
- Practice of dental, oral and facial prosthetics
- The clinical practice of all aspects of Prosthodontic therapy for elderly patients.
- Implants Prosthodontics – Rehabilitation of Partial Edentulism, Complete edentulism and craniofacial rehabilitation.
- Failures in all aspects of Prosthodontics and their management and aftercare.
- Team management for esthetics, TMJ syndrome and Maxillofacial & Craniofacial Prosthodontics
- Management of Prosthodontic emergencies, resuscitation.
- Candidate should complete the course by attending a large number and variety of patients to master the prosthodontic therapy. This includes the practice management, examinations, treatment planning, communication with patients, clinical and laboratory techniques materials and instrumentation required in different aspects of prosthodontic therapy, Tooth and Tooth surface restoration, Restoration of root treated teeth, splints for periodontal rehabilitations and fractured jaws, complete dentures, R.P.D's, F.D.P's, Immediate dentures, over dentures, implant supported prosthesis, maxillofacial and body prosthesis, occlusal rehabilitation.
- Prosthetic management of TMJ syndrome
- Management of failed restorations
- Should complete and submit Main Dissertation assignment 6 months prior to examination.
- Candidates should acquire complete theoretical and clinical knowledge through seminars, symposium, workshops and

- reading.
- Participation and presentation in seminars, didactic lectures

## PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT MODALITIES

- 1) Diagnosis and treatment planning prosthodontics
- 2) Tooth and tooth surface restorations
  - Fillings
  - Veneers – composites and ceramics
  - Inlays- composite, ceramic and alloys
  - Onlay – composite, ceramic and alloys
  - Partial crowns –  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{4}{5}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>th</sup>, Mesial  $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns
  - Pin-ledge
  - Radicular crowns
  - Full crowns

### 3) Tooth replacements

	Partial	Complete
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tooth supported</li> <li>• Tissue supported</li> </ul>	Fixed partial denture Interim partial denture Intermediate partial Denture	Over denture Complete denture Immediate denture Immediate complete denture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tooth and tissue Supported</li> </ul>	Cast partial denture Precision attachment	Over denture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implantsupported</li> </ul>	Cement retained Screw retained Clip attachment	Bar attachment Ball attachment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tooth and implant Supported</li> </ul>	Screw retained Cement retained	Screw retained Cement retained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Root supported</b></li> </ul>	Dowel and core Pin retained	Over denture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precision attachments           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intra coronal attachments</li> <li>• Extra coronal attachments</li> <li>• Bar – slide attachments</li> <li>• Joints and hinge joint attachments</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

### 4) Tooth and tissue defects (Maxillo- facial and Cranio-facial prosthesis)

#### A. Congenital Defects

- a. Cleft lip and palate
- b. Pierre Robin Syndrome
- c. Ectodermal dysplasia

- d. Hemifacial microstomia-
- e. Anodontia-
- f. Oligodontia-
- g. Malformed teeth-

cast partial dentures  
 implant supported prosthesis  
 complete dentures  
 fixed partial dentures

**B. Acquired defects**

- a. Head and neck cancer patients – prosthodontic splints and stents
- b. Restoration of facial defects
  - Auricular prosthesis
  - Nasal prosthesis
  - Orbital prosthesis
  - Craniofacial implants
- c. Midfacial defects
- d. Restoration of maxillofacial trauma

- e. Hemimandibulectomy
- f. Maxillectomy
- g. Lip and cheek support prosthesis



cast partial denture  
 implant supported  
 complete dentures

- h. Ocular prosthesis
- i. Speech and Velopharyngeal prosthesis
- j. Laryngectomy aids
- k. Esophageal prosthesis
- l. Nasal stents
- m. Tongue prosthesis
- n. Burn stents
- o. Auditory inserts
- p. Trismus appliances

**5) T.M.J and Occlusal disturbances**

- a. Occlusal equilibration
- b. Splints -Diagnostic  
 -Repositioners / Deprogrammers
- c. Anterior biteplate
- d. Posterior biteplate
- e. Bite raising appliances
- f. Occlusal rehabilitation

**6) Esthetic/Smile designing**

- a. Laminates /Veneers
- b. Tooth contouring (peg laterals, malformed teeth)
- c. Tooth replacements
- d. Team management

**7) Psychological therapy**

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Charts, papers, photographs
- c. Models
- d. Case reports

- e. Patient counseling
- f. Behavioral modifications
- g. Referrals

**8) Geriatric Prosthodontics**

- a. Prosthodontics for the elderly
- b. Behavioral and psychological counseling
- c. Removable Prosthodontics
- d. Fixed Prosthodontics
- e. Implant supported Prosthodontics
- f. Maxillofacial Prosthodontics
- g. Psychological and physiological considerations

**9) Preventive measures**

- a. Diet and nutrition modulation and counseling
- b. Referrals

**The bench work should be completed before the start of clinical work during the first year of the MDS Course**

**I. Complete dentures**

1. Arrangements on adjustable articulator for
  - Class I
  - Class II
  - Class III
2. Various face bow transfers to adjustable articulators
3. Processing of characterized anatomical dentures

**II. Removable partial dentures**

1. Design for Kennedy's Classification (Survey, blockout and design)
  - a. Class I
  - b. Class II
  - c. Class III
  - d. Class IV
2. Designing of various components of RPD
3. Wax pattern on refractory cast
  - a. Class I
  - b. Class II
  - c. Class III
  - d. Class IV
4. Casting and finishing of metal frameworks
5. Acrylisation on metal frameworks for Class I Class III with modification

**III. Fixed Partial Denture**

1. Preparations on ivory teeth / natural teeth

- FVC formetal
- FVC forceramic
- Porcelain jacketcrown
- Acrylic jacketcrown
- PFM crown
- 3/4<sup>th</sup>(canine, premolar andcentral)
- 7/8<sup>th</sup>posterior
- Proximal halfcrown

- Inlay – Class I, II,V
- Onlay – Pin ledged,pinhole
- Laminates

## 2. Preparation of different die systems

## 3. Fabrication of wax patterns by drop wax build up technique

- Wax in increments to produce wax coping over dies of tooth preparations on substructures
- Wax additivetechnique
- 3-unit wax pattern (maxillary and Mandibular)
- Full mouth

## 4. Pontic designs in waxpattern

- Ridgelap
- Sanitary
- Modified ridgelap
- Modifiedsanitary
- Spheroidal orconical

## 5. Fabrication of metalframeworks

- Full metal bridge for posterior (3units)
- Coping for anterior (3unit)
- Full metal with acrylicfacing
- Full metal with ceramicfacing
- Adhesive bridge foranteriors
- Coping for metal margin ceramiccrown
- Pin ledgecrown

## 6. Fabrication ofcrowns

- All ceramic crowns withcharacterisation
- Metal ceramic crowns withcharacterisation
- Full metalcrown
- Precious metal crown
- Post andcore

## 7. Laminates

- Composites withcharacterisation
- Ceramic withcharacterisation

- Acrylic

#### 8. Preparation for composites

- Laminates
- Crown
- Inlay
- Onlay
- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- Class IV
- Fractured anterior tooth

#### IV. Maxillofacial prosthesis

- Eye
- Ear
- Nose
- Face
- Body defects
  - Cranial
  - Maxillectomy
  - Hemimandibulectomy
  - Finger prosthesis
  - Guiding flange
  - Obturator

#### V. Implant supported prosthesis

1. Step by step procedures – *Surgical and laboratory phase*

#### VI. Other exercises

1. TMJ splints – stabilization appliances, maxillary and Mandibular repositioning appliances
2. Anterior disocclusion appliances
3. Chrome cobalt and acrylic resin stabilization appliances
4. Modification in accommodation of irregularities indentures
5. Occlusal splints
6. Periodontal splints
7. Precision attachments – custom made
8. Over denture coping
9. Full mouth rehabilitation (by drop wax technique, ceramic buildup)
10. TMJ appliances – stabilization appliances
11. Training program in CAD, CAM technology

### MDS EXAM SCHEME

4 Theory Papers

Theory Max 75 marks

Theory Total Max 300 Min 150

Practical & Viva. Voce Max 300 Min 150