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REVISED SYLLABUS – ORTHODONTICS AND DENTAL ORTHOPEDICS

Objective

– Undergraduate program in orthodontics is designed to enable the qualifying dental surgeon to diagnose, analyze and treat common orthodontic problems by preventive, interceptive and corrective orthodontic procedures. The following basic instructional procedures will be adapted to achieve the above objectives.

Introduction

1. Definition
2. Historical background
3. Aims and objectives of orthodontics
4. Need for orthodontics care

Growth and development: In general

1. Definition
2. Growth spurts and differential growth
3. Factors influencing growth and development
4. Methods of measuring growth
5. Growth theories (Genetic, Sicher's, Scott's, Moss's, Petrovics, Multifactorial)
6. Genetic and epigenetic factors in growth
7. Cephalocaudal gradient in growth

Morphologic development of craniofacial structures

1. Methods of bone growth
2. Prenatal growth of craniofacial structures
3. Postnatal growth and development of cranial base, maxilla, mandible, dental arches and occlusion

Functional development of dental arches and occlusion

1. Factors influencing functional development of dental arches and occlusion
2. Forces of occlusion
3. Wolfe's law of transformation of bone
4. Trajectories of forces
5. Clinical application of growth and development

Malocclusion—In general

1. Concept of normal occlusion
2. Definition of malocclusion
3. Description of different types of dental, skeletal and functional malocclusion

Classification of malocclusion

1. Principle
2. Description
3. Advantages and disadvantages of classification of malocclusion by Angle's, Simon's, Lischer's, Ackerman and Profit's

Normal and abnormal function of stomatognathic system

Etiology of malocclusion

1. Definition
2. Importance
3. Classification
4. Local and general etiological factors

Etiology of following different types of malocclusion

1. Midline diastema
2. Spacing
3. Crowding
4. Crossbite: anterior/posterior
5. Class III malocclusion
6. Class II malocclusion
7. Deep bite
8. Open bite

Diagnosis and diagnostic aids

1. Definition
2. Importance and classification of diagnosis aids
3. Importance of case history and clinical examination in orthodontics
4. Study models—Importance and uses, preparation and preservation of study models
5. Importance of intraoral X-rays in orthodontics
6. Panoramic radiographs: Principles, advantages, disadvantages and uses

Cephalometrics

1. Definition
2. Description and use of cephalostat
3. Advantages and disadvantages
4. Description and uses of anatomical landmark's lines and angles used in cephalometric analysis
5. Analysis Steinei's, Down's, Tweed's. Ricket's - E - line
6. Electromyography and its uses
7. Wrist X-ray and its importance

General principles in orthodontic treatment planning

1. Definition
2. Factors to be considered during treatment planning
3. Model analysis: Pont's, Ashley Howe's, Bolton, Carye's, Moyer's

Mixed dentition analysis

Anchorage in orthodontics

1. Definition
2. Classification
3. Types and stability of anchorage

Biomechanical principles in orthodontic tooth movement

1. Different types of tooth movements
2. Tissue response to orthodontic force application
3. Age factor in orthodontic tooth movement

Preventive orthodontics

1. Definitions
2. Different procedures undertaken in preventive orthodontics and their limitations

Interceptive orthodontics

1. Definition
2. Different procedures undertaken in interceptive orthodontics

Serial extractions

1. Definitions
2. Indications
3. Contraindication
4. Technique
5. Advantages and disadvantages
6. Role of muscle exerciser as an interceptive procedure

Corrective orthodontics

1. Methods of gaining space in the arch
2. Indications relative "Merits and demerits of proximal stripping, arch expansion and extractions
3. Extractions in orthodontics—Indications and selection of teeth for extraction

Orthodontic appliances: General

1. Requisites for orthodontic appliances
2. Classification, indications of removable and functional appliances
3. Methods of force application
4. Materials used in construction of various orthodontic appliances
5. Uses of stainless steel
6. Technical considerations in curing the acrylic
7. Principles of welding and soldering, fluxes and anti-fluxes
8. Preliminary knowledge of acid etching and direct bonding

Removable orthodontic appliances

1. Components of removable appliances
2. Different types of clasps and their uses
3. Different types of labial bows and their uses
4. Different types of springs and their uses

Expansion approaches in orthodontics

1. Principles
2. Indications for arch expansion
3. Description of expansion appliances and different types of expansion devices and their uses
4. Rapid maxillary expansion

Fixed orthodontic appliances

1. Definition, indications and contraindications
2. Component parts and their uses
3. Basic principles of different techniques: Edgewise, Begg's Straight wire

Extraoral appliances

1. Headgears
2. Chin cup
3. Reverse pull headgear

Myofunction appliances

1. Definition and principles
2. Muscle exercise and their uses in orthodontics

Functional appliances

- Activator, oral screens, Frankel's function regulator, bionator twin blocks, lip bumper inclined planes—upper and lower

Principles of surgical orthodontics

Brief knowledge of correction of….

1. Orthodontic management of cleft and palate
2. Mandibular prognathism and retrognathism
3. Maxillary prognathism and retrognathism
4. Anterior open bite and deep bite
5. Crossbite

Principle, differential diagnosis and methods of treatment of:

1. Midline diastema
2. Crossbite
3. Open bite
4. Deep bite
5. Spacing
6. Crowding
7. Class II Division 1, Division 2
8. Class III Malocclusion—True and pseudo Class III

Retention and relapse

1. Definition
2. Need for retention
3. Theories of retention
4. Causes of relapse
5. Methods of retention
6. Different types of retention devices
7. Duration of retention

Ethics