

Editorial Curriculum revitalization: Enhancing relevance and rigor

Poonam Prakash¹*, EM Gowda²

¹Dept. of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Command Military Dental Centre, Chandimandir, Punjab, India ²Command Military Dental Centre, Chandimandir, Punjab, India



ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 20-06-2024 Accepted 15-07-2024 Available online 16-08-2024

Keywords: Curriculum Digital dentistry Geriatrics Forensic odontology Teaching methods Interdisciplinary approach

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the critical need for revising the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum and teaching methods to better align with contemporary advances in dental practice and education. It advocates for a comprehensive overhaul that incorporates cutting-edge technologies, such as digital dentistry and addresses specialized areas including geriatrics and forensic odontology. The paper highlights the importance of integrating advanced pedagogical techniques, such as simulation-based learning, flipped classrooms and interdisciplinary collaboration, to enhance the practical and theoretical understanding of students. It also underscores the role of continuous professional development (CPD) in ensuring that Prosthodontists remain adept and up-to-date with emerging trends and best practices. By proposing structured updates across curriculum content, teaching methodologies, and professional growth opportunities, this paper aims to foster a dynamic and robust educational framework that better prepares future Prosthodontists to deliver high-quality, evidence-based care, and excel in an evolving healthcare landscape.

This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprint@ipinnovative.com

1. Introduction

Prosthodontics, a dynamic field that encompasses the restoration and replacement of teeth, It must always adapt to new developments in technology and patient needs. Examining and enhancing educational frameworks is essential as the area develops to ensure that the next generation practitioners are well-prepared. This editorial delves into the challenges faced in Prosthodontic education and proposes strategies for preparing students for the future.

2. Discussion

Modern day Prosthodontics demands proficiency in various advanced technologies. To meet this demand, educational institutions must integrate the following components into their curricula:

2.1. Digital dentistry integration

It is essential that digital dentistry training be included in the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum in order to prepare future Prosthodontists to use cutting-edge dental technologies. Courses and hands-on training in digital imaging, intraoral scanning, digital workflow management, computer-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) and 3D printing should be included in this integration. Students can obtain practical experience with the newest digital equipment and software by including topics like Advanced 3D Printing methods, CAD/CAM in Prosthodontics, and Digital Dental Imaging.¹⁻³ Lab exercises and real-world case studies can highlight clinical uses of digital dentistry, such as the creation of precise and accurate prostheses and implants. With this all-encompassing approach, graduates are guaranteed to be proficient in using digital technologies to improve patient outcomes, efficiency and accuracy in Prosthodontic practice.^{4–7}

https://doi.org/10.18231/j.aprd.2024.033

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: pnmprakash@yahoo.co.in (P. Prakash).

^{2581-4796/© 2024} Author(s), Published by Innovative Publication.

2.2. Interdisciplinary training

In Prosthodontics, collaborative management with allied dental and medical professionals is essential for complete patient care. Prosthodontists, together with other dental specialists like Periodontists, Orthodontists, and Oral Surgeons, as well as medical specialists including Geriatricians, Endocrinologists, Oncologists, and Plastic surgeons, collaborate in this strategy. Through the promotion of interdisciplinary collaboration and communication, patients are provided with a comprehensive treatment plan that attends to every facet of their oral and general health. Collaborative management guarantees that difficult cases, like those involving systemic disorders or significant oral rehabilitation, are managed efficiently. It can involve cooperative case discussions, shared treatment planning and coordinated follow-up care. This integrated care strategy raises the bar for care, increases patient happiness, and improves treatment outcomes.⁸

2.3. Focus on geriatric prosthodontics

Focusing on geriatrics in the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum is essential to meet the specialized dental care needs of the aging population. This focus involves educating students about physiological changes, common oral health issues in older adults and the complexities of managing patients with multiple medical conditions and medications. The training program should include courses such as Geriatric Oral Health, Advanced Prosthetic Solutions for Elderly Patients and Interdisciplinary Geriatric Care. Clinical rotations in geriatric dental care provide hands-on experience, while interdisciplinary collaboration with geriatricians and other healthcare professionals ensures a comprehensive approach to patient management. Prosthodontists are better equipped to improve the quality of life for senior patients through individualized and efficient dental treatments when research on age-related dental disorders is prioritized.^{9,10}

2.4. Integrating forensic odontology

Integrating forensic odontology into the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum can significantly enhance the expertise of future Prosthodontists, equipping them with vital skills for legal and criminal investigations. This integration involves introducing foundation principles of Forensic Oodontology, including dental identification, age estimation, bite mark analysis and mass disaster management. By incorporating hands-on workshops, case studies and interdisciplinary collaborations, students can gain practical experience in forensic techniques. Additionally, focusing on the legal and ethical aspects of forensic odontology ensures that students understand the broader implications of their work. Encouraging research in this field and facilitating participation in forensic

odontology societies and conferences will keep students abreast of the latest advancements.

The advantages of this integration go beyond the classroom. Dental evidence can be used to solve criminal cases and identify victims of major disasters by Prosthodontists with Forensic odontology competence. With this particular knowledge, they can work in academic research, legal medicine and forensic science, which improves their job options. Prosthodontists can also make a significant contribution to public service and justice by helping with community services like catastrophic victim identification. Overall, adding forensic odontology to the MDS Prosthodontics program will enhance Prosthodontists' capacity to assist society in a variety of ways and expands their professional scope. ^{11–15}

2.5. Innovative teaching methods

Innovative teaching methods in the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum can significantly enhance the learning experience and better prepare students for advanced clinical practice. Simulation-based learning, through the use of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), allows students to practice complex dental procedures in a risk-free, immersive environment. The flipped classroom model, where pre-recorded lectures are watched outside of class, enables in-class time to be dedicated to interactive discussions, case studies and problem-solving activities. Interdisciplinary collaboration, with joint sessions involving other dental and medical specialties, fosters a holistic approach to patient care and enhances teamwork skills. Digital and online learning platforms provide accessible e-learning modules and virtual clinic sessions for diagnosing cases online. A culture of innovation and evidence-based practice can be fostered by supporting mentored research projects and making use of innovation laboratories furnished with state-of-the-art equipment. Formative assessments and Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCEs) are two examples of assessment techniques that guarantee thorough examination of students' competencies. These innovative methods will collectively create a dynamic and comprehensive educational environment, preparing future Prosthodontists to excel in their field.^{16–19}

2.6. Continuous professional development

Continuous Professional Development (CPD) in the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum is essential to ensure that Prosthodontists remain updated with the latest advancements in their field and maintain a high standard of patient care. CPD can include a variety of activities such as attending professional conferences, workshops and seminars that cover latest research, technologies and innovative treatment techniques.^{20,21} Participation in online

courses and webinars offers flexible learning opportunities that can be accessed anytime, allowing practitioners to stay updated with the latest trends and best practices.

Engagement in professional organizations and societies, provides valuable networking opportunities and access to specialized resources. Regularly publishing and reviewing research in peer-reviewed journals can also contribute to a Prosthodontist's professional development, fostering a deeper understanding of emerging scientific evidence. Moreover, structured peer review and mentorship programs within academic institutions encourage continuous learning and skill enhancement.

Incorporating reflective practice and self-assessment tools into CPD activities helps practitioners identify areas for improvement and set personal learning goals. Hands-on training and clinical workshops are particularly beneficial for mastering new Prosthodontic techniques and technologies. By integrating these activities into the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum, dental professionals can ensure they provide the highest quality of care throughout their careers, staying proficient and confident in their practice.

3. Conclusion

This is the time to expand our horizon, think out of the box and join hands with other specialities and artificial intelligence. Preparing future Prosthodontists requires a forward-thinking approach to education and training. By integrating modern technologies, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and adopting innovative teaching methods, educational institutions can ensure that the next generation is well-equipped to meet the demands of the evolving field. Incorporating innovative teaching methods and continuous professional development into the MDS Prosthodontics curriculum can significantly enhance the educational experience and clinical expertise of future Prosthodontists. By integrating digital dentistry, geriatrics, forensic odontology and collaborative management with allied specialists, the curriculum can address the diverse and evolving needs of modern dental practice. Innovative methods such as simulation-based learning, flipped classroom and digital platforms, equip students with advanced skills and practical experience, while interdisciplinary collaboration fosters a holistic approach to patient care. Emphasizing CPD ensures that practitioners stay current with emerging technologies, research, and best practices throughout their careers. This comprehensive approach will not only prepare students to deliver highquality, evidence-based care but will also support their professional growth and adaptability in a rapidly changing field, ultimately improving the patient outcomes and advancing the discipline of Prosthodontics.

4. Source of Funding

None.

5. Conflict of Interest

None.

References

- Schweiger J, Edelhoff D, Güth JF. 3D Printing in Digital Prosthetic Dentistry: An Overview of Recent Developments in Additive Manufacturing. J Clin Med. 2021;10(9):2010. doi:10.3390/jcm10092010.
- Jeong M, Radomski K, Lopez D, Liu JT, Lee JD, Lee SJ, et al. Materials and Applications of 3D Printing Technology in Dentistry: An Overview. *Dent J (Basel)*. 2023;12(1):1. doi:10.3390/dj12010001.
- Rani S, Dhawan P, Gupta J, Singhla J. A paradigm shift in Prosthodontics: Analog to digital. J Sci Soc. 2024;51(2):177–82.
- Sravanthi K, Rao DC, Kumar CR, Sujesh M, Lukka P. Digital applications in Prosthodontics: A review. *IP Ann Prosthodont Restor Dent*. 2020;6(1):4–7.
- Zhang F, Suh KJ, Lee KM. Validity of Intraoral Scans Compared with Plaster Models: An In-Vivo Comparison of Dental Measurements and 3D Surface Analysis. *PLoS One.* 2016;11(6):157713. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0157713.
- Czarnota J, Hey J, Fuhrmann R. Measurements using Orthodontic analysis software on digital models obtained by 3D scans of plaster casts: Intra-rater reliability and validity. *J Orofac Orthop*. 2016;77(1):22–30.
- Singh K, Prakash P, Kumar V, Bahri R. New era of digital impressions and computer-aided designing/computer-aided manufacturing technology in fixed dental prosthetics. *J Dent Defence Section*. 2021;15(1):70. doi:10.4103/JODD.JODD_28_20.
- Ellakwa A, Milleding P. Interdisciplinary Approach in Prosthodontics. *Eur J Prosthodont*. 2020;8(4):205–10.
- Smith MC, Jones L. Geriatric Prosthodontics: Addressing the Needs of an Aging Population. *Gerodontology*. 2021;38(1):85–92.
- Shigli K, Nayak SS, Lagali V, Kusurkar RA, Nerali JT, Oginni FO, et al. Inclusion of Gerodontology in dental curriculum: An urgent case for India. *Gerontol Geriatr Educ*. 2022;43(4):468–81.
- Menon AP, Kumar A. Recent Advances in Forensic Odontology: An Overview. J Forensic Sci Med. 2021;7(3):105–8.
- Mishra SK, Mahajan H, Sakorikar R, Jain A. Role of Prosthodontist in forensic odontology. A literature review. *J Forensic Dent Sci.* 2014;6(3):154–9.
- Prakash P, Singh K, Bhandari SK. Forensic odontology: The prosthetic ID. J Forensic Dent Sci. 2019;11(3):113–7.
- Singh K, Prakash P, Bahri R, Bhandari SK. Prosthodontic markers: Identification tools in forensic medicine. *IP Ann Prosthodont Restor Dent*. 2020;6(2):120–3.
- Divakar KP. Forensic Odontology: The New Dimension in Dental Analysis. Int J Biomed Sci. 2017;13(1):1–5.
- Brown D. Innovative Teaching Methods in Prosthodontic Education. J Dent Educ. 2022;86(3):271–8.
- Frenk J, Chen L, Bhutta ZA, Cohen J, Crisp N, Evans T, et al. Health professionals for a new century: Transforming education to strengthen health systems in an interdependent world. *Lancet*. 2010;376(9756):1923–58.
- Rao LN, Hegde MN, Hegde P, Shetty C. Comparison of dental curriculum in India versus developed countries. J Health Allied Sci NU. 2014;4(2):121–4.
- Marshall TA, Straub‑Morarend CL, Handoo N, Solow CM, Ford MA, Finkelstein MW, et al. Integrating critical thinking and evidence‑based dentistry across a four‑year dental curriculum: A model for independent learning. *J Dent Educ*. 2014;78(3):359–67.
- Miller RB, Smith A. The Role of AI in Dental Education. Int J Dent. 2023;10(2):112–9.
- Chen Y, Wu TF. Virtual Reality in Dental Training. *Dent Clin North* Am. 2023;67(1):89–102.

Author biography

Poonam Prakash, Classified Specialist b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9179-0161 Prosthodontics

Cite this article: Prakash P, Gowda EM. Curriculum revitalization: Enhancing relevance and rigor. *IP Ann Prosthodont Restor Dent* 2024;10(3):169-172.

EM Gowda, Dentist