



Ankara University
Faculty of Dentistry
Self-Assessment Report

ADEE School Visit
12 - 14 May 2008



integrating the ADEE visitors' comments

Contents

Information for visitors	6
Visit team	7
<u>Visitors' introductory comments</u>	<u>7</u>
Section 1	
1.1. Introduction	8
1.2. Vision and mission	10
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>10</u>
Section 2	
2.1. Administration	11
2.2. Commissions, Committees and Boards	13
2.3. Academic personels in divisions and departments	14
2.4. Budget	18
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>19</u>
Section 3	
Academic structure	
3.1. Division of Basic Medical Sciences	23
3.2. Division of Clinical Dentistry	24
3.2.1. Department of Pedodontics	24
3.2.2. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	25
3.2.3. Department of Periodontology	26
3.2.4. Department of Restorative dentistry	27
3.2.5. Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology	27
3.2.6. Department of Prosthodontics	29
3.2.7. Department of Endodontics	31
3.2.8. Department of Orthodontics	32
3.2.9. SWOT analysis	33
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>34</u>

Section 4

Curriculum and general educational approach	
4.1. Academic calendar	35
4.2. Undergraduate education	35
4.3. Curriculum and credits	35
4.4. Weekly time table	35
4.5. Education and training system	36
4.6. System for evaluation of success	36
4.7. Quality control of education and training system	38
4.8. Physical infrastructure	38
4.9. Curriculum	39
4.9.1. Prosthodontics	40
4.9.2. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	42
4.9.3. Periodontology	45
4.9.4. Endodontics	47
4.9.5. Orthodontics	48
4.9.6. Pedodontics	49
4.9.7. Restorative Dentistry	52
4.9.8. Oral Diagnosis and Radiology	54
4.9.9. Multidisciplinary lectures	55
4.9.10. Basic Medical Science	57
4.9.10.1. Biological, pre- and para-clinical sciences	57
4.9.10.2. Human diseases	65
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>68</u>

Section 5

Stuff (Academic and administrative)	70
5.1. Promotion process for academic personel	71
5.2. Evaluations of academic activities	71
5.3. Administrative/auxillary personel	71
5.4. SWOT analysis	72
5.5. Improvement-Plan/Strategy to observed improvements	73
5.6.	
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>74</u>

Section 6

Students (Undergraduate)	75
6.1. Organisation/Union	76
6.2. Cost of learning materials	76
6.3. Success rate on courses and programs	76
6.4. Exchange	76
6.5. Extracurricular activities	76
6.6. Electives	77
6.7. System of selection	77
6.8. Involvement of students in faculty committees	77
6.9. Accomodation	77
6.10. Teaching language	77
6.11. Preparatory English class	78
6.12. Health and social services	78
6.13. Tuttion fee	78
6.14. Diploma and field of employment	78
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>78</u>

Section 7

Facilities of the faculty	
7.1. Library	80
7.2. Pre-clinic labratories	80
7.3. Clinics	80
7.4. Lecture and seminar rooms	81
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>82</u>

Section 8

Research	
8.1. Research	83
8.2. Fund for research	84
8.3. Scientific activities	84
8.4. SWOT analysis	85
8.5. Improvement-Plan/Strategy to observed improvements	86
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>86</u>

Section 9	
Hygiene measures	
9.1. Hygiene measures	87
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>87</u>
Section 10	
Postgraduate training	
10.1. Postgraduate training	88
10.2. SWOT analysis	89
10.3. Improvement-Plan/Strategy to observed improvements	90
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>90</u>
Section 11	
Summary of SWOT analysis	91
Plans for innovation and improvement	93
Section12	
<i>Appendix I: Curriculum and credits</i>	98
<i>Appendix II: Weekly time table</i>	101
<u>Visitors' comments</u>	<u>105</u>
Appendix III: List of School's publications by department	106
<u>Visitors' overall SWOT analysis</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Visitors' Executive Summary</u>	<u>126</u>
<u>Developments since Visit</u>	<u>127</u>

Information for visitors

Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry

Administrative staff:

Dean:

Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan
e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

Vice Dean (Student Affairs):

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cem A. Grgan
e-mail: gurganca@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

Clinical Director:

Prof. Dr. Cahit ok
e-mail: cucok@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

ERASMUS Coordinator and International Affairs

:Prof. Dr. A. Nehir zden
e-mail: ozden@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965708

Mail address: Ankara niversitesi

Diř Hekimlięi Fakltesi
Beřeveler 06500 Ankara,
Turkey

Fax number: +90 312 2123954

Web address: www.dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Visitors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Prof. Diarmuid Shanley</u> , Chairperson
Institution	Dublin Dental School & Hospital Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland
Email:	dshanley@dental.tcd.ie
<u>Name</u>	<u>Mr. Alvan Seth-Smith</u> (Rapporteur)
Address	5 Sandy Lodge Way Northwood, Middlesex, HA6 2AH, UK
Email	adsethsmith@aol.com
<u>Name</u>	<u>Dr. Annemarie Verhoef</u>
Institution	ACTA Louwesweg 1 NL 1066 EA Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Email	A.Verhoef@acta.nl.; annemarieverhoef@hetnet.nl
<u>Name</u>	<u>Dr. Argyro Kavadella</u>
Institution	School of Dentistry University of Athens Thivon 2, 11527 Athens , Greece
Email	akavad@dent.uoa.gr

Visitors comments

The visitors wish to express their appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality. A considerable amount of work was completed in preparation for this visit and Dean Nejat Bora Sayan, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cem Gurgan, heads of department and their colleagues were most helpful to the visitors' efforts in all respects. Prof. Dr. A. Nehir Özden the Erasmus coordinator was also very helpful. The visitors were provided with an honest and helpful self assessment, providing background and insight into the undergraduate teaching programme. The actual process of self-assessment is the most important part of the ADEE review. The exercise should be repeated periodically by the school itself with the whole faculty contributing. The more people who participate, the more worthwhile and valid it will be.

We commend the School for what has been achieved. The visitors' overall judgement is that the school is as good as most dental schools in Europe and better than many visited. The school has the advantage of strong leadership and a cohesive faculty. There was much to learn from exemplary practices observed in the School. Nevertheless, and inevitably, the visitors' comments focus on issues which are worthy of further consideration and areas in which improvements might be made. Detail has been avoided and comments on individual

departments minimised in order to avoid unhelpful comparisons. The observations are those of four individuals from different countries, backgrounds and perspectives although working as a team. They are offered for consideration and debate in the School. The visit does not constitute a formal inspection nor do the views necessarily reflect those of the Association for Dental Education in Europe. However, the visit is part of ADEE's drive to converge towards higher standards in dental education in Europe through peer influence and the exchange of ideas. The visitors' opinions are much influenced by that Association's profile of a European dentist with common educational outcomes and agreed clinical competences.

Section 1

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Vision and mission

1.1 Introduction

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan

e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

The Faculty of Dentistry was founded in 1963, affiliated to the Faculty of Medicine of Ankara University as a “Dental School”. The school started its education on 29 January 1964 with 21 students. There were initially four departments established, namely “Oral Surgery”, “Prosthetic Dentistry”, “Restorative Treatment” and “Orthodontics”. This was followed by the establishment of other departments.

In 1967, the first inpatient clinics with 10 beds were initiated within the Oral Surgery department. Together with this progression, the title “Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery” replaced “Oral Surgery”. The faculty gave its first graduates in 1968. The Dental School was converted into a “Faculty” on 25 June 1973 and detached from the Faculty of Medicine. In 1977 the Faculty settled in its present premises where it is still carrying on with its educational operations.

Annually, about 100 students register for a basic 5 year undergraduate classified honors program of the Faculty of Dentistry, the graduates being awarded “*Dentist*” at the end of this program. We also offer postgraduate higher degrees by research and training programs, many of the latter being linked to specialist training. Our organization provides a full range of training with opportunities for continuous development for all departments of dentistry.

The clinical areas that make up the department have all been re-equipped within the last few years and now contain modern chairs and cabinetry; they provide an optimum clinical environment for patients, students and staff. Pre-clinic teaching facilities within the faculty include a fully equipped Phantom Head Laboratory as well as recently refurbished Prosthetic

Dentistry and Basic Science Laboratories; all lecture rooms are fully equipped with audio-visual equipment.

The Faculty consists of two divisions namely; the Division of Basic Dental Sciences and the Division of Clinical Dentistry. The Division of Clinical Dentistry has eight departments: Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery, Prosthodontics, Oral Diagnosis and Radiology, Orthodontics, Pedodontics, Periodontology, Restorative Dentistry and Endodontics.

During the five-year undergraduate education, both theoretical and practical courses are given to the students. This education program covers pre-clinical training during the first three years and clinical practicing during the last two years.

The faculty is located in a four storied-building which has its own library, four teaching classrooms and a total of ten laboratories where the practical sessions of various lectures are held. There is a major conference hall which has 300-seat-capacity and is fully equipped with audio-visual aids. A cafeteria and catering service are available for the students and academic staff. A computer network center is located at the faculty for the specific needs of the departments.

1.2. Vision and mission

The vision of the Faculty of Dentistry is to be an internationally recognized dental school known for an innovative educational program, commitment to cultural diversity, discovery, transfer of scientific knowledge, the superior skills of diploma-holders, and highest degree of service.

The mission of the Faculty of Dentistry is to educate dentists who will provide the best oral and dental health care; to improve the health of the population and ethical character in every endeavor while demonstrating the highest quality in clinical knowledge and expertise.

The faculty has assumed an important role in directing dental care in Turkey. In this context, therapeutic services are given in complete compliance with current conditions.

The Faculty of Dentistry, abandoning the teacher-centered education as a precondition for information society and trying to adapt a student-centered educational approach, aims at training dentists who can easily cope with all the problems related to dental health. The physical capacity of the faculty is being improved gradually for the renewal of the clinics, lecture rooms and laboratories in accordance with what modern dental faculties should be, and this is coupled with the fact that Ankara University has been awarded with “Erasmus” certificate, which is sure to encourage its students and staff to participate in educational and research activities all over the world

Visitors Comments

The Faculty is commended on its statement of vision and mission. These principles should be central to everything the Faculty plans and carries out.

Section 2

- 2.1 Administration**
- 2.2. Commissions, Committees and Boards**
- 2.3. Academic Personnel in Divisions and Departments**
- 2.4. Budgets**

2.1 Administration

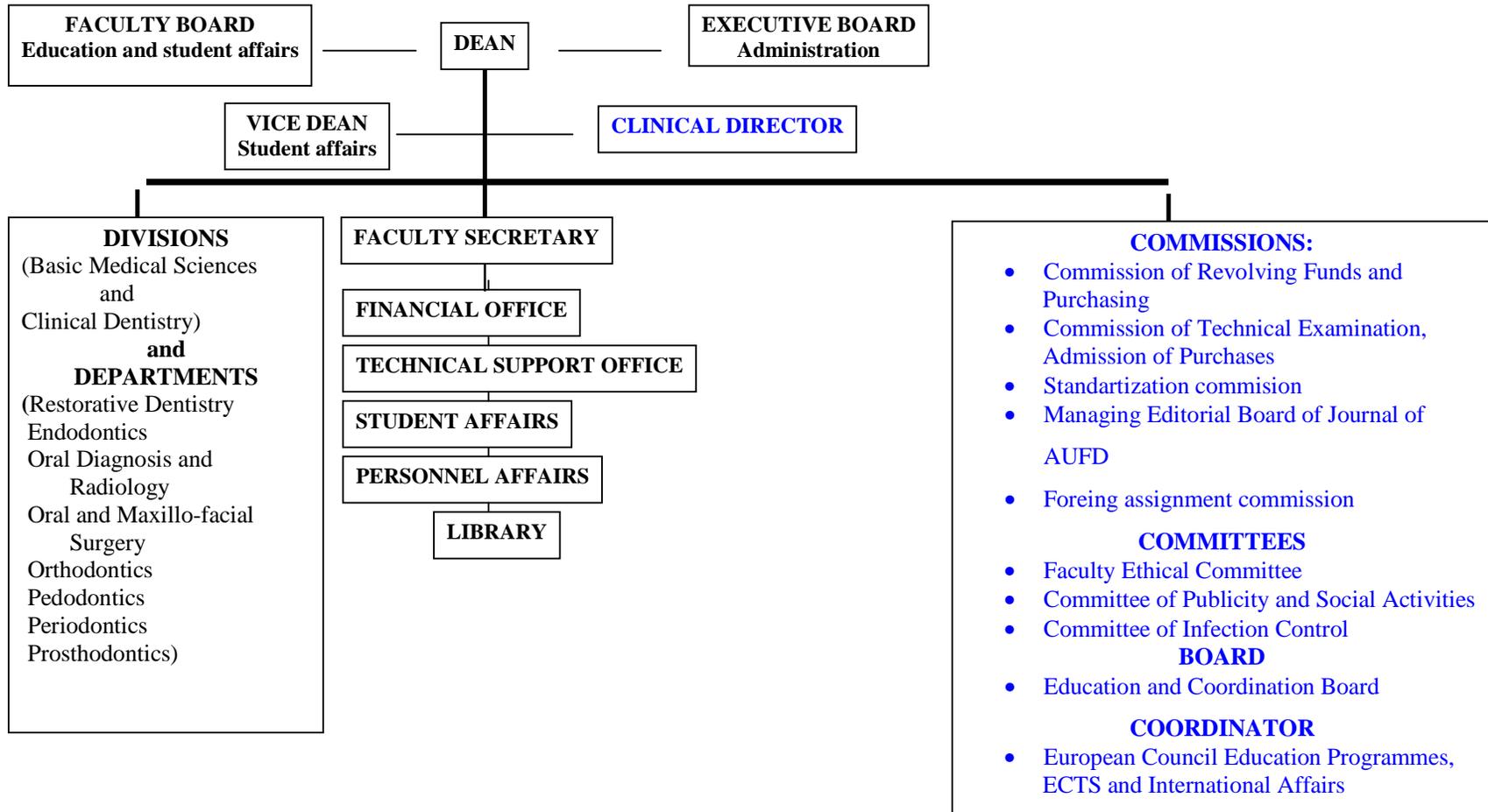
Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan	Prof. Dr. Cahit ÜÇÖK
e-mail:	sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	cucok@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone:	+90 312 2965504-05	+90 312 2965504-05

Our Faculty is run by the faculty and executive boards that consist of professors, associate professors and assistant professors elected by all academic staff members serving in the Faculty. Together with these boards, there is the registrar's office to design and supervise curriculum, a vice dean responsible for smooth operation of international relations, and a head doctor responsible for providing services for patients' needs and meeting substructure and technical needs of our Faculty. The Vice Dean is supported by an educational coordination council elected by the faculty executive board and a registrar's office supervised directly by the Vice Dean.

All essential expenditures for educational and medical operations of the Faculty are carried out by financial affairs and working capital offices.

Organization chart



2.2. Commissions, Committees and Board:

Education and Coordination Board

Prof.Dr.UfukHASANREİSOĞLU (President)

Prof.Dr.Hayriye SÖNMEZ

Prof.Dr.Nilgün AYHAN

Prof.Dr.Nehir ÖZDEN

Prof.Dr.Serpil DURAN

Prof.Dr.Elif ÜNSAL

Prof.Dr.Ufuk MEMİKOĞLU

Doç.Dr.Bengi ÖZTAŞ

Doç.Dr.Meltem DARTAR

Doç.Dr.Engin ERSÖZ

Foreign assignment commission

Prof.Dr.Leyla DURUTÜRK (President)

Prof.Dr.Orhan GÜVEN

Prof.Dr.Zahir ALTUĞ

Prof.Dr.Yaşar AYKAÇ

Prof.Dr.Candan PAKSOY

Prof.Dr.Funda AKALTAN

Doç.Dr.Perihan ÖZYURT

Commission of Revolving Funds and Purchasing

Prof.Dr.Yıldırım Hakan BAĞIŞ (President)

Doç.Dr.Hakan TERZİOĞLU

Hikmet ŞENOL (Faculty Secretary)

Managing Editorial Board of Journal of AUFD

Prof.Dr.Dilek DALAT (President)

Prof.Dr.Aykut MISIRLIGİL

Prof.Dr.Yüksel TÜRKÖZ

Prof.Dr.Meral GÜNHAN

Prof.Dr.Firdevs Tulga ÖZ.

Prof.Dr.Erhan ÖZDİLER

Prof.Dr.Candan PAKSOY

Prof.Dr.Gürkan GÜR

Prof.Dr.Funda TUĞCU

Commission of Technical Examination, Admission of Purchases

Prof.Dr.Derya ÖZTAŞ (President)

Prof.Dr.Nihat TUNCER

Doç.Dr.Arzu MÜJDECİ

Doç.Dr.Pelin ÖZKAN

Doç.Dr.Hakan KARASU

Doç.Dr.Cem GÜRGAN

Doç.Dr.Levent ÖZER

Doç.Dr.Meltem DARTAR

Dr.Dt.Muzaffer BABADAĞ

Dr.Dt.Ayşe Tuba ALTUĞ ATAÇ

Hakkı Can (Technician)

Salih Akbal (Technician)

Standartization commision

Prof.Dr.Mine CAMBAZOĞLU (President)

Prof.Dr.Gülay KANSU

Prof.Dr.Elif ÜNSAL

Prof.Dr.Berna ASLAN

Prof.Dr.Meliha RÜBENDÜZ

Doç.Dr.Zeynep ÖKTE

Doç.Dr.Bengi ÖZTAŞ

Committee of Publicity and Social Activities

Doç.Dr.Şaziye SARI (President)

Doç.Dr.Levent ÖZER (President)

Dt.Oğuz OZAN

Dt.Duygu AYTAÇ

Dt.Özge USLU

Dt.Seyit YILMAZ

Faculty Ethical Committee

Prof.Dr.Şaziye ARAS (President)

Prof.Dr.Mutahhar ULUSOY

Prof.Dr.Murat AKKAYA

Prof.Dr.Sebahat GÖRGÜN

Prof.Dr.Tamer YILMAZ

Prof.Dr.Ayşegül KÖKLÜ

Prof.Dr.Ümit AKAL

Doç.Dr.Engin ERSÖZ

Doç.Dr.Meltem DARTAR

2.3. Academic personnel in divisions and departments

Title	Name	Surname	E-mail address
<i>Division of Clinical Dentistry</i>			
Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery			
Prof. Dr.	A.Samimi	Demiralp (Chairman)	demiralp@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Asriye	Mocan	mocan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Gülümser	Çölok	colok@dentistry.ankara.edu. tr.
Prof. Dr.	Selahattin	Or	or@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Orhan	Güven	guven@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Erdal	Erdem	
Prof. Dr.	Onur	İçten	icтен@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Adnan	Öztürk	ozturk@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Nejat Bora	Sayan	sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Reha Şükrü	Kişnişci	kisnisci@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Ahmet	Keskin	akeskin@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Eser Funda	Tuğcu	tugcu@dentistry.ankara.edu. tr.
Prof. Dr.	Serpil	Duran	sduran@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Nihat	Tuncer	ntuncer@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Mine	Cambazoğlu	cambazog@entistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ümit Kıymet	Akal	akal@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Cahit	Üçok	cucok@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	H.Alpay	Karasu	hkarasu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assist. Prof.	Zuhal	Küçükyavuz	kucukyav@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Department of Restorative Dentistry			
Prof. Dr.	Nuran	Ulusoy (Chairman)	nulusoy@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Osman	Gökay	ogokay@dentistry.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Gürkan	Gür	ggur@dentistry.anakara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Hikmet	Solak	solak@dentistry.anakara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Yıldırım Hakan	Bağış	bagis@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Engin	Ersöz	eersoz@dentistry.anakara.edu.tr
Assoc. Prof.	Perihan	Özyurt	ozyurt@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Adil	Nalçacı	nalcaci@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Assoc. Prof.	Arzu	Müjdeci	mujdeci@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Department of Endodontics

Prof. Dr.	Emine Lale	Zaimođlu (Chairman)	zaimoglu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Dilek	Dalat	dalat@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Fatmagül	Zıraman	ziraman@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Bade	Sonat	sonat@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Feridun	Şaklar	saklar@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Aylin	Kalaycı	kalaycia@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Berna	Arslan	baslan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Meltem	Öztan	dartar@hotmail.com
Assoc. Prof.	Semra	Sevimay	semrasevimay@usa.net

Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology

Prof. Dr.	Semra Candan	Paksoy (Chairman)	paksoy@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Sebahat	Görgün	gorgun@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Bengi	Öztaş	oztas@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Kaan	Orhan	call52@yahoo.com.

Department of Orthodontics

Prof. Dr.	Haluk	İşeri (Chairman)	iseri@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Z.Mirzen	Arat	arat@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ayşagül	Köklü	koklu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Zahir	Altug	altug@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	M.Hakan	Gögen	gogen@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Dilek	Erdem	derdem@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	F.Erhan	Özdiler	ozdiler@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Meliha	Rübendüz	rubenduz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	T.Ufuk	Toygar Memikođlu	memikogl@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Okan	Akçam	akcam@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Hatice	Gökalp	haticegokalp@yahoo.com.

Department of Pedodontics

Prof. Dr.	Firdevs	Tulga Öz (Chairman)	tulga@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	L.Sevinç	Durutürk	duruturk@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Füsun Şaziye	Aras	saras@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Hayriye	Sönmez	hayriyesonmez@hotmail.com.
Prof. Dr.	Serap	Çetiner	cetiner@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Zeynep	Ökte	zbilgin@hotmail.com.
Assoc. Prof.	Şaziye	Sarı	s--sari@hotmail.com
Assoc. Prof.	Levent	Özer	-ozler-lev@hotmail.com.
Assoc. Prof.	Nurhan	Özalp	

Department of Periodontology

Prof. Dr.	S.Hamit	Bostancı (Chairman)	bostancih@isbank.net.tr.
Prof. Dr.	M.Nejat	Arpak	arpak@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	M.Murat	Akkaya	
Prof. Dr.	Meral	Günhan	gunhan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	M.Yaşar	Aykac	aykac@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Elif	Ünsal	elifunsal@hotmail.com
Assoc. Prof.	Gülden	Ereş	eres@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Cem A.	Gürgan	gurganca@ dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.

Department of Prosthodontics

Prof. Dr.	Bengül	Yurdukoru (Chairman)	ykoru@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ali	Zaimoğlu	
Prof. Dr.	Ahmet Duru	Pamir	pamir@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	M.Mutahhar	Ulusoy	ulusoy@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Gülşen	Can	can@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ufuk	Hasanreisioğlu	hreis@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Asiye Kevser	Aydın	aaydin@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Yüksel	Türköz	yturkoz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Lale	Karaağaçlıoğlu	karaagac@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Sema	Aka	aka@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	H.Betül	Kalıpçılar	kalipci@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ahmet Ersan	Ersoy	ersoy@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Ayhan	Gürbüz	gurbuz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	C.Bülent	Uludağ	uludag@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	D.Derya	Öztaş	doztas@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Semih	Berksun	berksun@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Asiye Nehir	Özden	nozden@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Gülây	Kansu	kansu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Sadullah	Üçtaşlı	uctasli@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	Ayşe Cavidan	Akören	akoren@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Prof. Dr.	K.Funda	Akaltan	akaltan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Yasemin	Keskin	ykeskin@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Prof. Dr.	Kemal	Ünsal	munsal@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Pelin	Özkan	pozkan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.
Assoc. Prof.	Hakan	Terzioğlu	terzoglu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr.

Division of Basic Medical Sciences

Biochemistry

Prof. Dr. Tamer Yılmaz (Chairman) tyilmaz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Microbiology

Prof. Dr. Aykut Mısırlıgil aykut@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Nilgün Ayhan ayhan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Anatomy

Prof. Dr. B.Ufuk Şakul sakul@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

2.4. Budget

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan	Prof. Dr. Cahit ÜÇOK
e-mail:	sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	cucok@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone:	+90 312 2965504-05	+90 312 2965504-05

Our Faculty operates under the government of Ankara University, a state university. The Faculty budget consists of two main sources, namely the Private Budget and the Circulating capital budget. The Private Budget consists of funds granted annually according to the act of budget. Of the funds concerned, 86% is used to pay salaries for academic and administrative staff and the remaining 14% is spent on dental/medical equipment and materials/medicine for educational purposes as well as heating, electricity, water and cleaning expenses under the budget code of Goods and Equipment Purchases for Consumption, support for educational staff who join congresses and conferences in Turkey and abroad under the budget code of Travel Allowances, and communication and transportation expenses as well as expenses for the maintenance and repairing of machines and equipment under the budget code of Service Payments; also, machine and equipment needs are met through the budget code of capital expenses designated by the Rector's Office. A similar fund is used to provide maintenance expenses for the whole building.

The circulating capital budget consists of the fund that the state pays to the Faculty as the service payment for medical treatment provided for citizens that belong to a social security system. Run under a specific law of its own, the circulating capital fund is divided monthly as follows: 30% for buying equipment, 10% the treasury share, 5% for the research fund; the remaining 55% is distributed among the faculty staff in accordance with predefined proportions. As a consequence, all workers of the Faculty are provided with an additional payment according to predetermined proportions in addition to their usual salary by the State.

As of September 2007, population of Turkey is 73.875.000; 59.897.922 people, amounting to 81% of the total population, are under the protection of social security. In the year 2007, 24.000 new patients were accepted into our Faculty.

Visitors Comments

The visitors were impressed by the commitment of staff, at all levels, to the school, students, scholarship and research. They were open to new ideas. We noted a democratic system for appointing committees, heads of department and to the post of Dean. This is a significant strength especially where there is such admirable cohesion.

There was a centralised decision making process, with a clear mechanism for recommendations to come forward from departments or committees. There was a need to gain agreement at university level, as well to conform to the pattern of dental education in Turkey. The regular meetings of senior faculty members offered an opportunity to introduce new concepts. In several respects the Faculty had led the way, being the first dental school in Turkey to have a committee devoted to ethics.

The listing of staff by departments within Division 1 is indicative of the School's educational traditional departmentalized approach. There is a significant concentration of faculty members in Prosthodontics. This is partly due to the fact that this department embraces some of the subject matter and clinical material more frequently seen in Restorative Dentistry with some duplication and omissions. Perhaps the Divisional structure offers a significant opportunity to open departmental boundaries and implement a more integrated approach in clinical dentistry especially between Restorative Dentistry, Prosthodontics, Periodontology, Endodontics and "Integrated Patient Care". The visitors refer to the ADEE profile of the European Dentist as a basis for this suggestion.

With regard to budget it is difficult for the visitors to comment in any detail. Clearly the Dean and his colleagues have been very successful and innovative in the use of available resources. The sustainability of all dental schools is predicated on a consistent and predictable income. This must take account of advances in the biomedical and biotechnological sciences as well as an increasing patient demand for more sophisticated and costly forms of treatment. In Ankara there is a significant dependence on income generated from patient care services. As alluded to in other comments this could have a catastrophic impact on the institution if income generation takes precedence over its primary duties in education, research and setting benchmarks for acceptable standards in patient care. It is generally accepted that despite the fact that over 80% of Turkish citizens are covered by social insurance the dental care service infrastructure is simply unable to cope with demands. This in turn results in unrealistic expectations from the Dental School to provide for those who otherwise cannot find treatment. A solution needs to be agreed between the Dental School and state authorities to protect the strategic responsibilities of a modern dental school. Reciprocity from the School in implementing a strong public dental health academic structure would be a valuable compromise.

Section 3

Academic structure

- 3.1. Division of Basic Medical Sciences
- 3.2. Division of Clinical Dentistry
 - 3.2.1. Department of Pedodontics
 - 3.2.2. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
 - 3.2.3. Department of Periodontology
 - 3.2.4. Department of Restorative Dentistry
 - 3.2.5. Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology
 - 3.2.6. Department of Prosthodontics
 - 3.2.7. Department of Endodontics
 - 3.2.8. Department of Orthodontics
 - 3.2.9. SWOT analysis

Academic structure

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan
e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

The Faculty of Dentistry of Ankara University is composed of 2 divisions and 9 departments. The divisions are:

- (1) *Basic Medical Sciences*
- (2) *Clinical Dentistry Sciences*

At present the academic staff of the faculty consists of 78 (4 in basic dental science and 72 in clinical dentistry divisions) full and 9 part-time professors, 19 associate professors, 1 assistant professor, 61 research assistants, 1 specialist and 1 instructor. The main purpose of the faculty is to educate required qualified dentists. The Faculty of Dentistry offers D.D.S. degrees. Higher degrees in the field of dentistry are offered by the Graduate Institute of Health Sciences. Duration of education at the faculty is 5 years (10 terms). The Faculty of Dentistry also serves the public by means of accepting patients on a circulating capital basis and functions as a dental hospital.

3.1. *Division of Basic Medical Sciences:*

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Tamer Yılmaz

e-mail: tyilmaz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965734

The students take courses to get the basic medical notion. The courses are as follows. The first year: Physics, Biochemistry, Organic Chemistry, Medical Biology and Genetics, Biostatistics and Computing; Second Year: Biophysics, Microbiology, Histology, Physiology, and Anatomy; the third year: Pathology, Pharmacology and Topographical Anatomy.

The basic courses which will help the students to gain a general insight to dentistry are given by this division. The courses are concentrated on anatomy, histology, pathology, bio-chemistry, microbiology and physiology. The students have the chance to use multidisciplinary laboratories which are equipped with microscopes, devices to perform biochemical and pathological analysis. In this division, the laboratory tests of the patients can be carried out and these laboratories can also be utilized for research purposes.

Basic Medical Sciences division of the Faculty operates under the supervision of the Department of Basic Dental Sciences.

Courses for the first and second year students include Anatomy, Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, and Microbiology; course for the fourth year students include Biochemistry of the Mouth, Microbiology of Mouth and Topographic Anatomy. The Department also coordinates courses in Basic Medical Sciences given by visiting professors from various faculties.

This division features one Multidiscipline Laboratory designed for practical training for histology, physiology, biochemistry, pathology and medical biology. Practical anatomy training is carried out in one model laboratory and one anatomy hall.

In addition, in recent years, an ELISA Laboratory has been set up so that all our staff, especially our students, can be protected against hepatitis B, hepatitis C and AIDS, contamination conditions can be prevented and patients applying to our Faculty can be informed. The laboratory has been equipped to provide hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV scans.

3.2. *Division of clinical dentistry*

Clinical dentistry includes 8 departments. The students, in the last two years, are permitted to work in the patients' clinics under the supervision of the teaching staff. All departments have their own clinics and lecture rooms.

3.2.1 *Department of Pedodontics*

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Firdevs Tulga Öz Prof. Dr. Levent Özer
(Chairman of Department). (ADEE representative of Department.)

e-mail: firdevs.t.oz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr ozler@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965664 +90 312 2965667.

The department consists of 5 total of 9 academic staff – 5 professors and 4 associate professors – and 23 research assistants, 13 of whom are currently preparing their theses. There are a total of 9 members of administrative staff. Featuring 26 units, the department is capable of dealing with a high number of patients. The high number of units, together with “deep sedation” technique and our anesthetics expert, means that at least 2 anxious child patients can be treated almost each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Department of Pedodontics is the only department of its category in Turkey to treat so many patients by means of this technique. So far, as many as 400 patients have been treated through this technique. Alongside with uncooperative children, mentally handicapped children can be treated by means of deep sedation technique as well. In those children who do not respond to deep sedation technique, both tooth extractions and dental treatments are carried out in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery department under general anesthesia.

That a single room has been spared for 23 research assistants, students' performance cannot be evaluated upon their initiation to the clinic and tutor-student relation cannot be maintained fully, are negative aspects. Yet another negative aspect is the fact that the department does not have a seminar hall of its own. In additions, only 7 of all research assistants are included in the permanent staff list, which causes difficulties for the remaining ones.

Theoretical pre-clinic training of undergraduate students starts in the second term of the third year. Under the supervision of the teaching staff, students make use of phantom primary teeth featuring the same hardness and morphological features of real primary teeth and learn cavity preparation, filling and various treatment techniques.

Although clinical facilities are not fully satisfying in terms of equipment, the department is competent in terms of units. The department provides each student with one unit and related material.

3.2.2. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Samimi Demiralp (Chairman of Department).	Prof. Dr. Serpil Duran (ADEE representative of Department.)
e-mail:	demiralp@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	sduran@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone:	+90 312 2965556	+90 312 2965570.

The department consists of 17 professors, two of whom are part-time, 1 associate professor and 1 assistant professor.

Because the number of students is high, students may fail to find opportunity for practical application (for example in tooth extraction, root extraction, minor surgical operations). Physical conditions can also cause problems for the large number of students.

Despite this, thanks to highly experienced teaching staff, students can learn current treatment and surgical approaches and combine theoretical information with practical knowledge. Students are also provided with the opportunity of working with patients under the supervision of senior research assistants.

The Department of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery consists of a clinic, local operation room, general operation room and its ward for patients. While such polyclinic services as surgical operations and tooth extraction are provided in the clinic, local operation room is for minor operations and implant surgeries under local anesthesia and the general operation room is for treatment and maxillofacial surgical operations under general anesthesia. Students participate actively in clinical activities, assist in applications in the local operation room and observe in the general operation room.

One outstanding feature of the Department is that it features the most comprehensive patients' ward in Turkey.

3.2.3 Department of Periodontology

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Hamit S. Bostancı (Chairman of Department).	Prof. Dr. Elif Ünsal (ADEE representative of Department.)
e-mail:	h.selim.bostanci@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	unsal.e@gmail.com
Phone:	+90 312 2965678	+90 312 2965683

The department consists of 8 teaching staff, 6 research assistants and 10 doctoral students.

The department features a total of 22 dental units, 16 of which are allocated for routine clinical applications and the remaining 6 units are for periodontal and implant surgery. Routine periodontal treatment is carried out in the open clinic where 16 units are present; surgical applications are carried out in two separate operation rooms. Teaching staff, research assistants and students use the same clinic.

The clinic has a high potential of patients; both the teaching staff and research assistant provide students with both theoretical information and practical applications on patients and in small groups for tutorial purposes.

Research concerning clinical periodontology is carried out within opportunities provided by the clinic.

Both the teaching staff and research assistants of the Department have in constructive and cooperative relations with members of other departments.

In the department, surgical and non-surgical periodontal treatments, and implant surgeries are carried out. As research facilities are confined to the clinical framework, support for laboratory work is obtained from the Molecular Biology Laboratory of the Dental Faculty, Science Faculty, Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Pharmacy of Ankara University, as well as various units of other universities.

The department lacks a comprehensive research laboratory where research on periodontology can be done.

Making use of international literature on periodontology, the Department aims to educate undergraduate and postgraduate education students who possess current information about their field and who are aware of current periodontal problems of Turkey as well as their solutions, and to provide both dental faculty students and postgraduate school students with knowledge and skills in diagnosis and treatment.

3.2.4. Department of Restorative Dentistry

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nuran Ulusoy Prof. Dr. Engin Ersöz
(Chairman of Department). (ADEE representative of Department.)
e-mail: nuran.ulusoy.@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr eersoz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965592 +90 312 2965598

The department consists of 5 professors, 4 associate professors and 14 research assistants. The clinic, where fourth and fifth year students work with research assistants, features a total of 19 units; there is also an 8-unit clinic for the teaching staff, which the Department shares with the Department of Endodontics.

In the Department, research is carried out both in Turkey and abroad on all topics, especially on material information and both doctorate programs and masters programs – with or without thesis – are run.

Physical facilities of the Department are limited. In the student clinic, there is 1 unit per student and 1 unit for 2 research assistants. In the clinic for the teaching staff, there is 1 unit per 2 tutors. In addition, there is not a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) in the Faculty that will facilitate scientific research, while the number of patients is great, as a result of which certain problems arise.

3.2.5. Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Candan S. Paksoy Prof. Dr. bengi Öztaş
(Chairman of Department). (ADEE representative of Department.)
e-mail: candan.semra.paksoy@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr troztas@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965629 +90 312 2965630

The Department consists of 3 professors, 2 associate professors, 1 lecturer, 1 specialist and 4 research assistants. Alongside with health services, academic research, pre- and post-graduation teaching and training programs are run in harmony with theoretical, seminar and practical application phases.

The Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology is an academic unit where oral and maxillofacial tissue and organs are studied systematically, all physiological and pathological changes concerning these structures are interpreted both clinically and radiographically, and their treatment is designed.

The Department provides services in two clinics: Oral Diagnosis Clinic and Radiology Clinic. Oral Diagnosis Clinic features a total of 9 units where patients' initial examination and treatment planning after radiographic evaluation are carried out.

Radiology Clinic features 8 conventional dental x-ray devices and 1 panoramic x-ray, 2 automatic developing devices and 2 manual conventional developing tanks in dark room. In addition, there are 2 intraoral digital scanning systems for academic studies.

Three x-ray technicians serve in the Radiology Clinic. These are technicians none of whom have received any official education in their field; all these technicians have been trained in the Department, as a result of which they are far from being thoroughly efficient. Presence of expert x-ray technicians capable of bearing the responsibility of organizing and operating the Radiology Clinic will help increase productivity in the clinic.

Today, rapidly-developing advanced scanning techniques are widely used in dentistry. However, as we do not have technological equipment and facilities to meet the great demand in the Radiology Clinic, we are obliged to send patients to private clinics or centers other than the University itself for dental tomography and MR scanning that we desperately need, especially for diagnosis of TMJ pathologies and implant planning. If the Department possessed dental volumetric tomography, which many centers have, it would be very useful in meeting the demand from both departments in the Faculty and sources from outside the University, and in academic studies.

In both clinics of the Department, examination and treatment planning for each patient is completed within the day and appointments are organized with patients – not including those who required immediate treatment and who come from other cities – for panoramic scanning. This is because there is only one panoramic x-ray device present and an overuse results in breakdowns.

In order that more time can be spared for each patient, both diagnosis and treatment planning can be carried out more reliably and in better conditions in both clinics, it is essential that current equipment and the number of personnel in the Department should be taken into consideration and the number of patients should be kept at a reasonable level; patients need to be accepted according to an appointment system and there need to be daily quotas for the number of patients. This way, radiological study can be obtained through digital scanning systems and transferred speedily to all units concerned within the Faculty through the online systems, and all visuals can be kept for future use.

3.2.6. Department of Prosthodontics

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Bengül Yurdukoru Prof. Dr. Funda Akaltan
(Chairman of Department). (ADEE representative of Department.)

e-mail: bengül.yurdukoru@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr akalatn@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965693 +90 312 2965712

The department consists of 22 professors, 2 associate professors and 30 doctoral students, all of whom actively participate in providing undergraduate, graduate and doctorate programs. In addition, there are 2 secretaries for patient admission, 1 department secretary, 4 nurses, 5 prosthesis technicians and 3 aides.

Teaching and training programs are run by the teaching staff and their assistants on the basis of pre-clinical studies in the first three years and clinical training in the last two years. That the number of academic personnel is sufficient is an advantage for teaching and training.

Courses on both theory and practical applications are run under the supervision of academic staff in such branches as fixed prosthesis, full prosthesis and partial prosthesis. Theory-based courses include maxillofacial prosthesis and such multidisciplinary issues as Dental Materials, Implant supported dentures and fixed prosthesis, TMJ disorders and Community Dental and Oral Health.

Theory-based courses are held in lecture rooms with technical equipment and clinic studies are organized in small groups. Theory-based courses which require practical application are held in pre-clinic and phantom laboratories. The fact that there are many students in classes makes both supervision and communication difficult in both theoretical and practical courses.

Students in clinical studies undertake 5 separate training courses in one year under the supervision of 3 academic staff and their assistants. These students are responsible for collecting course scores determined at the start of each academic year by means of treatment they apply on patients, as well as preparing papers on certain topics. Students complete their clinical education in a unit of their own.

In undergraduate education, academic staff takes care of courses in prosthodontics. In the first 2 years of their education, doctoral students undertake theory-based courses and are asked to fulfill seminar credits. Doctoral students of related departments from other universities are also provided with post-graduation education and training.

There are 11 units in the clinic that the academic staff use and 32 units in the clinic that research assistants and students use, amounting to 43 in total; this figure makes it possible for a large number of dentists to treat a large number of patients. Technicians of the Department deal with such tasks repair and polishing of temporary bases in prosthodontics treatment; technicians from outside the Faculty can be

required to carry out other related tasks. In terms of public relations, levels of post-treatment are held high thanks to students and the academic staff, which helps build self-confidence.

The academic staff and their assistants carry out project-supported research activities in such fields as mechanical and chemical features of dental materials, strength analysis in prosthodontics treatment, clinical observation and electromiography. During these research activities, such research tools within the research laboratory as the Instron device, color analysis device, thermocycling device, abrasion and cross-section machine. This laboratory serves researchers from other universities as well.

The Department organizes congresses in Turkey and abroad, and members of the Department participate in congresses.

Doctoral students fail to pursue an academic career due to the fact that there are no enough vacant academic positions. This factor discourages them from making further research. In addition, the number of qualified personnel is far from being satisfactory. Sponsorship activities in researches are limited to personal efforts.

3.2.7. Department of Endodontics

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Lale Zaimođlu (Chairman of Department).	Assoc.Prof. Dr. Meltem Dartar Öztan (ADEE representative of Department.)
e-mail:	lale.zaimoglu@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	dartar@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone:	+90 312 2965609	+90 312 2965617

The Department consists of 7 professors and 2 associate professors, one of whom is currently working in the Faculty of Dentistry of Near East University. There are a total of 17 doctoral students, 12 of whom are currently working on their theses and the remaining 5 are to complete the pre-proficiency stage; 9 of these students are research assistants. There are 9 auxiliary staff members in the Department.

In undergraduate education, theoretical courses are given in the second, third and fourth years. Practical pre-clinic courses are held in the second and third years in the phantom laboratory. Students acquire practical clinic training for three weeks in the fourth year and for four weeks in the fifth year. Treatments that they undertake are supervised by research assistants serving as their advisors and the academic staff.

Postgraduate program is run under the supervision of the academic staff. In the first two years of their education, doctoral students both receive theoretical information and gain experience by treating a huge number of patients. They are expected to prepare and present 2 papers prior to the proficiency test. After the test, they complete the program by preparing their thesis.

The Department features a total of 24 units, 4 of which are in the clinic for the academic staff and the remaining 20 units are in the clinic for research assistants and students; patients at and over the age of 18 are treated in these clinics.

In the Department, every Wednesday between 09.30 and 10.30, doctoral students present their papers in the seminar room of the Department; alternatively, research articles and case reports in the field of endodontics are presented and discussed.

3.2.8. Department of Orthodontics

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Haluk İşeri Prof. Dr. Ufuk Memikoğlu Toygar
(Chairman of Department). (ADEE representative of Department.)

e-mail: haluk.iseri@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr toygar@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965642 +90 312 2965650

The Department consists of 11 academic staff members, 19 research assistants – 4 of whom are foreign citizens – and 12 administrative staff members.

There are two clinics in the Department and a total of 17 units, with 13 units in Clinic A and 4 units in Clinic B. In addition, the Department has 1 x-ray unit, 1 sterilization room, 1 student laboratory and 1 technician laboratory.

In undergraduate program, orthodontics courses start in the third years; students receive 2 hours of theory-based instruction in the first term and they receive 2 hours of theory-based and 1 hour practical training in the second term. In the fourth year, there are 2 hours of theory-based instruction and a 3-week practical training in each term. In the fifth year, students join a five-week practical training session.

Among strong points of the Department can be listed the fact that the Department possesses a powerful teaching staff and that both research assistants and students are able to treat a wide range of patients because of various fields of interest of the academic staff members. Great importance is given to seminars, case meetings and literature analysis hours. Research assistants handle each case together with members of the academic staff. Compared to that of similar department in Turkish universities, the Department possesses a richer archive.

One point that needs improvement is that the room for the research assistants is inadequate; all research assistants have to share the same room.

3.2.9. SWOT Analysis for Administrative and Academic Services

Strengths

1. Presence of qualified academic staff members to provide support for the management.
2. Wide acceptance of concept of participatory management.
3. High levels of the use of advanced technology in service provision

Weaknesses

1. Inadequate number of administrative and auxiliary personnel.
2. Low salaries which result in academic career falling from favor.
3. Discrepancy between professional title and the position to which the individual is appointed.
4. That institutional identity is not strong enough.

Opportunities

1. In-service training
2. Infrastructure investments and technological improvements
3. Attempts to initial e-state application through government policies.
4. Formation of new administrative units.
5. That the country and the society in general have been undergoing a radical change
6. Demands for speedy transformation that stem from initiation into the European Education and Research fields.

Threats

1. Facing difficulties in keeping up with rapid technological developments.
2. The great number of bureaucratic obligations that need to be met.
3. That it takes time to transform received attitudes and behaviors; resistance to change; failure to get lower levels to accept change.

Visitors' comments

There is a large number of departments, with good levels of staffing and expertise. They were efficiently managed. The SWOT analysis provided above demonstrates the insight and leadership that have brought the School to its present position of strength.

The traditional departmental structure reflects the physical lay-out of the building. Many departments were quite spacious and had good levels of light. 110 students could be accommodated in the prosthetics laboratory. However, allocation of space and resources must be dictated by the future priorities of the school and modern educational principles especially if there is to be a serious attempt to provide a more integrated undergraduate training program, promotion of integrated clinical care and small group learning arrangements.

Each department is responsible for its own lecture programme and clinical sessions within its clinic. Recently some inter-departmental teaching has been organised, and there were workshops on implantology and the temporomandibular joint. The visitors encourage this to be further developed as a priority, especially as it will allow certain important themes to be given greater prominence, eg prevention and public health dentistry. Once again the visitors advocate more integration.

Treatments were comprehensively recorded for each patient and student in computer systems, managed within each department. Students had a welcome opportunity to assess new adult patients in the Oral Diagnosis department. They then discussed a preliminary treatment plan with a clinical adviser (postgraduate student and/or a clinical professor).

The Oral and Maxillofacial Department has an in-house bed facility to support complex treatment. 4th and 5th year students have good opportunities to observe this treatment. Students each carry out 65 extractions.

Opportunities should be provided for students to treat patients in a series of integrated procedures and not be restricted to a single procedure in a single department. 'Total patient care' was a concept many staff and students would welcome.

In Orthodontics patient care is often extended over one or two years and it is important that students are given an opportunity to observe the results of treatment in the same patient from diagnosis to completion. This requires more flexibility in scheduling arrangements that are probably dictated by other clinical disciplines .

The Pedodontics Department was particularly under pressure from the increase in patients, especially as new child patients (up to 16 years of age) were assessed in the department (see reference above to patient overload).

There were few dental nurses. Departments could consider junior students assisting 4th and 5th years at least for some sessions. This would give both categories of student experience in four-handed dentistry. There were staff clinics adjacent to student chairs. Opportunity for students to observe in a form of specialists' clinics could be valuable.

There was an impressive and productive ELISA Laboratory. In this context, there was a discussion as to how different schools and national health care systems had responded to the growing threat of fluid borne viruses and the legal, psychological, sociological and human rights issues involved in testing and consent.

Section 4

Curriculum and general educational approach

- 4.1. Academic calendar**
- 4.2. Undergraduate education**
- 4.3. Curriculum and credits**
- 4.4. Weekly time table**
- 4.5. Education and training system**
- 4.6. System for evaluation of success**
- 4.7. Quality control of education and training system**
- 4.8. Physical infrastructure**
- 4.9. Curriculum**
 - 4.9.1. Prosthodontics**
 - 4.9.2. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery**
 - 4.9.3. Periodontology**
 - 4.9.4. Endodontics**
 - 4.9.5. Orthodontics**
 - 4.9.6. Pedodontics**
 - 4.9.7. Restorative Dentistry**
 - 4.9.8. Oral Diagnosis and Radiology**
 - 4.9.9. Multidisciplinary lectures**
 - 4.9.10. Basic Medical Science**
 - 4.9.10.1. Biological, pre- and para-clinical sciences**
 - 4.9.10.2. Human diseases**

Curriculum and general education approach

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Cem A. GÜRGAN (Vice Dean (Student Affairs)).

e-mail: gurganca@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965505-04.....

4.1. 2007-2008 Academic Calendar is shown below:

17 th September 2007 - 18 th January 2008	Autumn Semester
2007 - 2007	Autumn Semester Make-Up Exams
21 st January 2008 - 28 th January 2008	Autumn Semester Final Exams
11 th February 2008 – 03 rd June 2008	Spring Semester
May 2008 - May 2008	Spring Semester Make-Up Exams
09 th June 2008 – 11 th July 2008	Spring Semester Final Exams
21 st July 2008-18 th August 2008	Re-Sit Exams

4.2. Undergraduate education

Undergraduate education covers a total of five years, each of which covers two terms of 16 weeks. Courses in the curriculum and the training period of the fourth year students start on the third week of September, whereas the training period for the fifth year students starts on the second week. The training period for the fourth year students ends on the third week of May; courses end on the first week of June and the training period for the fifth year students ends on the last week of June. Final and make-up tests continue up until the end of July. There is a two-week midterm break in January and February for the courses.

The first three years of the undergraduate program covers courses that focus on basic sciences and basic medical sciences, with introductions to dental issues. In the last two years, there are detailed courses on basic medical sciences and clinic training for dentistry, supported with theory- and practice-based courses. In the fourth and fifth years, practical training for all courses in the clinic is completed. At the end of their five-year education, students are granted the title “dentist”.

4.3. Curriculum and credits

The curriculum for each semestre is presented in the *Appendix I*.

4.4. Weekly time table

The weekly time table for each semester is presented in the *Appendix II*

4.5. Education and training system

In courses, notes for topics taught are given and students are guided to source books (mainly in English). In practical applications, in pre-clinic classes, applications are done on model and phantom heads and papers assigned to students are checked.

Pre-clinic classes: In addition to basic medical courses in the first and second years, students start courses of prosthesis in the first year, treatment of dental diseases and basic education in endodontics in the second year, and of all other dental science branches in theory level in the third year. In the first three years, basic education on prosthodontics and treatments of dental diseases are carried out alongside with practical applications on model and phantom heads.

Clinic classes: In addition to basic medical courses in the fourth year, there is a half-day (in the afternoon) practical clinic application phase for all branches of dental science. In clinic classes, students are grouped (in oral diagnosis and radiology, periodontology, treatment of dental illnesses, endodontics, ortodontics and pedodontics clinics, “small groups” of 10-12 students; in surgical and prosthesis clinics, “big groups” of 20-24 students) to carry on with practical applications. Small groups complete their training in three weeks while big groups complete it in six weeks. Assessment of success during clinic classes is made by means of practical and theory-based test to be given at the end of the year, provided that points required by the Departments during clinic classes have been taken.

In the fifth year, again, there is the system of small and big groups; in this case, groups of students receive 4 and 8 weeks of clinic classes, respectively. Assessment of success during clinic classes is made by means of practical and theory-based test to be given at the end of each clinical course, provided that points required by the Departments during trainings.

All clinic training in clinic classes are given and supervised by the academic staff and their assistants.

4.6. System for the evaluation of success

In theory-based courses, students’ success is assessed by means of two mid-term tests, each given in the first and second semester, and one final test at the end of the year. Students who fail the final test take the make-up test; if they fail once again, they are considered “failed” and lose one year. In calculating students’ scores, percentages determined by the Faculty Council (40% for the mid-term test and 60% for the final test) are taken into consideration. In courses on basic medicine and dentistry, papers presented in practical applications throughout the year are assessed as “passed” or “failed”. In courses where practical applications are included, practical applications in final and make-up tests are considered as the lowest passing grade and those students who pass this stage are given the theory-based test. In clinic classes, depending on the branch, practical applications are made as oral tests either on patients or with the use of model or radiography. Students who succeed in these oral tests enter theory-based tests.

4.7. Quality control of education and training

At the start of each semester (summer and spring) “student satisfaction” questionnaires are applied so that pre-clinic and clinic students can evaluate the department and academic staff and their assistants responsible for practical and theory-based courses.

4.8. Physical infrastructure

Students at the Faculty of Dentistry of Ankara University have the right to benefit from all education and research facilities provided by Ankara University.

In addition, there are 4 classrooms (covering a total area of 351 m²) in the Faculty building, pre-clinic and clinic student laboratories, clinic technician laboratory, ceramic research laboratory and metal casting laboratory, a laboratory where studies on anatomy, endodontics and restorative treatment are carried out, and basic medical sciences laboratory for students to use. Total land of these laboratories is 1084 m².

The Faculty has the most developed Phantom Head Unit in Ankara and students (currently in restorative dentistry, pedodontics and endodontics) are prepared for clinic trainings.

4.9. Curriculum

Aim:

The aim of dentistry education is to develop qualified professional dentists who deal with oral and dental health that includes all the dimensions of human health; who are sensible towards all kind of alterations and developments about knowledge and technology of oral and dental health that may realize in time; and who are able to reflect those developments and changes to the services they offer; who are able to offer both preventive and treatment services on oral and dental health effectively in every aspect that the profession necessitates; who are be able to plan, implement, and evaluate the results of the services offered and carry out all the duties and responsibilities by considering the ethical principles of conduct as an effective member of the health team.

Objectives:

Sustainable development of protective oral and dental health services

Sustainable development of treatment of oral and dental health services

Develop self-care skills of the society.

Implement a holistic approach in oral and dental health.

Develop a responsibility towards life-long learning and improvement.

Contribute to and track of professional development and change.

Ability to change professional knowledge into practice.

Ability to make, apply and evaluate a work plan based on evidence and research.

Ability to think critically during applications.

Ability to develop effective and constructive relationship with patients, relatives of patients, other doctors and helping personnel during professional application.

Behave properly towards legal, and ethical principles.

As an effective member of the team, be able to act as a planner, a participant and an analyst.

Ability of becoming a leader and initiate action for change in the profession

The *core curriculum* can be divided into two parts, as follows:

- 1- The topics should be learned only *at knowledge level* and
- 2- The topics should be learned *both at knowledge and application levels*.

4.9.1. Prosthodontics:

Topics in core curriculum (In alphabetic order):

At knowledge level

Acrylic resins
Bonding Agents
Dental cements
Dental occlusion
Dental terminology
General properties of dental materials
Impression materials
Mandibular movements
Metals and metal alloys
Occlusal trauma and therapy
Occlusion types
Physiology of masticatory system
Soft denture liners and tissue conditioners
The adhesion criteria of restorative treatments
The importance of saliva in dentistry

Both at knowledge and application level

Adhesive prosthetic treatments
Attachments and telescopic crowns
Biomechanical criteria in prosthodontics (denture retention and stability)
Clinical examination
Dental articulators and face-bow transfers
Dental bridges and pontic types
Dental cementation
Dental porcelain and techniques
Denture adjustments, patient complaints and periodic controls
Diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry
Full and partial crowns
Geriatric dentistry
Impression techniques and dental models
Inlays and onlays

Laboratory techniques for denture fabrication

Laminate veneers

Mechanical and physical tooth erosion and treatment

Model simulation procedures in laboratory

Post-core restorations

Prosthetic mouth preparation

Prosthodontic failures and repair techniques

Rebasing and relining procedures for removable dentures

Removable partial denture components and treatment planning

Specific conditions for prosthodontics (overdentures, single complete dentures, immediate dentures, combined prosthesis, precision attachments)

Tooth color, tooth form and aesthetic in dentistry

Tooth morphology and manipulation

Tooth preparation and gingival retraction

Tooth selection, tooth arrangement and try-in procedure

Vertical and horizontal relations in prosthodontics

The prosthodontic education takes five years. The first three years are devoted to preclinic practice and final two years are devoted to clinical practice. During the preclinic period, the students are given detailed education about the oral structures and morphologic concepts and carry out various laboratory practices in order to improve their manipulative abilities. The students get acquainted with fixed and removal partial and total prosthesis and classifications. The students start to work on patients during their clinical period and have opportunity to practice their preclinical background.

Students in clinical studies are responsible for collecting course (Fixed and partial dentures) scores determined at the start of each academic year by means of treatment they apply on patients, as well as preparing papers on certain topics.

Graduate students should be able to examine patients, have an idea about dental materials and prosthetic rehabilitation techniques, able to decide the prosthetic rehabilitation of the patient and should inform the patient about the prosthetic needs, able to rehabilitate the patients with complete (overdenture, full denture) and removable partial (clasp retained and attachment retained removable partial denture, immediate denture) dentures, and fixed (full crowns, metal-fused to porcelain crowns and bridges, post-core restorations, adhesive bridges) restorations. Graduate students should identify the patient who is suitable for implant supported prosthetic restoration and maxillo-facial prosthesis and diagnose the patients who have temporomandibular joint problems and refer these patients to specialists.

4.9.2. Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Abscess and paths of spread

Anamnesis

Apical resection

Approach to geriatric patients

Basic surgical principles, preoperative preparations and post operative care

Biomaterials

Bone diseases

Cleft lip and palate and surgical treatment

Clinical examination in dentistry

Complications and emergency situations in dentistry

Cysts

Dental approaches in oncologic patients

Diagnosis and treatment of oral soft tissue diseases

Diagnosis and treatment of radioopaque, radioluscent and mix lesions

Diagnosis and treatment of salivary gland

Disinfection and sterilization in dentistry

Drug administration (Oral inhalation , local , IV , IM , SC, intradermal)

Emergency situations in systemic diseases and their treatment

Evaluation of patient, vital signs, vital indicators

Face and jaw fractures

First aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Focal infection

General anesthesia and sedation in dentistry

Growth and development of jaws and face

Guided tissue regeneration and application of biomaterials

Headache, jaw and facial pain-Diseases of the jaw and facial nerves

Hemorrhage and its treatment

Immunology

Indication for the extraction of deciduous teeth

Indications, contraindications and complications of dental extractions

Infection diseases

Jaw anomalies and orthognathic surgery
Lymphatic System
Maxillary sinus and sinus surgery
Maxillofacial syndromes
Model simulation applications
Oral cancer; epidemiology and risk groups
Pathogenesis of impaction
Preprosthetic surgery
Prophylaxis in dentistry
Relationship between patient and doctor in dentistry
Shock
Surgical procedures in oral and maxillofacial region and their complications
Surgical treatment of dental trauma
Systemic diseases
Techniques of biopsy
Techniques of dental extractions and extraction of impacted teeth
Techniques of local and regional anesthesia
Techniques of suturing
Terminology of Oral and maxillofacial surgery
The role of surgery in multi-disciplinary approaches
Use and care of dental instruments
Vital signs
Wound and wound healing

Both at knowledge and application level

Clinical examination
Incision techniques
Local infiltrative and regional anesthesia
Removal of retained root
Tooth extraction

The students have surgery courses in the third year of their education. The students are given courses in oral and maxillofacial diseases and surgery, various techniques used in dental anesthesiology, tooth

extraction techniques, incision types and surgical approach to medically compromised patients. Students participate actively in clinical activities, assist in applications in the local operation room and observe in the general operation room.

Students in their fourth year have 20 hours (per week) of practical education for 1 month. In this period each student should take 15 anamneses from patients and should extract 25 teeth.

Students in their fifth year have 25 hours (per week) of practical education for 2 months. In this period each student should observe clinical and operational applications, extract 65 teeth and also assist 15 minor surgical operations.

The goal is to give the notion of surgery to dental students and to give knowledge about the diseases, pathologic lesions, anomalies belonging to oral and maxillofacial region and their conservative and surgical treatments.

After graduation it is expected from a dentist who has got this education to be capable of ;

- Making the initial diagnosis of these situations,
- Referring the patients which he can not treat to an oral and maxillofacial department or a surgeon,
- Extracting teeth and performing simple operations such as impacted teeth or apical resection,
- Treating dental and oral infection,
- Struggling with oral surgical complications such as postoperative bleeding,
- Following new developments in dentistry and oral and maxillofacial surgery and maintaining their communication with other dentists.

4.9.3. Periodontology

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Biomaterials

Chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of periodontal diseases.(Periodontal Medicine)

Classification and etiology of periodontal disease.

Guided tissue regeneration and biomaterials

Influence of systemic disease and disorders on the periodontium.

Pathogenesis of periodontitis

Periodontal disease and its treatment

Periodontal indices

Periodontal surgery, problems, failures and their management.

Periodontal terminology

Preparation of the periodontium for restorative dentistry

Prognosis and treatment plan of periodontal disease.

Saliva and periodontal disease

The periodontal tissues: Histology, morphology, embryology and physiology

Wound healing following periodontal treatment

Both at knowledge and application level

Dentin sensitivity and its treatment

Esthetics in periodontal therapy

Local antimicrobial treatment in periodontal disease

Non surgical periodontal treatment, problems, failures and its management.

Oral hygiene monitoring, motivation of the periodontal patient...

Patient's complaint and history

Periodontal examination

Periodontal instruments

Periodontal maintenance phase

Periodontal radiology

Periodontal recordings

Periodontal treatment for older adults

Plaque control and basic periodontal treatment (scaling)

Prophylaxis in periodontology

Sterilization and disinfection in dentistry

Treatment planning in periodontology

Both the teaching staff and their associates provide students with both theoretical information and practical applications on patients and in small groups for tutorial purposes. The Department aims to educate undergraduate students who possess current information about their field and who are aware of current periodontal problems of Turkey as well as their solutions, and to provide students with knowledge and skills in diagnosis and treatment periodontal problems. The forth year students should treat gingivitis patients and fifth years student are responsible to treat both gingivitis and periodontitis patients and assist surgical therapies during their courses.

Periodontology courses are given at theoretical level in the third year and continues as theoretical and practical applications in the forth year. The fifth year is solely donated to clinical applications. The topics taken in the third year include morphology and physiology of periodontium, bacterial plaque, gingival and periodontal diseases and introduction to the diagnostic and treatment instruments used in periodontology. The course given in the forth year covers various periodontal surgical techniques. The students carry out non-surgical periodontal therapies and assist the surgical procedures. These are intensively repeated during their internship period in the fifth year.

The objectives of the periodontology courses and clinical trainings are to educate students with knowledge of diagnosing periodontal problems and evaluating oral hygiene conditions of patients and capable of applying non-surgical periodontal treatment. The assessment methods for these qualifications are written and oral exams and clinical performances evaluated during their clinical trainings.

4.9.4 Endodontics

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Apical resection

Dental materials and their general properties

Effect of filling materials on pulp tissue

Histology, morphology, embryology and physiology of tooth and support tissues

Pulp diseases and their etiologies

Systemic diseases and their relations with dentistry

Temporary filling materials

Both at knowledge and application level

Dental trauma and treatments

Diagnosis and treatments of pulpal diseases in permanent teeth

Discoloration of teeth and bleaching methods

Disinfection and sterilization in dentistry

Endodontic therapy of young permanent teeth, apexification

Model simulation applications

Root canal morphologies and access cavities

Use and maintenance of equipments in dentistry

In undergraduate education, theoretical courses are given in the second, third and fourth years. Practical pre-clinic courses are held in the second and third years in the phantom laboratory.

Pre-clinic students are responsible for entrance cavity for endodontic treatment in the second year on extracted teeth and phantom models. The third year students are responsible for canal preparations and filling by using extracted teeth and phantom models. Clinic students acquire practical clinic training for three weeks in the fourth year and for four weeks in the fifth year directly with patients. Treatments that they undertake are supervised by research assistants serving as their advisors and the academic staff.

Endodontic education takes four years as a preclinical application to second and third year students and clinical application to fourth and fifth year students. The preclinical education covers both practical and theoretical trainings. The preclinical applications are carried out on extracted human teeth and on phantoms starting from the third year. The clinical applications start from the fourth year where the students have opportunity to practice their preclinical background on patients.

The primary aim of the Department of Endodontics is to provide a learning environment to enable the student to develop an understanding of the biological/clinical principles of endodontics and the clinical skills to diagnose and treat pulpal/periapical disease processes

4.9.5 Orthodontics

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Abnormalities of jaws and orthognathic surgery
Growth and development maxillofacial region
Cleft palate and lip; treatment
Multi-disciplinary approaches in orthodontics
Orthodontic anomalies and etiologies
Treatment approaches in orthodontic anomalies (Functional and fixed)
Orthodontics, orthopedics and natural forces
Medical history
Occlusal guidance in pediatric dentistry and treatment approaches.
Diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry
Interceptive orthodontic treatment
Preventive orthodontic treatment
Removable appliances in orthodontic
Retention treatment in orthodontics

Both at knowledge and application level

Removal appliances
Diagnostic models
Retention appliances
Case presentation
Interceptive orthodontic treatment

In undergraduate program, orthodontics courses start in the third years; students receive 2 hours of theory-based instruction in the first term and they receive 2 hours of theory-based and 1 hour practical training in the second term. In the fourth year, there are 2 hours of theory-based instruction and a 3-week practical training in each term. In the fifth year, students join a five-week practical training session.

The students take orthodontic course in the third year. The course gives theoretical and practical information about the description and development of the head and the face, normal concept, orthodontic anomalies, orthodontic diagnostic tools and analysis, planning of orthodontic treatment, and teeth movements. The practical applications serve to improve the students' practical knowledge about the

orthodontic treatment tools and modalities. Fourth year students are taught protective and preventive orthodontics, mobile apparatus and treatment of slight orthodontic anomalies, fixed and functional treatment philosophy and methodology, orthodontic treatments of clefts and orthognathic surgery. Fourth and fifth year students carry out internship studies in the department.

A student graduated from orthodontic clinic course is capable of doing all preventive orthodontic treatments, using removable appliances for interceptive orthodontic treatments and making the retention treatment to patients. The assessment methods for these qualifications are written and oral exams and clinical performances evaluated during their clinical trainings.

4.9.6. Pedodontics

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Behavior managements in children and child attitude according to the age

Cements

Childhood diseases and symptoms

Dental materials and their properties

Dental treatment in special care child patient

Diagnosis and diagnostic methods in dentistry

Drugs used for children and adolesances in dentistry

Etiology, classification, definition and properties of periodontal diseases

Failure and complications during dental restorations

General anesthesia and sedation in dentistry

Histology, morphology, embryology and physiology of teeth and supporting tissue

Indications of primary teeth extraction

Pulp diseases and etiology

The evaluations of growth and development in children

Theories and etiology of dental caries

Treatment planning according to the age in pediatric patient

Both at knowledge and application level

Behavior management techniques in children
Cavity preparation techniques
Cavity preparation techniques in primary teeth
Clinical appearance and diagnosis of caries in primary teeth
Clinical examination methods in children
Dental filling techniques
Dental filling techniques in primary teeth
Dental trauma and treatment in primary and permanent teeth
Diagnosis and treatment of pulp disease
Diagnosis and treatment of pulp disease in primary teeth
Disinfection and sterilization in dentistry
Drug administration
Endodontic treatment in young permanent teeth (Apexification)
Occlusal guidance and treatment in pediatric dentistry
Preventive dentistry
Prophylactic methods in caries
Restorative treatment in primary and young permanent teeth
Root canal morphology and endodontic
Root canal morphology and endodontic in primary teeth
The restorations of malformed (abnormal) teeth

The students are given theoretical background for morphology of deciduous teeth, eruption, diagnosis and treatment of the teeth anomalies in 0-15 years old children as a result of etiological, genetic, nutritious and accidental factors. Also, preventive oral and dental health measures are taught to students. The students who take their first theoretical course in the third year get experienced enough on phantoms and patients in the clinic.

The objective of current training program in Paediatric Dentistry should aim to produce students who: 1- are competent in all the skills of dentistry pertaining to the specialist care of infants, children, adolescents and patients with special care needs, 2- are competent and experienced in the design, implementation and completion of a preventive dental care program for every type of paediatric dental patient, 3- are competent give dental health education for the child and the parents, are competent and experienced in behavior management techniques, so that the majority of their patients can be treated without the use of

adjunct medications, 4- are competent and experienced in the provision of restorative, prosthetic and interceptive orthodontic care for infants, children, adolescents and patients with special care needs.

The students are also competent to :1- design cavities in relation to tooth anatomy and the characteristics of the restorative material, 2-choose treatment and restorative material in relation to the child's disease activity and age, 3-perform conservative as well as radical pulp treatments (pulp capping, partial pulpotomy, pulpotomy, pulpectomy), 4- perform esthetic restorations using adhesive systems and adequate endodontic treatment in the permanent dentition, 5-understand the principles of the prevention of injuries including early reduction of overjet, correction of habits and construction of mouth guards, 6- carry out an examination and assessment of patients with dental injuries, 7-carry out appropriate treatment for minor soft tissue injuries, 8- evaluate luxation injuries and the appropriate treatment including the appropriate use of splinting, 9- treat injuries to the supporting bone, 10- carry out pulp treatment of traumatized teeth including pulpotomy (Cvek type), apexification for immature teeth and root canal therapy for the completed apex, 11- Diagnose and treat root fractures, 12- understand the biological processes of hard tissue repair and resorption that occur following the replantation of teeth and clinical experience of the treatment after avulsion, 13- carry out appropriate treatment following injury to the primary dentition

Students should treat patients under supervision of qualified paediatric dentists according to the criteria of the department . Each student should perform at least 20 different types of cavity restoration(amalgam, compomer and composite), 4 pulpectomies, 6 permanent and primary teeth root canal treatment, 2 stainless steel crowns, 3 fractured teeth restorations, 10 fissure sealants, 12 topical fluoride applications, 6 diagnosis and treatment planning that are dependant of the pediatric department.

For the final exam, students have to provide the criteria mentioned above. At the end of 4 weeks program final exams have to take place. The final exams are performed by at least 3 professors from the same department on a pediatric patient by oral examination. The students are evaluated from a point of theoretical and practical knowledge.

4.9.7. Restorative Dentistry

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Approach to geriatric patients

Caries prophylaxie

Cavity preparation techniques

Cements

Clinical appearance and diagnosis of dental caries

Clinical examination methods in dentistry

Color changes in teeth and bleaching methods

Color, form and esthetic in dentistry

Dental caries theories and its etiology

Dental diagnosis and diagnostic methods

Dental trauma and its treatments

Dentistry Terminology

Disinfection and sterilization in dentistry

Effect of filling materials to pulp

Failures and complications during filling procedures

Filling techniques

Histology, morphology, embryology and physiology of dental and supporting tissues

Importance of saliva in dentistry

Inlay – onlay restorations

Laminate veneers

Materials used in dentistry and their common properties

Temporary filling materials

Treatments of dental anomalies

Use and maintenance of hand and electrical instruments used in dentistry

Both at knowledge and application level

Clinical examination

Color changes in teeth and bleaching methods

Filling techniques

In the theoretical courses of second and third year, the students are given detailed background on cavity preparation, etiology of caries, dental plaque, morphology and chemistry of caries, the relationship between saliva and caries, caries immunology, prophylaxis, temporary and permanent filling materials, composite filling materials and direct laminate veneers. In the theoretical course of the fourth year, students deal with the use of instruments used in restorative treatments, treatment of dental caries, dentin pins, tooth discolorations and bleaching together with practical training. The students start to work on patients during their clinical period in the fourth and fifth year and have opportunity to practice their preclinical background on patients.

In this department detailed education on diagnosis and treatment of caries, material knowledge and their application areas are given. Students who complete their education are capable of using their knowledge in different treatment situations.

4.9.8. Oral Diagnosis and Radiology

Topics in core curriculum:

At knowledge level

Diagnosis and diagnostic methods in dentistry

Diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry

Radiological techniques in dentistry

Both at knowledge and application level

Diagnosis and treatment planning

Various radiological techniques

The students are given theoretical background for oral and maxillofacial tissues and organs and pathological changes related to these tissues, and oral diagnosis and radiology in the third and fourth years. The students carry out their internship studies in the clinic in the fourth and fifth years under supervision of the academic staff.

The objectives of this course and clinical trainings are to educate students with knowledge of examining patients intra- and extra-orally together with usage of knowledge about medical problems/status, diagnosing oral and dental problems on radiographs and deciding the necessary laboratory diagnostic techniques. The assessment methods for these qualifications are written and oral exams and clinical performances evaluated during their clinical trainings.

4.9.9. Multidisciplinary lectures

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT and DISORDERS

Anatomy of temporomandibular joint

Occlusal relations

Temporomandibular disease/dysfunctions

Treatment of temporomandibular diseases/dysfunctions'

ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

Advanced surgical techniques in implantology (osteotomy, sinus lifting , grafting techniques , guided tissue regeneration)

Anatomic properties of maxilla and mandible and its importance in implant procedures

Biomechanical criteria and occlusion in implant supported prosthesis

Definition and history of implant

Diagnosis and treatment of periimplant problems/complications

Implant materials and systems

Implant supported prosthetic treatment (totally edentulous, partially edentulous and single tooth replacements)

Maintenance and long-term evaluation criteria of implant supported prosthesis

Periodontal maintenance for dental implants, long term evaluation and complications

Surgery and prosthetic complications in implant dentistry

Surgical complications in implantology

Surgical procedures of implants

Treatment plan, indications and contraindications of implant procedures and multi-disciplinary approach

MATERIAL SCIENCE

Acrylic resins

Bonding Agents

Dental cements

Impression materials

Metals and metal alloys

Temporary filling materials

PUBLIC ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH

Aim:

The aim of Oral Public Health course is to educate students following WHO oral health policies.

Competent to:

Give dental health education to the public.

Perform professional preventive care

Competent and experienced in the design, implementation and completion of a preventive dental care program for public.

Knowledge of:

Prevention of caries by increasing the resistance of the tooth with fluorides, and diet control

Home care

Professional care

Fissure sealant applications

Preventive aspects in restorative dentistry

Prevention of caries by mechanical and antimicrobial plaque control

Evaluate cost/value of preventive measures

Prediction of future caries development

Epidemiology of periodontal diseases.

Prevention of gingivitis and periodontitis.

Insight in preventive measures of caries and periodontal disease for specific patient groups.

Prevention in mental and physical handicap children

Preventive measures for orthodontic patients

ERGONOMY AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

The aim of this lecture is to inform the students about the formal procedures and regulations of a dental office constitution and management of the office and creating a ergonomic working area together with teaching the ability to communicate with colleagues and patients.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND PRESENTATION

The aim of this lecture is to guide the students in searching the scientific informations and evidences. In this lecture, the final year students are being divided into 9 groups representing 8 clinic dentistry and one basic medicine science department. Each group defines a problem or a subject and prepares a presentation to whole faculty by the help of their supervisor who are assigned from each department.

4.9.10 Basic Medical Sciences

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Tamer YILMAZ

e-mail: tyilmaz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

The basic courses which will help the students to gain a general insight to dentistry are given. The courses are concentrated on anatomy, histology, pathology, biochemistry, microbiology and physiology. The students have the chance to use multidisciplinary laboratories which are equipped with microscopes, devices to perform biochemical analysis. In this division, the laboratory tests of the patients can be carried out and these laboratories can also be utilized for educational and training purposes. In addition to basic biochemistry and microbiology courses given in the first and second year, respectively, theoretical oral biochemistry and oral microbiology courses are given for the fourth year students.

4.9.10.1. The biological, pre- and para-clinical sciences:

Biochemistry

Name: Prof. Dr. Tamer YILMAZ

e-mail: tyilmaz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Biochemistry's goal is to teach the students a basic understanding of general biochemical processes. The principal objectives are to develop an understanding of the relationships between chemical properties and functions of body constituents, metabolic and regulatory processes and vital functions and adaptive responses of the human body

Oral Biochemistry

Name: Prof. Dr. Tamer YILMAZ

e-mail: tyilmaz@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Oral Biochemistry's goal is to teach the students a basic understanding of oral biochemical processes. The principal objectives are to develop an understanding of the relationships between chemical properties and functions of body constituents, metabolic and regulatory processes and vital functions and adaptive responses of the human body

Medical Biology

Name: Prof. Dr. Fulya Tekşen

e-mail: fteksen@health.ankara.edu.tr

Teaching of medical biology and genetics subjects, and enhancing these subjects with experiments in laboratory. In the Medical Biology and Genetics course special attention is given; 1- To develop critical thinking and scientific skills such as formulating hypotheses, designing and conducting experiments, problem solving etc., 2- To develop a quantitative approach in the acquisition and interpretation of biological data, 3- To develop specific skills such as the use of the microscope, making observations, collecting and recording data, constructing tables, graphs and dissections, etc through training. The topics are: General information about medical biology, Biological molecules, Nucleic acids, Cell theory, Cell structure and organelles, Cell division, Replication, Transcriptions, Protein synthesis, Cell respiration, Mendel laws, Chromosomes and chromosome anomalies, Inheritance, Blood groups and Genetics of blood groups, Population genetics, Genetic engineering, Animal tissues, Immunity and AIDS, Digestive, circulatory, excretory, respiratory systems in animals. Reproductive system, Hormones and their structures, Sense organs

Physics

Name: Assoc.Prof. Hüseyin Ünver

e-mail: unver@science.ankara.edu.tr

To provide the student with a clear and logical presentation of the basic concept and principles of physics, and to strengthen an understanding of concepts and principles through a broad range of interesting application to the real world. It is also attempted to motivate the students through physical examples that demonstrate the role of physics in other disciplines. It provides students with an improvement in capability of solving engineering problems and analysing them.

Biostatistics

Name: Assoc. Prof.. Cemal Atakan

e-mail: atakan@science.ankara.edu.tr

To teach the basic statistical techniques. The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following: Introduction and Elementary Concepts, Arrangement of data, Measures of central tendency, Elementary probability concepts, Distribution and probability function, Expected value and variance, Confidence intervals, Testing hypotheses (one or two sample), Chi square test for independence, Goodness of fit tests, Relation coefficient, Regression analysis, Correlation, One way analysis of variance, Wilcoxon signed-rank test, Mann-Whitney U and median test, Kendall's Tau coefficient and Spearman correlation coefficient,

Anatomy

Name: Prof. Dr. Ufuk Şakul

e-mail: sakul@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

The meaning of human anatomy; basic Latin terminology; systematic analysis of the human anatomy with stress on motion anatomy. Knowledge of the normal human anatomy. Terminology, Bones, Cranium, Cranial cavity, Auditory ossicles, Vertebral column, Thoracic skeleton, Bones of upper limb, Bones of hand, Pelvic girdle, Bones of lower limb, Bones of foot, Joints, Cranial synovial joints, Vertebral joints, Thoracic joints, Joints of upper and lower limb, Knowledge of the normal human anatomy (muscles, vessels, structures of the neck, larynx, pharynx, nerves, upper extremity, lower extremity, thorax, heart, trachea, lungs and diaphragm, Abdominal digestive system, urinary system, pelvis and perineum male and female genital system, Endocrine system, spinal cord, cerebellum, thalamus, hypothalamus, Cortex and cortical areas, Basal ganglia, ascending-descending tracts, Autonomic nervous system)

Topographic Anatomy

Name: Prof. Dr. Ufuk Şakul

e-mail: sakul@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following: Head, the important topographic points, lines and angles, Frontal region, occipital region, parietal region and temporal region Orbital region, nasal region, Oral region, buccal region, Parotidomasseteric region, mental region, Infratemporal region, Pterygopalatine region, Pharyngeal region, Fascial layers of the neck, Submandibular region, Carotid region, Muscular region – Larynx, Pharynx, submentale trigone, Posterior cervical trigon, sternocleidomastoid region

Physiology

Name: Prof.Dr. .Metin Baştuğ

e-mail: bastuğ@tr.net

To learn the function the cell tissues and organ systems of the body, their interactions and role of changes of physiologic functions in clinicopathologic entities.

To learn the function of human body.

The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following: Physiology of Cell, Physiology of peripheral nervous system, Blood Physiology, Respiration system physiology, Heart and peripheric circulation physiology, Functional organisation of blood vessels, Physiology of digestive system , Gastrointestinal hormones , Functions of vitamins and trace elements, Central nervous system physiology, Endocrine System Physiology,

Histology

Name: Prof. Dr. Canan Akbay

e-mail: akbay@medicine.ankara.edu.tr

To teach the student; histologic structure of tissues and organs, and general embryology and congenital anomalies and malformations

To learn the student; histologic structure of tissues and organs, and general embryology and congenital anomalies and malformations

The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following:

Cell, Cell Division, Differentiation and Aging

Epithelial Tissue, Connective Tissue, Cells, Fibers And Types, Cartilage Tissue, Bone Histolog, Muscle Tissue, Nervous Tissue, Blood and Hemapoesis, Skin

Histology of Cardiovascular System, Respiratory System, Lenforeticular System, Digesive System, Glands of Digesive System, Urinary System, Endocrine System, Reproductive System, Central Nervous System, Periferic Nervous System

General Embriology, Fertilysation, Implantation, Bilaminary germ disc, Gastrulation, Organogenez, Fetal Membranes and Plasenta, Birth, Congenital Anomaly and Malformations

Development of Pharingeal Arcus, Head and Neck

Pharmacology

Name: Prof. Dr. Eyüp S. Akarsu

e-mail: akarsu@dialup.ankara.edu.tr

To give information on the basic principles of pharmacology and the drugs used in various systemic diseases.

To describe and comment on the absorption, bioavailability, distribution and elimination of the drugs, and the drug-receptor interaction

To comment on the physiology of autonomic nervous system, and to classify the drugs used in the therapy of the diseases related with the autonomic nervous system

To describe and comment on the drugs used in respiratory diseases

To describe and comment on the drugs used in cardiovascular diseases

To describe and comment on the drugs used in gastrointestinal diseases

To describe and comment on the drugs used in endocrin system diseases

To comment on liquid-electrolyte disorders.

Microbiology

Name: Prof. Dr. Aykut Mısırlıgil Prof. Dr. Nilgün Ayhan

e-mail: aykut@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

To provide an appropriate scientific background to understand the microorganisms' world and their excellent structures which takes place in the etiology of diseases

To have knowledge about the microbiological and immunological mechanisms of diseases, diagnostic methods, therapy, prophylaxis and prevention of medically important pathogens as well as infections relevant to dentistry.

In Microbiology they are taught:

Introduction to Medical Microbiology, history and taxonomy , general/ special structures of bacteriaceae, bacterial metabolism, growth conditions, seeding of bacteria, bacterial virulence factors and bacterial genetics

The normal flora of the body, microorganism-microorganism and microorganism- human host relationships, fundamentals and pathogenic mechanisms of medically important infectious diseases

Principals of sterilization and disinfection and their application to the prevention of cross infection and infection control especially in dentistry

Principals of antimicrobial therapy, effectiveness of antimicrobials, presentation of selected groups of antimicrobial compounds, principals of antimicrobial resistance, the adverse effects, prophylaxis and therapy procedures.

Structures of viruses, general characteristics, etiopathogenesis and diagnostics of viral infections that causes human diseases.

Structures of fungi, general characteristics, taxonomy, etiopathogenesis and diagnostics of fungal infections especially with relevance and clinical manifestations in dental diseases

Structures of parasites, general characteristics, taxonomy, etiopathogenesis and diagnostics of parasitic diseases.

Fundamentals of immunology, immune system cells, structures/ functions of antigens and antibodies, mechanisms of immunological diseases, immunological diagnostic methods, allergy, anaphylactic responses and their consequences

Autoimmunity, autoimmune reactions, hypersensitivity reactions.

Oral defence mechanisms, types of vaccines and new developments at vaccinating against recently known and/or newly found pathogens

Oral Microbiology

Name: Prof. Dr. Aykut Mısırlıgil Prof. Dr. Nilgün Ayhan

e-mail: aykut@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

To provide an appropriate scientific background to understand the oral ecology, normal and pathogenic flora, morphology, pathogenic mechanisms and clinical presentation as well as diagnostic methods, therapy and prevention of pathogens relevant in Dental Medicine.

To have knowledge about the importance of infectious diseases, the known and/or newly found pathogens originating from oral cavity, adjacent structures for systemic infectious illnesses on humans and immunological responses against infections.

In Oral Microbiology they are taught:

The virulence mechanisms of microorganism and etiopathogenesis of bacterial diseases

Principles of diagnostic oral microbiology with emphasis on commensal oral microflora

Pathogenic principles, clinical presentations and therapy of infections caused by several microorganisms as; Pyogenic cocci, coryneform bacteriae, Mycobacteriae, anaerobic bacteriae

Principles of dental plaque/ dental calculii forming, the role and types of bacteria in this formation, the microbiological aspects of dental caries

Microorganisms related with periodontal infections and immunological responses of host against these infections

Hepatitis viruses, these group of viruses caused diseases, basic principles of opportunistic and new viral pathogens especially relevant to Dentistry.

Aphthoeseus caused microorganism and their pathogenic principles, clinical presentations and therapy of infections

General principles of antimicrobial/antifungal therapy, selected groups of antimicrobial compounds and their mode of action/effectiveness

Principles of sterilization and disinfection methods, their application to the prevention of cross infection and infection control especially in dentistry

Immunological responses against mechanisms of oral infections and new diagnostic methods in Microbiology

Pathology

Name: Prof. Dr. Ömer Günhan

e-mail: ogunhan@gata.edu.tr

Third year: General and Systemic pathology,

Total 80 hours. Two hours each week.

This program has been designed to provide basic knowledge on general and systemic pathology. The aim is teaching the etiology, pathogenesis, morphology and prognosis of diseases. Theoretical courses enriched with laboratory studies provide information about gross and microscopic changes in organs and their correlation with clinical, radiologic and laboratory tests. Students learn medical terms related with human pathology. These courses show how to evaluate disorders of human structure and function and to determine how such disorders might impact on the oral health of an individual.

General pathology: Total 50 hours

Introduction to pathology, laboratory procedures

Cellular adaptations, cell injury and death

Acute and chronic inflammation, repair

Hemodynamic disorders, thromboembolism, shock

Diseases of immunity

Neoplasia

Genetic disorders

Environmental and nutritional pathology

Systemic pathology: Total 30 hours

The heart and blood vessels

Diseases of red and white blood cells, lymph nodes

Respiratory system diseases

Renal diseases

Bone and soft tissue disorders

Liver diseases

Endocrin disorders and diabetes mellitus

Skin diseases

Fifth year: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology. (Course will start to be given in 2008-2009

Education year)

Total 50 hours

This program has been designed to provide knowledge mainly on oral and maxillofacial pathology. Students are expected to achieve an understanding in how to identify the oral manifestations of systemic disease and how to effectively manage them during practise of dentistry. Disorders, particularly those involving oral and maxillofacial region, will be evaluated in detail.

The Subject Headings:

Oral mucosal immunity.

Odontogenic inflammations, cysts and tumors.

Mucosal disorders.

Epithelial tumors and precancerous lesions.

Salivary gland diseases and tumors.

Bone and soft tissue tumors and tumor like lesions.

Sinonasal, head and neck pathology.

Forensic oral pathology.

4.9.10.2. Human Diseases:

Internal Medicine

Name: Prof. Dr. Necati Örmeci

e-mail: necatiormeci@hotmail.com

Aims to give a good understanding of general approach to patients with internal medicine problems during daily dental practice.

Main Objectives are;

To understand the importance of taking and recording a medical history in patients with dental problems.

To be aware of medical emergencies such as myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, shock and cardiac arrest.

To understand the importance of valvular heart disease and prevention of infective endocarditis.

To be aware of the importance of blood pressure changes.

To understand the general approach to patients with hereditary and acquired bleeding diathesis.

To give general approach to patients with hepatitis and acquired immuno deficiency syndrome

To give general information about transfusion medicine.

To approach patients with neutropenia or HIV positivity.

General Surgery

Name: Doç. Dr. Acar Tüzüner

e-mail: acartuzuner@gmail.com

Primary aims are; Learning the basic surgical principles, basic surgical tools and simple surgical procedures, Acquiring basal knowledge of basic hospital and operating theatre applications

Learning the means of evaluating and treatment of commonly encountered surgical diseases; especially those of the head and the neck region

Main Objectives are;

Gaining the general knowledge and means of application of basic surgical principles, Acquiring the ability to evaluate and decision making in a surgical patient

The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following:

Surgical ethics and Surgical Phylosophy

Principles of Disinfection and Sterilization in Surgery, Basic Knowledge of Surgical tools and Sutures, Anamnesis and Physical Examination in Surgical Patient

Hospital and Operating Theatre Applications, Hemostasis and Transfusion in the Surgical Patient Basic

Principles of Approach in Surgical Wounds

Physiopathology of Wound Healing

Ophtalmology

Name: Prof.Dr.Kudret Dürük

e-mail: vehbikocgozbank@yahoo.com

The lecture in ophtalmology presents the main aspects of anatomical, physiological, and clinical basis of disorders in eye.

Primary Aims are;

Giving an overview on symptoms, diagnostics, and treatment of eye-diseases

Otolaringology

Name: Prof. Dr. Yücel Anadolu

e-mail: yucelanadolu@hotmail.com

The lecture in otorhinolaryngology presents the main aspects of anatomical, physiological, and clinical basis of disorders in ENT.

Primary Aims are;

Giving an overview on symptoms, diagnostics, and treatment of ENT-diseases as well as presenting cases which could be expected in a dental practice

To get students to read up on different topics of interest by themselves

Main Objectives are;

Benign and malignant lesions of nose and sinuses, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx, inflammation, tumors, malformations

Dermatology

Name: Doç. Dr. Pelin Müştak

e-mail: kocyigit@medicine.ankara.edu.tr

The course objectives are to obtain dentists who had knowledge about dermatology and to ease the diagnosis.

Main Objectives are;

Oral Mucous membrane diseases, Urticaria, angioedema

Connective Tissue Diseases, Erythema squamosus diseases

Bacterial and Fungal Infections

Mycobacterial and Viral Diseases

Parasitic Infestations, Autoimmune Bullous Diseases

Behçet's Disease, Melanoma, Eczema

Forensic Medicine

Name: Prof.Dr.İ.Hamit Hancı

e-mail: hanci@medicine.ankara.edu.tr

Primary Aims are;

To give a main knowledge about basic principles of forensic odontology and profession area.

To teach a legal and ethic responsibilities during occupational practise of the dentists.

Main Objectives are;

To learn a basic principles of forensic odontology and legal and ethic responsibilities during occupational practise

The subjects that are taught in this course is as the following:

Definition of forensic odontology, Dentistry and expertise

Forensic odontologic applications on human bodies and sceletal remains

Legal responsibilities of the dentists

Malpractice in dentistry

Deaths during dentistry applications

Age determination by teeth

The role of the dentist on the determination and prevention of child abuse and neglect

The denunciation role of the dentist in forensic cases

Psychiatry

Name: Prof.Dr.Abdulkadir Çevik

e-mail:

Primary Aims are;

A brief introduction to psychiatry

Contribution of psychiatric knowledge to doctor-patient relationship.

Main Objectives are;

Describe the main points of taking psychiatric history

Teach important signs and symptoms of psychiatric disorders

Give short information about some major psychiatric disorders like schizophrenia, affective disorders and anxiety disorders

Teach some main points of drugs used in psychiatry

Emphasize the differential diagnosis of somatoform disorders

Describe some major concepts of psychodynamic psychiatry

Visitors' comments

The visitors had a stimulating session with the Education and Coordination Board. It is a progressive group willing to consider a radical review to see what would be appropriate and achievable. Students accepted for education in the school have demonstrably high intellectual abilities. It would be important that such intellects have time for reflection, self-directed learning and recreation. An over-crowded program that demands passive learning of less relevant detail militates against some educational principles.

The curriculum has been adjusted in recent years with clear benefit. 5th year students research in groups of nine and make presentations; there were some interdisciplinary sessions. Nearly all departmental clinics incorporate tutorial work, and students in clinics are monitored and supported on an individual basis. Evidence based dentistry is a topic currently being considered by the Education and Coordination Board. This is critical in a modern dental education program. The curriculum remains very full with some non-dental and dental courses not strictly needed.

Questions were raised by the visitors about the educational philosophy and approach. The School's approach is a traditional one with emphasis on laboratory skills, although probably consistent with many other schools in Turkey and parts of Europe:

- There is an emphasis on teaching rather than student learning in a segregated curriculum.
- The visitors believe the curriculum should be devised and developed on an inter-disciplinary basis, prioritising what must be learned to become a general dental practitioner in Turkey. This inevitably requires the reduction or omission of some traditional courses.
- If more courses were designed across traditional departmental divisions, there would be a need to engage all staff in the process.
- Certain themes could be introduced early in the five years and reinforced throughout the programme, with increased support from electronic-based learning programmes. Prevention, communication with patients, and other clinical and technical staff, professional attitudes, ethics and an introduction to dentistry, including some early exposure to clinical practice, could all be considered. Consensus demands understanding and collaboration between all colleagues in the interests of students.
- Critical thinking amongst a very intelligent student group should be encouraged.
- In supporting what would be a major educational development, there will be a need for teacher training. Currently this is only sparsely available through the university. Postgraduates who are supervising and teaching must also have access to this training

In revising the curriculum, the expected outcomes of each course should be clearly defined. This would be helpful to students and contributing lecturers..

Assessment methods

Concern was also expressed about

- the end of year assessment methods, their reliability and validity. There was too much detail and memorising required of students which could have a deleterious influence on problem solving and critical thinking by students.
- Assessment is an integral part of the learning process. It should be formative rather than simply summative. Examinations and tests should not be used as means to pressurise students into concentrating on specific subjects to the detriment of others, which can have a negative effect on integrated concepts in primary dental care.
- Too much time is devoted to laboratory based techniques. Assessment on base plates was one example.

- It was explained that in many rural areas in Turkey technical support may not be available resulting in the dentist having to complete their own technical requirements. If that is the case and there are no facilities for mailing the necessary prosthetic artifacts this is a serious disadvantage in a dental curriculum with growing demands for clinical rather than technical competence. Here the visitors views and those of the school were not *at idem*. Although this also is a problem in some developing countries it would seem unhelpful if this were to have too much of an impact in the curriculum in Turkey and greater use could be made of dental technicians in different and innovative ways to permit the dentist to concentrate on what he or she is trained to do; clinical care of patients..
- also, too much time was given to procedures which normally would be undertaken in a dentist's working life by a technician.
- Some students cited examples of intensive examination sessions over an extended period of time (two weeks) with emphasis on memory recall.
- there are too many oral examinations; it would be good to use other forms of assessing like OSCE's and portfolio's, and use less traditional examinations.

This practice is counter-productive from an educational perspective and is another indication of need of departments to liaise more effectively.

The school is very well placed in many respects, with its facilities and staff expertise and commitment, to provide a more stimulating educational experience. Changes could reduce student over-assessment and stress as well as producing graduates better equipped to enter modern dental practice. Research themes within the Faculty should also benefit from the collaboration by staff across departments. It was encouraging to hear the open and constructive responses of faculty members to the issues raised.

Section 5

Staff (Academic and administrative)

5.7. Promotion process for academic personnel

5.8. Evaluations of academic activities

5.9. Administrative/auxillary personnel

5.10. SWOT analysis

5.11. Improvement-Plan/Strategy to observed improvements

Staff (Academic and administrative)

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan

e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

In the Faculty, currently 298 people are employed; of these, 170 are academic staff members and the remaining 128 people are in administrative work. Mean age is 39.3 (the youngest being 24, and the oldest 63). As far as all personnel concerned, the ratio between male and female personnel is equal; this ratio is 1.24 for academic staff and 0.75 for administrative staff. At present the academic staff of the faculty consists of 78 (4 in basic dental science and 72 in clinical dentistry divisions) full and 9 part-time professors, 19 associate professors, 1 assistant professor, 61 research assistants, 1 specialist and 1 instructor.

5.1. Promotion process for academic personnel

The promotion process starts when, upon completion of postgraduate education, thesis work is defended in front of a jury and the title of “doctorate” is granted. Next comes the title of “Assistant Professor” (this is a stage where individuals are appointed to a position in the department; following an applied test, a file with all academic activities are presented to a jury appointed by the university management) to be followed by the title of “Associate Professor” (first individuals present a file with all their academic activities to a jury appointed by the Interuniversity Council; next, they take an oral exam in front of the same jury), and of “Professor” (this is a stage where individuals are appointed to a position in the department; a file with all academic activities are presented to a jury appointed by the university management). It is the responsibility of jury members to assess whether files of academic activities meet criteria set by the university or the Interuniversity Council.

5.2. Evaluation of academic activities

There is no evaluation procedure for activities other than those submitted for academic promotion. Yet, at the start of each academic year, each member of the academic staff presents a standard report of academic activities to the Dean’s Office and to the University.

5.3. Administrative/Auxiliary personnel:

In the Faculty, personnel other than the academic staff can be grouped under three headings: (1) administrative (civil servants); (2) clinic assistants (nurses); (3) staff for cleaning, sterilization, and security.

5.4. SWOT analysis

Strengths

1. Young, dynamic and powerful teaching staff
2. Openness to change and improvement.
3. Ease in decision-making.
4. Quantitatively sufficient staff.
5. Sufficient opportunities to train students.
6. A high ratio of participation to congresses.
7. Regular organization of scientific meetings and seminars.
8. Regular invitations for the academic staff as speakers at congresses in Turkey.
9. A positive approach toward diploma-holders in terms of preference and employment. (According to a survey by the Association of Turkish Dentistry, a professional organization, diploma-holders of the Faculty are at the top of the list of 18 faculties in Turkey.)
10. That the Faculty is preferred by high quality students.

Weaknesses

1. That decisions are hard to implement.
2. Insufficient number of secondary staff.
3. Compared with the number of the members of the academic staff, an inadequate number of foreign language publications and citations.
4. Excessive number of students and the education system that rests on rote learning.
5. Insufficient interaction training.
6. Insufficient application opportunities in topics related with basic medicine.

Opportunities

1. Activities to organize and benefit from the alumni.
2. Educational projects of the European Union (Socrates-Erasmus).
3. Join projects with professional establishments.

Threats

1. Factors that can prevent academic flowing (an upside form of the pyramid).
2. Erroneous policies of the political government in the improvement of science and technology.
3. That the University's opinion is not asked when the number of students for the Faculty is to be determined.

5.5. Improvement – Plan/Strategy to Observe Improvement

Aim	Activity, tool	Internal-External Obstacles	Method for Eliminating Limitations	Method for Assessing Improvement
1. Improvement of the quality of education	<p>1. Reducing the number of students</p> <p>2. Training educators</p> <p>3. Interactive education</p>	<p>1. Higher Education Council / Government policies</p> <p>2. Inability to train qualified secondary staff</p> <p>3. Education of low quality</p> <p>4. Amnesties for students</p> <p>5. Insufficient number of auxiliary staff</p> <p>1. That members of the academic staff are unaware of the education provided.</p> <p>2. Resistance by the members of the academic staff against change</p> <p>1. Members of the academic staff are either unaware or resistant</p> <p>2. Insufficient number of equipment</p>	<p>1. Application to the Higher Education Council and the Government</p> <p>2. Demanding certificate to employ secondary staff</p> <p>3. Demanding positions especially for secondary staff from the Ministry of Finance</p> <p>1. Informing through persuasion</p> <p>2. Encouragement for self-assessment</p> <p>3. Quality in academic promotion</p> <p>1. Informing through persuasion</p> <p>2. Making interactive education obligatory</p>	<p>1. Assessment of student success</p> <p>2. Questionnaires</p> <p>3. Monitoring professional life of the alumni</p> <p>4. Observation of education by external inspectors</p> <p>1. Observing student success</p> <p>2. Questionnaires</p> <p>1. Assessing student and educator success</p> <p>2. Monitoring the alumni</p>
2. Increasing academic capacity of the educators	1. Attracting financial opportunities for	1. Payment policy of the Government	<p>1. Informing the Government</p> <p>2. Joint activities with professional</p>	1. Inspecting the members of the academic staff

	improvement 2. Improving the working environment 3. Training educators 4. Project support from abroad	2. Insufficient infrastructure 3. Resistance by the members of the academic staff against change	associations	
--	--	---	--------------	--

Visitors' comments

On an overall assessment there appeared to be a favourable student to staff ratio but this was not consistent across all departments. Some seemed to have more favourable ratios than others and not necessarily related to significance of the educational programs, patient services or research output. The Dean and his senior colleagues are very conscious of the strategic development of staff structures in order to ensure maximum benefit from the intellectual resources available and the range of expertise.

The improvement plan set out in this section is commended especially that procedures be put in place to monitor outcomes. The visitors particularly welcomed the suggestion that there be greater involvement of educators in learning more about new education and assessment methods. It is important to implement an appropriate continuous quality improvement approach in order to avoid negative responses.

Section 6

- 6.1. Organisation/Union
- 6.2. Cost of learning materials
- 6.3. Success rate on courses and programs
- 6.4. Exchange
- 6.5. Extracurricular activities
- 6.6. Electives
- 6.7. System of selection
- 6.8. Involvement of students in faculty committees
- 6.9. Accommodation
- 6.10. Teaching language
- 6.11. Preparatory English class
- 6.12. Health and social services
- 6.13. Tuition fee
- 6.14. Diploma and field of employment

Students (Undergraduate)

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cem A. Gürkan Burçin Çevik (President of Student Union)

e-mail: gurganca@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr burcin_cevik@hotmail.com.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05 +90 312 2965504-05

In the 2006-7 education periods, a total of 111 students were registered as first year students; currently, there are 611 students in the Faculty, 53 of who are foreign students.

6.1 Organization/union

At the start of every academic year, in each class, students elect one student representative. These five representatives then make a second election to determine the student representative for the Faculty. Office of the students' representatives consists of one president and two vice presidents.

The student representative for the Faculty represents the Faculty in student council election held university-wide. This year, the representative from our Faculty has joined the election and has been elected to serve as the person in charge of public relations and informatics of the student council. The Council of Students' Representatives is run in accordance with regulations ordained by the Council of Higher Education. The Council works to improve social, cultural and legal rights of students. Students' representatives are all volunteers who do not receive any form of payment. Any essential support for their work is provided by the University management.

6.2. Cost of learning materials

Educational cost of a student to the Faculty in terms of theory-based, practical and clinic courses is about 12,500 YTL.

6.3. Success rate on courses and program

Overall success rate in all classes ranges between 89% and 91%.

6.4. Exchange

Students and staff are encouraged to participate in the Socrates-Erasmus scheme due to the opportunities it provides for both professional and personal development. Home undergraduate students are given the opportunity to undertake exchanges of three months' duration during both the second or third year and fourth year of the BDS (Hons) course, with postgraduate students and staff undertaking exchanges at various stages of the year. Incoming Erasmus students visit at various times throughout the academic year, for three months in total, while teaching staff from the partner institutions also take the opportunity to undertake exchange visits to our Faculty of Dentistry.

Currently, the Faculty has dual partnership with three dentistry faculties, from Bulgaria, Italy and Finland, within the framework of the ERASMUS program, and with the University of Columbia from the USA and the University of Osaka from Japan.

6.5. Extracurricular activities

There are no extracurricular activities. Conferences on such topics are human relations (patient-doctor and the environment) are organized.

6.6. Electives

Courses on professional issues are given on a full year basis, as a result of which elective courses include foreign language, painting, music and sports only.

6.7. System of selection

In Turkey, student placement is through a nationwide exam. Resting on their score from the exam, students state their preferences and whether they can register to the faculty is decided according to a nationwide listing. Students who succeed in gaining the right to study in our Faculty are within the top 10% of this listing.

6.8. Involvement of students in faculty committees

The office of students' representative works in coordination with the vice dean in charge of students' affairs and holds the right to attend all meetings held by the Faculty Council and state opinion on all decisions concerning students.

6.9. Accommodation

Our faculty is unable to provide accommodation for its own students. Yet, Ankara University provides certain facilities. Students can also benefit from the hostels of the national Hostel Services. The hostels which belong to the university can accommodate 956 students. These hostels provide some requirements like television, telephone, refrigerator and there are rooms for 1, 2, 3, or 4 students. Also there are separate computer rooms for students. Food is also provided in these hostels. The Faculty does not provide any accommodation facility, neither does it have a separate bursary option of its own. This service is provided nationwide by the Institution of Bursaries and Hostels. Yet, students who are in need are provided with food, books, equipment and other similar items by means of a social cooperation commission of the Faculty.

6.10 Teaching language

Teaching language is Turkish. To learn Turkish, foreign students can take a course from the Turkish Learning Center of Ankara University called "TÖMER".

6.11 Preparatory English Class

Students who enter the Faculty may attend a one-year optional English preparatory class. The duration of this course is not included within the regular education period. The grades the students they obtain from this course are included in their cumulative average.

6.12. Health and social services

Our University provides health service to its staff and students in a very wide scale through both its hospitals and medical and social services. Medical expenses for students' needs are provided by the university. Health Service of the Health, Culture and Sports Center, hospitals of the Faculty of Medicine of Ankara University and polyclinics of the Faculty of Dentistry provide health services for students.

Students are provided with foods prepared by the expert dieticians at a very reasonable price. For the students with little or no financial support, food is provided for free. Also we provide many alternatives in our faculty cafeteria. Students are provided with meals of four courses prepared by the expert dieticians at a very reasonable price. For the students with little or no financial support, food is provided for free. Both the canteen and the cafeteria of the Faculty provide students with other quality alternatives. Psychological consultation and psychiatry service is available in our medical and social service department which help students with their psychological problems. Ankara University considers social and cultural activities as a part of students' education; as a result, various activities are organized. There are some special committees about social and cultural activities, some of which are: Communication group, Scholarship distribution group, Students' spare time group, Psychological consultation group, Conference and exhibition group, Art Group, Travel and meeting group and Education group.

6.13 Tuition fee

Students need to pay a participation fee for each semester that ranges, in accordance with at what year of education the student is, between 230 and 260 YTL. Students who fail and lose one year have to pay 50% extra.

6.14 Diploma and fields of employment

Those diploma-holders of the Faculty of Dentistry of Ankara University who would like to pursue an academic career can start a doctorate program after their graduation. Potential fields for employment are hospitals of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, as well as private hospitals and polyclinics. It is also possible to set up private dentist clinics or work in one.

Visitors' comments

The students were well presented and knowledgeable. Examples were seen of courteous handling of patients and a pride in carrying out work. Students in all years demonstrated an enthusiasm for dentistry and patient care. Opportunities for students to visit other hospitals and clinical environments would be useful, if this can be arranged to expand their knowledge of medical care and social conditions. Exchange programs with schools abroad are to be encouraged.

Students were very positive in their opinion of the school and had few complaints. Their main issue was with the amount of formal assessment and the heavy load at certain times of the year to conform to the university's schedule for examinations. In one case it appeared a student in the fourth year might have examinations on every day including weekends for 15 days. This was inappropriate educationally and stressful. It was surprising to the visitors that the majority of students had to retake one or more examinations, many working through the summer vacation. Efforts should be made to reduce the quantity of examinations after the sixteen week semesters in favour of competence achievement during the inter-term. Assessment should not be based so much on re-testing what had already been checked. This is an area that deserves further investigation and review perhaps with the assistance of some expert in this area (see reference to teaching the teachers).

Students were confident in moving from lectures and theoretical instruction to practice involving patients at the start of the fourth year, although the visitors would suggest much earlier introduction to clinical experience.

Each student has an adviser within the staff, though the system was not thought to be working very well. There were ideas to provide more support for troubled or struggling students. More thought on this important feature is encouraged so that all students can feel confident they can have confidential discussions and support, within a five year programme which is challenging and sometimes stressful.

Student questionnaires are used to gauge reaction to individual courses; this is to be commended. Student representatives from each year attend meetings with the Dean and Vice Dean at the beginning of each semester. Students felt they had reasonable opportunity to influence the delivery of the curriculum and report difficulties.

Section 7

Facilities of the faculty

- 7.1. Library
- 7.2. Pre-clinic laboratories
- 7.3. Clinics
- 7.4. Lecture and seminar rooms

Facilities of the Faculty

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan
e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

Currently, there is a project run under the cooperation of the Commission of Scientific Research Projects of Ankara University and the State Planning Organization so that a central digital radiography and web system and its related archive system can be set up by 2009.

Our current web site is still in use. Yet, there is a plan to renew the current web site and offer users pages in Turkish and English.

7.1. Library

Our library, also available for online use, is the richest in terms of foreign sources and periodicals in Turkey. The library, open between 08.30 and 16.30, houses 1886 books, 53 international periodicals and 412 theses. In addition, electronic library of the University can be accessed from any office as well as the Library of the Faculty.

7.2. Pre-clinic laboratories

Laboratories for education include pre-clinic and clinic student laboratories in dental treatment division, ceramics research laboratory and skeleton casting laboratory, anatomy, endodontics and conservative treatment laboratory, and basic medical sciences laboratory.

7.3. Clinics

There are a total of 189 dental units in the faculty, a distribution of which is as follows: 25 in oral and maxillofacial surgery clinic, 22 in periodontology, 27 in pedodontics, 23 in restorative clinic, 24 in endodontics, 16 in ortodontics, 43 in prosthodontics, 10 in oral diagnosis and radiology. Because of physical restrictions, there is not a multi-disciplinary students' clinic in the Faculty.

The number and distribution of periapical x-ray devices in the Faculty are as follows: 10 in oral diagnosis and radiology clinic, 1 shared by endodontics and restorative clinics, 1 in pedodontics and 1 in ortodontics clinic; 13 in total. In addition, there are 3 panoramic and cephalometric x-rays, of which two are in oral diagnosis and radiology clinic and one is in ortodontics clinic.

There is a total area of 1834.3 m² for all clinics, a distribution of which is as follows: 484 m².for prosthodontics, 99.18 m².for oral diagnosis and radiology, 165.13 m².for restorative dentistry, 177.08 m².for endodontics, 320.4 m².for oral and maxillofacial surgery, 161.2 m².for orthodontics, 257.08 m².for periodontics and 243.91 m².for pedodontics.

7.4. Lecture and seminar rooms

In the Faculty there are for classrooms with the most advanced technical equipment (including electronic board and internet connection), seminar rooms of departments and a conference hall with a capacity of 300 seats.

Visitors' comments

The Faculty is to be congratulated on its extensive refurbishment which has provided patients, staff and students with an appropriate and modern clinical environment. Levels of clinical equipment and supplies were generally good. The Faculty provides a dental unit for every student in the 4th and 5th years. The school has made submissions to Government for funds to introduce digital radiography which will have significant advantages for the school and particularly improve efficiency in patient radiography as well facilitating networking within and outwith the school for radiographic diagnosis. The new phantom head unit with 50 places is an excellent addition. Cleanliness and maintenance was good throughout and all areas were smart. The Faculty has the advantage of being self-contained in its own building with its own excellent canteen, rooftop restaurant and library. The main university buildings are only a few minutes' walk.

The library is a major asset attractively presented with 30 computer screens. It has somewhat restricted opening hours of 8.30 am to 5pm, Monday to Friday. Lecturers are given the opportunity to request new books to increase the library stock to support courses.

A challenge facing the capacity of the current building was the increased influx of patients following a change in national law. As many as 150 new patients, including 50 children, appeared each day. This was putting facilities and waiting areas under strain and may jeopardise the Faculty's prime purpose to provide a learning environment for undergraduate and postgraduate dental students. Expanding physical facilities will not address the serious demand for care; that will be unending as long as a realistic national plan is put in place to deliver prioritised primary and preventive services to those most in need of care such as the elderly, the poor, the young and those with special needs.

The intake of around 100 students each year was large by European standards. This increases the challenge to introduce substantial opportunities for students to undertake total patient care. This is important to equip them for their career in primary dental practice. The division of departments physically does not necessarily prevent such a concept and staff could work in neighbouring departments to the benefit of their career development as well as their students.

The visitors recommend the implementation of an electronic records system

Section 8

Research

8.1. Fund for research

8.2. Scientific activities

8.3. Publications in SCI

Research

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan

e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

Students of the Faculty of Dentistry of Ankara University can benefit from all research and application opportunities provided by Ankara University. The Faculty possesses one Molecular Biology Laboratory set up by means of the Biotechnology Institute project. The Polymerase Chain Reaction system within the Laboratory is currently active. There are no laboratories apart from the Polymerase Chain Reaction, metal casting and ceramics research laboratories.

Staff publications are listed in Appendix III

8.1 Fund for research

There is a research fund within Ankara University and financial support is provided for all research projects in the University according to certain criteria. In addition, the State Planning Institution and the Turkish Society of Scientific Research can provide funds for larger scale, multidisciplinary projects. For projects prepared in 2006-7 in the Faculty of Dentistry, the University Fund for Scientific Research provided 130.000 YTL, and the State Planning Institution and the Turkish Society of Scientific Research provided 600.000 YTL.

In addition, the Faculty provides a limited amount of financial support – 5.000 YTL per project – for research projects.

8.2. Scientific activities

Please see Appendix III for staff publications. The Faculty regularly organizes symposiums, panels, conferences and congresses at national and international levels and participants from Turkey and abroad are invited. Many of the members of the academic staff participate in international congresses and meetings and scientific studies of the Faculty are presented as papers. In 2006-7, a total of 92 members of the academic staff and research assistants joined 182 national and international scientific meetings. Yet, the number of papers cited in the SCI is quite low. In addition to all these activities, the Faculty issues its own periodical.

8.4. SWOT analysis

Strengths

1. Presence of a powerful and competent academic staff for research.
2. Presence of a conventional and digital library.
3. Presence of a speedy internet connection.

Weaknesses

1. Lower numbers of the SCI publications per member of the academic staff.
2. That the Faculty periodical is not listed in the SCI.
3. Lengthy bureaucratic procedures for support from research funds.
4. Absence of facilities for comprehensive research with basic medical sciences in the Faculty, as a result of which joint research project are hard to plan.
5. That essential conditions for research can only be maintained through personal relations.
6. That the Faculty/University has not realized any protocols with institutions outside the University that have laboratories.

Opportunities

1. Rewarding support for publication within the SCI context.

2. Presence of the research fund.

Threats

1. That doctoral students are reluctant to do research as they believe that they cannot pursue an academic life.

8.5. Improvement – Plan/Strategy to Observe Improvement

Aim	Activity, tool	Internal-External Obstacles	Method for Eliminating Limitations	Method for Assessing Improvement
<p>1. Carrying out quality research that will contribute to scientific progress</p> <p>2. Getting research published in the most popular national and international periodicals</p> <p>3. Presenting research findings in national and international scientific meetings</p>	<p>1. Provision of essential infrastructure required for quality research</p> <p>2. Formation of academic staff essential for quality research realization</p>	<p>1. Lack of essential infrastructure required for quality research</p> <p>2. Inability of secondary staff to pursue their academic life so that they can do research</p> <p>3. Lack of motivation due to difficulties in carrying out research</p>	<p>1. Founding central research laboratories</p> <p>2. Providing academic staff with opportunities to improve their foreign language in Turkey or abroad</p> <p>3. Establishing protocols with institutions that currently have laboratories so that university members can benefit</p> <p>4. Provision of editorial support for publications abroad</p>	<p>1. Citation to researches carried out</p> <p>2. Current place among all universities in terms of number of publications</p>

Visitors' comments

The Faculty is very conscious of the need to expand its engagement in high quality research that will be recognised internationally; essential for the standing of all university disciplines. The School's SWOT analysis and the proposals to increase quality and quantity of research are commended. Already output levels are increasing. Many staff have had postgraduate training abroad and have retained productive links in Europe and across the world. There is encouragement from the University. The Faculty produces its own research journal three times a year.

The list of high quality publications, some with high citation indices, in Appendix III is very impressive and the authors are to be commended for their achievements. The visitors would encourage a higher number of such quality publications. English is the scientific language that often presents insurmountable barriers for some schools to compete. It is clear that this challenge has been overcome in Ankara.

It is interesting to compare the level and quality of publications from the departments with very different staffing levels, teaching responsibilities and patient care demands. Those who are productive and the younger academics seeking to enhance their career should be given special attention and protection in the School's development plan.

Section 9

Hygiene measures

9.1. Hygiene measures

9.1. Hygiene measures

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name:	Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan	Prof. Dr. Cahit ÜÇÖK (Clinical Director)
e-mail:	sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	cucok@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr
Phone:	+90 312 2965504-05	+90 312 2965504-05
Name:	Nurten Sariaslan. (Head Nurse)	
e-mail:	@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr	
Phone:	+90 312 2965616	

Central Sterilization Unit of the Faculty has been serving since November 2004. This is a unit that meets a major part of the sterilized material requirement of eight departments for treatment and diagnosis purposes.

Currently, two nurses and two auxiliary staff members serve at the Unit. The Unit consists of a contaminated material chamber, sterilized material chamber, personnel room, depot (where consumption materials and registers are kept and ironing is made), technician's office, laundry, changing room and laboratory. In addition, all clinics have autoclave devices.

Visitors' comments

There is a very good CSSD unit and the visitors were told that students were instructed in appropriate sterilisation practice at various stages in the programme. Nurses brief each new group of students coming to a clinic. Despite the fact that sterilisation and crossinfection control is emphasised in each clinical disciplines, it would benefit from a more integrated centralised approach in student training and in its clinical application as a centralised function.

There was universal use of gloves and masks, though in common with some other schools occasionally students used gloved hands to move apparatus which was not sterile. Insufficient eye protection was also evident. Opportunities for students to learn the principles of the CSSD operation from the staff responsible might be useful. Students and others working closely with patients were smartly presented, with chairside areas clean and well maintained.

There seemed to be an inconsistent approach between departments/clinics/faculty/staff/students when it came to cross-infection control procedures and dress. The visitors advocate consistent universal cross-infection control practices between all clinical disciplines and personnel

Section 10

Postgraduate training

10.1. Postgraduate training

10.2. SWOT analysis

10.3. Improvement-Plan/strategy to observed improvements

10.1 Postgraduate training

Person who is responsible to prepare this section of the report:

Name: Prof. Dr. Nejat Bora Sayan

e-mail: sayan@dentistry.ankara.edu.tr

Phone: +90 312 2965504-05

In all branches, postgraduate education is provided in cooperation with the Institute of Medical Sciences of Ankara University; students register after they prove proficient in the postgraduate test designed and given by the Institute. These students are required to complete courses, present papers, carry on practical applications in clinics and laboratories in the first two years, and prove their proficiency in the final test given at the end of the second year. Then, these students are asked to improve their research project as graduation thesis. The postgraduate program, which covers a period of five years, is completed when students defend their thesis.

The postgraduate program consists of at least seven courses bearing at least 21 credit values in total, as well as seminars, proficiency examinations, thesis proposal and thesis study.

The postgraduate program is completed in eight semesters. The students who fail in the program can be dismissed from the program in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations before the end of this period. Students who successfully complete all these steps and meet all other requirements are granted a postgraduate diploma.

Such common courses as Ethics, Methodology and Statistics are given at the Faculty building. Other courses and research activities are held in the other campuses of the University.

In 2006-7, a total of 59 students completed their postgraduate theses.

The Faculty organizes regular courses for the alumni on dental implant applications.

10.2. SWOT analysis

Strengths

1. Presence of a dynamic academic staff that has established scientific cooperation with dentistry faculties abroad.
2. Presence of members of the academic staff with experience gained abroad.
3. Provision of an active and speedy internet access for all members of the academic staff.
4. Sister universities with which scientific cooperation has been established.

Weaknesses

1. That members of the academic staff are not proficient in foreign languages.
2. That student exchange programs have not been initiated yet.
3. Inadequate financial support in international activities.

Opportunities

1. Presence of scientific cooperation activities with universities abroad.
2. Educational project of the European Union (Socrates, Erasmus).
3. Support provided for postgraduate programs through student exchange programs.

Threats

1. Bureaucratic limitations (visa procedures).

10.3. Improvement – Plan/Strategy to Observe Improvement

Aim	Activity, tool	Obstacles	Method for Eliminating Limitations	Method for Assessment
1. Improving scientific cooperation with dentistry faculties abroad	1. Dynamic academic staff 2. Scientific meeting and conferences	1. Bureaucratic limitations 2. Lower number of participants	1. Encouragement of the academic staff 2. Organizing scientific meetings 3. Increasing cooperation	1. Assessment through feedback after conferences and other scientific activities
2. Initiation of student exchange programs.	1. Relations with the Rector's Office and other universities	1. Concern and doubts of students	1. Working according to a plan	1. Assessment of the effectiveness of exchange programmes through tests

Visitors' comments

There is an organised postgraduate programme and the Faculty has many postgraduate students, most of them graduates of the school. Others came from the Turkish speaking world. There was frustration among postgraduates about funding and limited opportunities for progression. In a few areas postgraduates may spend too much time supervising, to the detriment of their own learning and research. Increased external collaboration and exchange by postgraduates would be beneficial to them and the school.

Section 11

Summary of SWOT analysis and plans for innovation and improvement

Summary of SWOT analysis and plans for innovation and Improvement

Teaching and training

In 2004-5 education period, the Faculty adopted programs congruent with undergraduate programs of the European Union Nations Dentistry Faculties, and European Credit Transfer System. Currently, this curriculum is applied in pre-clinic classes. With the completion of all classes at the end of 2008-2009 education period, the Faculty will become fully compatible with the European Union programs.

In addition, taking current conditions into consideration, it is aimed that present curriculum should be improved so that it is application-based at clinic and pre-clinic levels, that the Faculty can train competent dentists who, within the framework of universal targets for dentists, will give priority to preventive medicine, strive for the achievement of the year 2025 targets for oral and dental health of the World Health Organization.

Research

Forming national and international projects to carry on best quality research that will provide contribution to scientific and social progress,

Presenting researches in national and international scientific meetings and make sure that research findings are published in nationally and internationally recognized periodicals with higher impact factors,

Making sure that international and interdisciplinary cooperation can be strengthened,

Providing support for the members of the academic staff and their assistants so that they can join national and international congresses and meetings,

Improving study and observation facilities with various national and international academic units,

Organizing national and international congresses and symposiums

Relations with the society, and sector, and international relations

A) Relations with the Society and Sectors

Providing society with quality, scientific and inexpensive dental health services in all branches of dentistry,

Improving relations with professional organizations,

Provide support for in-service training programs,

Provide contribution to training society through various media, web sites, conferences, television and radio programs.

B) International relations

Improving present scientific cooperation links with dentistry faculties abroad and increase collaboration in research and education,

Provide support for encouragement,

Provide support for the members of the academic staff and their assistants in terms of experience abroad.

Governance, Administration Processes and Administrative Services

Organizing working environment in the Faculty so that administrative staff can work in the most efficient way,

Providing secondary staff and auxiliary medical personnel to work alongside members of the academic staff,

Increase in-service training activities,

Providing personnel and student participation to the Faculty administration

General Strategic Plan

Reflecting the mission and vision of the Faculty of Dentistry of Ankara University, the strategic plan of the faculty comprises of the following points:

- (1) To improve scientific and cultural exchange with other universities,
- (2) To carry on developing for better learning and research environment,
- (3) To solve financial problems for education and research facilities, and
- (4) To create a globalised life for students in education and cultural conditions.

Action Plans for Improvement

Education-Training

Aim	Improvement Method	Agent	Duration (Short, Intermediate, Long)	Method to Assess Improvement
Reducing the number of students	Meetings with the political government	Faculty management	Intermediate	Reduction of the number of students
Accepting students from a higher score level	Faculty promotion according to a program and professionally.	Introductory brochures, CDs and web pages.	Intermediate	An increase in score level of students that prefer the faculty; more students from the top one thousand
Providing financial support for student libraries	Making clubs' activities attractive; support from advisors.	Students, advisors and faculty management	Short	An increase in the number of activities and participants; providing support that students need
Strengthening relations with the alumni	Planning regular activities so that relations with the alumni can be strengthened	Faculty management and the alumni	Intermediate	An increase in the number of alumni participating in the activities
Increasing budget items to be spent on students and education	An increase in the budget devoted to students' needs, their resources, computers and internet connections	Faculty management	Short	Feedback that students' demands in terms education have been met
Improving sports and social activity facilities for students	Providing support for financial means, clothing, sports hall and, when needed, food, traveling and accommodation expenses for sports and social activities	Faculty management and students	Intermediate	Feedback that students' essential needs for sports and social activities have been met

Providing support so that students can participate in congresses	Providing support for students to participate in congresses in related fields	Faculty management, students	Short	An increase in the number of students participating congresses
Post-graduation training	Designing questionnaires for the alumni and providing support in issues that they feel they need help	Faculty management, alumni associations	Intermediate	Feedback from the alumni; an increase in the number of participants
Increasing the number of books and other publications to be used for resources	Stimulating academic staff to this end; improvement in copyrights issues	Faculty management, academic staff	Intermediate	Assessment of the frequency of use of resources

Research

Aim	Method for Improvement	Agent	Duration (Short, Intermediate, Long)	Method for Assessing Improvement
That some research work do not conclude with a publication	Improving support to encourage scientific publications	University research fund, government institutions	Intermediate-Long	Monitoring the number of scientific publications
Insufficient level of joint projects between divisions / departments	Organizing monthly research meetings	Divisions, departments, the Dean's Office	Intermediate-Long	Monitoring the joint workgroup
Improving international relations	Forming relations with international institutions and academic personnel; improving joint projects	The Dean's Office, academic staff, graduate and postgraduate students	Intermediate	An increase in the number of joint projects

Relations with the society, and sector, and international relations

Aim	Method for Improvement	Agent	Duration (Short, Intermediate, Long)	Method for Assessing Improvement
Make sure that revenues can be collected fully and on time	Contacting institutions for payment	The Dean's Office	Short-Intermediate	Shortening of the period between billing and payment
Preventing losses in circulating capital payments	Raising awareness among faculty members; rewarding and informing	The Dean's Office	Short-Intermediate	An increase in circulating investment revenues and accessing almost all consumption material
That our process for presenting health services has not been standardized and qualified yet	Formation of essential standards so that national and international standards approval can be obtained	The Dean's Office	Intermediate	Reception of accreditation documents from national and international institutions

Administration-Governance

Aim	Method of Improvement	Agent	Duration (Short, Intermediate, Long)	Method for Assessing Improvement
Increasing the number of staff other than doctors	Demanding personnel, especially trained nurses	The Dean's Office	Short	Reaching the optimal number of health personnel in comparison with international standards per patient.
Inadequate number of administrative and support services staff	Ensure efficient operation of the personnel; determine the number of personnel required	The Dean's Office and Head Doctors' Office	Short	Monitoring the number of employees
Inadequate in-service training facilities for administrative and technical staff	Designing and implementing in-service training programs	The Dean's Office and Head Doctors' Office	Short	Monitoring education programs
Improving relations with professional institutions	Organizing activities with such professional institutions as Ankara Chamber of Dentists and the Chamber of Turkish Dentists	The Faculty, Ankara Chamber of Dentists and the Chamber of Turkish Dentists	Short-Intermediate	

Inadequate cooperation and joint project figures with institutions abroad and universities in Turkey.	Organizing activities so that members of the academic staff can be informed about such international exchange programs as Erasmus and Socrates; organizing introductory meetings and providing support so that participation to the European Union framework programs can be increased; making agreements with universities abroad for academic cooperation.	The Faculty, the Rector's Office	Intermediate-Long	Monitoring the number of academic personnel going abroad and coming from abroad; monitoring the number of joint research and publications with sources abroad.
Inadequacy of the web site in English and inability to renew the site.	Speedy renovation in the web design office; speedy translation of the web site so that it can be accessed from abroad.	Web Design Office, the Faculty, data processing units of the university	Short-Intermediate	Monitoring the design and implementation of the web page in English

Visitors comments

The development plan is ambitious and to be commended and supported. The visitors have provided their own SWOT analysis and Executive Summary (these follow Appendix 111) and some of the comments/suggestions might be taken into consideration when addressing the detailed plans set out above.

Section 12

Appendix I: Curriculum and credits

Appendix II: Weekly time table

Appendix III: List of staff publications by department

Appendix I:

Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry: Curriculum

1st year		1st TERM			2nd TERM				
Code	Subject	C/E	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Total	Total Credits	ECTS Credits
ATA101	Principles of Atatürk and History of Revolution	C	2	----	----	----	2	2	1
ATA102	Principles of Atatürk and History of Revolution	C	----	----	2	----	2	2	1
TDİ101	Turkish Grammer and Literature	C	2	----	----	----	2	2	1
TDİ102	Turkish Grammer and Literature	C	----	----	2	----	2	2	1
YD101	Foreign Language (English)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YD102	Foreign Language (English)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
YDA101	Foreign Language (German)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YDA102	Foreign Language (German)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
YDF101	Foreign Language (French)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YDF102	Foreign Language (French)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
BED101	Physical Education and Sport I	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
BED102	Physical Education and Sport II	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
GUS101	Fine Arts I	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
GUS102	Fine Arts II	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
GUS103	Fine Arts I	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
GUS104	Fine Arts II	E	----	1	----	1	2	----	1
DIS161	Biostatistics and Computer	C	2	1	1	1	5	4	6
DIS110	Physics	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	6
DIS112	Medical Biology and Genetics	C	2	1	2	1	6	5	8
DIS113	Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry	C	2	2	2	2	8	6	10
DIS111	Anatomy	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	6
DIS115	Prosthodontics	C	2	5	1	5	13	8	16
	TOTAL		20	10	18	10	58	47	60

C: Compulsory E: Elective

2nd year		1st TERM			2nd TERM				
Code	Subject	C/E	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Total	Total Credits	ECTS Credits
YD201	Foreign Language (English)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YD202	Foreign Language (English)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
YDA201	Foreign Language (German)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YDA202	Foreign Language (German)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
YDF201	Foreign Language (French)	C	4	----	----	----	4	4	1
YDF202	Foreign Language (French)	C	----	----	4	----	4	4	1
DIS210	Restorative Dentistry	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
DIS209	Endodontics	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
DIS211	Anatomy	C	2	2	2	2	8	6	10
DIS212	Physiology	C	4	----	4	----	8	8	8
DIS213	Microbiology	C	2	1	2	1	6	5	6
DIS214	Histology	C	2	2	2	2	8	6	10
DIS215	Prosthodontics	C	1	4	1	4	10	6	12
DIS208	Biophysics	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	4
	TOTAL		19	11	19	11	60	49	60

C: Compulsory E: Elective

3rd year	Code	Subject	1st TERM		2nd TERM		Total	Total Credits	ECTS Credits	
			C/E	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical				Practical
	DIS308	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	4
	DIS310	Restorative Dentistry	C	2	2	1	2	7	5	7
	DIS309	Endodontics	C	2	2	2	2	8	6	8
	DIS311	Orthodontics	C	2	----	2	2	6	5	7
	DIS312	Periodontology	C	1	----	2	----	3	3	3
	DIS313	Dental Anesthesia	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
	DIS314	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology	C	2	----	1	----	3	3	3
	DIS320	Pedodontics	C	1	----	1	2	4	3	4
	DIS316	Pharmacology	C	3	----	2	----	5	5	5
	DIS317	Material Sciences	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
	DIS318	Pathology	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	3
	DIS315	Prosthodontics	C	2	4	2	4	12	8	12
		TOTAL		20	9	18	13	59	49	60

C: Compulsory E: Elective

4th year		1st TERM			2nd TERM				
Code	Subject	C/E	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Total	Total Credits	ECTS Credits
DIS408	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	C	2	----	1	----	3	3	3
DIS410	Restorative Dentistry	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
DIS409	Endodontics	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
DIS411	Orthodontics	C	2	1	2	1	6	5	6
DIS412	Periodontology	C	2	1	1	1	5	4	5
DIS414	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
DIS416	Oral DISeases	C	2	2	2	2	8	6	8
DIS417	Oral Biochemistry	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	4
DIS421	Oral Microbiology	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
DIS407	Public Oral and Dental Health	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
DIS415	Prosthodontics	C	2	2	3	2	9	7	10
DIS418	General Surgery	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
DIS419	Internal Medicine and Hematology	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
DIS420	Pedodontics	C	1	1	1	1	4	3	3
DIS422	Oral Implantology	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
DIS423	Topographic Anatomy	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
DIS424	TMJ and DISorders	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
	TOTAL		20	10	20	10	60	50	60

C: Compulsory E: Elective

5th year	Code	Subject	1st TERM			2nd TERM		Total	Total Credits	ECTS Credits
			C/E	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical	Practical			
	DIS501	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	4
	DIS511	Maxillofacial Surgery	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
	DIS512	Maxillofacial Prosthetics	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
	DIS524	First Aid and Emergency Treatment	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
	DIS521	Office Management and Ergonomy	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
	DIS522	Oral Pathology	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	2
	DIS523	Behavioral Science	C	2	----	2	----	4	4	2
	DIS519	Deontology and Ethics in Dentistry	C	2	----	----	----	2	2	1
	DIS520	Research Techniques and Presentation	C	1	----	1	----	2	2	1
	DIS518	Dermatology	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
	DIS515	Ophthalmology	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
	DIS517	Otorhinolaryngology	C	1	----	----	----	1	1	1
	DIS507	Public Oral and Dental Health	C	----	----	----	4	4	2	2
	DIS514	Psychiatrics – Neurology	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
	DIS516	Forensic Medicine and Forensic Dentistry	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
	DIS513	History of Dentistry	C	----	----	1	----	1	1	1
		CLINICAL TRAININGS								
	DIS505	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	C	----	XX	----	XX	4	4	6
	DIS509	Prosthodontics	C	----	XX	----	XX	4	4	6
	DIS503	Restorative Dentistry	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
	DIS502	Endodontics	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
	DIS504	Ortodontics	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
	DIS506	Periodontology	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
	DIS508	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
	DIS510	Pedodontics	C	----	X	----	X	2	2	4
		TOTAL		15	----	11	4	50	48	60

C: Compulsory E: Elective X : One credit XX: Two credits

Appendix II:

2007 - 2008 Autumn semester, Weekly program

		08.30-09.20	09.30-10.20	10.30-11.20	11.30-12.20	12.20-13.20	13.30-14.20	
1st year	Monday	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)		Foreign language (A)	Fore
	Tuesday		Anatomy	Anatomy	Sport-Music-Painting		Biostatistic	
	Wednesday	Biochemistry	Biochemistry	History of Turkish Republic	History of Turkish Republic		Biochemistry (lab.)	l
	Thursday		Prosthodontic	Prosthodontic	Prosthodontic		Medical Biology	M
	Friday	Foreign language (B)	Foreign language (B)	Foreign language (B)	Foreign language (B)		Physic	
2nd year	Monday	Microbiology	Microbiology	Restorative dentistry	Restorative dentistry		Physiology	
	Tuesday	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)		Histology	
	Wednesday	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)		Foreign language (A)	Fore
	Thursday	Biophysics	Biophysics	Endodontics	Endodontics		Foreign language (B)	Fore
	Friday		Microbiology	Histology (Lab.)	Histology (Lab.)		Physiology (Lab.)	Ph
3 rd year	Monday		Oral Surgery	Oral Surgery	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology.		Pharmacology	F
	Tuesday		Dental Anesthesia	Periodontology	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology.		Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	I (I
	Wednesday	Pathology	Pathology	Prosthodontic	Prosthodontic			
	Thursday	Orthodontics	Orthodontics	Material Science	Pedodontics		Restorative dentistry	Rest
	Friday	Endodontics	Endodontics	Endodontics	Endodontics (pre-clinic lab.)		Restorative dentistry (pre-clinic lab.)	Rest (I
4th year	Monday	Oral Biochemistry	Oral Biochemistry	Orthodontics	Orthodontics		Clinic practice	C
	Tuesday	Community Dentistry and Oral Health	Endodontics	Pedodontics	Restorative dentistry		Clinic practice	C
	Wednesday	General Surgery	Oral Surgery	Oral Surgery	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology.		Clinic practice	C
	Thursday	Oral Microbiology	Periodontology	Oral Diseases	Oral Diseases		Clinic practice	C
	Friday	Periodontology	Prosthodontics	Prosthodontics	Internal Medicine		Clinic practice	C
5th year	Monday	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice		l
	Tuesday	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Otolaringology	l
	Wednesday	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice		Resea
	Thursday	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice		(
	Friday	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Clinic practice	Community Dentistry and Oral Health	

2007 - 2008 Spring semester, Weekly program

		08.30-09.20	09.30-10.20	10.30-11.20	11.30-12.20	12.20-13.30	13.30-14.20	
1st year	Monday	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)		Foreign language (B)	F
	Tuesday		Biochemistry	Biochemistry	Sport-Music-Painting		Biostatistic	
	Wednesday	Anatomy	Anatomy	Physic	Physic		Biochemistry	
	Thursday			Prosthodontics	Prosthodontics		Medical Biology	l
	Friday	Foreign language (A)	Foreign language (A)	Foreign language (A)	Foreign language (A)			

2nd year	Monday	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)	Anatomy (Lab.)		Prosthodontics	
	Tuesday	Endodontics	Endodontics	Restorative dentistry	Restorative dentistry		Foreign language (A)	F
	Wednesday	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)		Histology (Laboratory)	
	Thursday	Microbiology	Microbiology	Microbiology			Physiology	
	Friday	Biophysics	Biophysics	Histology	Histology		Foreign language (B)	F

3rd year	Monday		Restorative dentistry	Periodontology	Material Science		Pharmacology	
	Tuesday	Oral Surgery	Oral Surgery	Periodontology	Pedodontics		Prosthodontic (pre-clinic lab.)	
	Wednesday	Pathology	Pathology	Prosthodontics	Prosthodontics		Pedodontics (pre- clinic lab.)	P
	Thursday	Dental Anesthesia	Orthodontics	Orthodontics	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology.		Restorative dentistry (pre- clinic lab.)	
	Friday	Endodontics	Endodontics (pre-clinic laboratory)	Endodontics (pre clinic laboratory)	Endodontics (pre clinic laboratory)			

4th year	Monday	Oral Biochemistry	Oral Biochemistry	Oral Diseases	Pedodontics		Clinical practice	l
	Tuesday	Oral Microbiology	Oral Implantology	Oral Surgery	Endodontics		Clinical practice	l
	Wednesday	Community Dentistry and Oral Health	Oral Surgery	Oral Diagnosis and Radiology.	Topographic Anatomy		Clinical practice	l
	Thursday	TMJ diseases and treatment	Prosthodontics	Restorative dentistry	Periodontology		Clinical practice	l
	Friday	Orthodontics	Orthodontics	Prosthodontics	Prosthodontics		Clinical practice	l

5th year	Monday	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinic.pract.	Community Dentistry and Oral Health	
	Tuesday	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinic.pract.		
	Wednesday	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinic.pract.		
	Thursday	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinic.pract.		F
	Friday	Clinic practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinical practice	Clinic.pract.	Psychiatry	

Visitors' comments

The visitors appreciate the efforts of staff to ensure a full schedule for both students and all facilities. Scheduling might be reconsidered in the context of what is best for the students and in a less demanding schedule. In other words the visitors thought the schedule is too crowded. This can be addressed by reducing time and levels of detail required in many disciplines moving towards problem solving and giving more time for reflection and recreation. It is the curriculum that should influence the schedule rather than vica-versa. The visitors advise that formal clinical scheduling should be extended by some means. In many countries the academic year is extended in clinical disciplines such as medicine and dentistry in order to maximise efficiency in use of clinical training facilities and personnel as well as providing for essential clinical practice experience for the undergraduate student. This would also require a significant revision of the School's approach to assessment and using the unscheduled weeks preparing for repetition of failed examinations.

Also consideration might be given to the benefits of multidisciplinary clinics which have a significant impact on integration not to mention considerable savings and efficiencies using a more flexible and extended scheduling arrangement. The visitors are conscious of the inconvenience of this change.

Appendix III

List of Staff Publications by Department

Department of Periodontology

Title: Periodontal evaluation of patients with thromboangiitis obliterans

Author(s): Karagoz, S; Akar, AR; Durdu, S, et al.

Source: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION Volume: 38 Issue: 5 Pages: 359-359 Published: 2008

Title: Ultrastructural determination of gingival Langerhans cells in alloxan-induced diabetic rats

Author(s): Ozsoy, N; Gul, N; Bostanci, H, et al.

Source: CELL BIOCHEMISTRY AND FUNCTION Volume: 23 Issue: 3 Pages: 181-187
Published: MAY-JUN 2005

Title: Morphological changes in diseased cementum layers: A scanning electron microscopy study

Author(s): Bilgin, E; Gurgan, CA; Arpak, MN, et al.

Source: CALCIFIED TISSUE INTERNATIONAL Volume: 74 Issue: 5 Pages: 476-485 Published: MAY 2004

Title: The investigation of the ultrastructural neutrophil changes in alloxan-induced diabetes in rats: response to a chemotactic challenge

Author(s): Ozsoy, N; Bostanci, H; Ayvali, C

Source: CELL BIOCHEMISTRY AND FUNCTION Volume: 22 Issue: 2 Pages: 81-87 Published: MAR-APR

Title: A histopathological investigation on the effect of systemic administration of the bisphosphonate alendronate on resorptive phase following mucoperiosteal flap surgery in the rat mandible

Author(s): Kaynak, D; Meffert, R; Bostanci, H, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 74 Issue: 9 Pages: 1348-1354 Published: SEP 2003

Title: Gingival Langerhans' cells in type I diabetes mellitus

Author(s): Gunhan, M; Gunhan, O; Celasun, B, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 67 Issue: 1 Pages: 37-40 Published: JAN 1996

Title: MORPHOMETRY OF THE PERIIMPLANT OF IMMEDIATE AND LATE ENDOSSEOUS IMPLANTS

Author(s): ARPAK, N; NIEDERMEIER, W; NERGIZ, I, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 74 Special Issue: SI Pages: 414-414
Published: 1995

Title: FAMILIAL GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS WITH UNUSUAL HISTOLOGIC-FINDINGS

Author(s): GUNHAN, O; GARDNER, DG; BOSTANCI, H, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 66 Issue: 11 Pages: 1008-1011 Published: NOV 1995

Title: GENERALIZED GINGIVAL ENLARGEMENT DUE TO ACCUMULATION OF AMYLOID-LIKE MATERIAL

Author(s): GUNHAN, O; CELASUN, B; PERRINI, F, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & MEDICINE Volume: 23 Issue: 9 Pages: 423-428
Published: OCT 1994

Title: Evaluation of non-surgical periodontal treatment using 2 time intervals
Author(s): Eren, KS; Gurgan, CA; Bostanci, HS
Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 73 Issue: 9 Pages: 1015-1019 Published:
SEP 2002

Title: Periodontal health and adverse pregnancy outcome in 3,576 Turkish women
Author(s): Toygar, HU; Seydaoglu, G; Kurklu, S, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 78 Pages: 2081-2094 Published: 2007

Title: Assessment of bone density differences between conventional and bone-condensing techniques using dual energy x-ray absorptiometry and radiography
Author(s): Gulsahi, A; Paksoy, CS; Yazicioglu, N, et al.
Source: ORAL SURGERY ORAL MEDICINE ORAL PATHOLOGY ORAL RADIOLOGY AND ENDODONTOLOGY Volume: 104 Pages: 692-698 Published: 2007

Title: The effect of improved periodontal health on metabolic control in type 2 diabetes mellitus
Author(s): Kiran, M; Arpak, N; Unsal, E, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Pages: 266-272
Published: MAR 2005

Title: Evidence of clinical periimplant probing.
Author(s): Greve, C; Arpak, N; Niedermeier, W
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 81 Special Issue: SI Pages: A100-A100
Published: MAR 2002

Title: Reactions of peri-implant tissues to continuous loading of osseointegrated implants
Author(s): Akin-Nergiz, N; Nergiz, I; Schulz, A, et al.
Source: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPEDICS
Volume: 114 Issue: 3 Pages: 292-298 Published: SEP 1998

Title: Histomorphometric evaluation of bone remodelling using alloplastic graft materials.
Author(s): Ozcan, M; Schulz, A; Arpak, N, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 77 Issue: 5 Pages: 1211-1211 Published:
MAY 1998

Title: MORPHOMETRY OF THE PERIIMPLANT OF IMMEDIATE AND LATE ENDOSSEOUS IMPLANTS
Author(s): ARPAK, N; NIEDERMEIER, W; NERGIZ, I, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 74 Special Issue: SI Pages: 414-414
Published: 1995

Title: MOBILITY OF IMPLANTS AND MORPHOLOGIC CHANGES OF PERIIMPLANT TISSUES ON LOADING
Author(s): NERGIZ, I; SCHULZ, A; NIEDERMEIER, W, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 74 Special Issue: SI Pages: 414-414

Published: 1995

Title: ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA - REPORT OF A PERIODONTALLY-LOCATED CASE - RESPONSE

Author(s): GUNHAN, O; CELASUN, B; CAN, C, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 63 Issue: 1 Pages: 64-64 Published: JAN 1992

Title: ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA - REPORT OF A PERIODONTALLY-LOCATED CASE

Author(s): GUNHAN, O; ARPAK, N; CELASUN, B, et al.

Title: Morphological changes in diseased cementum layers: A scanning electron microscopy study

Author(s): Bilgin, E; Gurgan, CA; Arpak, MN, et al.

Source: CALCIFIED TISSUE INTERNATIONAL Volume: 74 Issue: 5 Pages: 476-485 Published: MAY 2004

Title: Implant supported single tooth replacement combined with orthodontic periodontal and prosthetic therapy.

Author(s): Arpak, MN; Unsal, G; Erkut, G, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 78 Issue: 5 Pages: 1064-1064 Published: MAY 1999

Title: INVERSE TOOTH ERUPTION

Author(s): ARPAK, MN

Source: ORAL SURGERY ORAL MEDICINE ORAL PATHOLOGY ORAL RADIOLOGY AND ENDODONTICS Volume: 70 Issue: 1 Pages: 127-127 Published: JUL 1990

Title: Iatrogenic trauma to oral tissues

Author(s): Ozcelik, O; Haytac, MC; Akkaya, M

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 76 Issue: 10 Pages: 1793-1797 Published: OCT 2005

Title: Alterations in location of the mucogingival junction 5 years after coronally repositioned flap surgery

Author(s): Gurgan, CA; Oruc, AM; Akkaya, M

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 75 Issue: 6 Pages: 893-901 Published: JUN 2004

Title: THE EFFECT OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF SUBGINGIVAL ANTIMICROBIAL OR MECHANICAL THERAPY ON THE CLINICAL-PARAMETERS OF JUVENILE PERIODONTITIS

Author(s): UNSAL, E; WALSH, TF; AKKAYA, M

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 66 Issue: 1 Pages: 47-51 Published: JAN 1995

Title: Effect of subgingival chlorhexidine gel or tetracycline paste on histological parameters of adult periodontitis.

Author(s): Unsal E, Walsh TF, Gedikoglu G, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 78 Issue: 5 Pages: 1066-1066 Published: MAY 1999

Title: INFLUENCE OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF SUBGINGIVAL CHLORHEXIDINE GEL OR TETRACYCLINE PASTE ON THE CLINICAL-PARAMETERS OF ADULT PERIODONTITIS PATIENTS

Author(s): UNSAL E, AKKAYA M, WALSH TF

Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 21 Issue: 5 Pages: 351-355

Published: MAY 1994

Title: Prevalence of juvenile periodontitis among students aged 13-19 in Ankara, Turkey

Author(s): Saribay, A; Eres, G; Akkaya, M

Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 78 Pages: 651 Published: OCT 1999

Title: Beneficial effects of periodontal treatment on metabolic control of hypercholesterolemia

Author(s): Oz, SG; Fentoglu, O; Kilicarslan, A, et al.

Source: SOUTHERN MEDICAL JOURNAL Volume: 100 Issue: 7 Pages: 686-691 Published: JUL 2007

Title: A histopathologic investigation on the effects of electrical stimulation on periodontal tissue regeneration in experimental bony defects in dogs

Author(s): Kaynak, D; Meffert, R; Gunhan, M, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 76 Issue: 12 Pages: 2194-2204 Published: DEC 2005

Title: A histopathological investigation on the effects of the bisphosphonate alendronate on resorptive phase following mucoperiosteal flap surgery in the mandible of rats

Author(s): Kaynak, D; Meffert, R; Gunhan, M, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 71 Issue: 5 Pages: 790-796 Published: MAY 2000

Title: Destructive membranous periodontal disease (ligneous periodontitis)

Author(s): Gunhan, O; Gunhan, M; Berker, E, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 70 Issue: 8 Pages: 919-925 Published: AUG 1999

Title: Gingival Langerhans' cells in type I diabetes mellitus

Author(s): Gunhan, M; Gunhan, O; Celasun, B, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 67 Issue: 1 Pages: 37-40 Published: JAN 1996

Title: FAMILIAL GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS WITH UNUSUAL HISTOLOGIC-FINDINGS

Author(s): GUNHAN, O; GARDNER, DG; BOSTANCI, H, et al.

Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 66 Issue: 11 Pages: 1008-1011 Published: NOV 1995

Title: Histomorphometric evaluation of short-term changes in masseter muscle after lengthening the rabbit mandible by distraction osteogenesis

Author(s): Tuz, HH; Kisinisci, RS; Gunhan, M

Source: JOURNAL OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY Volume: 61 Issue: 5 Pages: 615-620 Published: MAY 2003

Title: Examination of periodontal tissues by a cutting-grinding technique
Author(s): Gunhan M, Gunhan O, Celasun B, et al.
Source: AUSTRALIAN DENTAL JOURNAL Volume: 41 Issue: 3 Pages: 173-175 Published: JUN 1996

Title: The effect of improved periodontal health on metabolic control in type 2 diabetes mellitus
Author(s): Kiran, M; Arpak, N; Unsal, E, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Pages: 266-272
Published: MAR 2005

Title: The influence of occlusal loading location on stresses transferred to implant-supported prostheses and supporting bone: A three-dimensional finite element study
Author(s): Eskitascioglu, G; Usumez, A; Sevimay, M, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY Volume: 91 Issue: 2 Pages: 144-150
Published: FEB 2004

Title: Oral melanin pigmentation related to smoking in a Turkish population
Author(s): Unsal, E; Paksoy, C; Soykan, E, et al.
Source: COMMUNITY DENTISTRY AND ORAL EPIDEMIOLOGY Volume: 29 Issue: 4 Pages: 272-277
Published: AUG 2001

Title: Evaluation of vertical forces created with finite element stress analysis on periodontal defects.
Author(s): Eskitascioglu, G; Unsal, E; Ozgey, S, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 78 Issue: 5 Pages: 1065-1065
Published: MAY 1999

Title: Effect of subgingival chlorhexidine gel or tetracycline paste on histological parameters of adult periodontitis.
Author(s): Unsal, E; Walsh, TF; Gedikoglu, G, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 78 Issue: 5 Pages: 1066-1066
Published: MAY 1999

Title: COMPARISON OF DIGITIZED AND VISUAL PLAQUE VITALITY MEASUREMENT
Author(s): WALSH, TF; UNSAL, E; VARELLACENTELLES, P
Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 22 Issue: 8 Pages: 653-654
Published: AUG 1995

Title: THE EFFECT OF IRRIGATION WITH CHLORHEXIDINE OR SALINE ON PLAQUE VITALITY
Author(s): WALSH, TF; UNSAL, E; DAVIS, LG, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 22 Issue: 3 Pages: 262-264
Published: MAR 1995

Title: THE EFFECT OF TOPICAL SUBGINGIVAL 25-PERCENT METRONIDAZOLE ON PLAQUE VITALITY
Author(s): WALSH, TF; MCQUAID, CA; VARELLACENTELLES, PI
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 74 Issue: 3 Pages: 863-863
Published: MAR 1995

Title: THE EFFECT OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF SUBGINGIVAL ANTIMICROBIAL OR MECHANICAL THERAPY ON THE CLINICAL-PARAMETERS OF JUVENILE PERIODONTITIS
Author(s): UNSAL, E; WALSH, TF; AKKAYA, M
Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 66 Issue: 1 Pages: 47-51 Published: JAN 1995

Title: CELLULAR AND BACTERIAL-COLONIZATION OF BARRIER MEMBRANES UTILIZED FOR GUIDED BONE REGENERATION AROUND DENTAL IMPLANTS
Author(s): UNSAL, E; WALSH, TF; HARRIS, D, et al.
Source: CELLS AND MATERIALS Volume: 4 Issue: 3 Pages: 309-315 Published: 1994

Title: INFLUENCE OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF SUBGINGIVAL CHLORHEXIDINE GEL OR TETRACYCLINE PASTE ON THE CLINICAL-PARAMETERS OF ADULT PERIODONTITIS PATIENTS
Author(s): UNSAL, E; AKKAYA, M; WALSH, TF
Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 21 Issue: 5 Pages: 351-355 Published: 1992

Title: MMPs, IL-1, and TNF are regulated by IL-17 in periodontitis
Author(s): Beklen, A; Ainola, M; Hukkanen, M, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH Volume: 86 Pages: 347-351 Published: 2007

Title: Morphological changes in diseased cementum layers: A scanning electron microscopy study
Author(s): Bilgin, E; Gurgan, CA; Arpak, MN, et al.
Source: CALCIFIED TISSUE INTERNATIONAL Volume: 74 Issue: 5 Pages: 476-485 Published: MAY 2004

Title: Destructive membranous periodontal disease (ligneous periodontitis)
Author(s): Gunhan, O; Gunhan, M; Berker, E, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 70 Issue: 8 Pages: 919-925 Published: AUG 1999

Title: OBSERVER VARIATION IN THE RADIOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF THE BONE LEVEL ON THE BUCCAL AND LINGUAL SURFACES OF MANDIBULAR MOLARS
Author(s): GURGAN, C; GRONDAHL, K; WENNSTROM, JL
Source: DENTOMAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY Volume: 24 Issue: 3 Pages: 165-168 Published: AUG 1995

Title: OBSERVER PERFORMANCE IN LOCATING THE BIFURCATION IN MANDIBULAR MOLARS ON PERIAPICAL RADIOGRAPHS
Author(s): GURGAN, C; GRONDAHL, K; WENNSTROM, JL
Source: DENTOMAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY Volume: 23 Issue: 4 Pages: 192-196 Published: NOV 1994

Title: RADIOGRAPHIC DETECTABILITY OF BONE LOSS IN THE BIFURCATION OF MANDIBULAR MOLARS - AN EXPERIMENTAL-STUDY
Author(s): GURGAN, C; GRONDAHL, K; WENNSTROM, JL
Source: DENTOMAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY Volume: 23 Issue: 3 Pages: 143-148 Published: AUG 1994

Title: Dental students' ability to assess gingival health status with DAAGS software
Author(s): Camgoz, M; Gurgan, CA; Kajiwara, K, et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF DENTAL EDUCATION Volume: 72 Pages: 59-66 Published: 2008

Title: Short-term side effects of 0.2% alcohol-free chlorhexidine mouthrinse used as an adjunct to non-surgical periodontal treatment: A double-blind clinical study
Author(s): Gurgan, CA; Zaim, E; Bakirsoy, I, et al.

Title: Alterations in gingival dimensions following rapid canine retraction using dentoalveolar distraction osteogenesis
Author(s): Gurgan, CA; Iseri, H; Kisinisci, R
Source: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ORTHODONTICS Volume: 27 Issue: 4 Pages: 324-332
Published: AUG 2005

Title: Distribution of different morphologic types of subgingival calculus on proximal root surfaces
Author(s): Gurgan, CA; Bilgin, E
Source: QUINTESSENCE INTERNATIONAL Volume: 36 Issue: 3 Pages: 202-208 Published: MAR 2005

Title: Alterations in location of the mucogingival junction 5 years after coronally repositioned flap surgery
Author(s): Gurgan, CA; Oruc, AM; Akkaya, M
Source: JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY Volume: 75 Issue: 6 Pages: 893-901 Published: JUN 2004

Title: Evaluation of non-surgical periodontal treatment using 2 time intervals
Author(s): Eren, KS; Gurgan, CA; Bostanci, HS

Department of Pedodontics

Hasanreisoglu U., Sonmez H, Uctaslı S, Wilson HJ. Microleakage of direct and indirect inlay/onlay systems. J Oral Rehabil. 1996 Jan;23(1):66-71.

Sönmez H. Sarı Ş, Okşak Oray G, Çamdeviren H. Prevalence of T.M.D. in Turkish children with mixed and permanent dentition. J Oral Rehabil 2001;28:280-285.

Sarı Ş., Sönmez H. Investigation of the relationship between oral parafunctions and temporomandibular Joint dysfunction in Turkish Children with mixed and permanent dentition J Oral Rehabil 2002; 29:108-112

Saroglu I., Sonmez H. The prevalence of traumatic injuries treated in the pedodontic department of Ankara University, Turkey, during 18 months. Dent Traumatol 2002; 18:299-303

Özalp N., Şaroğlu I., Sönmez H. Evaluation of various root canal filling materials in primary molar pulpectomies. An in vivo study. Am J Dent 2005 ;18:347-50.

Cetinbas T., Sonmez H. Mouthguard utilization rates during sport activities in Ankara. Turkey. DentTraumatol 2006; 22:127-32.

Şaroğlu I, Şen Tunç E, Sönmez H. Spontaneous Re-Eruption Of Intruded Permanent Incisors: Five Case Reports. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2006 Oct;102(4):e60-5. Epub 2006 Jul 17

Sonmez IS, Sonmez H: Long-term follow-up of a complicated crown fracture treated by partial pulpotomy. *Int Endod J.* 2007 May;40(5):398-403

Ökte Z, Villalta P, Garcia-Godoy F, Garcia-Godoy F Jr.,Murray P: Effect of Curing Time and Light Curing Systems on the Surface Hardness of Compomers. *Oper Dent* 2005;30:540-545.

Villalta P, Lu H, Ökte Z, Garcia-Godoy F, Powers JM: Effects of staining and bleaching on color change of dental composite resins. *J Prosthet Dent* 2006;95: 137-142.

Ökte Z, Villalta P, Garcia-Godoy F, Lu H, Powers JM: Surface Hardness of Restorative Materials After Staining and Bleaching. *Oper Dent* 2006;31:623-628.

Faytrouny M, Ökte Z, Küçükyavuz Z. Comparison Of Two Different Dosages Of Hydroxyzine For Sedation In The Pediatric Dental Patient. *Int J Paediatr Dent* 2007;17: 378-382.

Şimşek,Ş., Durutürk ,L.: A Flow Cytometric Analysis of the Biodefensive Response of Deciduous Tooth Pulp to Carious Stimuli During Physiological Root resorption, *Arch Oral Biol*, 50:461-468, 2005

Şaroğlu I.,Aras Ş.,Öztaş D.: Effect of deproteinisation on composite bond strength in hypocalcified amelogenesis imperfecta. *Oral Disease*, 12,305- 308,2006.

Şaroğlu,I.,Aras,Ş.,Effect of white cheese and sugarless yoghurt on dental plaque acidogenicity. *Caries Res.*,41:208-211,2007.

Sarı Ş., Gökalp H., Aras Ş. : Correction of anterior dental crossbite with composite as an inclined plane. *Int. J. Paedr. Dent.* 11, 201-208, (2001).

Sarı Ş.: Cvek pulpotomy:Report of a case with five-year follow-up. *ASDC J Dent Child*, 1,27-30, 2002 .

Sarı Ş., Özalp N., Özer L.. The effect of formocresol on bond strength of adhesive materials to primary dentine”. *J Oral Rehabil.* 31, 671-674, (2004).

Bayrak Ş, Dalcı K., Sarı Ş.. Case report: Evaluation of supernumerary teeth with computerized tomography. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 100, e65-9, (2005)

Sarı Ş., Sönmez D.: Internal Resorption Treated With Mineral Trioxide Aggregate In A Primary Molar Tooth : 18-month follow-up. *J Endod.* 32, 69-71, (2006).

Şen Türk E., Şaroğlu I., Sarı Ş., Günhan Ö.: The Effect Of Sodium Hypochlorite Application On The Success Of Calciumhydroxide Pulpotomy In Primary Teeth. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 102(2): e22-6, (2006).

Sarı S, Durutürk L. Radiographic Evaluation Of Periapical Healing Of Permanent Teeth With Periapical Lesions After Extrusion Of Ah Plus Sealer. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 104(3):e54-9, 2007.

Çetinbaş T, Halil S, Akcam MO, Sari S, Cetiner S. Hemisection of a fused tooth. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2007 Oct;104(4):e120-4, 2007.

Özer L, Thylstrup A. "Caries adjacent to class II amalgam restorations in relation to plaque and marginal gap width". *Caries Res*, 29,320 (1995).

Özer L, Thylstrup A. "Histological features of natural caries adjacent to class II amalgam restorations". *Caries Res*, 31,285 (1997).

Özer L., Karasu H., Aras K., Tokman B., Ersoy E. "Dentin dysplasia type I: Report of atypical cases in the permanent and mixed dentitions". *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, 98,85-90 (2004).

Özer L., Özalp N., Ökte Z. "The effect of saliva contamination on shear bond strength to dentin in primary teeth". *Am J Dent*, 19,28-30 (2006).

Orhan I A., Özer L., Orhan K. Familial occurrence of non-syndromatic multiple supernumerary teeth: Report of two cases. *Angle Orthod* 76,889-895 (2006).

Orhan K., Özer L., Orhan AI., Doğan S., Paksoy CS. Radiographic evaluation of third molar development in relation to chronological age among Turkish children and youth. *Forensic Sci Int.* 165,46-51 (2007). Epub 2006 Mar 27.

Akcam MO., Toygar TU, Özer L, Özdemir B. Evaluation of 3-D tooth crown size in cleft lip and palate patients. *Am J Orthod (Basimda)*, 2006.

Özalp N, Ökte Z, Özçelik B. The rapid sterilization of gutta-percha cones with sodium hypochlorite and glutaraldehyde. *J Endod.* 2006 Dec;32(12):1202-4. Epub 2006 Oct 30.

Department of Restorative Dentistry

Nalçacı A, Öztan MD, Yılmaz Ş. "Cytotoxicity of composite resins polymerized with different curing methods," *Int Endod J*, 37, 151-156 (2004).

Nalçacı A, Küçükeşmen HC, Uludağ B. "Effect of high-powered LED polymerization on the shear bond strength of a light polymerized resin luting agent to ceramic and dentin," *J Prosthet Dent*, 94, 140-145 (2005).

Nalçacı A, Salbaş M, Ulusoy N. The effects of soft-start vs continuous-light polymerization on microleakage in Class II resin composite restorations. *J Adhes Dent*, 7:309-314 (2005).

Nalçacı A, Ulusoy N, Atakol O. "Time-based elution of TEGDMA and BisGMA from resin composites cured with LED, Qth and high-intensity Qth lights," *Oper Dent*, 31:197-203. (2006).

GÖKAY O, Tunçbilek M, Ertan R. Penetration of the pulp chamber by peroxide bleaching agents on teeth restored with a composite resin. *J Oral Rehabil.* 27:428-431, 2000.

GÖKAY O, Yılmaz F, Akın S, Tunçbilek M, Ertan R. Penetration of the pulp chamber bleaching agents of teeth restored with various restorative materials. *J. Endod.* 26(2):92-95, 2000.

- Mujdeci A, GÖKAY O. The effect of airborne-particle abrasion on the shear bond strength of four restorative materials to enamel and dentin. *J Prosthet Dent*; 92: 245-9, 2004.
- GÖKAY O , Mujdeci A ,Algın E. Peroxide penetration into the pulp from whitening strips. *J Endod.* 30(12):887-889, 2004.
- Mujdeci A, GÖKAY O. Effects of Home Bleaching Gels and Whitening Strips on the Surface Hardness of Composite Resins . *American J Dent.* 18:323-326,2005.
- GÖKAY O , Mujdeci A ,Algın E. In vitro peroxide penetration into the pulp chamber from newer bleaching products. *Int. Endod J* 38(8):516-520,2005.
- Mujdeci A, GÖKAY O. Effects of two bleaching agents on the microhardness of tooth-colored restorative materials. *J Prosthet Dent*; 95:286-289, 2006.
- GÖKAY O, Zıraman F, Çalı Asal A ,Saka OM. Radicular peroxide penetration from carbamide peroxide gels during intracoronal bleaching. *Int. Endod J (IN PRESS)*.
- Mujdeci A, GÖKAY O. The effect of airborne-particle abrasion on the shear bond strength of four restorative materials to enamel and dentin. *J Prosthet Dent*; 92: 245-9, 2004.
- GÖKAY O , Mujdeci A ,Algın E. Peroxide penetration into the pulp from whitening strips. *J Endod.* 30(12):887-889, 2004.
- Ulusoy M., Ulusoy N., Aydın A.K.:An evaluation of polishing techniques on the surface roughness of heat and cold-cured acrylic resins. *J.Prosthet.Dent.* 56(1):107-112,1986.
- Ulusoy N., Aydın A.K., Ulusoy M.:Evaluation of finishing techniques for assessing surface roughness of amalgam restoration. *J.Prosthet.Dent.* 57(3): 286-292, 1987.
- Ulusoy N., Nayyar A., Morris C.F., Fairhurst C.W.:Fracture durability of restored functional cusps on maxillary non vital premolar teeth. *J.Proshet Dent.* 66(3):330-335, 1991
- Ulusoy N., Denli N., Atakul F., Nayyar A.: Thermal response to multiple use of a twist drill. *J.Prosthet.Dent.* 67(3):450-453: 1992
- Nalçacı A.,Salbas M., Ulusoy N.:The effects of soft-start vs continuous-light polymerization on microleakage in Class II resin composites.*J.Adhesive Dent.*7(4):309-315,2005
- Nalçacı A.,Ulusoy N., Atokol O.:Time based elution of TEGDMA and BisGMA from resin composite cured with LED,Qth and high intensity lights. *Oper. Dent.* 31(2):197-203, 2006.
- Nalçacı A.,Ulusoy N.,Küçükeşmen Ç.:Effects of LED curing modes on the microleakage of a pit and fissure sealent. *Am. J. Dent.* 20:255-258,2007
- Nalçacı A.,Ulusoy N.: Effect of thermocycling on microleakage of resin composites polymerized with LED curing techniques. *Quintessence Int*;38:616.e433-439,2007

BAGIŞ YH, Rueggeberg FA: Effect of post cure temperature and heat duration on monomer conversion of photo activated dental resin composite: *Dent Mater* 13:228,1997

BAGIŞ YH, Rueggeberg FA: Mass loss in urethane/TEGDMA and BisGMA/TEGDMA-based resin composites during post-cure heating. *Dent Mater* 13:377,1997

BAGIS YH, Rueggeberg FA: The Effect of post cure heating on residual, unreacted monomer in a commercial resin composite. *Dent Mater* 16:244-247, 2000.

Department of Prosthodontics

Ulusoy M, Ulusoy N, Aydın **AK**: An evaluation of polishing techniques on surface roughness of acrylic resins, *J Prosthet Dent.*, 56(1):107-112,1986.

Ulusoy N, Aydın **AK**, Ulusoy M: Evaluation of finishing techniques for assessing surface roughness of amalgam restorations, *J Prosthet Dent.*, 57(3):286-292,1987.

Aydın **AK**: Evaluation of finishing and polishing techniques on surface roughness of chromium,cobalt castings, *J Prosthet Dent.*, 65(6):763-767,1991.

Zaimoğlu A, Aydın **AK**: An evaluation of smear layer with various desensitizing agents after tooth preparation, *J Prosthet Dent.*, 68(3):450-457,1992.

Aydın **AK**, Tekkaya AE: Stresses induced by different loadings around weak abutments, *J Prosthet Dent.*, 68(6):879-884,1992.

Aydın **AK**, Terzioğlu H, Akınay AE, Ulubayram K, Hasırcı N: Bond strength and failure analysis of lining materials to denture resin, *Dent Mater.*,15:211-218,1999.

Aydın **AK**, Terzioğlu H, Ulubayram K, Hasırcı N: Wetting properties of saliva substitutes on acrylic resin, *Int J Prosthodont.*,10(5):473-477, 1997.

Özkan P, Aydın **AK**: Comparison of deformation by stereophotogrammetry of various kinds of major connectors in maxillary Kennedy class I removable partial dentures, *Int J Prosthodont.*,14(1):71-76,2001.

Kalıpcılar, B., Karağaçoğlu, L., Hasanreisioğlu, U.: Evaluation of the level of residual monomer in acrylic denture base materials having different polymerization properties. *J of Oral Rehabilitation.*, 18: 399-401, 1991.

Kedici, P. S., **Kalıpcılar, B.**, Bilir, Ö.G.: Effect of glass ionomers liners on bonding strength of laminate veneers. *J Prosthet Dent.*, 68: 29-32, 1992.

Kalıpcılar, B., Kedici, S., Bilir, Ö.G.: Beeinflussung der Kaukraft durch die Versorgung mit keramischen Verblendschalen. *Quintessenz* 44: 979-987, 1993.

4-Berksun, S., Kedici, S., **Kalıpcılar, B.**: A matrix procedure for reproducing natural or carved tooth contours in porcelain laminate veneers. *J Prosthet Dent.*, 71: 203-205, 1994.

Yılmaz B, Karaagaclioglu L. Comparison of visual shade determination and an intra-oral dental colourimeter. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2008 May 7. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 18466278 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

[Karaagaçlioglu L, Can G, Yilmaz B, Ayhan N, Semiz O, Levent H.](#)The adherence of Candida albicans to acrylic resin reinforced with different fibers.J Mater Sci Mater Med. 2008 Feb;19(2):959-63. Epub 2007 Aug 1.PMID: 17665111 [PubMed - in process]

[Yilmaz B, Ozan O, Karaagaçlioglu L, Ersoy AE.](#)A prosthetic treatment approach for a cherubism patient: A clinical report.J Prosthet Dent. 2006 Nov;96(5):313-6.PMID: 17098492 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Akören AC, Karağaçaçlioglu L.](#)

Comparison of the electromyographic activity of individuals with canine guidance and group function occlusion.J Oral Rehabil. 1995 Jan;22(1):73-7.PMID: 7897562 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Karaagaçlioglu L, Ozkan P.](#)Changes in mandibular ridge height in relation to aging and length of edentulism period.Int J Prosthodont. 1994 Jul-Aug;7(4):368-71.PMID: 7993549 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Karağaçaçlioglu L, Zaimoğlu A, Akören AC.](#)Microleakage of indirect inlays placed on different kinds of glass ionomer cement linings.J Oral Rehabil. 1992 Sep;19(5):457-69. PMID: 1453258 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Zaimoğlu A, Karağaçaçlioglu L, Uçtaşli.](#)Influence of porcelain material and composite luting resin on microleakage of porcelain laminate veneers.J Oral Rehabil. 1992 Jul;19(4):319-27. PMID: 1432348 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Zaimoglu A, Karaagaçlioglu L.](#)Microleakage in porcelain laminate veneers.J Dent. 1991 ec;19(6):369-72.PMID: 1813482 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Kalipçılar B, Karağaçaçlioglu L, Hasanreisioğlu U.](#)Evaluation of the level of residual monomer in acrylic denture base materials having different polymerization properties.J Oral Rehabil. 1991 Sep;18(5):399-401.PMID: 1800691 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Kılıçarslan, MA, Kedici, PS, Küçükeşmen, C, **Uludağ, B:** In Vitro Fracture Resistance of Posterior MetalCeramic and All-Ceramic Inlay-Retained Resin Bonded Fixed Partial Dentures: J Prosthet Dent 92: 365-70, 2004.

Nalçacı , A , Küçükeşmen, C, **Uludağ , B. :** Effect of high-powered LED polymerization on the shear bond strength of a light-polymerized resin luting agent to ceramic and dentin. J Prosthet Dent 94: 140-145, 2005.

Uludağ,B, Çelik,G: Fabrication of a maxillary implant-supported removable partial denture :A clinical report J Prosthet Dent 95 : 19-21, 2006

Uludağ,B, Çelik,G: An alternative impression technique for implant-retained overdentures. J Prosthet Dent. 2006 Nov;96(5):377-8.

Uludağ,B, Usumez A, Sahin V, Eser K, Ercoban E. : The effect of ceramic thickness and number of firings on the color of ceramic systems: An in vitro study. J Prosthet Dent. 2007 Jan;97(1):25-31.

Celik ,G, **Uludag, B.** :Photoelastic stress analysis of various retention mechanisms on 3-implant-retained mandibular overdentures. J Prosthet Dent. 2007 Apr;97(4):229-35.

Uludag, B, Ozturk, O, Celik, G. :Alternate functional impression technique for implant- retained overdentures. J Prosthet Dent. 2007 Apr;97(4):242-3.

Uludag, B, Sahin, V, Celik, G. : Fabrication of a maxillary implant-supported overdenture retained by two cemented bars: a clinical report. J Prosthet Dent. 2007 May;97(5):249-51.

Celik G, **Uludag B,** Usumez A, Sahin V, Ozturk O, Goktug G.: The effect of repeated firings on the color of an all-ceramic system with two different veneering porcelain shades. J Prosthet Dent. 2008 Mar;99(3):203-8.

Oyar P, Ulusoy M, Eskitascioglu G. Finite element analysis of stress distribution of 2 different tooth preparation designs in porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns. Int J Prosthodont. 2006 Jan-Feb;19(1):85-91

Ulusoy N, Aydin AK, Ulusoy M.:Evaluation of finishing techniques for assessing surface roughness of amalgam restorations.J Prosthet Dent. 1987 Mar;57(3):286-92.

Ulusoy M.:Extraoral matrix for reconstruction of damaged teeth.J Prosthet Dent. 1987 Feb;57(2):145-7.

Ulusoy M, Ulusoy N, Aydin AK.:An evaluation of polishing techniques on surface roughness of acrylic resins.J Prosthet Dent. 1986 Jul;56(1):107-12.

Rebuilding core foundations for existing crowns using a custom-made template
AU Berksun, S JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 93 IS 2

An analysis of maxillary anterior teeth: Facial and dental proportions
AU Hasanreisoglu, U Berksun, S Aras, K Arslan, I JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 94 IS 6

Computer-based evaluation of gender identification and morphologic classification of tooth face and arch forms
Berksun, S Hasanreisoglu, U Gokdeniz, B JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 88 IS 6

Bond strength of three porcelains to two forms of titanium using two firing atmospheres
Atsu, S Berksun, S JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 84 IS 5

Thermal cycling distortion of porcelain fused to metal fixed partial dentures
Gemalmaz, D Berksun, S Alkumru, HN Kasapoglu, C JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 80 IS 6

a matrix procedure for reproducing natural or carved tooth contours in porcelain laminate veneers
BERKSUN, S KEDICI, PS KALIPCILAR, B JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 71 IS 2

Shear-strength of composite bonded porcelain-to-porcelain in a new repair system
BERKSUN, S SAGLAM, S JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 71 IS 4

Repair of fractured porcelain restorations with composite bonded porcelain laminate contours
BERKSUN, S KEDICI, PS SAGLAM, S JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY VL 69 IS 5

Kalıpçılar B, Karaağaçlıoğlu L, **Hasanreisioğlu U.**(1991).Evaluation of the level of residual monomer in acrylic denture base materials having different polymerization properties. *J Oral Rehabil*, 18:399-401.

Hasanreisioğlu U, Üçtaşlı S,Gürbüz A.(1992).Evaluation of impression tray techniques in microstomic patients. *Eur J Prosthodont Rest Dent*,1(1):31-33

Hasanreisioğlu U, Üçtaşlı S, Gürbüz A. (1992).Mandibular guidance prostheses following resection procedures:three case reports.*Eur J Prosthodont Rest Dent*, 1(2):69-72.

Üçtaşlı S,**Hasanreisioğlu U**, Wilson HJ.(1994). The attenuation of radiation by porcelain and its effect on polymerization of resin cements.*J Oral Rehabil*,21:565-575.

Hasanreisioğlu U, Sönmez H, Üçtaşlı S, Wilson HJ.(1996).Microleakage of direct and indirect inlay/onlay systems. *J Oral Rehabil*, 23:66-71.

Üçtaşlı H, **Hasanreisioğlu U**, İşeri H.(1997). Cephalometric evaluation of maxillary complete,mandibular fixed-removable prosthesis: a 5-year longitudinal study.*J Oral Rehabil*,24:164-169.

Üçtaşlı S, **Hasanreisioğlu U.**(1999).Effects of the impression materials and the disinfectants on the dimensional stability of resected maxillary arch impressions.*Balkan J Stomatology*,3:106-110.

Berksun S, **Hasanreisioğlu U**, Gökdeniz B. (2002). Computer-based evaluation of gender identification and morphologic classification of tooth face and arch forms. *J Proshet Dent*,88:578-84.

Yıldırım MS, **Hasanreisioğlu U**, Hasirci N, Sultan N. (2005) Adherence of *Candida Albicans* to glow-discharge modified acrylic denture base polymers. *J Oral Rehabil*, 32:518-25.

Hasanreisioğlu U, Berksun S, Aras K, Arslan İ. (2005) An analysis of maxillary anterior teeth:Facial and dental proportions. *J Proshet Dent*, 94:530-38.

Yıldırım MS, Kesimer M, Hasirci N, Kılınç N, **Hasanreisioğlu U.** (2006) Adsorption of human salivary mucin MG1 onto glow-discharge plasma treated acrylic resin surfaces. *J Oral Rehabil*, 33:775-783.

Bagis B, Atilla P, Cakar N, **Hasanreisoglu H** (2007) Immunohistochemical evaluation of endothelial cell adhesion molecules in human dental pulp: Effects of tooth preparation and adhesive application. *Archives of Oral Biology* 52,705-11.

ÖZDEN N, AKALTAN F, CAN G. Effect of various surface treatments on the shear bond strength between porcelain and dual-cured cement. *J Prosthet Dent* 1994; 72: 85-8.

AKALTAN F, CAN G. Retentive characteristics of different dental magnetic systems. *J Prosthet Dent* 1995; 74 (4): 422-7.

SÜZER Ş, ÖZDEN N, AKALTAN F, AKOVALI G. Characterization of denture acrylic resin surfaces modified by glow discharges. Soc Applied Spectroscopy 1997; 51: 1741-4.

ÖZDEN N, AKALTAN F, SÜZER Ş, AKOVALI G. Time related wettability characteristic of acrylic resin surfaces treated by glow-discharge. J Prosthet Dent 1999; 82:680-4.

AKALTAN F, KAYNAK D. An evaluation of the effects of two distal-extension removable partial denture designs on tooth stabilization and periodontal health. J Oral Rehabil 32: 823-839, 2005.

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

SAYAN N.B., AKAL Ü.K., AYDOĞAN S., YAMAN Z.: Evaluation of the Neuro sensory Deficiencies of Oral and Maxillofacial Region Following Surgery. Int J Oral Maxillofacial Surg. 29 (5) : 331 – 336, 2002.

SAYAN N.B., ÜÇÖK C.: Asymptomatic Traumatic Neuroma After Mandibular Sagittal Split Osteotomy : A Case Report. J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 60: 111-112, 2002

SAYAN N.B., ÜÇÖK C., KARASU H., GÜNHAN Ö.: Peripheral Osteoma of the Oral and Maxillofacial Region : A study of 35 New Cases. J. Oral and Maxillofac. Surg. 2002; 60 (11):1299 -1301.

Karasu HA, Akman H, Uyanık LO, SAYAN NB. Related Articles, Links Ameloblastic Fibrodentinoma. A case report. N Y State Dent J. 2004 Dec; 70(9):22-3.

SAYAN NB, Karasu HA, Uyanık LO, Aytaç D. Related Articles, Links Two – stage Treatment of TMJ Ankylosis by Early Surgical Approach and Distraction Osteogenesis. J Craniofac Surg. 2007 Jan; 18(1):212-7

Ahmet KESKİN, Serpil DURAN, Alper ALKAN, Ömer GÜNHAN: Hyaline ring granuloma in inflammatory odontogenic cysts: Report of two cases.(Enflamatuvar Odontojenik Kist İçinde Hiyalin Ring Granuloma) J of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. 58:115, 2000

Orhan GÜVEN, Ahmet KESKİN, Ümit K AKAL: The frequency of cysts and tumors around third molars. Int J of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. 29:131, 2000

Orhan GÜVEN, Ahmet KESKİN: Remodelling Following Condylar Fractures in Children. Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery. 29:232, 2001

Çağrı DELİLBAŞI, Umut SARAÇOĞLU, Ahmet KESKİN: Effects of 0.2 % chlorhexidine gluconate and amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid on the prevention of alveolar osteitis following mandibular third molar extractions. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol. 94:301, 2002

Zafer Özgür Pektaş, Ahmet Keskin, Ömer Günhan, Yıldırım Karşlıoğlu: Evaluation of Nuclear Morphometry and DNA Ploidy Status for Detection of Malignant and Premalignant Oral Lesions: Quantitative Cytologic Assesment and Review of Methods for 12)Cytomorphometric Measurements. J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 64:628, 2006

Ahmet Keskin, Fikret Genç, Ömer Günhan: Rosai-Dorfman Disease Involving Maxilla: A Case Report.)
J Oral Maxillofac Surg 65:2563, 2007

ÜÇÖK Ö, DOĞAN N, ÜÇÖK C, GÜNHAN Ö: The role of fine needle aspiration cytology on preoperative presumptive diagnosis of ameloblastoma. ACTA Cytol 49(1) 38-42 2005

UCÖK Ö, YAMAN Z, GÜNHAN Ö, ÜÇÖK C, DOĞAN N, BAYKUL T: Botryoid odontogenic cyst : Report of a case with extensive epithelial proliferation. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2005 Sep; 34(6): 693-5.

UCÖK Ö, YAMAN Z, GÜNHAN Ö, ÜÇÖK C, DOĞAN N, BAYKUL T: Botryoid odontogenic cyst : Report of a case with extensive epithelial proliferation. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 2006 Aug Letter to Editor

UCÖK C, KARASU HA, ÜÇÖK Ö, TUNCER N, ORHAN K: Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia and osteoma: A case report of an endothelial with two different pathologies. Quintessence Int 90; e88-91, 2007

Preoperative diclofenac sodium and tramadol for pain relief after bimaxillary osteotomy A.M.Tuzuner, Cahit ÜÇÖK, Zuhale Kucukyavuz, Neslihan Alkış, Z. Alanođlu JOMS 65: 2453-2458, 2007

Department of Endodontics

Öztan, M. ve B. Sonat, "Repair of Untreated Horizontal Root Fractures: Two Case Reports", Dental Traumatol, 17, 240–243 (2001).

Öztan Darter, M. E. Özgey, L. Zaimođlu ve N. Erk, "The Effect of Various Root Canal Sealers on India Ink and Different Concentrations of Methylene Blue Solutions", J Oral Sci, 43, 245–248 (2001).

Öztan Darter, M., "Endodontic Treatment of Teeth Associated With a Large Periapical Lesion: A Case Report", Int Endod J, 35, 73-78 (2002).

Öztan Darter, M. A. Akman, L. Zaimođlu ve S. Bilgiç, "Corrosion Rates of Stainless-steel Files in Different Irrigating Solutions", Int Endod J, 35, 655–659 (2002).

Öztan Darter, M., A. Akman ve D. Dalat, "Intracanal Placement of Calcium Hydroxide: A Comparison of Two Different Mixtures and Carriers", Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol, 94, 93-97 (2002).

Öztan Darter, M., Ş. Yılmaz, A. Kalaycı ve L. Zaimođlu, "A Comparison of The In Vitro Cytotoxicity of Two Root Canal Sealers", J Oral Rehabil, 30, 1-4 (2003).

Solak, H. ve M. Darter Öztan, "The pH Changes of Four Different Calcium Hydroxide Mixtures Used For Intracanal Medication", J Oral Rehabil, 30, 436-439 (2003).

Sevimay, S., Dalat, Evaluation of Penetration and Adaptation of Three Different Sealers: A SEM Study. J Oral Rehabil 30:951-955 ; (2003)

Sevimay, S., Kalaycı, A., Yılmaz, S. In Vitro Diffusion of Hydroxyl İons Through Root Dentin from Various Calcium Hydroxide Medicaments. J Oral Rehabil 30:1047-1051; (2003)

Sevimay, S., M. Dartar Öztan ve D. Dalat, “Effect of Calcium Hydroxide Paste Medication on Coronal Leakage”, *J Oral Rehabil*, 31, 240-244 (2004).

Nalçacı, A., M. Dartar Öztan ve Ş. Yılmaz, “Cytotoxicity of Composite Resins Polymerized with Different Curing Methods”, *Int Endod J*, 37, 151-156 (2004).

Sevimay, S. Dartar Öztan M, Dalat D. Effects of Calcium Hydroxide Paste Medication on Coronal Leakage, *J Oral Rehabil*,31;240-244;(2004)

Sevimay, S., Kalaycı, A. Evaluation of Apical Sealing Ability and Adaptation to Dentine of Two Resin-Based Sealers, *J Oral Rehabil* 32:105-110; (2005)

Öztan Dartar, M, Kıyan M, Gerçeker D, “In Vitro Antimicrobial Effect of Gutta-Percha Points Containing Root Canal Medications Against the Yeasts and Enterococcus Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol, September, 102 (3), 410–6 (2006).

Sagsen B, Aslan B. Effect of Bonded Restorations on the Fracture Resistance of Root Filled Teeth. *Int Endod J* ; 39(11):900-904; (2006)

Cengiz SB, Korasli D, Ziraman F, Orhan K. Non-Surgical Root Canal Treatment of Dens Invaginatus: Reports of Three Cases. *Int Dent J. Feb*;56(1):17–21;(2006)

T. Özcan, B. Sonat, Ö. M. Dartar, Determining the Corrosion Rates Of Rotary Ni- Ti Instruments in Different Irrigating Solutions (abs), *Int. Endod J.* 40; 997;(2007)

Sevimay S. , Sonat B. , Acık L., Çağlayan A. D. , Detection of Pathogenic Microorganisms in Primary Endodontic Infections Using a Polymerase Chain Reaction Assay (abs) *Int. Endod. J.*; 40: 987;(2007)

Öztan Dartar, M, Pekiner Doğru B, Can A, “Permeability of Latex Gloves after Exposure to Six Chemical Agents”, *Quintessence Int*, 38(798), e537–543 (2007).

Korasli D, Ziraman F, Ozyurt P, Cehreli SB. Microleakage of Self-Etch Primer/Adhesives in Endodontically Treated Teeth. *J Am Dent Assoc. May*;138(5):634–40;(2007)

Department of Oral Diagnosi and Radiology

Kaan Orhan, Çağrı Delilbası, İlker Cebeci, **Candan Semra Paksoy**. “Prevalence and variations of pneumatized articular eminence: A study from Turkey.” *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2005 Mar;99(3):349-54

“Rhinolithiasis: An uncommon entity of the nasal cavity,” Kaan Orhan, Doruk Kocyigit, Reha Kısınisci, Candan S. Paksoy.*Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, 101, E28-32, (2006).

Pre and posttreatment analysis of clinical symptoms of the patients with temporomandibular disorders. Muzaffer BABADAĞ, Meltem ŞAHİN, Sebahat GÖRGÜN. **Quintessence International 2004; 35:811-814.**

Pre-and posttreatment analysis of clinical symptoms of patients with temporomandibular disorders. Muzaffer BABADAĞ, Meltem ŞAHİN, Sebahat GÖRGÜN. *Quintessence Int.*, 35: 811- 814, 2004

Pre-and posttreatment analysis of clinical symptoms of patients with temporomandibular disorders. Muzaffer Babadağ, Meltem Şahin, Sebahat Görgün. *Quintessence Int* 2004;35:811-814.

Kaan Orhan, Çağrı Delilbaşı, İlker Cebeci, Candan Semra Paksoy, "Prevalence and variations of pneumatized articular eminence: A study from Turkey," *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, **99**, 349-54 (2005).

Kaan Orhan, Hideyoshi Nishiyama, Sasaki Tadashi, Murakami Shumei, Souhei Furukawa, "MR OF 2270 TMJs: Prevalence of radiographic presence of otomastoiditis in temporomandibular joint disorders," *European Journal of Radiology* **55**, 102-107 (2005).

Kaan Orhan, Hideyoshi Nishiyama, Kishino Mitsunobu, Souhei Furukawa, Çağrı Delilbaşı, "Chronic hematic cyst of the temporomandibular joint," *Saudi Med J*, **26**, 1283-1285 (2005).

Sema Dural, Murat Ozbek, Aydan Kanlı, **Kaan Orhan**, Nuray O. Kambur, Orhan Derman, Çağrı Delilbaşı, "Evaluation of mandibular bone density to predict osteoporosis in adolescents with constitutional delayed growth," *Saudi Med J*, **26**, 1235-1239, (2005).

Kaan Orhan, Hideyoshi Nishiyama, Sasaki Tadashi, Murakami Shumei, Souhei Furukawa, "Comparison of altered signal intensity, position and morphology of the TMJ disc in MR images corrected for variations in surface coil sensitivity," *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, **101**, 515-522 (2006).

Kaan Orhan, Doruk Kocyigit, Reha Kisnisci, Candan S. Paksoy, "Rhinolithiasis: An uncommon entity of the nasal cavity," *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, **101**, E28-32, (2006).

Ayşe Isıl Orhan, Levent Ozer, **Kaan Orhan**, "Familial occurrence of non-syndrome multiple supernumerary teeth: Report of two cases," *The Angle Orthodontics*, **76**, 889-895, (2006).

Kaan Orhan, Çağrı Delilbaşı, Ayşe Isıl Orhan, "Radiographic evaluation of pneumatized articular eminence in a group of Turkish children," *DentoMaxillofacial Radiology*, **76**, 891-897, (2006).

Kaan Orhan, Ahmet Arslan, Doruk Kocyigit, "Temporomandibular joint osteochondritis dissecans: A case report," *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, **102**, e41-6, (2006).

K. Orhan, L. Ozer, A.I. Orhan, S. Dogan, C.S. Paksoy, "Radiographic evaluation of third molar development in relation to chronological age among Turkish children and youth," *Forensic Science International*, **165**, 46-51 (2007).

Cahit Uçok. Hakan Alpaya Karasu, **Kaan Orhan**, Ozlem Uçok, Nihat Tuncer, "Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia and osteoma: A case report of an individual with two different pathoses," *Quintessence International*, **38**, e.88-91 (2007).

Necdet Dogan, **Kaan Orhan**, Yılmaz Gunaydın, Kemal Okcu, Ramazan Koymen, Ozlem Uçok, "Unerrupted mandibular third molars: symptoms, associated pathologies and indications for removal in the Turkish population," *Quintessence International*, **38**, 497-505 (2007).

Orhan K, Isıl Orhan A, Oz U, Namdar Pekiner F, Delilbasi C. MisDiagnosis fibrosarcoma of the mandible mimicking temporomandibular disorder:A rare condition. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*,**104**,e26-9,(2007)

Department of Orthodontics

Toygar Memikoğlu TU, İşeri H Nonextraction Treatment with a Rigid Acrylic, Bonded Rapid Maxillary Expander. *Journal of Clinical Orthodontics* 31:113-118, 1997

Erdem D, Özdiler E, **Toygar Memikoğlu TU**, Başpınar E Third Molar Impaction in Extraction Cases Treated with the Begg Technique. *European Journal of Orthodontics* 20:263-270, 1998

Özbek MM, **Toygar Memikoğlu TU**, Gögen H, Lowe AAL, Başpınar E Oropharyngeal airway dimensions and functional-orthopedic treatment in skeletal Class 2 cases. *The Angle Orthodontist* 68:327-335, 1998

Toygar Memikoğlu TU, İşeri H Effects of a bonded rapid maxillary expansion appliance during orthodontic treatment. *The Angle Orthodontist*, 69:251-256, 1999

Akçam MO, **Toygar TU**, Wada T Longitudinal investigation of soft palate nasopharyngeal airway relations in different rotation types. *The Angle Orthodontist* 72(6):521-6, 2002

Akgül Arman A, **Toygar TU** Natural craniofacial changes in the third decade of life: a longitudinal study. *Am J Orthod Dentofac Orthop* 122(5):512-22, 2002

Arman A, **Toygar TU**, Abuhijleh E Profile Changes Associated With Different Orthopaedic Treatment Approaches In Class III Malocclusions *The Angle Orthodontist* 74(6):731-8, 2004.

Toygar TU, Akçam O, Arman A A cephalometric evaluation of lower lip in unilateral cleft lip and palate patients. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal*. 41(5):485-93, 2004

Arman A, **Toygar TU**, Abuhijleh E Evaluation of Maxillary Protraction and Fixed Appliance Therapy in Class III Patients. *Eur J Orthod* 28: 383 – 392, 2006.

Altuğ-Ataç AT, Bolatoğlu H, **Toygar-Memikoğlu U**. Facial Soft Tissue Profile Following Bimaxillary Orthognathic Surgery. *The Angle Orthodontist* 2008;78(1):50-7.

Akcam MO, **Toygar-Memikoğlu TU**, Özer L, Özdemir B Evaluation of 3-D tooth crown size in cleft lip and palate patients. *Am J Orthod Dentofac Orthop* (in press)

Altuğ-Ataç AT, Nebioğlu-Dalcı Ö, **Toygar-Memikoğlu U**. Skeletal Class II Treatment with Twin Force Bite Corrector. *World Journal of Orthodontics* (in press)

Özbek MM, **Toygar-Memikoğlu U**. Altuğ-Ataç AT, Lowe AAL Stability of Maxillary Expansion and Tongue Posture. *The Angle Orthodontist* (in press)

Visitors' overall SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Strong leadership
- Young dynamic faculty
- Committed and loyal staff
- Acceptance of international visitor review
- Outward looking
- Openness to new views, opinions
- Recognition of challenges ahead
- Close relationships with students and good feedback from them
- High quality manikin (phantom) head unit
- Many new and different cases for students to experience and treat
- Enormous improvements in recent years
- Student group research presentations 5th year
- Election of Heads and Dean, rather than appointment
- Clean and Smart in appearance - people and building

Weaknesses

- Insufficient integration in the curriculum between departments
- Lack of integrated patient care
- 32 Week rostered academic year is too short
- Quality improvement methods are developing but need further development
- No clinical practice in first three years
- Insufficient emphasis on competence assessment in clinical departments
- Over-crowded clinics and waiting areas (patient overload)
- Lack of an overall approach to prevention and public health promotion
- Overemphasis on memorising facts
- Too much emphasis on teaching and insufficient emphasis on learning
- Insufficient encouragement for critical thinking (students)
- Some themes taught too late in program and separated e.g. community dentistry, communication skills, ethical responsibilities
- Lack of an electronic record system

Opportunities

- Increased pace of economic & social developments in Turkey
- Likelihood of integration with European Union
- Impact of EU freedom of movement of professionals between countries
- Global convergence towards higher standards in dental education
- The Faculty of Dentistry, Ankara University could be a role model for others
- Potential for more collaboration with other schools
- Research & Graduate Education
- To increase the quantity of high quality publications

Threats

- Capacity to cope with patient numbers
- Failure of state authorities to recognise impact of patient numbers
- Finance & sustainability in the longer term
- General practice incomes will attract graduates from teaching & research
- Having segregated departmental approaches to cross-infection controls and their monitoring
- Conflicting (departmental) ambitions
- The process of change can be stressful and cause divisions

Visitors' Executive Summary

The visitors' overall judgement is that the school is as good as most dental schools in Europe and better than many visited. A thorough curriculum of a traditional style, with welcome high levels of clinical practice, is provided to a very high standard. The Faculty of Dentistry is 45 years old. It has strong and good leadership, with a young and dynamic cohort of staff. They are committed and loyal, welcoming this international peer review. They are open to new views and opinions and having been steadily introducing change. Lecturers interact comfortably with students, who are provided with substantial amounts of varied clinical practice.

The School is at a critical period in its development and has an opportunity to become an outstanding centre for dental education. It can build on its excellent, modern facilities and appearance and its strong staff base. It needs to retain unity within its staff in:

- identifying priorities and a realistic timescale for moving forward;
- addressing clinic capacity issues with greatly increased patient numbers;
- maintaining financial sustainability;
- critically, considering changing from a traditional, lecture and department based curriculum to an educational philosophy based more directly on understanding, discovery and learning; and competence achievement with a reduced assessment load.
- an agreed approach to extending the clinical curriculum through some means
- That will require significant revision of the segregated approach to examinations and assessments. Currently, this results in the vast majority of students failing one or more of an excessive number of tests. That is counter-productive. Also reducing the detail and reliance on memorizing in these tests, and shifting towards problem solving, would have a most positive influence.

The School should consider giving more support to the biological sciences, providing an oral pathology laboratory which, with the associated teaching in-house, would fill a current gap, employing more clinical auxiliaries and providing opportunity for students to practise four-handed dentistry.

In the absence of national peer reviews among the 19 dental schools in Turkey, attention should be given to introducing simple systems of quality improvement and assurance within the school.

A national Oral Health policy is needed and this could support more emphasis on public health dentistry and prevention. This policy would help all dental schools in Turkey fine tune their programmes to the needs of the country's population. This is a time of significant economic and social development in Turkey with integration with the European Union envisaged. The Faculty and University have potential for more collaboration with other schools. This could be undertaken in research and graduate education.

It is important to pay tribute to those from the various departments who pioneered contacts with ADEE and prepared for this visit over the past four years. These are:

Prof. Dr. Tamer Yılmaz (*Division of Basic Medical Sciences*)
Assoc.Prof. Dr. Meltem Dartar Öztan (*Department of Endodontics*)
Prof. Dr. Serpil Duran (*Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*)
Prof. Dr. Bengi Öztaş (*Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology*)
Prof. Dr. Ufuk Memikoğlu Toygar (*Department of Orthodontics*)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Levent Özer (*Department of Pedodontics*)
Prof. Dr. Elif Ünsal (*Department of Periodontology*)
Prof. Dr. Funda Akalatan (*Department of Prosthodontics*)
Prof. Dr. Engin Ersöz (*Department of Restorative Dentistry*)

Developments since the ADEE Visit

In the period between the ADEE site visit and the completion of this visitors' report the School has positively responded to some of the main observations with some impressive interim developments that include:

- Curriculum reforms are now being planned with;
 - Less clutter,
 - Reduced emphasis on memorizing,
 - More seminars and small group teaching,
 - Increased emphasis on critical thinking,
 - Revision of assessment methods,
 - Reduction of examination detail,
 - Introduction of credit for ongoing clinical performance,
 - Integrated approach to yearly performance of students,
- Implementation of plans to introduce comprehensive primary dental care in 5th Dental Year;
- Ongoing assessment and end-of-semester assessment of comprehensive patient care;
- Introduction of open presentation of patient treatments as case reports to an audience;
- Towards that end consideration is being given to renovation or new clinical facilities to accommodate this fundamental change in clinical training and patient care;
- Improved efficiencies in clinical time-tables;
- Earlier clinical introduction with clinical observation sessions for third year students;
- Increased engagement of students in sterilisation and cross-infection control procedures;
- Four-handed dentistry
- Improved eye-protection policies and practice
- Renewed efforts to fund digital radiography
- Ongoing review of reforms and self assessment report.

Rather than revise the original visitors' comments it was decided to add this page as an extra section to the report. The visitors wish to commend the School for their positive responses to their own self-assessment report combined with the visitors' responses. All concerned, including the visitors, should be pleased with progress that has resulted from the exercise. This epitomises the inherent value of self-assessment if it is objectively carried out with the assistance of external peer review. Obviously essential change will take time but the School is to be congratulated on its openness and ability to implement reform and plan for the future in such a short period. The School's experience will have much to offer others and, as alluded to earlier in the visitors' comments, this School is already a very useful role model for others to observe, learn from its experiences and follow as appropriate to their regional needs.