SYLLABUS FOR DENTAL SURGEON SCREENING TEST

GENERAL HUMAN ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY
1. Introduction
2. Detailed anatomy and osteology of head and neck excluding brain.
5. Genetics-Fundamentals.
6. General, Principals of Anthropology.

HISTOLOGY
1. All basic tissues of the human body various types of epithelia and connective tissues.
2. Endocrine glands.
3. Lung, kidney, spleen, liver, thymus and pancreas.
4. Salivary glands.
5. Oral tissues.

PHYSIOLOGY
1. Introduction.
2. Blood and Lymph:
   Composition and function of blood. Plasma proteins.
   RBC - Morphology, Formation and functions.
   WBC- Types, formation and function
   Blood coagulation.
   Blood groups.
   Platelets, Anaemia, E.S.R
   Lymph; Formation, Compitons, functions, oedma.
   Immunity-Basic concept.
3. Cardio Vascular System:
   General organization of cardiovascular system and Haemodynamics.
   Conduction of Cardiac impulse.
   Cardiac Cycle
   Heat, Sounds, Pulse,
   Normal electrocardiagram
   Regulation-Nervous, chemical and hormonal
   Blood Pressure regulation
   Pathophysiology of shock, Syncope
   (Coronary circulation)
4. Respiratory system:
   General Organization of respiratory system.
   Ventilation, diffusion, carriage of respiratory gases.
   Nervous and chemical regulation.
   Asphyxia, Hypoxia, Cy-nosis.
   Artificial respiration.
5. Digestive system:
   Movements of digestive tract including chewing and deglutition.,
Mechanism and control of digestive secretion
Digestion and absorption
Liver and gall bladder functions.
Bile-Jaundice.
Salivary secretion in detail
6. Excretion:
Structure and functions of kidney.
Formation of Urine, Filtration, reabsorption and secretion.
Water and Salt regulation.
Physiology of Micturation
7. Skin; structure and functions.
8. Temperature regulation; Fever, Heat stroke and Heat, exhaustion.
9. Endocrines;
General Organisation and regulation
Secretions and function of:
a. Anterior and posterior pituitary
b. Thyroid
c. Adrenal Cortex and Medulla.
d. Para thyroid.
e. Insulin and glucagon islets of langerhans.
10. Reproductive System:
a. Male reproductive System - Testosterones
b. Female reproductive system, Mansturation, Pregnancy.
Family planning - Physiological basis of family planning methods.
11. Nerves System:
General organization of nervous system
General concepts of
Receptors and sensation.
Motor control
Reflexes and their clinical use
Functions of spinal cord, cerebellum, Basel ganglia, hypothelms
Neocortex important centers and their functions
General concept of higher functions.
Autonomic nervous system.
12. Special senses:
a. Eye and refractive errors.
b. Hearing.
c. Taste and Smell.
13. Nutrition:
General Metabolism, Principles of colorimetry. Basal Metabolic rate, metabolism of
proteins, fats and carbohydrates, vitamins, sources, requirement and actions. Basic
principles of dietetics, Enzymes. PH regulation, Calcium, Iron and Water metabolism.

**BIOCHEMISTRY**
1. Introduction to Biochemistry - Historical development of Biochemistry scope and
importance in Dentistry, structure of cell; Physical and chemical dynamics;
2. Carbohydrates - Introduction, classification, properties, Monosaccharides, dishaccharides, oligascharides and polyascharides (including mucopolysaccharides; carbohydrates of biological' importance)
3. Lipids - Introduction and classification; structure and properties of fats, oils,
waxes, sterols, steroids; phospholipids and other complex liquids; essential fatty acids.

4. Proteins - introduction, classification and general characteristics, properties of amino-acids; essential and denaturations analytical methods.

5. Nucleic acid - General considerations; nucleo proteins; purine and peryrimidin bases; nucleosides, nucleotides; biological importance of nucleosides and nucleotides structure of DNA and RNA, biological importance, genetic code.

6. Enzymology - Nature, classification distribution and function of enzymes; enzyme specificity, factors affecting enzymecatalyzed reactions; coenzyme enetics; Inhibition - competitive and non-competitive, coenzymes and activators; allosteric enzymes lsenzymes; clinical enzymology.

7. Vitamins - Definition and History of discovery of vitamins; Fat-soluable vitamins-A, D,E,K; water; soluble vitamins-Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Pyridoxine, Pantcothenic acid, Lippic acid and B.12; Vitamin C, special emphasis on biochemical functions; Vitamins in daily life. Digestion and absorption of foods.

8. Digestion in the mouth, stomach and intestine; Role of various secretions and gastrointestinal hormones; Mechanisms of absorption of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.

9. Introduction to Intermediary metabolism (An over view)

10. Metabolism of carbo-hydrates - Glycolysis and Glycogenolysis; Hexose monophosphate shunt; citric acid cycle; gluconeogenesis regulation of carbohydrate metabolism - sources of blood glucose and regulation of blood glucose, renal threshold; carbohydrate tolerance; measurement of glucose tolerance.


12. Metabolism of lipids - Distribution of body and blood lipids; fate of fats in the body; oxidation of fatty acid; degradation of triglycerides, biosynthesis of lipids and regulation of lipogenesis role of carmitine in fatty acid, Metabolism; formation and metabolism of Ketone bodies; Metabolism of colestrol, lipotropic factors; Disturbances in lipid metabolism.


14. Metabolism of Nucleic acids - Role of nycleic acids, Biosynthesis of purines and pyrimidines, catabolism of purines and pyrimidines, uric acid metabolism and gout.

15. Mineral metabolism - Metabolism and role in nutrition of calcium magnesium, phosphorus, iron, copper, manganese, iodine, cobalt zinc, fluorine, selenium lithium chromium, molybdenum.

16. Elements of nutrition - Unit of heat and fuel value of foods, animal colorimetry, respiratory quotient of food stuffs, basal metabolism, measurement of energy, requirements, specific dynamic action, adequate diet and recommended dietary allowances, proteincaloric malnutrition.

17. Special topics, biochemistry of muscle, epithelial, connective and nerve tissues, perpyries, functions of liver, orisicoles of immunochemistry water metabolism.

**DENTAL MATERIALS**

1. Introduction:
Aims and Scope of the science of dental materials.

3. Important physical properties applicable to dental materials including their biological considerations.
4. Gypsum products used in dentistry including casting, investment materials with or without gypsum binder.
5. Impression materials used in dentistry including duplicating materials.
6. Synthetic resins used in dentistry:
   a. General properties and physical characteristics.
   b. Resins as denture base materials, repairs and relining materials, soft liners, tissue conditioners.
   c. Resins as restorative materials; unfilled and filled resin restorative materials tissue sealant.
   d. Direct - bonding cement materials
7. Metals and alloys; their structure and behaviour, some important physical properties.
   a. Dental Amalgam alloys;
   b. Gold foil
   c. Dental casting gold alloys;
   d. Stainless steel, chrome-cobalt alloys.
8. Dental waxes including inlay casting wax.
9. Gold inlay casting procedures;
   Preparation of the die-wax pattern, spruing, investing control of shrinkage compensation. Wax elimination-casting machines, casting, defects in castings.
10. Welding and soldering materials used.
11. Dental cements; classifications composition, manipulation, properties and uses;-
   Zinc cements, copper cements, zinc-oxide auganol cements, silicate cements, cavity liners, cavity varnishers, Rasin cements, Composite, glass ionomer cements and ionomer.
12. Dental porcelain including porcelain fused to metal, porcelain furnace and fusing.
15. Die and counter die materials including electroforming and electro-polishing.

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**
1. History, sources, definition and preparation of drugs.
2. Routes of administration of drugs.
3. Absorption, distribution and secretion of drugs.
4. Manifestation, types and mechanisms of drugs.
5. Dose response relation and factors modifying drugs actions.
6. Drug toxicity, poisons.
7. Drug assay, standardization and formation.
8. Drug prescription.

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**
9. General principles and hypnotics.
10. Hypnotics
11. Analgesics
12. General Anaesthesia and local anaesthesia
13. Tranquilizers; C.N.S Stimulants and mood elevators.

**AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM**
15. Cholinergic drugs and cholinergic blocking agents.
16. Anti choline esterases.
**G.I. Tract**
17. Anti emetics, drugs and treatment of peptic ulcer, diarrhoea and constipation.
18. Anthalmenthics.

**CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM AND BLOCK**
22. Drug therapy of shock

**CHEMOTHERAPY**
24. Local antiseptics.
25. Sulphanomides.
26. Penicillin’s.
27. Streptomycin and other antibiotics.
29. Principles of antibiotic therapy.
30. Hormones, vitamins.
31. cortico-steroids.
32. Insulin and oral anti-diabetics.
33. Vitamins; A, B, K, DB-Complex and factors and Vitamin C.
34. Calcium, Vit D, and Parathyroid.
35. Vaccines and sera.

**Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics**
1. Astringents, obtundents, mummifying agents, bleaching agents, styptix, disclosing agents, dentifrices and mouth washes.
2. Treatment of common oral conditions.

**GENERAL PATHOLOGY**

I. **GENERAL PATHOLOGY**
Methods of study of tissues and cells
Degenerative processes and disturbances of metabolism.
Cloudy swelling
Fatty Changes.
Amyloidosis
Hyaline Degeneration
Pigmentation
Calcification
Necrosis
Gangrene
Post mortem changes
Circulatory disturbances.
Hyperemia
Venous congestion
Ischaemia
Infarction
Hemorrhage
Thrombosis
Embolism
Shock
Inflammation, Response of soft and hard tissues to injuries
Acute inflammation
Repair
Infection, resistance and Allergy
Staphylococcal infections
Streptococcal Infections
Typhoid infection
Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Syphilis, Actinomycosis.
Growth and its disorders.

Metaplasia
Atrophy
Hyperplasia
Hyperplasia trophy
Elementary knowledge of Malformations and maldevelopments.

Tumours: Classification; Characters of malignant and Benign Tumours

Carcinogenesis
Methods of spread
Diagnostic methods in cancer

Vitamin deficiencies.
Scurvy
Rickets

Blood Dyscrasias
Bleeding disorders, and their laboratory investigations
Metabolic disorders
Diabetes.

II. MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

1. Introduction with reference to medical and dental microbiology including public health and preventive aspects of infections.
2. Methods and principles of sterilization.
3. Pyaemia, septicemia and toxemias.
4. Immunity and immunising agents.
5. Auto- immunity emphasis on practical application.
6. Morphology, laboratory diagnosis, physiology, characteristics, pathogenicity, and classification of microorganisms and particularly the following:
   a. Gram positive and negative cocci and bacilli in dental and general infections.
   b. Spirochetal oral infections.
   c. Normal oral microbial flora.
   d. Organisms causing specific infections such as meningitis, diphtheria, tetanus, gas gangrene, tuberculosis, syphilis.
   e. Tetanus organisms related to dentalories.
7. Methods of taking swabs and smears from various oral regions and their staining.
8. Elementary knowledge of virology and mycology with examples of orofacial lesions.
9. Common parasites and parasitic diseases such as amoabiasis, malaria, helminthic infections.

ORAL ANATOMY

1. Development including mineralization, histology, applied anatomy, age changes, functions and stress on clinical significance from the view point of histology and embryology etc of the following:
   - Structures of teeth (ENAMEL, DENTINE, CEMENTUM & PULP) and periodontal ligament - Jaws including T. M. Joint and Maxillary Sinuses FACE oral mucose and
salivary glands.
2. Active and passive eruption of teeth and shedding of primary teeth.
3. Preparation of hard soft tissue sections for histological examination.
4. Applied anatomy of:
   a. Blood and Nerve supply with lymphatic drainage of oral tissue.
   b. Muscles of Mastication and Facial expressions.
5. Detailed Morphology, Chronology, Occlusion (including its controlling factors) of primary and permanent dentitions. Differences between primary and permanent Dentitions.
6. Physiology of mastication, deglutition, speech and sensation with their relevance to oral structures.
7. Composition and physiology of Saliva and their Influencing factors.
8. Chemical composition and physical properties of enamel dentine, cementum and bone.

**GENERAL MEDICINE**

Introduction.
Aims of Medicine
Definition of diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.
G.I. Disorders.
Stomatitis, glossitis, gastritis, dysphagia, peptic ulcer, Diarrhoea, Amebiasis, Ascites.
Liver disorder and their relations to dentistry.
Jaundice, viral peptitis, cirrosis liver.
Cardio vascular system disorders and their relations to dentistry.
Congenital heart disease.
Rheumatic heart disease
Subacute bacterial endocarditis.
Congestive heart failure
Left Ventricular failure
Hypertension
Coronary artery disease
Thrombo-phlebitis
Cardiac arrests.
Respiratory system disorders and their relations to dentistry.
Pneumonia Bronchitis, Emphysema, Lung Abscess.
Eosinophilia, Pulmonery - Tuberculosis. Asthma, Ascectasis.
Renal diseases and their relations to dentistry;
Acute glomerulo nephritis, nephotic syndrome.
Haematological disorders and their relations to dentistry.
Anaemia, Coagulation defects, bleeding disorders.
Agranulocytosis. Leukemia, Oral Manifestations of Haemotological disorders,
Lymphadenopathy and Lymphap Blood groups - Transfusion.
Central Nervous system disease and their relations to Dentistry.
Meningitis, facial palsy, facial paimepiclpsy.
Headache, syncope.
Nutritional and metabolic disorders and their relations to Dentistry.
Balance diet, Normal Daily, Protein caloric requirements, malnutrition.
Avita-minosis.
Diabetes mellitus,
Calcium homeostasis
Endocrine Disorders and relations to Dentistry
Hypo and hyper parathyroid,
Hypo and hyper pituitary;
Hypo and hyper thyroid.
Dermatological disorders of significance to oral cavity.
Infections and their relations to Dentistry;
Enteric fevers.
Mumps
Viral exanthomata .
Diphtheria Syphilis
Miscellaneous with relation to dentistry;
Allergy
Drug reactions and poisonings.
Drug interactions
Evaluation of a case for general anesthesia
Arthritis Cortocosteriods Herpes
Alcoholism, Tetanus Shock Antibiotic, Sedatives
Treatment of Medical emergencies in dental practice, instruments and drugs employed in these.

GENERAL SURGERY

GROUP - I
1. Introduction, definition and scope of surgery.
   Its relationship with allied sciences.
2. Sepsis, asepsis, antiseptics, disinfectants sterilization principles and methods.
4. Chronic non specific and specific inflammations such as tuberculosis, syphilis, fungal and leprosy
5. Teanus - Pathology, features, prevention. Complications and management.
10. Effects of vascular obstruction.
15. Method of administration of anesthesia - precautions, management and resuscitation in- dental
16. Blood groups, transfusion, intravenous therapy.
17. Sutures - different types and dressing.
18. Operation theatre techniques.

GROUP - II
1. Diseases of salivary glands and lymph glands.
2. Common ENT diseases of relevance to dentistry.
3. Maxillo - facial injures including paralysis and diseases of nerves.
4. Diseases of thyroid and parathyroid.
5. Respiratory obstruction and tracheotomy.
6. Management of unconscious patient with head injury;

**ORAL PATHOLOGY**
1. Aims and objectives.
2. Basic principles of epidemiology of oral lesions. Etiology, pathogenesis, laboratory investigation diagnosis and differential diagnosis of:
   Development, hereditary, endocrinal metabolic, nutritional and other systematic conditions affecting oral and paraoral tissues.
3. Various traumatic injuries of teeth, jaws and soft tissues their sequelae and healing.
5. Pulp and periapical pathosis and their sequelae.
7. Environmental lesions of oral and paraoral tissues including effects of radiation and trauma.
8. Osteomyelitis of jaws due to various causes and other bone disorders.
10. Diseases of nerves, skin, blood and their oral manifestations,
11. Neuralgia and pain of head, face and neck.
13. Cyst and cystlike lesions of jaws and soft tissue.
14. Oral premalignant lesions, common tumours and tumour like lesions including diagnostic procedures in oncology.
16. Oral microbial flora - nature, location, age changes, factors related to growth, virulence and spread
17. Concepts of immunology as related to oral microbial lesions.
18. Diagnostic procedures in oral microbiology.
20. Defense mechanism of oral tissues against infection.
22. Oral submucous fibrosis.

**ORTHODONICS**
1. Definition, Aims, objectives and scope of orthodontics.
2. Growth and development of jaws, teeth, face and skull and establishment of normal occlusion
3. Genetics as applied to orthodontics.
5. Malocclusion - types and different classifications.
7. History taking and examination of patient and case analysis and differential diagnosis including photographic analysis, caphalometries and treatment planning and prognosis.
8. a. Preventive and interceptive treatment of malocclusion.
   b. Extraction on orthodontics

**PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY (PEDODONTIA)**
1. Introduction, definition, scope and importance or pedodentics.
3. Morphology of definitions and its application:
   a. Applied Morphology and Histology of deciduous and permanent teeth.
   b. Importance of first permanent molar.
4. Fundamentals of Dental Health:
   Biological factors responsible for maintenance of dental oral health.
5. Contributory local factors affecting oral health plaque etc.
6. Child psychology and management of child patient
7. Examinator, Diagnosis, and treatment planning.
8. Preventive Dentistry; Fluorides, Fissure, Sealants Foods etc.

   Set up of paedodontic clinic.
   Teething disorders.
   Developmental Anomalies.
   Dental caries in children.
   Restorative Dentistry.
   Pulp Therapy and Endodontics.
11. Space Maintainers.
    Treatment of traumatized tooth.
    Problems of primary and mixed dentition period
    Gngival disorders in children.
    Stomatological condition in children.
    Management of handicapped children.
    Mouth habits and their management.

**ORAL MEDICINE DIAGNOSIS AND RADIOLOGY**

**A. ORAL MEDICINE DIAGNOSIS**
1. Scope and importance of the subject.
2. Methods of diagnosis including special investigations.
3. Acute infections of oral and paraoral structures.
5. Management of cardiac patient in dentistry.
6. Metabolic and endocrine disturbances, their oral manifestation.
7. Nutritional deficiencies, and their significance in dentistry.
9. Disfunctions of Tempo mandibular joints.
10. Cervico-facial Lymphadenopathy
13. Cysts and tumours of the oral cavity.
14. Oral manifestations of dermatological and other systematic disturbances.
15. Special investigations.
16. Immune concepts of oral lesions.
17. Forensic dentology.

**B. RADIOLOGY**
1. Physics of radiation -production and properties of x - rays.
2. Principles of x-ray techniques and factors for radiography and fluoroscopy.
   Processing and developing film.
3. Technique of intra - oral and extra oral radiography and normal anatomical landmarks.
4. Radiological interpretation of abnormal dental and jaw conditions.
5. Elements of radiator treatment in oral and facial conditions and their sequela.
6. Contrast radiography and recent advances in dental radiology including radioactive traces.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

1. COMPLETE DENTURES
   1. Aims, objective introduction and scope.
   3. Examination, diagnosis, treatment planning and prognosis.
   5. Principles and techniques of impression making.
   7. Jaw relations and methods of registration
   8. Artificial teeth their selection and arrangements and aesthetics
   9. Artivalarors and face rows
   10. Occlusion and articulation in complete denture.
   11. Trying in a complete dentures.
   12. Processing and finishing of denture.
   13. Correction of occlusion discrepancies.
   14. Delivery and adjustments of complete dentures.
   15. Sequel of ill fitting dentures.
   16. Repair, rebashing and relining.
   17. Immediate dentures.
   18. Implant dentures.

2. RENOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES
   1. Introduction and scope.
   2. Classifications.
   3. Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning.
   4. Components of removable partial dentures and their function.
   5. Surveyours.
   6. Mouth preparations for partial dentures.
   7. Impression procedures including newer impression materials.
   11. Selection and arrangement of teeth.
   13. Trying In of partial dentures.
   14. Processing, finishing, delivery and maintenance of partial dentures.
   15. Immediate, partial dentures.
   16. New denture base materials included in the textbook.

3. ELEMENTS OF CROWN AND BRIDGE PROSTHESIS
   1. Introduction definitions. .
   2. Indication and centra – indications.
   3. Examinations, diagnosis and treatment planning.
   4. Selection and choice of adjustment teeth.
   5. Principles of teeth reduction.
   6. Indications center – indication, and procedures of preparation of abutment teeth for receiving various types of retainers.
   7. Temporary protection of a prepared tooth.
   8. Gingival retractions and impression procedures.
9. Construction of dyes and working models, direct and Indirect technique.
10. Technique of fabrication of retainers.
11. Selection and fabrication of points.
14. Ceramic and ceramic metal restorations.

4. MAXILOFACIAL PROSTHESIA
1. Splinits.
2. Bturatous.
3. Carriers

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY
1. Definition and scope.
2. Oral hygiene in relation to conservative dentistry.
4. Examination diagnosis and treatment planning.
5. Charting and recording of cases.
6. Histology of the tooth structure as related to the operative procedure.
12. Methods employed for exclusion of saliva.
15. Cavity preparation for various types of restorations including Inlays, on lays and pinlays restorative procedure materials.
16. Drugs used in conservative dentistry.
17. Introduction to recent advances in restoration materials and procedures.
18. Fractured teeth and their management, effect of systematic diseases dental tissues.
19. Sensitive dentine, its management.
22. Biological aspects of restorative materials.

Endodontics
1. Definition, aims and object.
2. Rational of endodentic therapy, morphology of root canal and diseases of the pulp and periapical tissues Endodontics endries.
3. Diagnostic aids in Endodontics.
4. Endodontics Instruments.
5. Care and sterilization of instruments for Endodontics.
6. Treatment of vital and nonvital pulp.
7. Restoration of nonvital teeth.
ORAL SURGERY, LOCAL AND GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

LOCAL ANAESTHESIA
1. Introduction.
2. Properties of an ideal local anesthetic drug.
3. Properties of common local anesthetic drugs in use.
4. Choice of anesthesia, local and general anesthesia.
5. Indications and contra-indications, advantages and dis-advantages of local anesthesia.
6. Components of a standard local anesthetic solution and disadvantages of local anesthesia.
7. How does local anesthetic acts.
8. Pre-anesthetic medication.
9. Technique of infiltration anaesthesia, nerve block anaesthesia, symptom and sings of anaesthesia.
10. Complications associated with local anaesthesia and their management.

GENERAL ANAESTHESIA
1. Properties of general anesthetic drugs commonly used.
2. Pre-anesthetic preparation of a patient and pre-medication.
4. Short anaesthesia in a dental chair, endotracheal anaesthesia, Intravenous anaesthesia.
5. Symptoms and signs of general anaesthesia.
6. Complications arising during the administration of general anaesthesia and their management.

EXODENTIA
1. Objectives.
2. Indications for teeth extraction.
3. Pre-operative assessment.
4. Torqeps extraction.
5. Surgical extraction (Trans-avcclar extraction).
6. Extraction technique under general anaesthesia in the dental chair.
7. Complications of tooth extraction and their management.

ORAL SURGERY
1. Definition and scope.
2. Diagnosis in oral surgery.
   a. History taking.
   b. Clinical examinations
   c. Special examinations
3. Importance of general condition of the patient in relation to oral surgery.
4. Treatment planning
5. Sterilisation.
6. Use of antibiotics in oral surgery
7. Diagnosis pre-operative assessment and treatment of impacted teeth pre-prosthetic surgery.
8. Surgical orthodontics.
10. Inflammatory diseases of jawbone and their management.
11. Diagnosis and management of Cysts of oral cavity.
12. Diagnosis and treatment of the fracture of the mandible.
13. General outline of the fracture of the middle third of the facial skeleton.
14. Diagnosis and treatment of benign neoplastic lesions of the oral cavity.
15. Surgical procedure in relation to endodontic therapy (Apicectomy).
16. Surgical treatment of tumour like lesions of the oral cavity including odonome.
17. Diseases of maxillary sinus, with special reference to oroantral fistula.
20. Surgical aspects of histopathological diagnosis.
22. Diagnosis of malignant condition of oral cavity, a broad outline about the different methods of treatment.
23. Diseases of temporary mandibular joint such as arthritis hypoplasia, subluxatin, dislocation, ankytosis, other causes of inability to open the mouth.

PERIODONTOLOGY
1. Introduction - Scope and applicability of the subject; Historical background of periodontology.
3. Classification of gingival and periodontal disturbances.
5. Infective Muco - gingival condition - specific and non - specific.
6. Degenerative conditions - Gingivosis and periodntosis.
8. Local and systematic factors in the causation of gingival and periodontal lesions.
10. Malocclusion, Mal - alignments and traumatic occlusion bruism and Tempers - madibular joint disturbances, occlusal equilibration.
11. Diagnosis and diagnostic aids including recentgencgraphy and its uses in limitations.
12. Prognosis.
16. Drugs and materials used in periodentics.
17. Instrumentation.
19. Preventive periodontics, concepts of focal infection.
20. Concept of Focal infection
21. Oral hygiene practices in India.