

## BOLIVIA

### Introductory data\*

Population . . . . .	3 596 000
Number of dentists . . . . .	675**
Number of dental schools . . . . .	4
Number of dentists who graduated in year . . . . .	***
Population per dentist . . . . .	5 300
Population per dental school . . . . .	899 000

\* 1963 figures.

\*\* Number registered (not all are necessarily working in the country).

\*\*\* Information incomplete.

The dental course in Bolivia lasts for five years and leads to the degree of *Licenciado en Odontología* (Licentiate in Dentistry).

### Administration

The dental faculties are component parts of universities, all of which are Government-owned and -operated. Each faculty is headed by a Dean, who, together with a student, represents the school in the University Council (Consejo Universitario).

Within the dental faculty the Dean presides over the Governing Council (Consejo Directivo), which is composed of all professors holding Chairs and an equal number of representatives of the student body (*co-gobierno*).

The dental schools are financed by the universities, which receive their funds from special taxes. Income from the dental clinics goes into the university funds.

The duration of the academic year varies at the Bolivian universities. At Cochabamba it runs from March to December, at La Paz from May to December, at Sucre from January to November, and at Tarija from May to January.

### Conditions of admission

Candidates applying for admission to a dental faculty must hold the *bachillerato en humanidades* (a certificate obtained after six years of secondary education preceded by six years of primary school), and must present a satisfactory medical certificate. Candidates seeking admission to the faculties at La Paz and Sucre must, in addition, pass an entrance examination. No limitation is placed on the numbers admitted to the dental course, provided they are successful in this examination. The same admission requirements apply to foreigners.

### Curriculum

The curriculum is arranged as follows:

*First year:* general biology and embryology; organic chemistry; inorganic chemistry; biophysics; descriptive anatomy; histology.

*Second year:* biochemistry; bacteriology and parasitology; physiology; public health and dental hygiene.

*Third year:* topographic anatomy; dento-maxillary surgery; operative dentistry; pharmacology and botany; full dentures; crown and bridge work; physiopathology; pathological anatomy; dental materials.

*Fourth year:* therapeutics; dento-maxillary surgery; operative dentistry; stomatology; full dentures; crown and bridge work; semeiology; orthodontics; paedodontics; maxillo-facial surgery; ceramics; dental diseases; periodontics.

*Fifth year:* dento-maxillary surgery; operative dentistry; full dentures; crown and bridge work; orthodontics; paedodontics; radiology; maxillo-facial surgery; periodontics; ceramics; legal dentistry.

Instruction is in the form of lectures and practical and clinical work.

### Examinations

During the academic year oral and practical tests are held in most subjects, as determined by the professors concerned. Practical and oral examinations in the middle and at the end of the faculty year are compulsory and official. These examinations are held in two sessions — one regular, at the end of the academic year, and the second for students who fail in the first session. The examinations at the end of the dental course cover all the subjects included in the curriculum. Students are allowed three failures before being excluded from further studies.

### Qualification

After finishing the five-year dental course the candidate must complete four months of internship before taking his qualifying examination. He is then awarded the degree of *Licenciado en Odontología* by the university authorities.

### Licence to practise

In order to obtain the licence to practise, holders of the degree of *Licenciado en Odontología*, whether nationals or foreigners, must: (a) obtain the certificate of *Cirujano-Dentista en Provisión Nacional* (national certificate), which is signed by the President of the Republic and confers the right to practise anywhere in Bolivia; and (b) be entered in the professional register kept by the Ministry of Public Health. (A temporary licence, valid for 90 days, may be issued to graduates before they obtain the national certificate.)

Bolivian nationals who hold foreign dental qualifications must: (a) have their degree or diploma legalized by the Bolivian consulate in the country in which the degree has been obtained; (b) have their degree or diploma validated by the University Mayor de San Andrés at La Paz; (c) obtain the national certificate; and (d) register with the Ministry of Public Health.

Foreigners who hold foreign dental qualifications may practise provided that reciprocity in the recognition of diplomas exists between their country and Bolivia, and that their diploma is validated.

Dental graduates are not obliged to work in State service.

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (\$b)</i>
Facultad de Odontología Universidad Mayor de San Simón COCHABAMBA	1932	32	32	23	16	75
Facultad de Odontología Universidad Mayor de San Andrés Avenida Villazón LA PAZ	1911					
Escuela de Odontología Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier Calle Estudiantes 19 Casilla Postal No. 266 SUCRE	1936	16 p	105 m 13 f	50	18	50
Facultad de Odontología Universidad Autónoma "Juan Misael Saracho" TARJA	1959	19	134	105	6	

## BRAZIL

### Introductory data\*

Population . . . . .	81 301 000
Number of dentists . . . . .	22 000
Number of dental schools . . . . .	38**
Number of dentists who graduated in year . . . . .	1 155***
Population per dentist . . . . .	3 700
Population per dental school . . . . .	2 014 000

\* 1965 figures.

\*\* 1963 figure.

\*\*\* Figure for 1963 supplied by the Government.

At present the minimum curriculum for dental studies set by the Ministry of Education is covered in a four-year course. At the Faculdade de Odontologia de São Paulo, however, the course is of five years' duration. The degree awarded is that of *Cirurgião Dentista* (Dental Surgeon).

### Administration

Almost all the dental schools are attached to the universities, and many are constituted as faculties of pharmacy and odontology. They are under the authority of the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The majority of dental schools are supported by the State. Private schools, which are decreasing in number, are also subsidized by the State. The chief executive officer of a dental school is the Director.

The duration of the academic year is nine months (March–June and August–December).

### Conditions of admission

For admission to dental studies, candidates must have completed six years of primary and seven years of secondary school and hold the certificate of completion of secondary studies, or its equivalent. They must pass an entrance examination and hold satisfactory certificates of health. The number of first-year students is limited.

Foreign students who are citizens of countries with which Brazil has concluded cultural agreements are eligible for admission.

### Curriculum

The minimum curriculum established by the Ministry of Education includes two groups of subjects, basic and professional. The *basic* group consists of the following subjects: anatomy, histology and embryology; physiology; microbiology; pathology (general and bucco-dental); pharmacology and therapeutics; dental materials; and operative dentistry.

Subjects included in the *professional* group are as follows: dental clinic; dental surgery; dental prosthetics; bucco-maxillo-facial prosthetics; orthodontics; paedodontics; hygiene and preventive dentistry; and legal dentistry and dental ethics.

The universities are entitled to add both compulsory and optional subjects to this established minimum curriculum.

### Examinations

Written examinations are held at the end of each semester. The examinations held at the end of the academic year may be written only or written and oral, according to the average of the marks given monthly, in addition to the marks received by the student in semestrial examinations. The regulations for the examinations are the same for all subjects, and follow national rules applicable to all faculties.

In the event of failure students may take the same examination an unlimited number of times.

### Qualification

Candidates who have passed the final examinations on completion of the dental course are awarded the degree of *Cirurgião Dentista*.

A higher degree available is that of *Doutor em Odontologia* (Doctor of Dentistry), awarded by university dental faculties to those holding the *Cirurgião Dentista* degree who submit a thesis to the faculty.

### Licence to practise

The degree of *Cirurgião Dentista* constitutes the licence to practise. Following graduation the diploma must be registered at the Department of Higher Education and at the National Service for Control of the Practice of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy of the Ministry of Health. There being no other obligations to fulfil, the newly registered dental surgeon may immediately engage in private practice. Nationals and foreigners in possession of foreign dental qualifications must have these validated if they wish to practise in Brazil.

Name and address	Year instruction started	Teaching staff	Total enrolment	Admissions	Graduates	Annual tuition fees (Cr\$)
ALAGÔAS Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade de Alagoas Rua Aristêu de Andrade 454 MACEIÓ	1957	25	101	40	55	1 000
BAHIA Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade de Bahia Avenida Araujo Pinho SALVADOR	1952	54	227	60	34	60 (registration fee); 30 (per subject per semester)

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (Cr\$)</i>
CEARÁ Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia Universidade do Ceará Praça José de Alencar FORTALEZA	1916	39	180	50	33	20 000
GUANABARA Faculdade Nacional de Odontologia Universidade do Brasil Avenida Pasteur 438 RIO DE JANEIRO	1933	81	224	65	55	28 000
ESPÍRITO SANTO Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo Ladeira de São Bento 66 VITÓRIA	1950	40 p	52 m 12 f	24 m 3 f	8	None
GOIÁS Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia Universidade Federal de Goiás Avenida Universitaria GOIÂNIA	1945	47	83 <sup>a</sup>	35	32	20 000
MARANHÃO Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de São Luiz Rua 13 de maio 506 SÃO LUIZ	1945	25 p	24 m 33 f	7 m 10 f	23	1 645
MINAS GERAIS Escola de Farmácia e Odontologia de Alfenas Praça da Bandeira 15 ALFENAS	1914	23	123	40	78	37 200
Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade de Minas Gerais Rua Conde Linhares 141 Cidade Jardim BELO HORIZONTE	1907	92	254	80	47	80
Faculdade de Odontologia de Diamantina Rua da Glória, s/n DIAMANTINA	1954	30	48 m 7 f	16 m 2 f	8 m 5 f	250
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia Universidade de Juiz de Fora Rua Espírito Santo 993 JUIZ DE FORA	1905	31 p	111 m 34 f	52	44	7 000
Faculdade de Odontologia do Triângulo Mineiro Avenida Guilherme Ferreira 217 UBERABA	1947	24	153	90	88	250 000

<sup>a</sup> 1965 figure.

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (Cr\$)</i>
PARÁ Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade do Pará Praça Batista Campos 17 BELÉM	1914	34	124	50	21	
PARÁIBA Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade do Paraíba Rua das Trincheiras 275 JOÃO PESSOA	1953	37 p	39 m 44 f	50	13	340
PARANÁ Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade do Paraná Praça Santos Andrade CURITIBA	1912	56	290	80	75	1 480
Faculdade Estadual de Odontologia de Londrina Caixa Postal "M" LONDRINA	1962	15 p	41 m 11 f	25 m 10 f	—	780 000
Faculdade Estadual de Farmácia e Odontologia de Ponto Grossa Praça Barão de Rio Branco 128 PONTO GROSSA						
PERNAMBUCO Faculdade de Odontologia de Caruarú Avenida Cleto Campelo 11/19 CARUARÚ						
Faculdade de Odontologia de Pernambuco Rua do Hospício 949 RECIFE	1957	74 p	88 m 41 f	75	40	5 000
Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade do Recife Rua Amauri de Medeiros 200 RECIFE	1913	96	253	80	15 m 14 f	10 000
PIAUI Faculdade de Odontologia do Piauí Rua Benjamin Constant 1706 TEREZINA						
RIO DE JANEIRO Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade Federal do Estado de Rio de Janeiro Rua Marechal Deodoro, s/n NITERÓI	1925	164	536	86	153	2 000
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade do Rio Grande do Norte Avenida Hermes da Fonseca 780 NATAL	1947	28	112	40	19	4 700 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 1965 figure.

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (Cr\$)</i>
RIO GRANDE DO SUL Faculdade de Odontologia de Passo Fundo Rua Paissandú Caixa Postal 311 PASSO FUNDO	1961	32 p	57 m 9 f	27 m 4 f	—	2 560
Faculdade de Odontologia de Pelotas Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul Rua Felix da Cunha 512 PELOTAS	1911	57	101 m 47 f	19 m 22 f	21 m 7 f	50
Faculdade de Odontologia Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul Avenida Bento Gonçalves 4080 PÓRTO ALEGRE	1953	82	240	60	55	200 000
Faculdade de Odontologia do Pôrto Alegre Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul Caixa Postal 1118 Rua General Vitorino, s/n PÓRTO ALEGRE	1898	4 f 58 p	117 m 39 f	40	40	500
Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade Federal de Santa Maria Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184 SANTA MARIA	1961	29 p	60 m 28 f	24 m 14 f	—	500
SANTA CATARINA Faculdade de Odontologia Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina Avenida Rio Branco 160 FLORIÁNOPOLIS	1946	50 p	76 m 10 f	19 m 4 f	37	None
SÃO PAULO Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de Araçatuba Rua José Bonifácio 1193 Caixa Postal 533 ARAÇATUBA	1957	35	129	23	45	None
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de Araraquara Rua Espedicionários do Brasil 1621 ARARAQUARA	1923	47 p	190 m 25 f	57	45	None
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de Baurú BAURÚ						

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (Cr\$)</i>
SÃO PAULO ( <i>continued</i> ) Faculdade de Odontologia Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099 CAMPINAS	1949	66	237	49	67	94 000
Faculdade de Odontologia de Lins Avenida Tiradentes, s/n Caixa Postal 118 LINS	1954	15 p	160	68	52	70 000
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de Piracicaba Rua D. Pedro II 627 PIRACICABA	1955	10 f 40 p	131	40	32	None
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de Ribeirão Prêto Rua Tibiriçá 714 RIBEIRÃO PRÊTO	1924	42	196	63	40	110
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de São José dos Campos Rua Francisco José Longo, s/n SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS	1960	46 p	70 m 31 f	16 m 6 f	26	8 500 (registration fee)
Faculdade de Farmácia e Odontologia de São Paulo Rua Três Rios 363 SÃO PAULO	1934	14	488	115	122	100 (laboratory fees)

## BULGARIA

### Introductory data\*

Population . . . . .	8 078 000
Number of dentists . . . . .	2 830
Number of dental schools . . . . .	1
Number of dentists who graduated in year . . . . .	101
Population per dentist . . . . .	2 850
Population per dental school . . . . .	8 078 000

\* 1963 figures.

The dental course in Bulgaria lasts for five years and leads to the degree of *Zabolekar* (Dentist).

### Administration

The Faculty of Dentistry, like the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy, is a component part of the Higher Institute of Medicine. The Institute operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. In technical matters the Faculty of Dentistry is governed by the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture, which administers other faculties and schools. The Higher Institute of Medicine is autonomous and has no connexion with the University of Sofia but is financed by the State through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; it is administered by a Rector and two Deputy Rectors. The Rector is assisted by an Academic Council, of which the Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry and two representatives of the Faculty, elected by the Dean's Council, are members. Consequently, the Faculty of Dentistry is administered by a Dean and a Deputy Dean, assisted by a Council. Liaison with the Rector's office is maintained by the participation of the Dean and representatives of the Dean's Council in meetings of the Academic Council of the Higher Institute of Medicine.

The academic year, consisting of two semesters, begins in September and ends in June.

### Conditions of admission

For admission to the dental school, a secondary-school certificate is required. Primary and secondary education lasts for eleven years, beginning at the age of 7 and ending at the age of 18. According to recent regulations of the Ministry of Education and Culture, admission to the dental course is based on the secondary-school record and on the results of an entrance examination in chemistry and biology. The number of first-year students is fixed by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in accordance with the plan of the Ministry regarding the

needs of the State dental services. A satisfactory health certificate issued by the State medical establishment is required. At the beginning of each academic year all students undergo a medical examination.

Foreign students are admitted to dental studies on the basis of governmental agreements or by special permission of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

### Curriculum

The curriculum is arranged as follows:

*First year:* biology; physics; chemistry (organic and inorganic); anatomy; Latin; Russian; physical culture; a European language; Marxism; dental materials.

*Second year:* history of the Bulgarian Communist Party; anatomy and embryology; political economy; biochemistry; microbiology; histology; dental prosthetics (propaedeutics); physiology; philosophy.

*Third year:* philosophy; microbiology; dental prosthetics (propaedeutics); pathological anatomy; pathological physiology; radiology; internal medicine; general surgery; pharmacology; therapeutic stomatology; surgical stomatology; clinical dental prosthetics.

*Fourth year:* clinical dental orthopaedics; orthodontics; internal medicine; general surgery; pharmacology; therapeutic stomatology; epidemiology and hygiene; ophthalmology; otorhinolaryngology; neurology and psychiatry; children's diseases and infections; children's dentistry; surgical stomatology.

*Fifth year:* clinical dental orthopaedics; orthodontics; therapeutic stomatology; children's dentistry; surgical stomatology; dermatology; children's diseases and infections; legal medicine; public health.

Instruction is in the form of lectures and practical and clinical work. In addition to practical exercises, students must work in public dental establishments for four weeks at the end of the sixth semester, for four weeks after the eight semester, and for three months after completion of the tenth semester.

### Examinations

Examinations are held at the end of each semester in subjects studied during that period. After completion of the practical work at the end of the tenth semester, students sit for a State examination. Examinations are written, oral, practical and clinical, according to subject.

### Qualification

After having passed the State examination, the candidate is awarded the degree of *Zabolekar*.

### Licence to practise

After registration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, holders of the dental degree work in State service, but have the right to engage in private practice after working hours if they wish to do so.

Nationals with foreign dental qualifications wishing to practise in Bulgaria must sit for the State examination unless the relevant reciprocity exists between Bulgaria and the country in which the degree was awarded. Foreigners holding either the Bulgarian degree or a foreign dental qualification are allowed to practise only if they are invited by the Government or if there is an agreement on reciprocity.

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees</i>
Faculty of Stomatology Higher Institute of Medicine Georgi Sofiiski 1 SOFIA	1942	38	282 m 408 f	266	101	None

## CANADA

### Introductory data\*

Population . . . . .	18 928 000
Number of dentists . . . . .	5 997**
Number of dental schools . . . . .	6
Number of dentists who graduated in year . . . . .	265
Population per dentist . . . . .	3 160
Population per dental school . . . . .	3 155 000

\* 1963 figures.

\*\* Including 5534 dentists in private practice, 49 in the public health services (of whom 34 work as dentists and 15 as administrators) and 414 in other activities.

The dental course in Canada, leading to the basic degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, lasts for six years, of which two are pre-dental and four are devoted to professional dental subjects.

### Administration

Dental schools in Canada are faculties of universities, by which they are financed. Fees from students are estimated to cover about 30% of the actual cost under present-day conditions. Some universities are Government-supported and derive their funds from the province in which they are located. Others are privately operated and financed. Universities are autonomous bodies, but are represented in the national and provincial governments by the Ministry and Departments of Education.

The chief executive officer of a dental school is the Dean.

The academic year, consisting of 30-32 weeks, begins in October and ends in June. The language of instruction is English except at the University of Montreal, where teaching is in French.

### Conditions of admission

The age limit for admission varies from one university to another, but the student must be at least 16 years of age to enter the pre-dental course, for which the minimum educational requirement is the secondary-school certificate issued by the department of education (provincial government). No other entrance examinations are conducted. The pre-dental course covers two years of arts and science in a recognized university, and includes the subjects of English or French, mathematics, chemistry, physics, and biology.

Foreign students may enter the dental course on application to individual dental schools. The applicant's previous academic qualifications are assessed by the school receiving the application, and on the basis of these qualifications it is

decided by the school what additional training will be required before the applicant can be considered eligible to write the qualifying examinations.

The number of students admitted is limited by the clinical facilities available for senior years. Health examinations are required during the year following admission.

### Curriculum

The basic minimum requirements for the dental curriculum have been recommended by the Council on Dental Education of the Canadian Dental Association. Curricula vary in arrangement in the different schools but generally take the following pattern, a total of approximately 4000 hours being spent on instruction and practice:

*First year:* anatomy (gross, histological) and embryology; biochemistry; dental anatomy; dental materials; history of dentistry; physiology; orientation to dentistry.

*Second year:* anaesthesiology (local); bacteriology; operative dentistry; general pathology; periodontics; pharmacology; prosthodontics; physiology; oral surgery; ceramics.

*Third year:* oral diagnosis; endodontics; orthodontics; oral pathology; paedodontics; periodontics; prosthodontics; roentgenology; general surgery; oral surgery; ceramics; clinical practice.

*Fourth year:* general anaesthesiology; oral diagnosis; ethics; jurisprudence; general medicine; operative dentistry; orthodontics; practice management; prosthodontics; public health; general surgery; oral surgery; clinical practice.

### Examinations

Examinations — written, oral, and practical — are taken at the end of each year in all subjects taught during that period.

Generally, the student is required to obtain at least a 50% mark in each paper but a higher percentage in the examination as a whole. If he meets this requirement on each paper, but fails to make a higher over-all percentage, he is permitted to write supplementals with the aim of increasing his average. No student is permitted to proceed to another year until he has met all the requirements of the preceding year. In the case of students in the first year of the professional course, permission to repeat the year is granted only under exceptional circumstances.

### Qualification

Candidates who are successful in the examinations of the fourth (final) year are awarded the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery or, at the University of Manitoba, Doctor of Dental Medicine.

The post-graduate degrees available are: Bachelor of Science in Dentistry, Master of Science in Dentistry, Doctor of Philosophy, Diploma in Dental Public

Health, and diplomas in oral surgery, orthodontics, paedodontics, and periodontics.

Dentists who have qualified in other countries may be exempted from two or three years of the dental course. Medical graduates who wish to train in dentistry must study three years in a dental school.

### Licence to practise

The university degree (Doctor of Dental Surgery or Doctor of Dental Medicine) does not, in itself, entitle the holder to practise but is an academic qualification for presentation to the licensing board<sup>1</sup> under whose jurisdiction the holder desires to obtain a licence to practise. The licensing boards in Canada are provincial, and their regulations vary to some extent, but usually they require an examination for licence.

In some cases, however, the board accepts the university examination results of the final year for licensing graduates of the dental school in the same province. Applicants from schools outside that province must take the board examination.

The national Dental Examining Board conducts an examination for graduates of approved dental schools who are Canadian citizens. The certificate of this Board is recognized by all Canadian licensing boards except one.

In three provinces applicants for registration are required to be Canadian citizens or to satisfy the board of their intention to become Canadian citizens. Four provinces do not accept applicants from schools outside the USA and Canada.

Following licensure, the graduate may immediately engage in private practice.

#### <sup>1</sup> Addresses of provincial licensing and registration authorities:

Alberta Dental Association  
9901, 108 Street, EDMONTON

Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia  
269, Gottingen Street, HALIFAX

College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia  
325, 925 W. Georgia Street, VANCOUVER 1

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario  
230, St George Street, TORONTO 5

Manitoba Dental Association  
308, Kennedy Street, WINNIPEG 2

Dental Association of Prince Edward Island  
162, Great George Street, CHARLOTTETOWN

New Brunswick Dental Society  
380, St George Street, MONCTON

College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec  
801 est, rue Sherbrooke, MONTREAL

Newfoundland Dental Board (Registrar)  
Campbell Building, 350, Water Street, ST JOHN'S

College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan  
606, Canada Building, SASKATOON

Newfoundland Dental Society (Secretary)  
Rowan Street, ST JOHN'S

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees (\$)</i>
Faculty of Dentistry University of Alberta EDMONTON, Alberta	1918	16 f 58 p	187 m 3 f	57	41	500
Faculty of Dentistry Dalhousie University 5981, University Avenue HALIFAX, Nova Scotia	1908	6 f <sup>a</sup> 30 p <sup>a</sup>	72 m 3 f	25	14	585.50
Faculty of Dentistry McGill University 3640, University Street MONTREAL, Quebec	1904	6 f 79 p	141	36	31	590
Faculté de chirurgie dentaire Université de Montréal 2900, Boulevard Mont-Royal MONTREAL 3, Québec	1904	14 f 40 p	190	60	45	550
Faculty of Dentistry University of Toronto 124, Edward Street TORONTO 2, Ontario	1875	24 f 158 p	611	125	119	790-975
Faculty of Dentistry University of Manitoba 780, Bannatyne Avenue WINNIPEG, Manitoba	1957	15 f 35 p	104	33	15	425

<sup>a</sup> Excluding basic science teachers from the Faculty of Medicine.

## CEYLON

### Introductory data\*

Population . . . . .	10 625 000
Number of dentists . . . . .	252**
Number of dental schools . . . . .	1
Number of dentists who graduated in year . . . . .	6***
Population per dentist . . . . .	42 000
Population per dental school . . . . .	10 625 000

\* 1963 figures.

\*\* Including 203 qualified and 49 unqualified, but registered, dentists; 84 qualified dentists work in government service.

\*\*\* Licentiates in Dental Surgery only.

Dental studies in Ceylon consist of a four-year professional course, preceded by a one-year pre-dental course leading to the First Examination. The qualification awarded is the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) or the diploma of Licentiate in Dental Surgery (L.D.S.), depending on the results obtained in the examinations.

### Administration

The course is offered at the dental school attached to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ceylon. The University is an autonomous body supported by an annual grant from the Ceylon Parliament. The head and chief executive officer of the Faculty is the Dean, who is a professor elected by the teaching staff from among the heads of the departments of study of the Faculty. The Professors of Dental Surgery and Prosthetic Dental Surgery direct the course of dental studies. A Board of Dental Studies in Dental Surgery advises the Faculty of Medicine and the University Senate with regard to curriculum, etc.

The academic year begins in June and ends in March. The language of instruction is English.

### Conditions of admission

For admission to dental studies at the Faculty of Medicine, the student must have completed his 17th year and fulfil the following requirements:

(1) pass the Ceylon Government Senior School Certificate examination with credit passes in five approved subjects, or an equivalent examination;

(2) pass the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Ceylon Examination (Advanced Level) in three subjects—viz., physics, chemistry, and zoology; the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) requires thirteen years of education (six primary and seven secondary);

- (3) pass in English, botany, Tamil or Sinhalese in the G.C.E. examination;
- (4) possess a certificate of good health issued by the University Medical Officer.

Foreign students may enter the dental course provided they satisfy the admission requirements.

### Curriculum

*First year:* chemistry (general, inorganic, organic, and practical); physics (including mechanics); biology (botany and zoology).

*Second year:* general anatomy; general physiology; dental anatomy and histology.

*Third year:* pharmacology and therapeutics; general pathology and bacteriology; general medicine; general surgery; dental prosthetics (including dental materials); dental mechanics.

*Fourth year:* conservative dentistry (including operative dental surgery and the treatment of children); periodontal diseases; oral surgery; orthodontics (including practical and clinical instruction in the prevention and treatment of malocclusion of the teeth); preventive dentistry; dental ethics; crown and bridge work; anaesthetics (local and general); radiology; dental prosthetics.

Instruction is in the form of lectures, demonstrations, and practical and clinical work.

### Examinations

Official examinations are held at the end of each academic year in the subjects studied during that period. Unless specially exempted, the candidate must pass in all subjects at one attempt. Without the special consent of the University Senate no person may sit for the second-year examination (first professional examination) if he has been registered as a dental student for four years or more. Examinations are written, oral, practical and clinical as required.

### Qualification

The student may be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery if he has attained the degree standard in each of the examinations; otherwise he is awarded the diploma of Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

A licensed medical practitioner may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery after having followed a course of two and a half years' duration and passed special examinations.

A higher certificate in dental surgery is available. It is granted after completion of a one-year post-graduate course and success in an examination.

### Licence to practise

A diploma or degree in dental surgery awarded by the University of Ceylon or by a recognized university in other Commonwealth countries constitutes the

licence to practise dentistry in Ceylon. Persons wishing to practise dentistry or dental surgery must have their names entered in the Dentists' Register, which is maintained by the Registrar, Ceylon Medical Council (Kynsey Road, Colombo 8).

Following registration, graduate dentists are obliged to work in State service for a maximum of five years.

Foreigners with foreign qualifications may be admitted to practice (a) if they hold qualifications recognized by the General Dental Council of the United Kingdom, and (b) if the Governor-General approves the registration of such persons. Foreigners who have qualified in Ceylon must have the permission of the Governor-General to practise.

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Year instruction started</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Annual tuition fees</i>
Dental School University of Ceylon Augusta Road PERADENIYA-KANDY	1944	20 f	32 m 13 f	20	6	None