

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

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Development Of Course in Oral Hygiene

The course in oral hygiene in Indiana University School of Dentistry is one that has been developed by evolution. The meaning of this statement is that the course has been built to meet the demands made upon the general practitioner of dentistry.

Many years ago this course was presented by men who had received postgraduate training, and consequently the demonstrations in oral prophylaxis were accomplished by a highly specialized set of instruments. The student was requested to purchase and use these instruments. On those afternoons when the specialist was present to assist the student the plan was very satisfactory, but there were many occasions when the student needed help and there was no one present to help other than the regular operative instructor. The operative instructor was decidedly handicapped by being unfamiliar with the use of the specialized instruments.

Developing out of this dilemma was a desire for a more practical set of scalers or ones with which any operator could accomplish definite objectives; therefore, the members of the operative staff got together and selected fifteen prophylactic instruments. In this set there is some duplication. Some are for gross scaling and others are for the more complicated curcttements, the idea being to have at least a few instruments that would be efficient in the hand of any operator.

The training in oral hygiene begins in the first semester of the Sophomore year and continues through the year with one hour lecture and one hour laboratory each week. The lectures cover rather completely the broader scope of oral hygiene. They deal with the diagnosis, etiology, and treatment of the four most common diseases of the tissues of the

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May Meeting Visitors Welcomed at School

Plans were completed for the welcoming of the members of the alumni and their friends at the annual meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association held May 15, 16 and 17.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to chair clinics which were given in the various clinical departments of the school. Faculty members who participated in this program of chair clinics were:

Dr. Robert J. Meyers—Porcelain Inlay.

Dr. J. L. Wilson—Gold Inlay Construction.

Dr. G. J. Pell and Dr. G. T. Gregory—Oral Pathology.

The last in the list included an illustrated lecture. The new radiographic view box recently installed by the Department of Oral Surgery and Oral Pathology was used in demonstrations. This box is a unique innovation in the teaching of radiographic interpretation and was of special interest to all who attended the meeting.

The administration of the school urged all of the clinicians to utilize any of the facilities of the school which might benefit their clinics.

On Monday morning of the meeting, the following members of the Faculty took part in the program of table clinics which were given at the Claypool Hotel:

Dr. Drexell A. Boyd — Space Maintainers.

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CLASS OF 1914 GUESTS AT LUNCHEON DURING STATE MEETING

As has been the custom for the past several years, the School of Dentistry entertained the graduates of twenty-five years ago at a luncheon on Tuesday noon during the State Meeting. This year's luncheon which was held on the 16th of May at the Columbia Club was well attended. Graduates from Florida, Arkansas, and Minnesota, as well as those from locations nearer to Indianapolis, attended.

Faculty Begins Seminar Meetings

Among dental faculties over the country, one of the problems to receive major consideration in the instruction of students has been the matter of correlation. Various means and methods have been tried and are in the process of trial in an effort to obtain better carry-over of basic preclinical sciences into the actual clinical practice. Another major problem has been to secure a more complete integration of a prerequisite dental subject with those subjects which follow.

An example will illustrate these two problems: A student in the Sophomore Class receives instruction in the physiology of the cardiovascular system and its tie-up with the sympathetic nervous system and adrenal secretion. When the subject of the drug epinephrin arises in the course in Pharmacology, which is presented in the Junior year, it is discussed on the premise that the student is founded on the physiology of the cardiovascular system. Here some of the students—not all, by any means—must go back and study for the second time this mechanism in order to understand and appreciate the potentialities of this drug. The clinical use of the drug constitutes the final test of the carry-over from both subjects. Innumerable other examples of this could be made but are not here pertinent to the subject.

This problem of correlation is not unique at Indiana but, as was stated in the opening remarks, is one of the major problems brought into discussion in dental faculty organization meetings and receives much attention in the Report of the Curriculum Survey Committee.

The Faculty at Indiana University School of Dentistry has undertaken an approach to the solution of this problem, and it hopes to succeed in some measure in obtaining the desired objectives. A Seminar meeting has been in-

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Have You Ever Felt Like This?

In October 1935, in the bulletin announcing the program for the monthly meeting of the Hamilton Club, the following editorial occurred.

It seemed that the speakers for the evening had chosen to discuss papers on dentistry for children, and the Editor of the bulletin, Dr. Douglas H. White, had the reaction which he has put into words. We are sure that every Alumnus of this School has at sometime had the same reaction.

"It is apparent that our speakers of the evening have selected their subjects with an eye on the growing importance of children's dentistry as it is being reflected in the current thought of the profession. It seems that no other subject is coming in for quite so much attention at the present time, and heaven knows that's as it should be.

Speakers on the subject appear on every dental program and it is the inspiration for much of the literature, but it seems to me that one very important phase of the subject is being sadly neglected by its proponents; that is, "The Care and Management of Parents."

If I ever write a book on children's dentistry, which I probably won't, I would write it in eleven chapters and devote the first ten of them to the parents. If I ever went about speaking to groups of laymen on this important subject, I would spend most of my time in trying to point out to the parents that they are the sole cause of most of the grief which their children suffer in connection with their teeth.

I would describe with great vividness and realism the boiling caldrons of oil which I am sure await the folks who say to little Mary or Johnny, "Now be sure and brush your teeth tonight or

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ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

A free and non-profit bulletin issued quarterly by Indiana University School of Dentistry for the purpose of keeping its Alumni informed of the activities and progress of the school.

J. L. Wilson..Editor in Chief

The Dental School Library

A new publication which has proven very helpful in the Library, although only two numbers have been issued, is DENTAL ABSTRACTS. It is a monthly publication and contains references in abstract form from dental and medical periodicals. Much time is saved by the use of abstract references as one can tell by the contents of the abstract whether he wishes to read the article. It is not always possible to do this when the reference is listed in the usual way by subject and title.

Fifty-eight periodicals are included in DENTAL ABSTRACTS. Forty-six of these are dental and twelve are medical. In the two issues, March and April 1939, the references are arranged alphabetically under the following subjects:

Anesthesia &	Metallurgy
Analgesia	Nutrition
Ceramics	Operative
Diagnosis	Orthodontia
Economics &	Pathology
Practice	Pedodontia
Building	Pharmacology
Education	Physiology
Exodontia &	Prosthetics—
Oral Surgery	Crown, Bridge
Histology	Public Health
Jurisprudence	Radiography
	Research

The abstracts are written and listed in the following manner:

ANESTHESIA

Induction and Maintenance

Use of nitrous oxide and oxygen diminishes pain in all cases, eliminates it often. Safe in prolonged use, fails when used for apicoectomy removal of cysts and vital pulps; proportion of gas varies, minimum of 12 per cent. Technique for administration, asphyxia. Deep anesthesia symptoms. Reports of uses. Bibliography. S. M. Frank, J.A.D.A., Jan., 1939.

ECONOMICS AND PRACTICE BUILDING

Income Tax Returns

An outline of who must file returns, gross income, earned in-

come, deductions, office rent, maintenance, supplies, equipment, dues, postgraduate fees, traveling expense, automobiles, contributions, losses, insurance premiums, give a general idea of the subject. W. Rich, N.Y.J. Dent., March, 1939.

PATHOLOGY

Variations in Oral Flora

Repeated smears from the same areas show that variations occur from time to time. Though there were some indications that some group of organisms or another were constant in some mouths, they were not statistically significant. Four tables and charts show occurrence of various organisms. Bibliography. M. K. Hine and B. G. Bibby. J. D. Res., Feb., 1939.

PROSTHETICS

Porcelain Crown

Substitute for cast gold joint in application of stock porcelain tooth, cast gold stump for porcelain jacket crown for pulpless teeth, and restoration of anterior teeth broken below gums by accidental trauma. Use of baked porcelain eliminates objectionable appearance of gold. Indications for use, materials and the technique of the operation are shown by plates. Laboratory technique comments and suggestions are made, and twelve cautionary measures given. J. G. Sharp, D. Digest, Jan., 1939.

We are glad to make loans of books and periodicals to members of our Alumni at any time.

Faculty Begins

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stituted in addition to the regular faculty meetings. At these sessions a case is selected by the Seminar Committee for discussion. An effort is made to have the patient present at the Seminar for general examination and observation. None of the rare conditions which occasionally present are sought,

but rather the ordinary, more or less day by day common conditions are desired. Radiographs and other pertinent information are gathered beforehand and are ready for presentation when necessary.

Four or five members of the faculty, representing teachers in that many of the departments of the school, are asked to sit at a table in the front. The case report is given by a member of the Seminar Committee, and discussion ensues by the men at the table. One man may discuss the case from the standpoint of pathology and histology, another from the standpoint of operative dentistry, another from the standpoint of prosthesis, and yet another from the standpoint of medicine. All discussion is carried on back and forth at the table and not from

the audience. Should any of those in the audience desire to ask questions or make statements concerning the case, they write them on a slip of paper and deliver them to the table to be read and discussed by the person or persons whose department the question concerns.

By carrying out such a program and instituting necessary refinements in this type of presentation, it is hoped that better understanding of the objectives and better appreciation of the problems of the various departments will be obtained. After arrival at this stage, students will be required to attend these Seminar meetings. By such a manner of subject presentation, it is the sincere hope of the faculty that the students will be better able to see the problem of oral diagnosis and treatment planning as a correlated unit of dental practice and health service. Patients will then cease to be objects into whose teeth certain restorations are inserted and on whose ridges dentures are seated without a full and comprehensive realization of the health benefits of such ministrations.

A recent seminar consisted of Case Reports. Each case had been selected with the idea that it would provide something of interest to the staff in general. It was believed that the only way to sustain the interest of the audience in this type of presentation was to limit the discussion strictly to the subject in hand. Each paper was limited to ten minutes, after which some one chosen by the essayist had five minutes in which to discuss the case. At the conclusion of the reports, a short time was devoted to general discussion.

Dr. Sumner X. Pallardy:

Subject: "Problems Associated with the Construction of Dentures for a Case of Cleft Palate."

Discussant: Dr. George P. Riestter.

Dr. Louis D. Belden:

Subject: "A case of Vincent's Ulceration of the Tonsils."

Discussant: Dr. John W. Graves.

Dr. David H. Mottier:

Subject: "Problems Associated with Locating Obscure Pain Described as Being in Upper Arch, Later Found to be in Lower Arch."

Discussant: Dr. Robert G. Boggs.

Dr. Joseph E. Buck:

Subject: "A Case of Infected Teeth Giving Symptoms of Brain Tumor."

Discussant: Dr. Glenn J. Pell.

A Voice From the Dental Assistants

"On February 27th, the Indianapolis Dental Assistants Association held its regular meeting at the School of Dentistry. The entire meeting was given over to a clinic-lecture by Dr. Lewis B. Spear, and if you have not heard Dr. Spear speak on 'X-ray' by all means take advantage of your next opportunity to do so.

"It seems to be a standing joke that women know practically nothing about the mechanism of electrical appliances, but Dr. Spear gave the girls the benefit of the doubt and explained the workings of the X-ray, illustrating with slides showing the various parts and the path of the electrical current, explaining the production of that powerful, penetrating ray known as the 'X-ray.' The subject led on into the different types of machines and technique of taking films, with precautions to be observed in order to produce readable films. Practical demonstrations with the whole procedure outlined were carried out, and this was followed quite naturally by developing the exposed films.

The procedure followed in demonstrating developing of X-ray films was, of course, for standard films and standard developing solutions. However, Dr. Spear mentioned other types of materials, pointing out advantages and disadvantages to be considered. Particular attention was called to the manner of mounting the films, proper lighting in the dark room, proper ventilation, temperature of solutions, and length of time for each bath; with special emphasis on washing the films sufficiently between solutions and after fixing before drying. If you have seen the dark-room at the Dental School, you can easily understand how these several points were emphasized.

All in all, there was not one member present who did not benefit greatly from Dr. Spear's lecture. More and more we are learning that 'Understanding leads to Efficiency.'"

IF THE ADDRESS WE HAVE FOR YOU IS INCORRECT PLEASE WRITE US AND GIVE US THE CORRECT ADDRESS.

Prosthetic Accomplishments and Hopes

We are concluding what we consider one of our most successful years in the teaching of Prosthetic Dentistry. We have endeavored to incorporate in both our pre-clinical and clinical training such laboratory exercises and clinical procedures as would tend to make the student well grounded in the fundamentals of present day Prosthetic practice.

We have enjoyed a wealth of clinical material in this department, and each member of this year's graduating class has had experience in a desirable variety of Prosthetic problems.

Students, as a rule, manifest a keen interest in the various problems connected with the construction of Prosthetic appliances, and in some cases it has been necessary to curtail certain individual activities in order that the student's clinical experiences might be properly balanced between operative and Prosthetic procedures.

Special effort has been made during recent years to give students clinical experience in the modern methods of partial denture design and construction; and practically every student has had experience in constructing cases both with cast metallic and plastic bases.

The increasing popularity of immediate denture construction has made it necessary that students have this type of work stressed during their college careers. This we have tried to do both by work in the classroom and by supplying patients for this service in the clinic.

We are teaching the most modern "accepted" methods of impression making and check-bite recording. Students today are gaining clinical experience in the use of both mechanical and conventional molds of artificial posterior teeth.

In a word, we are trying to give each student classroom and clinical training in modern Prosthetic practice, ever keeping in mind that the fundamentals remain constant, and that each change or improvement in our methods must be in keeping with these fundamentals.

We find it necessary to make certain changes each year in order to keep abreast pedagogical advancement. We have in mind the following changes and additions to be incorporated in next year's program:

1. Making laboratory exercises in artificial tooth arrangement run continuously

throughout the Prosthetic laboratory course, and concurrently with other exercises in this department. The student's proficiency in this work is to be judged by its quality, and sufficient quantity will be given to give acceptable quantity.

2. Supplying pre-clinical laboratory exercises in immediate denture construction, relining, rebasing and re-production.
3. Laboratory work in the construction of denture bases from some of the new resins in addition to the classroom work which is already being given.

As mentioned above, we feel that we have completed a successful year. At the same time we are mindful of our responsibility of keeping abreast present day trends.

We must ever bear in mind, however, that keeping abreast present day trends does not involve the scrapping of old established fundamentals and principles, and that a sound teaching program must be based upon established facts and fundamentals.

Development of Courses

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periodontium: namely, gingival recession, gingivitis, Vincent's stomatitis, and periodontoclasia.

The laboratory time is spent in informal discussion of practical cases that present. The student is expected to make a differential diagnosis in the simpler cases of the foregoing diseases. Time is also spent in viewing lantern slides which depict typical lesions of the more common diseases.

Every endeavor is made to give the student an intimate knowledge of the nature, function, and structure of the tissues which support and hold the teeth in situ.

In the second semester of the Junior year there is a clinical oral hygiene period of two hours a week. During this period students are called upon to perform various types of prophylactic service. This is the proving ground for the concepts that were produced in the classroom and laboratory.

Throughout the course in oral hygiene the broader conception is emphasized. Recognition is given to preventive dentistry and dentistry for children where the subject material is related, the newer idea being that the teeth are an integral part of a great biological machine all working harmoniously in relation to each other.

Have You Ever

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I'll have to take you to the dentist" in much the same manner they would use if they were telling the kids that they were about to toss them to the lions. Then there are the ones who bring the kids in and hover over them as if the youngsters were about to be shorn, without rhyme or reason, of both arms and legs. You know the kind I mean. They have a look of anguish which would terrify the stoutest heart, and what else can little Mary or Johnny think than that the worst, the very, very worst, is about to happen to him or her.

And there must be a nice hot niche for the ones who bring in the youngsters with a great air of secrecy and stand back of them when they are in the chair and say, with many facial contortions and grimaces, "He's going to be a big brave boy, Doctor," before the poor kid knows there is anything he will have to be brave about. Along with them will be the parents who spell out the things they want to tell you like "He's a-w-f-u-l n-e-r-v-o-u-s, just like his Father about being h-u-r-t." Or the ones who usher the future back bones of the nation into your office with the air of one delivering over their offspring to the Lord-High Executioner and say, "Here he is. My, I've been dreading this day." Right then little Oswald starts doing some dreading on his own hook, and it doesn't take him long to lose his amateur standing and become a professional dreader of the old school. And you, the dentist, are it.

I could go on like this for hours, but its bad for my blood pressure. As Andy says, "I resents that." I don't like being classed with Frankenstein. I'm not the kind of a fellow who would rent himself out to give children convulsions. But that's exactly the position in which some parents put the dentist.

So, while I strongly suspect that all has not always been done in the way of children's dentistry that should have been done, I am willing to defend the position that in many instances much more has been accomplished than it was reasonable to expect, considering that the dentist started with two strikes called on him and a hostile umpire behind the plate."

Faculty Attends Meeting Of American Association Of Dental Schools

The annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools was held this year in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 20, 21, and 22. This association is the dental faculty organization and meets annually in some city in which a dental school is located.

Indiana University was well represented at Cleveland this year by twelve members of the faculty. Those in attendance were as follows: Drs. F. C. Hughes, E. J. Rogers, G. D. Timmons, J. L. Wilson, H. B. Morrow, H. P. Werkman, D. A. Boyd, H. M. Enyart, H. J. Healey, S. X. Pallardy, J. E. Buhler, and Herman B Wells, President of Indiana University.

Dr. Timmons had been Secretary of this association for the past six years and was re-elected to the office again this year. During his tenure of office, dental education has seen the completion of the study of the undergraduate dental curriculum and the publishing of the report by the Curriculum Survey Committee. This work is one of the most outstanding achievements in any branch of educational science.

Dr. Harry J. Healey read a formal discussion of Dr. Alfred Enloe's paper entitled "The Evaluation of a Student's Efforts in the Operative Clinic." Dr. Enloe is Superintendent of the Infirmary at Atlanta-Southern Dental College, and Dr. Healey holds the position of Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry and Assistant Superintendent of Clinic here at Indiana.

The subjects presented and discussed in the various sections were very interesting to dentists in general and more particularly to those who are engaged in dental education.

On the two days prior to the meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools, the International Association for Dental Research held its meeting in the Hotel Cleveland. The new undertakings and reports of new research projects were reported in the six sessions of this group. Members of the Indiana Faculty who were in Cleveland attended these sections which were in a large measure enlightening and stimulating.

Practical Exams Completed

The members of the Senior Class have again completed their examination in practical work both in the prosthetic and operative procedures.

The work as required this year consisted of the construction of a four tooth gold bridge attached to a first upper molar, an upper cuspid using a full veneer crown on the molar, and a partial veneer crown on the cuspid. The required pontics were one cast with a removable pin facing and the other cast with a Steele's facing. These were then assembled and soldered in the usual manner.

In denture prosthesis each student was required to construct and mount on an articulator a set of artificial stone casts, to construct bite plates, arrange the teeth to occlusion, and wax the case to the point of investing. The time allotted to this work was six half days.

In the operative dentistry department each student was required to prepare the cavity and construct either one Class II, III, or IV restoration with gold foil; two cavities, one of which had to be a Class II cavity restored with amalgam; and construct an inlay which involved at least one contact point. A contact point was required also in gold foil and amalgam restorations.

Oral prophylaxis was demonstrated in at least one case by each student.

The time allotted to this work was thirteen half days. At first the time might seem to be a little short when one remembers the time consumed in previous years, but, when the amount of work done is noted, it becomes apparent that, if the student goes to work as he should, he should not have difficulty in completing the required work. That is exactly the thing that happens, and it has been carefully planned to work in that manner.

There is not and has never been any intention on the part of the faculty to overload the student, but it is the intention to put them under a certain amount of stress in order to give them as much self-confidence as possible.

This work, while it arouses quite a little concern among the class members, is not intended to be particularly difficult. From the standpoint of the school, it serves a dual purpose: First, it

places the student in the position of being on his own responsibility during the time he is doing the required work, thus, in a measure, giving him confidence in himself so he may be better able to acquit himself when he is required to appear before the State Board of Dental Examiners. Second, it gives the faculty a chance to evaluate him when under stress. These are the principal reasons for continuing the old system of a "practical examination".

Dentistry for Children Increases

Since the establishment of the Children's Clinic as a separate clinical unit in the fall of 1936, there has been a steady increase in the number of cases treated by that department.

During the school year of '37 over nineteen hundred appointments were handled by the students in that department. The following year the number had increased to more than two thousand, and, if the present records are an indication, there will be more this year.

Part of this increase may be attributed to the fine facilities of the department which include child type chairs, units, water fountains, devices of interest, and surroundings more appealing to the child than those offered by the adult infirmary. Likewise, the demonstrating and directing are done by those experienced and interested in this type of work rather than the general clinical instructor or demonstrator.

The most important factor in this increase is the better understanding and appreciation by the parents of those cared for and the willingness on the part of the students to do this type of dental service.

This interest on the part of the students in children's dentistry has helped much to make this department a success. This is due not only to the opportunities for the performance of general operative procedures, but also to the opportunity to care for child cases in their broadest aspect. Credit is given for examination, charting, diagnosis, and treatment. This is an added incentive to the mere filling of teeth for so many counts. Through such a method the students have been able to comprehend the importance of proper dental care and treatment, particularly preventive, and have done everything possible to further this program.

Honorary Fraternity Announces Election Of Senior Students

As part of the distribution of honors to the members of the 1939 graduating class, the active membership of Theta Theta Chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, national honorary dental fraternity announced the names of the senior students who were elected to membership in the fraternity.

According to the constitution, only twelve percent of the class could be elected. This twelve percent, or six as it was in the case of this year's class, was elected by ballot. Those considered for election were in the upper third of the scholastic standing and were nominated by the Acting Dean of the school for such consideration.

The basis for the election of these students was on a seventy-five percent consideration of their scholastic record and a twenty-five percent consideration of their possibilities and probabilities for becoming creditable and honorable members of the profession.

The students thus honored this year were: Jack D. Carr, Indianapolis; Dale W. Harvey, Champaign, Illinois; H. G. Lieberman, Evansville, Indiana; John R. Pell, Brazil, Indiana; Wilson E. Prentice, Jeffersonville, Indiana; and E. Harold Tade, Bicknell, Indiana.

Keys, symbolic of membership in the fraternity, were conferred in due form upon these students at the annual dinner meeting of the chapter held at the Columbia Club in Indianapolis, Monday, May 15.

May Meeting Visitors

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Dr. A. O. Humphreys — Immediate Bridge Construction.

Dr. Frank C. Hughes—Esthetics in Denture Construction.

Dr. W. E. Kennedy—Porcelain Inlays.

Dr. S. X. Pallardy—Impressions for Immediate Dentures.

Dr. L. B. Spear—Apical Bone Repair in Youth.

An earnest and sincere invitation was extended to all of the members of the alumni and their friends to visit the school at any time during the May Meeting. It was of extreme interest to them to observe the many improvements made during recent months in an effort to increase the efficiency of dental education in the school.

The Old and the New

In looking over the plant of the School of Dentistry, one can not avoid being impressed with the vast changes that have taken place in the last quarter of a century.

The change in the dissecting room is a very good example of this. We can remember that years ago when we went into dissecting, we were herded into a small room about twenty feet square, with little light and less ventilation, to view one luckless cadaver, on which the instructor had been performing, and amid the fog of tobacco smoke and the pools of "ambeer" we listened to a scholarly but totally unintelligible discourse on the mysteries of the relation of one anatomical part to another.

This condition has all been changed within the last few years, and now when the student enters the dissecting room he is impressed by the cleanliness of the entire surrounding. Instead of being impressed with the filth of the thing and being almost hopelessly repulsed he is impressed by the seriousness of the thing he is undertaking and enters upon it with quite a different attitude and with a more wholesome feeling.

The equipment of the room is in white enamel. The floor of the room being terrazzo, hence the matter of cleanliness is a much more simple matter.

In years gone by the disposal of the remains of the cadavers presented somewhat of a problem. The method used was to have them hauled away with ashes from the furnace and refuse plaster of paris and other trash, until one time someone found part of a head and arm on the trash pile and reported it to the police. After quite a little explaining, it was decided to install an incinerator for the disposal of the refuse. This equipment is in service at the present time and with the exception of a little odor no one is ever bothered by the materials which have to be disposed of.

Reunion of the Class of 1919

The 20th anniversary of the Class of 1919 was observed in a reunion and luncheon held at noon in the Washington Hotel on Monday, May 15th, the first day of the Indiana State Dental Association meeting. Many out-of-state members attended.