



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,
Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com

4.2.3 Details of the Laboratories



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com

List Of Learning Resources Used By Students

Operating Microscope Usage By PG Students



PG Students Performing Clinical Procedures in the Department of Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics



Bow

Dr. B. Gundatt Nayal
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
BHOPAL



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com

UG Students Examining Patient in the Department of Oral Medicine & Radiology



UG Students Taking Radiograph in the Department of Oral Medicine & Radiology



Roni

Dr. B. Gurudatt Nayak
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
BHOPAL



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com

UG Student Performing Clinical Procedure in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery



PG Student Performing Clinical Procedure in the Department of Prosthodontics, Crown & Bridge



UG students learning preclinical procedures in the Preclinical Prosthodontics Lab

Bowl

Dr. B. Gundatt Nayal
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
BHOPAL



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com




Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India
503F+377, Bahagari Chokha, Kolar Rd, Bhopal, Madhya
Pradesh 462042, India
Lat 23.192871°
Long 77.423331°
28/01/21 02:08 PM

UG Students Learning Preclinical Procedures in the Preclinical Conservative Lab



Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India
503F+377, Bahagari Chokha, Kolar Rd, Bhopal, Madhya
Pradesh 462042, India
Lat 23.192871°
Long 77.423331°
28/01/21 02:13 PM

PG Student Examining the Patient in the Department


Dr. B. Gurudatt Nayak
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
BHOPAL



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com

of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics



UG students Attending Praticals in the Anatomy Lab



UG students attending Practicals in the Biochemistry Lab

Bsw

Dr. B. Gurudatt Naik
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
BHOPAL



MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Mansarovar Campus, Rani Avanti Bai Marg, Village- Hinotia Aalam,

Ward No. 84, Kolar Road, Bhopal (M.P) 462042

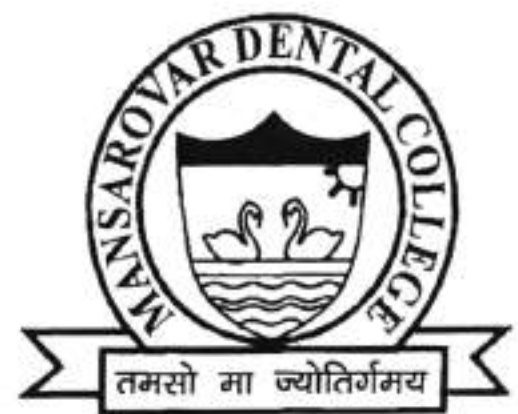
Tel: +91-9111777225, 761158888. Website: www.mansarovardentalcollege.com




Dr. B. Gurudatt Nigam
Principal
Mansarovar Dental College
Bhopal

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



CLINICAL RECORD BOOK

Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Student's Name :..... HARSHITA SINGH

Class : IVth Year

Roll No. :..... 2222864

Year :..... 2017 - 2018

All students have to write on the following topics & Discuss it with the staff

S.No.	DATE	TOPIC	REMARKS
1.		PRINCIPLES OF INCISION AND FLAP DESIGN	for HOD Abstract
2.		SUTURES AND TECHNIQUES OF SUTURE	
3.		ANALGESICS	
4.		PRINCIPLES OF ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION	
6		MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL EMERGENCIES - A. SYNCOPE B. ORTHOSTATIC HYPOTENSION C. DIABETES MELLITUS D. HYPERTENSION E. ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY F. THYROID DYSFUNCTION G. ASTHMA, COPD H. BLEEDING CARDIAC DISEASES	

Case History - MINOR ORAL SURGERY

CYST

INFECTION

TRAUMA

Principles of Incision -

- Make incision with ink.
- Cross matching
- Avoid damage to vital structures
- Place it in Langerhan's lines on skin folds.
- Hold the knife with pen grip for better control & support
- Blade perpendicular to tissue.
- Assistant should stretch the skin
- Incise in one stroke applying moderate pressure.

Principles of flap designing -

- The base should be wider than apex for good vascularity.
- The flap should be wide enough to facilitate proper access & cover the surgical defect.
- Should be raised full thickness.
- Include or exclude gingival papillae
- The edges must lay on healthy bone at the time of closure.

SUTURES -

A suture is a strand or a thread of material used to approximate tissues & also to ligate blood vessels. To suture is the act by bringing or securing tissues or flap edges together & holding them in approximation until normal healing takes place.

Principles of suturing.

- The needle should be grasped at approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the distance from the eye & $\frac{2}{3}$ rd from the point.
- The needle should enter the tissue perpendicular to the tissue surface
- The needle should be passed through the tissue along its curve.
- The suture should be passed at an equal depth & distance from the incision on both sides.

- The needle always passes from the movable tissue to the fixed tissue.
- The needle always passes from the thinner tissue to thicker.
- The needle always passes from the deeper tissue to superficial tissue.
- Tissues must never be closed under tension.
- The suture should be tied only to approximate the tissue not to blanch.
- The knot should never tie on incision line.
- Suture should be placed at a greater depth than the distance from the incision, so as to evert the wound margins. Sutures from the skin are usually removed in 5 days & intraoral sutures in 7 days. If there is tension while suturing, the suture may be kept for 10 days.

Suturing Techniques-

1. Interrupted suture - Selwig suture.
 - Most commonly used suture.
 - Strong & can be used in area of stress.
2. Continuous over & over suture.
 - It provides a rapid technique for closure & distributes the tension uniformly over suture line.
3. Continuous locking suture -
 - Locking prevents excessive tightening of suture as wound closure progresses.
4. Horizontal mattress suture -
 - The suture provides a broad contact of the wound margins e.g., closure of extraction socket wounds.
5. Vertical mattress suture
 - Used for closing deep wounds.
6. Figure of eight suture
 - Used for extraction socket closure as well as for adaption of gingival papilla around tooth.

7. Subcuticular suture -

- Subcuticular sutures layer of both connective tissue of sutured will hold the skin edges in close approximation when cosmetic result are required.
- This type of suturing leaves a cosmetic scar.

Classification

1. Absorbable -

(i) Synthetic - Monofilament

- polycaprolactone suture (PDS)
- Polyglyconate

Multifilament poly
• acid (PGA)
• polyglactin
(Vicryl)
collagen

(ii) Natural - Catgut.

2. Non-Absorbable

(i) Synthetic - Monofilament

- Nylon, polyethylene
- Polypropylene, polyester

Multifilament

- Nylon
- polyester

(ii) Natural - stainless steel Platinum, silver wire

Silk, linen
cotton.

ANALGESICS.-

It is a drug that selectively relieves pain by acting in the CNS on peripheral pain mechanisms without significantly altering consciousness.

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS
CLINICAL RECORD BOOK

Name : IP SWATHI Roll No. 2222866

University Enroll No. DP008D000017021

Academic Year : 2021-2022

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. IP SWATHI



Roll No. has satisfactorily
completed the exercises in Orthodontics Prescribed by
Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University Jabalpur during
the year 2021 to 2022

University Roll No. 2222866





Date of Practical Exam : 22/03/22

Signature of Examiners 1.

2.


Prof. & Head of Department
Department of
Orthodontics & Dentofacial
Orthopaedics

INDEX OF WIRE BENDING EXERCISE

S.No.	Exercise	Date	Signature
1.	Wire straightening - 6 inch	15/11/19	P. Atbhe
2.	Wire straightening - 8 inch	15/11/19	P. Atbhe
3.	Equilateral Triangle (4x4x4) cm.	16/11/19	P. Atbhe
4.	Bending of Square (4x4x4x4) cm	18/11/19	P. Atbhe
5.	Fabrication of C-Clasp 16.	2/12/19	P. Atbhe
6.	Fabrication of c-clasp 26	2/12/19	P. Atbhe
7.	Fabrication of Adam's clasp 16	2/12/19	
8.	Fabrication of Adam's clasp 26	21/10/21	
9.	Fabrication of rectangle (5x3) cm.	19/11/19	P. Atbhe
10.	Fabrication of circle (5x3) cm.	20/11/19	P. Atbhe
11.	Fabrication of labial bow	26/10/21	
12.	Fabrication of 2-spring	26/10/21	

TECHNICAL EXERCISE

EXERCISE NO. -

Wire straightening - 6 inch

Date : 15/11/19

Grade -

Signature -

B

Pravin

EXERCISE NO. -

Wire straightening - 8 inch

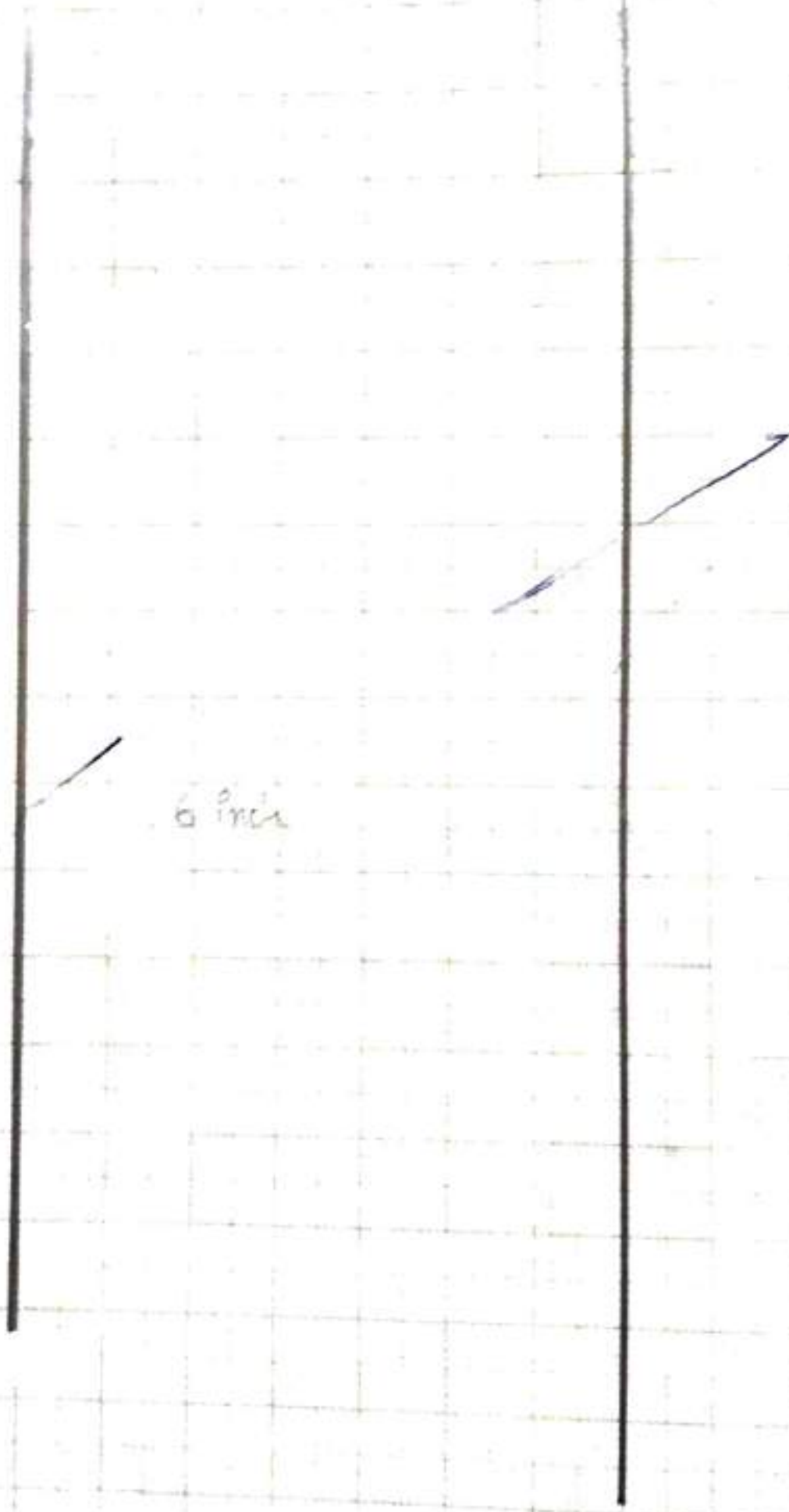
Date 15/11/19

Grade -

Signature -

B+

Pravin



Jambu deep

TECHNICAL EXERCISE

EXERCISE NO. -

Bending of equilateral triangle (4x4x4)cm

Date 16/11/19

Grade - B
Signature - P. Athi

EXERCISE NO. -

Bending of square (4x4x4x4)cm

Date 18/11/19

Grade - B
Signature - P. Athi

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



Department of
Oral Pathology & Microbiology
Bhopal

Name : Maria Modi

Roll No. : DP06818026 Batch 2018-19

University Enroll No. DP06818026

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**Department of Oral Pathology
& Microbiology
CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. MARIA MODI

.....
has satisfactorily Completed the course of exercises in Oral
Pathology & Microbiology as prescribed by Madhya Pradesh
Medical Science University, Jabalpur (M.P.) during
the academic year 2021.....2022.....



University : Roll No. DP06818026

Date of Practical Exam: 14/06/2022

Signature of Examiners: 1.

2.

Prof. & Head
Dept. of Oral Pathology
& Microbiology

INDEX

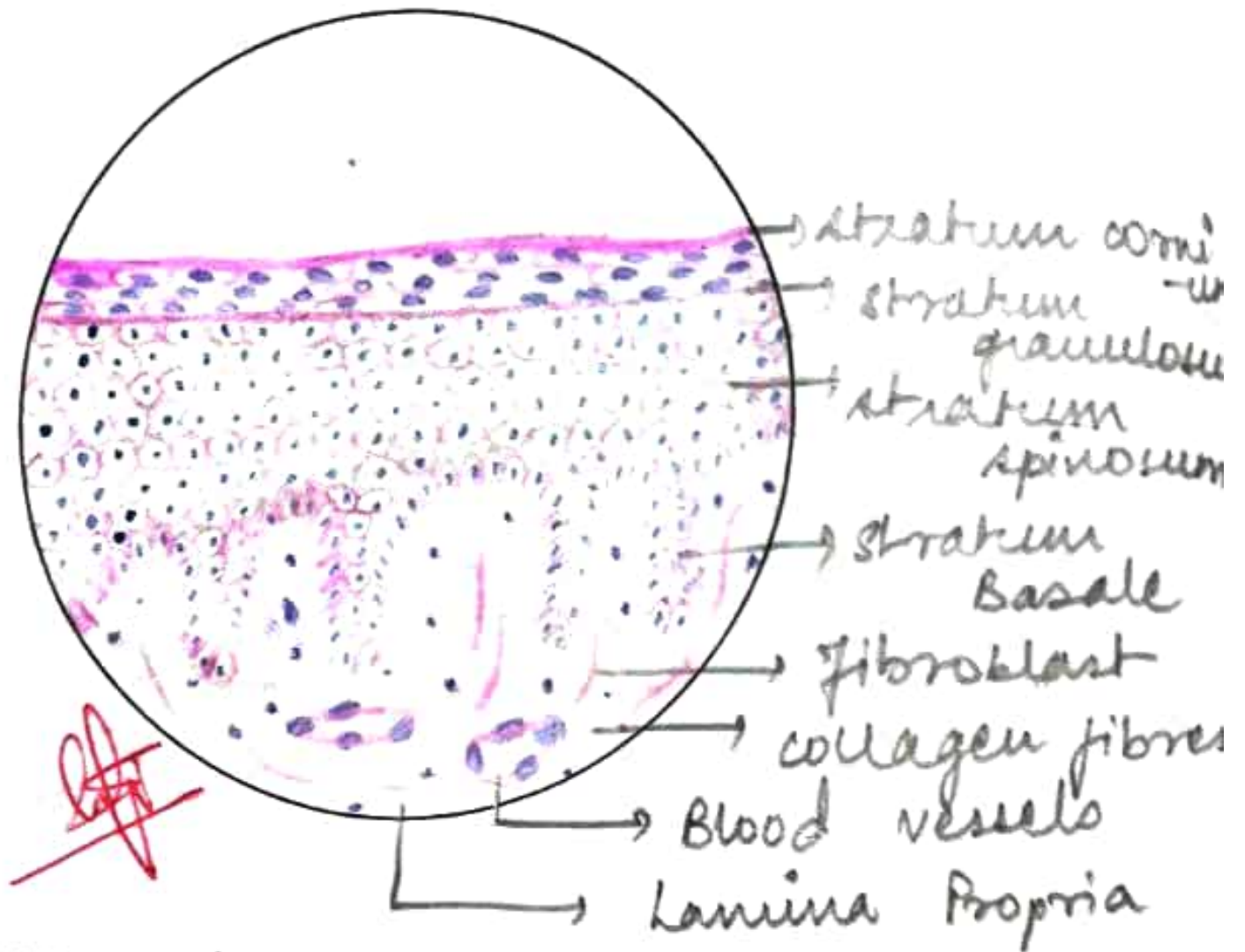
S.No.	Date	Topic	Signature
		1. <u>SPECIAL STAINS</u>	
		(a) Hematoxylin and Eosin stain	AT P. S. Radhika 07/09/21
		(b) Periodic acid-schiff stain	
		(c) Mallory's stain.	
		(d) Masson's trichrome stain	
		(e) Van-Gieson's stain.	
		2. <u>PREMALIGNANT LESION AND</u> <u>CONDITION</u>	
		(a) leukoplakia	AT P. S. Radhika 07/09/21
		(b) carcinoma in situ.	
		(c) oral submucous fibrosis	
		3. <u>BENIGN TUMOR OF</u> <u>EPITHELIAL ORIGIN</u>	
		(a) squamous papilloma	AT P. S. Radhika 07/09/21
		(b) verrucous carcinoma	
		(c) Junctional Nevus.	
		(d) compound Nevus	
		(e) Intradermal Nevus.	

MALLODY'S STAIN

- It is special stain used to differentiate b/w collagen fibres and muscle fibres
- It demonstrate connective tissue disorder like leimyo stain stroma.
- Epithelium is orange.
- muscle fibre are bluish violet.

MASSON'S TRICHROME STAIN

- It is a special stain used for differentiate b/w collagen fibroblast & muscle fibres.
- Epithelium is red.
- muscle fibres are bluish violet.
- collagen fibres and vessels are blue.



HEMOTOXIN AND EOSIN STAIN



PERIODIC ACID SCHIFF'S STAIN OR
PAS STAIN

HEMOTOXYLIN AND EOSIN STAIN

- widely used stain for diagnostic histo-pathology.
- Hematoxylin is a basic dye stains acidic structure. purplish blue.
- It is an acidic dye which stains basic red and pink.

PERIODIC ACID SCHIFF'S STAIN OR PAS STAIN

- It's special for mucopolysaccharide granules
- These are prominently seen in basement membrane. intercellular spaces + Keratin layers.
- Epithelium & connective tissue is pink.
- collagen fibres are pink.
- muscles fibres are pink.
- Nucleus is Blue + black.

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**Department of Oral Histology
& Dental Anatomy
CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr/Miss. Shweta Singh

*.....
has satisfactorily completed the requirments of exercises
in Oral Histology & Dental Anatomy as prescribed by
madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
during the academic year 20..20.....20.21.....*



University : Roll No. DP00820080

Date of Practical Exam:

Signature of Examiners: 1.

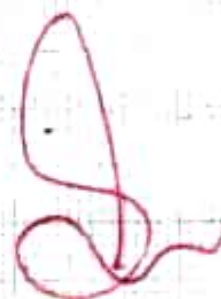
2.

**Prof. & Head
Dept. of Oral Histology
& Dental Anatomy**

INDEX

RECORD OF TOOTH CARVING

S.No.	Name of the Tooth	Date of Commencement	Date of Complation	Grade	Sign of Teacher
1.	Wax Block = 3X1X1			(A)	<u>Arjo</u> 27/01/22
2.	Wax Block 3X1X1				
3.	Dumble				
4.	Dumble				
5.	Maxillary Central Incisor			(A)	<u>Arjo</u> 14/01/21
6.	Maxillary lateral Incisor			(A)	<u>Arjo</u>
7.	Maxillary Canine			(B++)	<u>Arjo</u> 04/01/22
8.	Mandibular central can+ Incisor				
9.	Mandibular lateral Incisor				
10.	Maxillary 1 st pre- molar.			(A++)	<u>Arjo</u> 10/01/22
11.	Maxillary 2 nd pre- molar			(A)	<u>Arjo</u> 23/01/22
12.	Mandibular 1 st pre-molar			(A)	<u>Arjo</u> 01/02/22
13.)	Mandibular 2 nd pre-molar			(A)	<u>Arjo</u> 04/02/22
14.)	Mandi				



Permanent Maxillary Central Incisor

Introduction :-

1. The central incisors are two in number and are larger than lateral incisor.
2. Incisors are shearing and cutting teeth. their major function is to punch and cut food material during the process of mastication.
3. These teeth have incisal ridges or edges rather than cusps.
4. The maxillary central incisor are the most prominent teeth in the mouth.
5. The maxillary central incisor is the widest mesio-distally of any of the anterior teeth.

Nomenclature :-

1. In universal system : 8, 9
2. In Zigmandy Palmer / Palmar notation : 1, 1
3. In FDI system : 11, 21

Chronology :-

1. First evidence of calcification : 3-4 months
2. Crown completion : 4-5 years
3. eruption : 7-8 years
4. Root completion : 10-11 years

Dimensions :-

Cervicoincisal length of Crown : 10.5 mm

length of Root : 13.0 mm

Mesiodistal diameter of crown : 8.5 mm

Mesiodistal diameter of crown of cervix : 7.0 mm

Labio- or Buccolingual diameter of crown : 7.0 mm

Labio- or Buccolingual diameter of crown at cervix : 6 mm

Curvature of cervical line - Mesial : 3.5 mm

Curvature of cervical line - Distal : 2.5 mm

Labial Aspect :-

1. shape : trapezoidal in shape
2. labial surface of maxillary central incisor is convex and smooth both mesiodistally and cervicoincisally.
3. Mesial outline of crown is only slightly convex with crest of curvature.
4. Distoincisor angle is not as sharp as the mesioincisor angle.
5. cervical outline : semi-circular with curvature rootwise.
6. Distal outline of the crown is more convex.

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**Department of
Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
CLINICAL RECORD BOOK**

Name : ARINDAM BISWAS

For the year

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**Department of
Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. *Arindam Biswas*.....

Roll No. *2222854*.....has satisfactorily
Completed the exercises in Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
Prescribed by Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University
Jabalpur for during the Academic year 20-20.....



University Roll No. *2222854*

Date of Practical Exam : *21/03/2022*

Signature of Examiners 1

2.

[Signature]
Prof. & Head

Dept. of Pedodontics
& Preventive Dentistry

INDEX

S.No.	Work Done	Grade
1.	Class I cavity preparation done with 54	} B+ Baddha 07/09/21
	GIC restoration done with 54	
2.	Class II cavity preparation done with 55	} B+ Baddha 07/09/21
	Zink Phosphate base application done with 55	
	Amalgam restoration done with 55	
3.	Class I cavity preparation done with 16	} B++ Baddha 13/09/21
	Zink Phosphate base application done with 16	
	Amalgam restoration done with 16	
4.	Class I cavity preparation done with 74	} A Baddha 13/09/21
	GIC restoration done with 74	
5.	Class II cavity preparation done with 75	} B++ Baddha 14/09/21
	Zink Phosphate base application done with 75	
	Amalgam restoration done with 75	
6.	Class I cavity preparation done with 36	} A Baddha 14/09/21
	Zink Phosphate base application done with 36	
	Amalgam restoration done with 36	

STUDENT NAME: *Arindam*

DATE: *14/9/21*

STAFF SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*

DATE: *15/9/21*

IX Family History :

No relevant history

X Personal History :

1. Oral hygiene Practices *Brushing once a day in morning with toothbrush & toothpaste in circular motion.*
2. Oral Habits
 Frequency
 Duration
 Intensity
3. Diet History : Veg / Non Veg / Mixed

Diet Chart

9:00 AM	Milk + Biscuit.
12:30 PM	Roti + Sabji + Dal + Rice.
5:30 PM	Tee + Biscuit.
8:30 PM	Dal + Rice.
9:30 PM	Milk.

XI General examination :

1. General & Weight *3ft 8inch & 24 Kg*
2. Gait *well co-ordinated*
3. Posture *erect*
4. Stature *Normal*
5. Vital Signs
 B.P. *Not recorded.*
 Respiratory Rate *17 cycles/min*
 Pulse Rate *72 beats/min.*
 Temperature *Afebrile.*

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



WORK BOOK
DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL MATERIALS

Name : SAKSHI KUMARI

Roll No. : DP00819068 Batch 2019-20

University Enroll No. DP0081906800019068

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**WORK BOOK
DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL MATERIALS
CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr./Miss SAKSHI KUMARI

Roll No. DP00829068 has satisfactorily completed the exercises in Dental Material Practicals Prescribed by Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur for 1st & 2nd year B.D.S.Course From 2019 to 2020



University Roll No. DP00819068 ~~DP00819068~~ 019068

Date of Practical Exam : 13.06.22

Signature of Examiners 1.

2. Arinal
13/06/2022

Pahur

Prof. & Head
Dept, of Dental Material

Jamath
13/06/22

INDEX

Sr. No.	Exercise	Page No.	Date	Remark	Signature
1.	GYPSUM PRODUCTS	1 to 9	24.08.21	A+	
2.	IMPRESSION MATERIAL:-				
A.	Impression Compound	10-14	31.08.21	A++	
B.	Zinc oxide eugenol	15-18	31.08.21	A++	
C.	Hydrocolloids (agar & alginate)	19-28	01.09.21		
D.	Elastomeric impression material	29-31	01.09.21	A++	
3.A	DENTAL RESINS	32	02.09.21		
B.	POLYMETHYL METHACRYL RESIN	33-36	02.09.21		
C.	CHEMICALLY CURED ACRYLIC RESIN	37-38	7.09.21	A++	
4.	COMPOSITE RESIN AND BONDING AGENT	39-44	7.09.21		
5.	SILVER AMALGAM	45-52	8.09.21	A++	
6.	DENTAL CEMENTS :-	53	9.09.21		
A.	Glass Ionomer cements	54-57	9.09.21		
B.	Zinc oxide eugenol cement	58-61	9.09.21		
C.	Zinc phosphate cements	62-65	14.09.21	A++	
D.	Zinc polycarboxylate cements	66-69	14.09.21		

GYPSUM PRODUCTS

GYPSUM: It is a mineral mined in various parts of the world.

→ various gypsum products are widely used in dentistry

CHEMICAL FORMULA OF GYPSUM PRODUCTS :

→ $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Calcium sulphate dihydrate)

CLASSIFICATION :

	APPLICATION
TYPE I: Impression plaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impression in complete denture • Bite registration material.
TYPE II: Dental plaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a study casts & models.
TYPE III: Dental stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing master casts & making moulds.
TYPE IV: Die stone High strength, Low Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model bases, CAD/CAM dies.
TYPE V: High strength, High expansion (dental stone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare dies with increased expansion.

MODE OF SUPPLY :-

→ Powders of various colors in small preweighed sachets, in medium-sized bags or containers or in large bags, sacks or bins (bulk).

COMPOSITION :-Impression plaster :

→ Dental plaster + K_2SO_4 + Borax + coloring and flavouring agents.

Model plaster :

→ Contains beta hemihydrate and modifiers.

Dental Stone :-

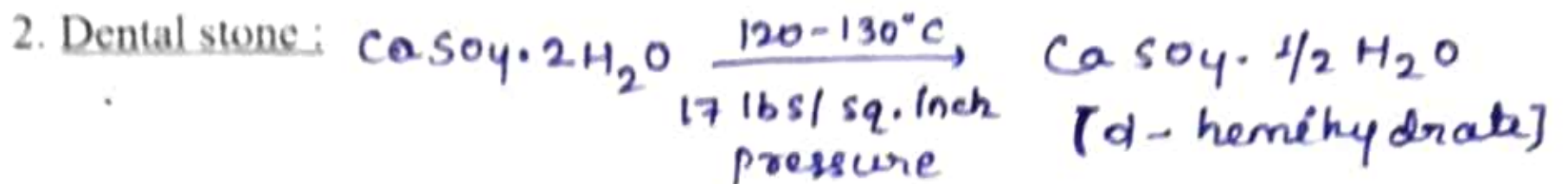
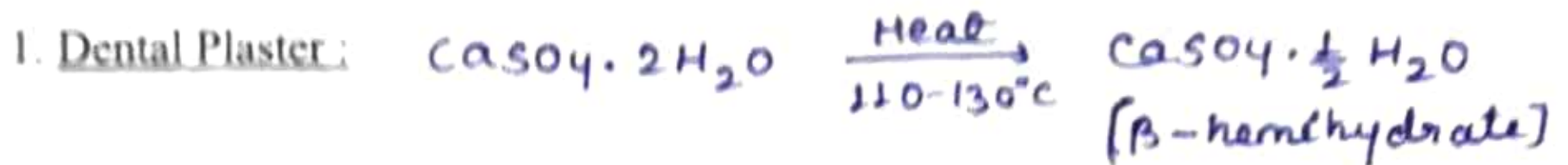
Ingredient	Action
1. Alpha hemihydrate	2 to 3%
2. Coloring matter	Accelerator
3. Potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4)	Retarder
4. Borax	

Die Stone :

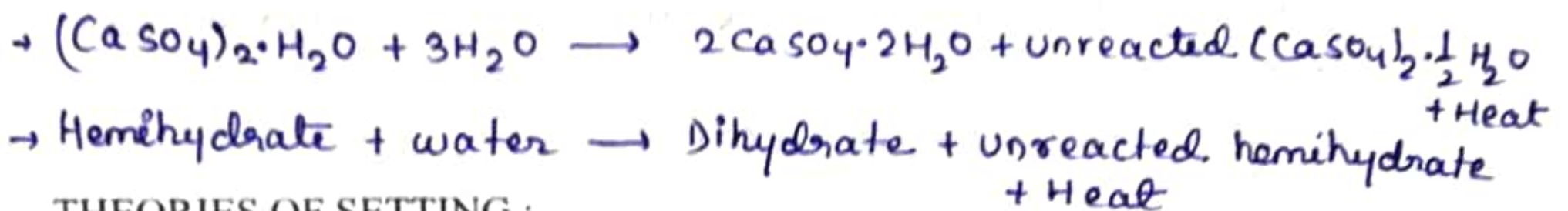
α -gypsum & Rochelle salt

High strength, high expansion dental stone

α -hemihydrate + modifiers.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS : (CALCINATION)CHEMICAL REACTION

3. Improved stone: The gypsum is calcined by boiling it in 30% calcium chloride solution.
→ The chlorides are then washed away in presence of sodium Succinate 0.5%.

SETTING REACTION:THEORIES OF SETTING:

Three theories have been proposed:-

1. Colloidal theory
2. Hydration theory
3. Dissolution - precipitation theory

SETTING TIME:

Initial :- AS the reacⁿ proceeds, more hemihydrate crystals react to form dihydrate crystals. The viscosity of the mass is increased & it can no longer be poured. The material becomes rigid (but not hard). It can be carved but not moulded

Final -

→ The time at which the material can be separated from the compression without distortion or fracture

MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLAR ROAD, BHOPAL



**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATIVE
DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS
RECORD BOOK**

Name : Anushka Parmar Roll No. 05

University Enroll No. DP008D000017005

Academic Year : 2017-18

INDEX


S.No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Predclinical & Clinical Quota	1
2.	Instruments Required	4
3.	Introduction to Conservative Dentistry	5
4.	Tooth Numbering Systems	6
5.	Classification of Cavities	7
6.	Conservative instruments	9
7.	Rotary Cutting Instruments	20
8.	Instruments grasps and rests	29
9.	Patient & Operating Positions	30
10.	Fundamentals of Cavity Preparation	31
11.	Pulp Protection	43
12.	Silver Amalgam	49
13.	Glass Ionomer Cement	57
14.	Isolation	61
15.	Matrices & Wedges	65
16.	Pulp Capping	68
17.	Composites	71
18.	Class I Cavity Preparation	82
19.	Class I Compound Cavity Preparation	87
20.	Class II Cavity Preparation	88
21.	M.O.D. Cavity Preparation	91
22.	Class III Cavity Preparation	93
23.	Class V Cavity Preparation	95
24.	Inlays	97
25.	Root Canal Treatment	110

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Miss *Anushka Parmar*

has satisfactorily completed all the Pre-clinical work allocated for
II B.D.S.

Date : ... *16/10/19*


STAFF INCHARGE
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS
MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE
BHOPAL

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Miss ...Anushka.....Parmar.....

has satisfactorily completed all the assigned clinical quota for

III yr under my supervision

Date :.....2/1/2021.....



STAFF INCHARGE
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS
MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE
BHOPAL

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./MissAnushka.....Parmar.....

has satisfactorily completed all the assigned clinical quota for

IV yr under my supervision

Date :.....03/02/2022.....



STAFF INCHARGE
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS
MANSAROVAR DENTAL COLLEGE
BHOPAL

CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY

DEFINITION :-

Operative dentistry is the art & science of the diagnosis, treatment & prognosis of defects of teeth that do not require full coverage restoration for correction. Such treatment should result in the restoration of proper tooth form, function & esthetics, while maintaining the physiologic integrity of the teeth in soft tissues, all of which should enhance the general health & welfare of the patient.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :-

- Following are the different objectives of operative dentistry :-
- Diagnosis :- Determination of Nature of Disease, Injury or other defect by Examination test & Investigation
 - Prevention :- It includes the procedures done for prevention before the manifestation of any signs & symptoms of disease
 - Interception :- It includes the procedures done under-takes to prevent
 - Preservation :- Preservation of the vitality & Periodontal support of remaining tooth structure is obtained by preservation & interceptive procedures.
 - Restoration :- It includes restoring form, function, phonetics.
 - Maintenance :- After restoration is done, it must be maintained for providing service for longer duration.

TOOTH NUMBERING SYSTEMS

Teeth Numbering Systems are 3 types:-

1. Zsigmondy / Palmer System.
2. Universal System.
3. Federation Dentaire International (FDI) System.

① Zsigmondy - Palmer System :-> This is the oldest method introduced by Zsigmondy in 1861. It is also called angular or grid system.

For primary Dentition :->

E D C B A	A B C D E	Left
E D C B A	A B C D E	Left

For permanent Dentition :->

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

② Universal System - Introduced by American Dental Association in 1968, uses a unique letter or number for each tooth.

For primary dentitions -

A B C D E	F G H I J	upper left
T S R Q R	O N M L K	lower left

For permanent dentitions -

upper right	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	left
lower right	32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25	24 23 22 21 19 18 17	

③ FDI System :- It is also known as 2 digit system.

For primary dentition :-

55 54 53 52 51	61 62 63 64 65	left
85 84 83 82 81	71 72 73 74 75	

For permanent dentition

18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	left
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	