

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of joining the metals i.e. welding and soldering. • Tarnish and corrosion and their types. • Alloys and its types. • Dental casting gold alloys its composition, properties uses. • Base metal casting alloys, their composition, properties and comparison with casting gold alloys. • Wrought alloys, i.e. steel and stainless steel. • Porcelain and bonded porcelain as a dental ceramic, classification of dental porcelain, composition, properties, manufacturing and firing and their uses. • Maxillofacial materials used in dentistry. • Abrasion and polishing materials 	
<u>Miscellaneous Topics</u> Dental implants, finishing and polishing materials, endodontic materials, preventive materials, introduction to advanced biomaterials, tissue engineering	4

SYLLABUS / COURSE DETAILS FOR:

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE:

Introduction:

This involves any of the various interrelated disciplines, such as psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and anthropology, that observe and study human activity, including psychologic and emotional development, interpersonal relationships, values, and mores.

Course Description & Objectives:	Lecture Hours
Introduction to behavioral sciences and its importance in health: Bio-Psycho-Social Model of Health Care and the Systems Approach Normality vs. Abnormality Link of Health with Behavioral Sciences (Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology) Importance of behavioral sciences in health Correlation of brain, mind and Behavioral Sciences Roles of a doctor Desirable Attitudes in Health Professionals	2
Understanding, Behavior, Sensation and	8

<p>sense organs, Perception, Attention and concentration, Memory, Thinking, Communication: Describe sensation, sense organs/special organs Define perception, what factors affecting perception Define attention and concentration. What factors affecting them Define memory and describe its stages, types and methods to improving it Define thinking; describe its types and theories What is cognition and levels of cognition? Discuss problem solving and decision making strategies Define communication. What are types, modes and factors affecting it. Describe ways to recognize nonverbal cues. Characteristics of a good communicator</p>	
<p>Individual differences Personality Intelligence: What are the stages and characteristics of psychological growth and development? Define personality. What are cognitive and Psychodynamic theories of personality? What factors affect personality development? How personality can be assessed? Influence of personality in determining reactions during health, disease, hospitalization, stress Define intelligence and the various types of intelligence. Relevance of IQ and EQ in the life of a doctor. Methods of enhancing EQ and effectively using IQ What factors affect it and how it can be assessed?</p>	2
<p>Emotions Motivation/need/drive: Define emotions. What are the various types of emotions? Emotional Quotient (EQ)- concept & utility, Emotional Literacy Define motivation and what are the types of motivation?</p>	2

Use of motivational theory in improving learning, treatment adherence	
Learning: Define learning, Principles of learning, modern methods and styles of learning, types of learners, cognitive theory of learning and its use in enhancing learning Strategies to improve learning skills	2
Stress and stressors, Stress management: Define and classify stress and stressors Relationship of stress and stressors with illness	3
Life events: Concept of life events and their relationship with stress and illness	1
Stress management: What are coping skills? What is psychological defense mechanism? What is conflict and frustration? What is concept of adjustment and maladjustment?	4
Interviewing /Psychosocial History Taking: Collecting data on psychosocial factors in Medicine/Surgery/Reproductive Health / Paediatrics and other general health conditions Define, types of interview and listening Skills of interviewing and listening	2
Doctor-Patient Relationship: Discuss the doctor-patient relationship. What is the concept of boundaries and psychological reactions in doctor patient relationship (such as transference and counter transference)	1
Medical/dental Ethics: Hippocratic oath- Do's and Don'ts What is the concept of medical/dental ethics? Common ethical dilemmas in doctor-patient relations, interaction with families, teachers, colleagues, pharmaceutical industry Rights of patients and doctors (in international law, constitution of Pakistan, PM&DC, Islam)	2
Culture and medical/dental practice: Concept of group, its dynamics	2

Attitude, value, belief, myths, social class, stigma, sick role and illness, health belief models	
Psychological Reactions: Grief and bereavement, Family and illness, Dealing with difficult patients Symptoms presentation and culture. Illness and Behavior (sick-roles, stigma, Somatization), Treatment Adherence (Compliance) What are the psychosocial aspects of illness, hospitalization, rape, torture, terminal illness, death and dying?	2
Breaking bad news: Introduction, Models, Methods, Death of the patient, abnormal baby, intractable illness	1
Psychosocial aspects of Health and Diseases: Psychosocial correlates of hospitalization, illness behaviour, sick-roles Psychosocial issues in Emergency Departments, Intensive Care and Coronary Care Units, Operating Theatres, Cancer wards, Transplant Units, Anaesthesia	1
Pain, Sleep, Consciousness: Concept of pain. Physiology of pain, Psychosocial assessment and management of chronic/intractable pain. Stages of Sleep, Physiology of consciousness, Altered states of consciousness. Psychological influences on sleep and consciousness, Non-pharmacological methods of inducing sleep, changes in consciousness	2
Communication skills, Counseling, Crisis Intervention, Conflict Resolution Informational Care: Principles of effective communication, active listening, the art of questioning, the art of listening. Good and bad listener. Counseling: Scope, Indications and Contraindications, Steps, Do's and Don'ts, How to deal with real life crisis and conflict situations in health settings Informational Care: A practical	3

method of communication between the doctor and patient on about diseases, drugs, prognosis etc	
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Reading List Behavioural Sciences:

1. A New Intellectual Framework for Psychiatry – group of 12 A .
2. ER Kandel – AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 1998–
ajp.psychiatryonline.org
3. The Hierarchy of the Sciences? – group of 3 A >>
4. S Cole – The American Journal of Sociology, 1983 – JSTOR
5. Comprehensive textbook of suicidology
6. RW Maris, AI Berman, MM Silverman – 2000
7. Textbook of Biological Psychiatry
8. J Panksepp – 2003
9. Challenging “Resistance to Change” – group of 2 A EB Dent, SG Goldberg -
JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES, 1999 – anomaly.
10. Challenging “Resistance to Change” – group of 2 A
11. History of psychology and behaviour sciences, Watson, Robert Irving,
1978, Smathers Library
12. Behavioural sciences in clinical medicine, Wolf, Stewart, 1976
13. Development Psychology for the Health Care Professions (Behavioural
sciences for health care professionals) by Katherine A. Billingham
14. A Companion to the Life Sciences by Stacey Day (Editor) (Hardcover – July
1980)
15. Dynamic Modeling in the Health Sciences (Modeling Dynamic Systems)
by James L. Hargrove (Hardcover – June 2, 1998)
16. Clinical Vignettes for the USMLE Step 1 : PreTest Self – Assessment and
Review (Pretest Series)
17. Careers in Medicine by Terence J. Sacks (Hardcover – November 11, 1996)
18. Rationalizing Medical Work: Decision Support Techniques and Medical
Practices (Inside Technology) by Marc Berg (Hardcover – April 4, 1997)

THIRD YEAR BDS SUBJECTS

1. General Medicine
2. General Surgery
3. Community Dentistry
4. Periodontology
5. Oral Medicine / Oral Diagnosis & Oral Radiology

CONTACT HOURS ALLOCATION

THIRD PROFESSIONAL BDS

SUBJECTS

LECTURES & PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION